

**Conference Location:**



**SELÇUK  
ÜNİVERSİTESİ**

**Selçuk University  
Aleaddin Keykubat Yerleskesi Selcuklu  
Konya, Turkey  
Tel: +90 332 241 00 41**

**URL: <http://webselecuk1.selcuk.edu.tr/English/DefaultEng.aspx#>**

## How to get to Konya

### **By Air:**

**Konya Airport** is located 18 km from the city.

Turkish Airlines has several flights each day between Istanbul and Konya. Pegasus Airlines flies between Istanbul and Konya as well.

### **Airport bus transfers:**

**Havas** - It is serving between City Center-Airport-Bus Station.

For detailed information: <http://www.havas.net/en/shuttle-parking/konya/>

**Konya Airport**  
**IATA code: KYA**  
**Address: Vali Ahmet Kayhan Str.,**  
**Selcuklu, Konya, Turkey**  
**Tel: +90 332 239 13 43**  
**Fax: +90 332 239 13 41**  
**Email: [infokonya@dhmi.gov.tr](mailto:infokonya@dhmi.gov.tr)**

### **Visa:**

Before you start planning your travel to Turkey you should visit the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' web page to see if you need visa.

For more details:

<http://www.mvep.hr/en/consular-information/visas/visa-requirements-overview/>

### **By Train:**

YukseK Hizli Tren service between Konya and Ankara offers 8 trains daily in each direction taking less than 2 hours to traverse the 260-km distance.

You can take one high-speed train daily between Istanbul and Konya, changing trains at Eskisehir: depart Istanbul (Pendik) at 13:30 (1:30 pm), arrive Eskisehir at 15:50, change trains and depart Eskisehir at 16:15 (4:15 pm), arriving in Konya at 17:54 (5:54 pm), for a total travel time of about 4.5 hours.

From Konya, the 10:00am train arrives in Eskisehir at 11:42 am, and a high-speed train departs for Istanbul at 13:11 (1:11 pm), arriving in Istanbul (Pendik) at 15:39 (3:39 pm), making a total travel time of about six hours.

For more information about time tables please visit the link here: [http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/trans/Train/hizli\\_eski\\_konya.html](http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/trans/Train/hizli_eski_konya.html)

### **By Bus:**

Several companies run buses to Konya from many other Turkish cities, including Aksaray, Ankara, Antalya, Isparta & Egirdir, Istanbul and Nevsehir (Cappadocia).

Here are estimated travel times: <http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/go/CentralAnatolia/Konya/trans/distances.html>

### **By Car:**

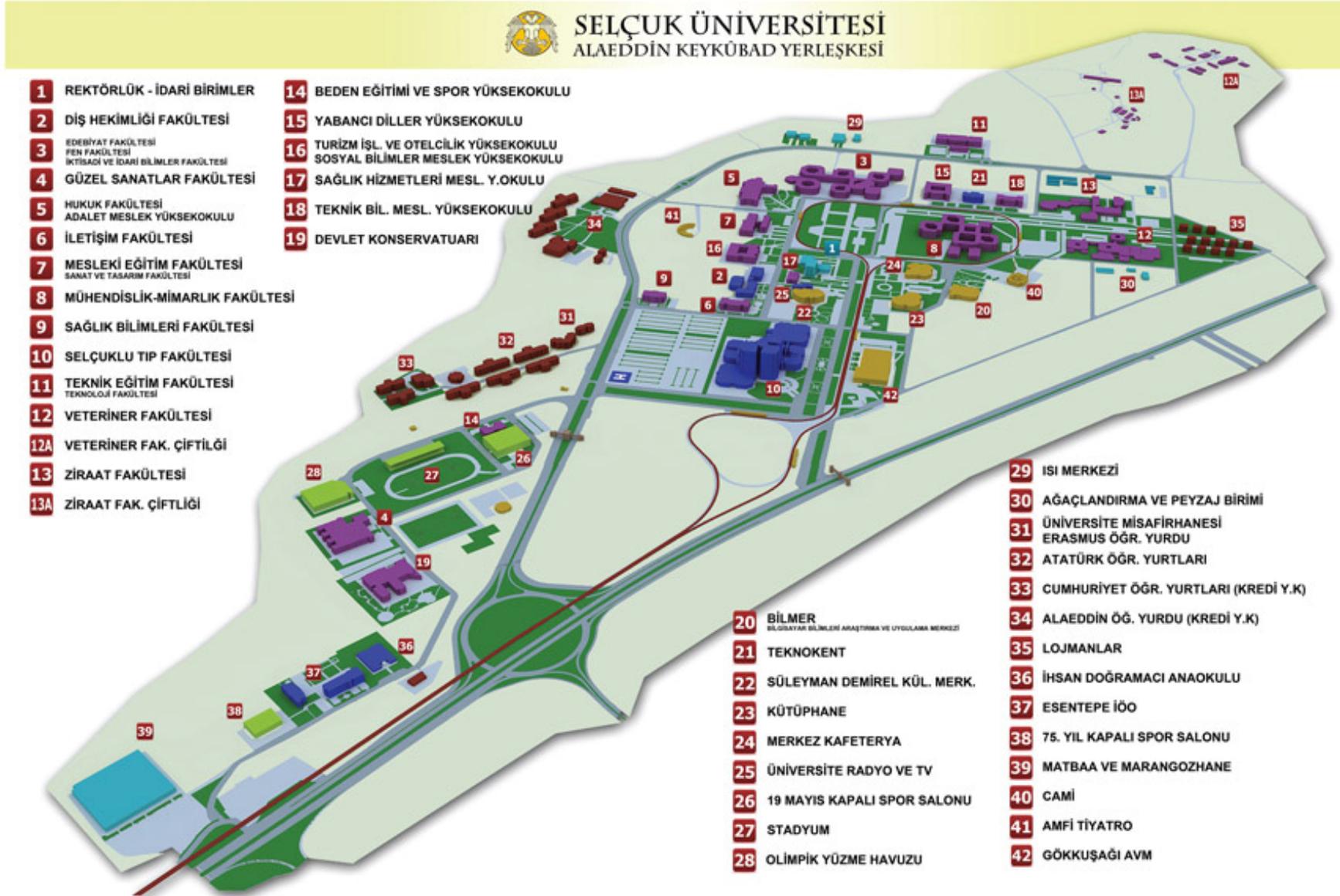
Konya is a 3-hour drive from Ankara and 10 hours (660km) from Istanbul. From Izmir you will get in 7 hours in Konya. Also it takes 6 and half hour from Antalya by car.

Source: <http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/go/CentralAnatolia/Konya/trans/>

## The Conference Venue

The conference will take place at **Süleyman Demirel Conference Hall of the Selcuk University (Building 22)**

**Address:** Aleaddin Keykubat Yerleskesi Selcuklu, Konya, Turkey



The Gala Dinner

**The Gala Dinner will be held May 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015 at the RestaurantKazan of RIXOS Hotel.**



**Ardıçlı Mah. Yeni İstanbul Cad. No 231  
Selçuklu, Konya  
[www.rixos.com](http://www.rixos.com)**

**Time:**  
To be announced

# City Map



## Konya

### History:

Konya, 261 km (162 miles) south of Ankara, is Turkey's city of Whirling Dervishes, and has been for 800 years.

Located right on the ancient Silk Road, Konya has lots to see and do, a number of good hotels, and transport is easy.

Located about three hours' drive south of Ankara, it's an extremely old city, its roots going back to the days of the Hittites, who called it Kuwana. As a Roman city, it was Iconium. Today it is the most religiously conservative city in Turkey and proud of it.

The reason to visit Konya is to see the Mevlana Museum which shelters the tomb of Jelaleddin Rumî (1207-1273), known to his followers as Mevlana (or Rumî), a Muslim poet and mystic and one of the great spiritual thinkers and teachers of all time.

Konya was the capital of the Seljuk Turkish Sultanate of Rum ("ROOM," that is, Rome) which flourished in Central Anatolia from 1071 to 1275. The Seljuks built numerous caravansaries along the Silk Road between Cappadocia and Konya, and beyond.

Seljuk architecture is outstanding, and numerous great Seljuk buildings-mosques and theological seminaries mostly are Konya's pride and joy.

Source: <http://www.turkeytravelplanner.com/go/CentralAnatolia/Konya/>



## Place of Interest

### Get around:

#### Mevlana Museum

The symbol of Konya is this tekke (Sufi lodge) complex that holds the tomb of the 13th century religious leader, philosopher and poet Mevlana Celaleddin Rumi, who founded the whirling dervish sect of Sufism. The museum is set within lovingly tended rose gardens, which you walk through to the ornate Dervişan Kapısı (Gate of the Dervishes). Once inside the complex you enter the Mausoleum, which is the focus of much devotional worship to this day. Mevlana's Tomb is at the far end, flanked by tombs of close family and followers.

The Semahane (hall where dervish ceremonies were performed) is just to the left and contains a museum of religious exhibits. Across the courtyard from the Mausoleum is the lodge kitchen containing dioramas of dervish life. It is connected to the Dervish Cells where Sufi followers would have lived but now contain exhibits on dervish life.

**Location:** Mevlana Caddesi

**Address:** Aziziye Mah., Mevlana Cad. No:1, Karatay, Konya, Turkey

**Tel:** +90 332 351 1215



## Tile Museum (Karatay Medresisi)

This old medrese (theological college) was founded in 1251 by the Seljuk emir Celaledin Karatay. The building was recently restored and is now an impressive museum showcasing Seljuk enamel tile work. Although a tile museum may sound a rather niche tourist attraction, the sheer beauty of the building makes this a must-do on every Konya sightseeing itinerary. Its internal walls are covered in gorgeous examples of Seljuk tiling; there are also ceramic exhibits of finds excavated from nearby archaeological sites. In the left-hand room is the tomb of Celaledin Karatay.

**Location:** Ankara Caddesi

**Address:** Ferhuniye Mh.Konya, Turkey

**Tel:** +90 332 351 1914



### **Museum of Wooden and Stone Carving (İnce Minare Medresesi)**

The İnce Minare Medresesi (Seminary of the Slender Minaret) lost the minaret in its name when it was struck by lightning in 1905. The medrese was built in 1260 for the Seljuk vizier Sahip Ata, and the design features richly sculpted decoration on the portal. The building is now a museum with a large collection of Seljuk-era wooden and stone sculptures that include animal reliefs (despite depictions of animals and humans being banned by Islamic law) from the old city walls.

**Location:** Adliye Bulvarı, City Centre

**Tel:** +90 332 351 3204



### **Alaeddin Tepe**

Built on the site of Konya's former citadel and right in the city centre, this park is the place where Konya locals come to promenade in the evening and sip tea in the gardens. At the foot of the incline up the hill, visitors can find the excavation site of Alaeddin Kaykobad's palace and the remains of the old city wall. On top of the hill is the 13th century Alaeddin Camii, built as a pillared mosque according to Arabic design with a wooden ceiling supported by 42 antique columns.

**Location:** Off Mevlana Caddesi, City Centre



## Archaeological Museum

Most of Turkey's archaeology museums have been jazzed-up and modernised in the past decade - but not Konya's museum. This is a dusty old place with poor lighting and information panels that may as well be obsolete for the use they are. But don't let that put you off because the collection is excellent (and if you happen to like these relic museums with their treasure-hunt atmosphere, go now before it gets its much-needed face-lift). There is a comprehensive display of finds from the nearby archaeological site of Çatalhöyük and a wonderful collection of intricately decorated Roman sarcophagi.

**Location:** Larende Caddesi

**Address:** Sahibiata Mh., 42200 Konya, Turkey

**Tel:** +90 332 351 3207



## Selimiye Mosque

Standing in the square in front of the Mevlana Museum, this huge domed mosque was commissioned by Sultan Selim II. It was built in less than a decade between 1566 and 1574, marking the climax of Ottoman mosque architecture.

**Location:** Mevlana Caddesi

**Address:** Aziziye Mh., 42030 Konya, Turkey



## Aziziye Mosque

Inside Konya's bustling bazaar neighbourhood the Aziziye Mosque was first built in 1676 by the Ottoman court adviser Mustafa Paşa. It was reconstructed again in 1867 after a fire. The architecture is baroque inspired, with twin minarets in a rococo style and a brightly painted interior with prayer niche.

**Location:** Türbe Caddesi

**Address:** Aziziye Mh., 42030 Konya, Turkey



## Çatalhöyük

Although there aren't huge amounts to see, the settlement mound of Çatalhöyük is one of the most important excavation sites in the world. Here, archaeologists have uncovered the largest Neolithic site ever found, with settlement here dating to approximately 9,000 years ago. Excavations are on going, and if you visit in summer you can sometimes watch archaeologists working at the site. There is a wonderful little museum at the entry explaining the excavation history and the significance of the site. Then a trail leads you to the twin dig areas (protected under dome shelters) where you can see the deep levels, with clear building outlines, that have been uncovered so far.

**Location:** Çatalhöyük Yolu, Çumra/Konya, Turkey



## Sille

Cute as a button and formerly a Greek settlement, Sille is a tiny village just on the edge of the city and a favourite destination for day-tripping Konya locals. There are two Byzantine churches: St Helena's and the Küçük Kilise. The village streets are lined with lovely wooden-beamed houses while the cliff ridge is pockmarked with ancient cave dwellings.



Source: <http://www.planetware.com/tourist-attractions-/konya-tr-kon-k.htm>

## Information



### Weather

Konya has a continental climate with cold, snowy winters and hot, dry summers. Rainfall occurs mostly during the spring and autumn. Under Koppen's climate classification the city has a semi-arid climate (Koppen BSk). Summers temperatures average 30 °C (86 °F).



### Time

**Standard time zone:** EET (UTC+2) **Daylight savings time:** EEST (UTC+3)



### Banks

Banks are open weekdays from 09:00 a.m until noon (or 12:30p.m), depending on the bank, and from 13:30 a.m until 17:00 p.m.



### Post Office

Post Offices are open from 9:00 a.m. to 17:00 p.m.



### Shopping

The area around the Aziziye Mosque is loaded with shops, stores and bazaars selling all kinds of stuff from clothes, toys, house decors, and just beside the sardivan of the mosque are lines of shops selling exotic spices.



### Electricity

Turkey operates on 220 volts, 50 Hz, with round-prong European-style plugs that fit into recessed wall sockets /points.



### Special Needs

Delegates and accompanying persons with disabilities are invited to advise the Congress Secretariat of any special requirements.



### Pharmacy

The Pharmacies are open Monday to Saturday 09:00-19:00. There is always one open pharmacy, which is called as “nobetci eczane” in Turkish or “pharmacy on duty” on Sundays and holidays.



### Currency

The currency is the Turkish Lira (TL). Turkish liras are divided into 100 kurus. Coins used frequently are five, ten, 25, and 50 kurus and one lira. Notes used are 5, 10, 20, and 50 lira bills. 100 and 200 lira notes are uncommon.

## Dinning in Konya

### **Somatci Restaurant Fihi Ma Fih**

**Address:** Akcesme Mah., Menguc Cad. No:36,  
Karatay Merkez/Konya, Turkey  
**Tel:** +90 532 562 2205



### **Mithat Tirit**

**Address:** Kasap Sinan Mah., Istanbul Cad./yusufaga Sok. No:21,  
Mevlana/Konya, Turkey  
**Tel:** +90 332 350 7298



### **Roof Restaurant**

**Address:** Isparta Beysehir Yolu, Sille Kav. Ozalan Mah. Selcuklu,  
42080 Konya, Turkey (18th floor of Dedeman hotel)

**Tel:** +90 332 221 6600



### **Konak Konya Cuisine**

Steakhouse, Turkish, Diner

**Address:** Akcesme Mh., Akcesme Sk No:5, 42020 konya, Turkey

**Tel:** +90 332 352 8547



## Sille Konak

**Address:** Cay Mah. Sille Mevki, No:50, Sille/Konya, Turkey

**Tel:** +90 332 244 9260



For more suggestions about restaurants in Konya you can visit the link here: <http://www.tripadvisor.com/Restaurants-g298014-Konya.html>

## Night life in Konya

### Whirling Dervish - The Dance of the Devout

The origin of the spinning ritual (or sema) is attributed to a widely revered holy man called Rumi, more popularly known as Mevlana, meaning Our Guide or Sainted One. A devoted, but not orthodox Muslim, Rumi preached inclusively, tolerance, love and respect for all, regardless of their religion.

Even in the shadows of the stage their white robes appear luminous. Now moving into the light, they twinkle like stars. Synchronising perfectly, they spin and turn, forming a glittering constellation. Human gyroscopes, the dancers are the famous Whirling Dervishes of Turkey.

They perform every Saturday night. In the world's grandest Whirling Dervish hall, a devout and rapturous audience savours every step the Dervishes make. For Konya-just an hour's flight southeast from Istanbul-is Turkey's most Islamic city, with over a million people living and worshipping here.

Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/europe/turkey/9246517/Konya-Turkey-the-dance-of-the-devout.html>



**Sources:**

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<http://www.havas.net/en/shuttle-parking/konya/>  
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