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■ Original Article

COVID-19 Pandemic and Precautions and Risks for Institutional Normalization (In the Example of ALKU Professional Opinion)

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Background: The devastating consequences of the corona virus pandemic continue today. Despite all the efforts against the epidemic, the process is not over. A definitive treatment management has not yet been found. In this context, this article aims to draw a systematic scenario, possible risks and solution proposals for universities in general and Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (ALKU) in particular, and to bring this systematic structure to development with an interdisciplinary perspective in terms of qualitative research

Methods and Materials: This research is a qualitative scientific study based on expert opinion. The issue of opening universities, which constitutes the application field of the study, was examined in the example of Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (ALKU).

Results: According to expert opinions; first of all, a health screening for risk groups will significantly relieve our potential concerns. In addition, the models we will develop for risk groups will reduce the heavy cost of the virus. It will provide some benefits if the hybrid education model is activated temporarily and relatively, especially considering seasonal changes and local effects.

Conclusions: Indeed, the struggle of the coronavirus pandemic is not plain sailing. Because this pandemic challenges us with several problems, such as: multi-component, multi-layered, complex global-local problems. It is clear that our university has made a great effort in this regard. Considerable efforts have been made to address many of the problems and solutions identified the above. In this respect, this study was also written in order to form a memory card and present a ready-made template for similar problems.

Keywords: COVID-19, institutional readiness, local cooperation, expert opinion, normalization

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)) is defined as a viral and contagious respiratory disease that emerged from the Far East at the end of 2019 and spread very rapidly all over the world. Then the need for hospitalization, intensive care and intubation at certain rates, which affect the world societies, especially those with underlying chronic diseases, those with weak immune systems and elderly individuals, with a certain mortality rate that varies according to countries, has been determined by the World Health Organization (WHO) in a short time caused the declaration of a pandemic. The absence of a lethal drug and a preventive vaccine against the virus first caused panic and then a new experience in the first period of the epidemic. As the time passes, supportive treatment schemes have been published, widespread restrictions and preventive health measures were introduced, and scientific research and efforts for both vaccines and therapeutic drugs accelerated [1-7]. A natural, balanced and healthy diet reduces oxidative stress and strengthens immunity. Vitamins, minerals, fibers, trace elements, probiotics, prebiotics, and macronutrients in the content of natural and balanced nutrition support immunity. For this reason, it is very valuable to eat natural and healthy against COVID-19 [7-12].

Accordingly, treatment schemes and precautions have been updated as research and scientific publications emerge. Research has given its first fruit with two types of vaccines, inactivated and live mRNA vaccines. Vaccines produced by many companies are recommended in the form of more than one dose in a row with the vaccine schemes formed over time. Vaccine studies continue in our country. On the other hand, the protection rate of vaccines has not yet reached 100% and a drug that can completely cure the disease has not been developed. In addition, as a result of very different opinions, discussions and the tabloidization of the issue in the media and social media, confusion has arisen in a part of the public globally regarding vaccines, treatment, and precautions. This confusion that has arisen in the current process may affect vaccine, precautionary and treatment preferences. However, speaking and presenting opposing scientific ideas broadly and with scientific evidence may be useful in persuading the public for prevention and treatment.

In the two years we have lived with COVID-19, we have learned that pandemic conditions create global effects that shake human life, social life and economic dynamics deeply. There is a great mobilization in the world, but it is not easy to say that we have come a long way at the point we have

reached. However, neither institutions nor people have had to continue this process under extraordinary conditions. Because when the measures taken under these conditions and the situations created by the pandemic are examined, it seems very difficult for many reasons to resist the strict conditions of the pandemic. Therefore, in every new development, normalization ways are tried as much as possible. However, it is clear that in this process, which is called the new normal, these trials are tried to be implemented by supporting them with various measures. Because the reasons to prevent return of pandemic disease as much as possible and not to risk human life and health are seen as a very important source of motivation.

The aim of this study is to find ways to minimize the practices that threaten both human life and human health while transitioning to normalization. Accordingly, it is not only general and macro solutions, but also converting the most rational and applicable models possible on a micro scale into proposals. Because there is a need to create models in which human life and health will not be harmed, if possible, as well as the failure of the trials. In this context, this study aims to discuss in detail all possible risks and precautions through a university, and to develop solutions for them, depending on the goal of opening universities.

In this study, first of all, what is the corona virus, the situation and the development process of the global pandemic will be briefly mentioned. Subsequently, what kind of results the corona virus has caused, what kind of problems await us in the future, and the search for remedies for the process will also be briefly discussed. In the context of the measures and risks that constitute the aim of the study, the micro and macro measures developed in the world and in our country and the risks that continue despite these will be briefly mentioned. The issue of opening universities, which constitutes the application field of the study, was examined in the example of Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University (ALKU), and possible solutions and risks were briefly discussed. Similarly, short, dynamic, and result-oriented in-depth interviews were held on the subject, especially the academicians from the faculty of medicine, faculty of education and other faculties, who have studies on the subject, on the suggestions and risks within the framework of the difficulties we identified in the discussion. The results obtained were evaluated in the conclusion section in the form of systematic determinations and recommendations. Finally, this study was carried out with the permission of the relevant ethics committee of ALKU Social and Human Sciences Scientific Research and Publication Ethics

Committee dated September 9, 2021 and adhering to the ethical rules.

A General Assessment on COVID-19

As globally experienced the corona virus, which spread from China to the whole world and thus affected humans and many animal species acutely or chronically, has been deadly devastating effects. To date, 8,032,988 positive COVID-19 cases have been seen in Turkey. There were 70,611 deaths due to COVID-19. 7,490,125 patients recovered completely. There are 472,252 active cases in our country. 1,405 (0.3%) of these active cases were defined as severe or severe cases. Considering the number of positive cases diagnosed daily, at the beginning of the pandemic; we can talk about four major waves and peaks, namely April 2020, December 2020, April 2021, and October 2021 [13]. It can be said that the daily death numbers are in parallel with the daily number of newly diagnosed positive cases. On the other hand, a definite effective drug in the treatment of COVID-19 has not been developed yet. There is a supportive treatment scheme that is updated over time. In addition, serious research has been done on the vaccine, and two types of COVID-19 vaccines, inactivated and live mRNA vaccines, are available worldwide. Although PCR tests are widely applied in the diagnosis and follow-up of COVID-19, it is also of great importance to apply antigen and antibody measurements when necessary, as in the example of Hepatitis B, which is also a viral disease. Need a vaccine? Is immunity established after vaccination? Has the disease been passed unknowingly? The clear answer to the many such questions can be given by the widespread use of antigen and antibody tests and their routine use in all hospitals [1-7].

Problems Caused by the Pandemic in the World and in Our Country

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 247,500,117 positive cases have been seen all over the world to date. In the world, the number of deaths due to COVID-19 has been reported as 5,015,696. There are 18,314,936 active cases. The number of patients in serious and critical condition is 73,261 [14]. The relevant numbers in our country are also given above [14]. The high numbers of these cases have brought some problems with it. These are biological, psychological, social, health-related, and economic bills can be divided into four. All of the problems related to biological, psychological, and social health, which we have listed in the first three rows, actually fall within the broad definition of health. Health is a state of biological, psychological, and social well-being. In this case, the bills of the pandemic can be collected in two main classes as health-related and economic. These

problems have deeply affected the whole world and are still not completely resolved. It is necessary to combat all the problems caused by the pandemic and develop new strategies, as well as the biological and medical fight against the pandemic.

The Point Reached in the Crisis (Required for the Search for Solutions and Crises)

The pandemic has brought with it a global health and economic crisis. Biological, psychological, and social effects on the health of people all over the world have occurred to different extents. In addition, all individuals, companies, and countries have been economically affected to a certain extent and have undergone a transformation. Normalization, which is seen as a solution, has not yet been completely possible in the presence of current medical developments. Although the foreseen measures worked in the short term, they were difficult to implement in terms of long-term sustainability. Social isolation, ceremonial and meeting restrictions, etc. have finally been relaxed in certain forms and formulas. Suggestions such as closing the workplace and staying home could not be sustainable due to economic reasons. The result was a global health and economic crisis. The solution to the pandemic process, which is approaching two years, and the problems that come with it, is to take the disease under control. For this, sustainable measures and suggestions can be presented, shaped in accordance with the biological and medical structure of human beings.

Challenges Awaiting Universities, Determinations and Recommendations (in the Case of ALKU)

With the pandemic, the problem of building the city, institution and place have been urgently required to reconsider. The cities, houses, shopping malls, and institutions we have established in this way. Like the pandemic, global crises also cause new problems that are difficult to deal with. The fact that dense masses have to live together with many risks has been opened to discussion as the main problem of pandemics. Certainly, Alanya is a special city with a high attraction both in Turkey and in the world. It has a unique beauty with its magnificent nature, flora, green, blue and history.

The fact that Alanya (Alaiya), which has one of its historical roles as a summer resort, has chosen a construction that is not at all suitable for its nature while transferring this role to the modern period is another issue that needs to be emphasized. For example, if Alanya had been built on an authentic architecture of wood and stone with one or more floors based on the historical castle architecture, it would

have been one of the few unique summer resorts in the world today. But it did not happen, a very dense, intertwined, distorted and chaotic concretization, especially compressed into a limited bowl, exhausts Alanya's entire nature and generous aesthetics. Apart from the destruction of natural vegetation, agriculture and green lands, it is faced with turning into an uncontrolled bad accommodation center (because its identity as a city is gradually disappearing) that destroys the environment and the sea, the infrastructure of which has not been adequately thought out. Apart from adapting to the special conditions of Alanya, the new constructions have quite falsifying and destructive features. Therefore, although it is late, considering the pandemic conditions, there are great benefits in evaluating the new developments of the city more carefully. It is a well-deserved compliment to such a great legacy that all stakeholders make a special effort to protect this city.

However, it is obvious that it still retains many unique advantages. Long summers provide great opportunities for outdoor use. It has the richness of space, mountain, plain, sea, water, etc. The city, which hosts many combinations, has a generous side that will meet all the needs of people if these opportunities are used in a balanced way. Moreover, Alanya has the richness of the world in terms of human population. It is a rare city that can hold together settlers from all over the world and people from all over Turkey. While this of course involves great risks, transforming these experiences as social capital into a harmonious and coordinated city is an important gain as a great added value. It can also be said that these structures, which clustered to a certain extent during the pandemic period, constitute an obstacle to intense spread. In addition, the fact that the incoming settlers are nuclear families or single individuals can be envisaged as a factor that reduces the necessity of widespread contact.

There are two universities in the Alanya, one state and one foundation. Considering that approximately 15 thousand university students live in the city, we are talking about a city that is in direct dynamic relationship with all parts of the world and Turkey. In addition, some of the students are directed to foreign students directly through various programs. Considering all these factors, it is of particular importance for a problem that poses a risk with communication and interaction, such as a pandemic, and accordingly, risk analyzes and precautions are required.

ALKU, which was established as a university in 2015 by breaking away from Akdeniz University, is a university with its main campus in Alanya district of Antalya. In addition to

one foreign language school, an institute soon had 11 faculties including Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Education, and Economics. However, two of the 5 vocational schools are located in two separate districts of Antalya, Akseki and Gazipasa. While the main campus of the university continues to grow rapidly, it is seen that it has different campuses and new campus centers in several parts of the city. While this development, and partly being open to change, has great advantages, it also carries various risks. Although it has not completed its campus yet, it has spatial problems, but it is a university that has generous space opportunities of the Mediterranean climate and geography. In addition, it is understood that the interaction with the city has not yet achieved sufficient infrastructure, and transportation and accommodation pose a significant risk in the pandemic conditions.

The fact that the city is a tourism region and that it has important opportunities for rural sociology indicates that it has an important potential in terms of accommodation, eating and drinking. If these opportunities can be well organized by all stakeholders, it is clear that there can be an opportunity to minimize most of the risks experienced in many provincial cities. It is clear that there are potentially enormous opportunities in terms of food and beverage quality and service. However, when we consider student movements, it is seen that there are various obstacles in reaching cheap, high quality and safe eating and drinking opportunities.

However, the fact that entertainment centers and attractive parts of the city are equipped with a very dense human population carries great risks, especially for university students. In addition, it is seen that some of the students work in the tourism sector. Dormitories, which are under construction and will solve the housing problem to a large extent, are a good development in terms of housing. However, since they are still at the completion stage, they pose a risk in terms of housing enough student dormitories. However, it is also a great advantage to have various opportunities within the framework of institutional agreements with tourism accommodation centers in the winter season. Continuation of quarantine processes, apart house facilities, abundance of rural agricultural production, outdoor use, etc. factors include great opportunities for Alanya and ALKU. It can be considered as a great chance, especially under pandemic conditions, that there is a medical school that actually continues to exist within the body of ALKU.

During the pandemic process, universities have both advantages and disadvantages compared to other institutions and social clusters. First of all, it is very clear that students correspond to the age group least affected by the pandemic. This has both good and difficult consequences. It is good because opening universities actually poses less risk in terms of homogeneous age group compared to other groups. When the risk group students are separated by health screening, there is a high probability that they will become a group least affected by the pandemic. At the same time, they essentially move away from the home and get out of the role of vertical carrier within the family and relatives. If they could keep in touch within themselves, they could perhaps be described as the safest group. However, factors such as traveling between cities, different contact risks brought by adulthood, high mobility, risks of being a super carrier, and being a difficult group to control also constitute the disadvantages of the job.

It is necessary to deal with all these possibilities and problems in a multifaceted and systematic way. It is understood that it is very important to criticize these risks and precautions with the opinions of experts who are aware of these developments and to make suggestions for various problems.

METHOD, IMPORTANCE, HYPOTHESIS AND THE MODEL OF THE RESEARCH

The opening of universities under the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic is considered as a new phase. Because it will be the first time that universities switch to face-to-face (normal) education. This switch appears to have its own risks and requirements. In this study, based on the assumption that it would be appropriate for universities to start face-to-face education, the validity of the general practices determined and the regional conditions and unique special opportunities of the universities, what kind of risks they are faced with and, accordingly, what are the ways to minimize the risks, expert opinions. It has been examined with an interdisciplinary perspective.

In this framework, it is possible to establish the general assumption and hypothesis as follows: Although it is possible for universities to switch to face-to-face education, there are some risks. In case of face-to-face training, it is foreseen that the risks will be minimized with some precautions. The main hypothesis of the study is the assumption that, apart from the general measures developed in the world and in Turkey, the special measures that the university should take within the framework of its own special conditions will minimize the possible risks. In

this context, in addition to the general measures of the city, university and regional characteristics, measures depending on their own conditions gain importance. In the previous sections, it was determined that the developments in the world and in Turkey were evaluated and some fundamental problems were waiting for us. Now, within the framework of these determinations, the current risk areas in ALKU, the validity of these applications and the possibility of new applications have been systematically discussed with the interviews conducted with the academic staff working at ALKU. The data were obtained, evaluated and interpreted by the qualitative study technique. In this framework, the samples were carried out by combining the snowball and purposive sampling techniques of academics that have had studies on the subject or were interested in the subject at the University.

Working Group

While forming the working group, priority was given to the academicians who had studies on the covid-19 issue. In addition, while giving priority to faculties related to the subject, care was taken to reach a certain number of academicians in all faculties of ALKU. In addition, while selecting the academicians, their knowledge and interest in the city, university and decision-making processes were also taken into account. Thus, it was paid attention to reflect the evaluations of the experts who are fully aware of the subject to the study. In the study carried out with a total of 21 academic staff at ALKU, special attention was paid to the distribution of titles. Participation in the study took place on a voluntary basis.

Data Collection Tools

Whether or not universities are ready to open, the risks that may arise and thus the precautions must be taken gain importance. In this context, the following questions and problems constitute the content of the "Semi-Structured Interview Form".

Whether universities are ready to be opened, students' contact with the city such as accommodation, food and beverage, contact with tourists, problems of both cheap and quality nutrition, transportation problem, health-related measures and facilities of the university, arrangement of lectures and classrooms, use of space, academic and administrative staff's risks and duties and responsibilities, psychological and mental support, guidance and information activities, and the suggestions regarding the establishment of the relationship between democratic rights and measures are taken as basis.

In this context, the main problems are summarized, as follows:

- Use of physical space, city, accommodation, university, transportation, and campus precautions,
- Health measures,
- Nutrition measures,
- Possibilities of reorganizing lessons and groups,
- Effective intervention measures, and
- The risks and suggestions regarding measures for information, consultation, and auxiliary services.

Within the framework of these questions and problems, interviews were held with the identified participants and the data were systematically classified, evaluated, and interpreted, as follows.

Data Analysis (Expert Opinions)

Expert opinion was sought with semi-structured questions and all the data obtained from the interviews were systematized under the following headings.

Opening of universities and their risks

With the effect of universities being caught unprepared for the pandemic process, serious problems were encountered in distance education, especially in the beginning of the pandemic. In the next year, a smoother and efficient process was carried out as a result of intensive preparations by both universities and YOK in the summer. Despite the new opportunities obtained in distance education, the motivation in face-to-face education could not be provided for both students and teachers, and the deficiencies in the system were unfortunately exposed and caused various problems. The way for distance education to be used as a complementary way as an opportunity has been paved. However, at this point, the opening of universities became inevitable and university administrations decided to start face-to-face education. With the universities taking this decision, the question of how ready the universities are to open arose. Participant 4 expressed the general opinion reflecting the necessity of opening the universities together with the risks involved in opening up, as follows:

"I think it is necessary and essential to open before they are ready, and there is no hesitation in this. Especially the exams were never online. We have to open it."

The opening of universities brought many risks in terms of the COVID-19 pandemic. This risk arises from the presence of many people at the same time and for a long time, especially in closed environments such as classrooms, canteens, corridors and dining halls. Risk areas outside the university are due to the fact that students stay for long periods in public transportation, dormitories, and socializing areas.

It is a fact that newly established universities such as ALKU pose more risks for both students and employees when the presence of newly opened buildings, which are trying to increase the number of buildings at the same rate as the number of students increases, but which are still nearing completion, is a fact, because the classes in these universities are still insufficient. social areas are very limited and this was expressed by Participant 12 with the following words:

"Universities can be opened, but we need more effort for preliminary preparations. But my comment is not valid for ALKU because we are lacking in terms of infrastructure. Faculty buildings are used by several faculties; it is a problem in terms of space organization."

Students' contact with the city and housing problem

Although the issue of accommodation is an important problem in every university in our country due to the general insufficiency of dormitories, it creates bigger problems especially for ALKU. This is due to the fact that the foundations, associations and dormitories are insufficient due to the fact that Alanya is a district, and the state dormitory has not been completed yet. Due to the fact that Alanya is a touristic area, both the high rents and the unsupervised presence of students and tourists in the apartments have risks for students. In this context, while the academic calendar is being set, some of the accommodation problems of the students are solved by ensuring that the classes start towards the end of October, not in September and the beginning of October, when the tourists are busy in Alanya, and by completing the academic calendar for the appropriate faculties and departments before the spring months when the tourists arrive. In addition, the university administration can negotiate with the apartments where the students will be accommodated, and the conditions can be made more suitable for the accommodation of the students. In addition, inspections on these apparatuses can be tightened through local governments. Considering the

relationship between the rate of virus spread for opening schools and the seasons, it is expressed as another suggestion to use the summer months more efficiently. However, the fact that the university is located in a holiday resort leads to the necessity of evaluating this possibility separately.

The construction of dormitories can be accelerated, and in this process, students can be accommodated in single rooms, if possible, to try to solve the housing problem. In addition to these general opinions of the participants about accommodation, some participants stated that it is very difficult to find any solution for accommodation in Alanya. However, it is stated that a special agreement is possible between the University and the hotels that are not used during the winter months.

Nutrition problems

Nutrition should be emphasized during the pandemic process. With the opening of universities, regular and balanced nutrition of students gains importance in terms of maintaining their body resistance. Quality and affordable nutrition opportunities in Alanya are not sufficient for students. At the beginning of the measures that can be taken in this context, not only lunch but also breakfast and dinner can be served in the university cafeteria. In this context, the economic dimension of the problem can be solved with the support of the university, which may occur in the morning and evening meals. Soup in a glass can be distributed to students in the morning. In this regard, service support can be requested from various stakeholders and local actors.

The fact that the cafeteria is open only at certain hours will cause a crowded indoor area and density, and thus may lead to the rapid spread of the disease. Therefore, the general view of the participants is to expand the eating times in the cafeteria and to prevent the lunch breaks of the students from coinciding with the same time, thus preventing the density. In addition, with the seating arrangement at the tables, it can be ensured that the students are seated infrequently.

It is a significant risk to spend time in the cafeterias for meals indoors and to have students from all faculties and departments in the same place at the same time. In this context, the risk can be reduced by preparing the meals for the students in packages and ensuring that the students eat their meals at the tables to be placed in the open areas to be created within the campus area. Participant 6 expressed this with the following words:

"The campus can be used as an open recreation area for students in the form of take-away, by providing food in closed boxes in the cafeteria."

In order for the students to be fed at an affordable price and with high quality in the city, the university administration and local administrations can act together, and cards can be prepared where the shopkeepers will apply extra discounts to the students, and philanthropists can be instrumental in giving scholarships to the students.

Transportation problem

Transportation, in particular, had major problems in Alanya before the pandemic. It drew attention as one of the most important problems of the students especially in the morning and evening hours. Participant 1 expressed this as follows:

"One of the most important problems in our university is transportation, although 40% of the courses are online, even if the student cannot come for one lesson, he will have to come to the campus for another lesson. It can be tried to find a solution by increasing the number of expeditions, but this will not be a solution for our university. Instead of determining a rate of 40%, it could be said that universities should continue online."

Diversity can be increased in public transportation such as minibuses, so that more vehicles can reach the university more frequently. Again, many bicycles within the university can be allocated to students, so that students can come to the university by bicycle, at least until the winter months come.

By diversifying the start and end times of the lesson hours, crowding in the buses can be prevented. Participant 5 expresses this in the following words:

"There is no clutter because the start and end times of classes are differentiated for different schools and even for different departments within schools, and there is very little socializing space for students on our campus."

Although there are various bus lines up to Kestel, most of them do not go to the university. Considering the large

number of students living in the Kestel region, placing a ring line from Kestel to the university will prevent the crowding in buses to a large extent.

Entertainment centers, tourism and problems

In entertainment centers and other areas, students are in contact with tourists at a very high rate in Alanya, which naturally poses a risk of exposure to different variants. While some of the students go to entertainment centers to have fun, many of them go to work for economic reasons. In this respect, it does not seem very realistic to prevent contact with tourists in these places, but some measures can be taken to reduce the risk. Participant 1 describes this situation with the following words:

“Students who are very crowded tourist areas can be advised to avoid going to these areas, but I don’t think they will listen because some of them work there.”

The education level of the tourists coming to our country is generally low and most of these tourists are not vaccinated. Tourists do not wear masks and this significantly increases the risk of contamination from tourists, in this respect, many participants state that they think that masks should be made compulsory for tourists. Participant 14 conveys this with the following words:

“If tourists carry viruses, why do not they have to have vaccinations and PCR, it does not seem right to me, because there is a contradiction here.”

This application can be revised for school periods when the tourist density is less.

Health precautions

The university has a medical faculty and will be able to contribute to universities in many ways during the pandemic process. The PCR test can be carried out by the faculty of medicine through a commission to be established within the faculty of medicine within the university. This will provide great convenience for unvaccinated students, teachers and staff. This commission can be commissioned to persuade university students and employees who are against the vaccine. The first lessons of all university departments can be a lesson to students about the measures to be taken against the COVID-19 pandemic and our individual responsibilities on the society by this commission. Again by this commission, students can be given mask-wearing and hand-washing training. The

commission to be established can also inform the instructors about how they should behave in different situations.

Nutrition of students generally does not meet the conditions of proper nutrition, which we call balanced nutrition. The Commission can inform students about what they should pay attention to in their diet regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. In all these matters, a commission to be established within the university can carry out information, support and guidance activities through various sub-units.

Arrangements regarding campus, sites, courses and classrooms

We have important shortcomings about sites in campus interiors. Each faculty does not have a separate building, and many faculties have to share their buildings with more than one unit. Even in normal times, the lack of buildings is a serious problem with the pandemic process, in the event that a diluted classroom application arises such an application includes various difficulties. Considering that building will take a long time, prefabricated structures or tents can be set up and some of the education can be directed to these places. Considering the climatic conditions of Alanya, a solution to the space problem can be found quickly in this way. Participant 11 said,

“We have a space problem. For example, 3 faculties and 1 vocational school use the faculty of education together. Prefabricated technology has developed a lot, and classes can be established in a short time that can reduce this crowded. In terms of climatic conditions, we do not experience very harsh winters.”

In addition to these, the possibility of open-air lessons should definitely be evaluated for possible lessons in the summer, if necessary.

Very hot climatic conditions occur in Alanya in September, October and after April. Therefore, the air conditioners will have to be turned on and this will increase the risk. In order to prevent this, windows can be opened and classrooms can be ventilated frequently, but many faculties at ALKU have been designed in such a way that the windows cannot be opened sufficiently and this situation needs to be corrected. Participant 15 conveys this situation as follows:

“In some faculty buildings, the windows cannot be opened sufficiently, if necessary, the opened

parts of the windows can be completely removed during these hot periods."

When students go to break, they quickly come into contact with students in other classes, and this has the risk of increasing the rate of spread. In order to prevent this, the break times of different classes can be differentiated.

Suggestions for reducing the duration of the lessons and shortening the time spent in the classroom are in the majority. However, on the contrary, there are opinions that shortening the course duration will increase the interaction of the students and causes more risks.

Although disinfectant is placed at the entrances of the buildings at the university, this is not enough. Disinfectant must be placed at the entrance of the classrooms. In addition, deficiencies in cleaning materials at the university must be eliminated. The problem of not having soap and toilet paper, which was encountered in the previous processes, must be avoided.

Although it is important to keep the distance in the classrooms, it is seen that the classes in ALKU are few when the class sizes are taken into account. Although we try to keep the distance in the classroom, after a while, viral particles will form depending on the size of the place and the number of people. Classrooms should be regularly ventilated and cleaned every day. If it is necessary, additional cleaning staff should be employed.

It is certain that various measures should be taken to dilute the classes, and the amount of distance courses can be increased. If necessary, classes can be divided and education can be continued in the weekends and night classes together with normal education. In addition, the crowded the classes can be reduced by applying the lessons online with the live camera from the video. Participant 9 contributes as follows:

"An application can be made in the form of one-week diluted class face-to-face, other students participate by live camera, and online viewing. The course load on everyone has increased, and I think that this will affect the efficiency of the lecturers."

Considering that a patient entering the campus will spread the disease rapidly, body temperature measurement devices can be placed at all entrances of the university.

Opportunities and measures for psychological and mental support, guidance and information activities

Psychologically, students were very worn out in this process and many students needed psychological support. In this respect, Psychological support can be provided by their advisors in the first week, so that students can get through this process faster.

Before the face-to-face classes start, an online course module can be opened to explain the preparation process and help them get better psychologically.

It is a fact that more serious solutions are needed for students who have serious problems. In special cases, it would be appropriate to try to help students by getting support from the relevant professors in the education faculty and medical faculty.

The relationship between democratic rights and measures taken

In this process, non-vaccinated and anti-vaccine people pose a significant risk not only for themselves but also for the society. Although individuals have body immunity, the relationship between democratic rights and measures should be evaluated, taking into account special conditions such as the pandemic process. However, it is certain that no one can be vaccinated by force, no matter what, and when all these are considered together, measures such as PCR twice a week for those who are not vaccinated are inevitable in terms of public health, although criticism is received. Apart from this, most of the participants stated that they think that people who are not vaccinated should be prevented from entering the university. Regarding this situation, participant 1 said

"When it comes to public health, it does not make much sense to not be vaccinated as a right. I recommend that all students and teachers should be vaccinated."

Similarly, participant 15 said

"Just as everyone obeys the other rules like traffic rules, those who say I want to pass in red light are penalized, similarly, the necessary penalties can be applied to those who are not vaccinated."

The general opinion on PCR is that the PCR to be done to those who are not vaccinated should not be covered by the

state, and those who are not vaccinated should pay it themselves. Participant 19:

"In such a condition, I cannot see not being vaccinated during the epidemic as a personal right, so I find it right that those who are not vaccinated cannot enter workplaces and social environments. They cause a risk to both themselves and their environment. I also find it wrong that the PCR test is provided free of charge by the state. I do not see it as a personal right not to be vaccinated because it is a special situation."

There were also participants who expressed the opposite opinion of the general answers, for example participant 11:

"I absolutely do not accept the obligation to be vaccinated. In terms of human rights, I do not find it appropriate to stigmatize person and condemned to certain things. Thus they have the right not to be vaccinated. I do not find the measures taken for those who are not vaccinated appropriate. People have the right not to have PCR. I do not find it appropriate to put a turnstile on the door and read the personal data of the HES code from there."

Of course, all measures are for human health, but these measures should be carried out with certain consistency and in a gentle manner, taking into account human dignity.

Considering the above measures, a roadmap that aims to deal with problems with a general and specific prospectus, taking into account all the possible opportunities and risks of an institution for a crisis, stands out. It is expected that these should be taken into account, of course, to reduce the problems to a lesser extent. It is hoped that this study will be a modest resource as it serves as a source for our need for a systematic map of activity on how we should essentially deal with crises thanks to the coronavirus.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Indeed, the struggle of the coronavirus pandemic is not plain sailing. Because this pandemic challenges us with several problems, such as multi-component, multi-layered, and complex global-local problems. Moreover, many

institutions and organizations have been working on this subject in search of a multidimensional solution. It is clear that our university has made a great effort in this regard. Considerable efforts have been made to address many of the problems and solutions identified above. In this respect, this study was also written in order to form a memory card and present a ready-made template for similar problems.

As a matter of fact, such studies are valuable not only for contributing to scientific studies, but also for contributing to our human side. Because one of the most important things that the pandemic has taught us is; if we protect someone else, we protect ourselves, and if we protect ourselves, we protect someone else.

Undoubtedly, the measures we need to take are multidimensional. In this context some precautionary suggestions are as follows:

- First of all, a health screening for risk groups will significantly relieve our potential concerns. In addition, the models we will develop for risk groups will reduce the heavy cost of the virus.
- It will provide some benefits if the hybrid education model is activated temporarily and relatively, especially considering seasonal changes and local effects.
- The division of classes should be encouraged to develop different models in the form of two lessons, one lesson and two classes. It should be open to offers from teachers and students on this and similar issues.
- Student councils should be encouraged to be active and to develop models for this issue, and it will be beneficial for them to become active in the field as a soft power in the improvement of the problem.
- It is valuable to develop models in which every stakeholder will be effective in decision makers.
- Democratic rights and demands should be taken into account in a gentle and multidimensional way, and multi-layered practices that will not hurt human dignity should be developed in persuasion and control.
- Establishment of a multi-stakeholder commission within the institution and in effective communication with other institutions, some conveniences is expected in the execution of all information, guidance and persuasion activities by that commission. It would also be beneficial for the commission to have sub-committees on related issues. For example, psychological support line, medical information, and so on.

- Due to the sensitivity of the subject, it would be beneficial for many communication lines to continue their information activities in a coordinated and synchronized manner and to provide effective information and data sharing on many platforms.
- It is very important to develop various agreements and collaborations between the university and local stakeholders regarding the transportation problems of city administration housing activities.

With the spread of different antigen and antibody tests related to COVID-19 and their routine implementation in all hospitals, a clearer scientific and evidence-based approach can be made regarding diagnosis, treatment, and vaccine effectiveness. Individuals who need financial support and training for nutrition and cleaning can be supported. In order to resolve the confusion and resistance regarding the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of COVID-19, it can be useful in persuading the public to discuss and present opposing scientific ideas broadly and with scientific evidence.

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