

 **INCOMING STAFF AND
STUDENT INFORMATION PACKAGE**



**OSTİM TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY**
A N K A R A



OSTİM TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY
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OSTİM TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY IN NUMBERS



83
Different
Countries

2666
International
Students

8679
Total
Students

2152
Associate Degree
6527
Bachelor's
Degree

3
GRADUATE
SCHOOLS

10
DEGREES

3
FACULTIES

22
PROGRAMS

1
VOCATIONAL
SCHOOL

13
PROGRAMS



ANKARA

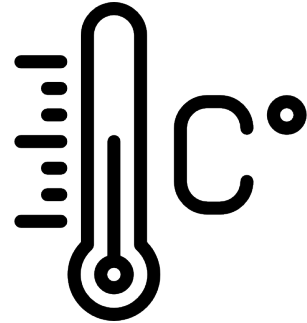


Region	: Central Anatolia
Area	: 24.521 km ²
Language	: Turkish
Average Temperature	: 11.6 °C
Climate	: Continental climate
Vegetation	: Steppe
Time Zone	: GMT+3
Area Code	: +90 312
Currency	: Turkish Lira
Plug Type	: Type C/F
Elevation	: 938 m
Population	: 5,803 million (2023)



WEATHER CONDITIONS

Ankara has a continental climate due to its high elevation. Winters are cold and snowy, while summers are hot and dry. Sudden temperature fluctuations are common in spring and autumn, with precipitation typically concentrated in these seasons. The average temperature in July is 23.6 °C, and in January, it is 1 °C. The highest temperatures can reach up to 30 °C in July and August, whereas the lowest temperatures are around -3 °C in January and February.



0

Win-

17



20

Autumn

25

Sum-



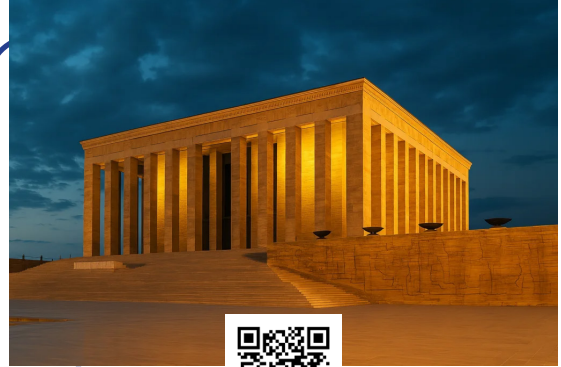
PLACES TO VISIT

VISIT



Anıtkabir (Atatürk's Mausoleum)

The museum is located within the three-thousand-square-meter columned area beneath the Hall of Honor, where Atatürk's Mausoleum stands. In this area, the Gallipoli campaign, the Battle of Sakarya, the Great Offensive, and the Battle of Dumlupınar are impressively presented through various exhibition display techniques, showcasing the significant events of the Atatürk era.



Hamamönü

Located in the Altındağ district of Ankara, Hamamönü is a historic neighborhood that houses some of the finest examples of 19th-century civil architecture. With its restored buildings and nostalgic streets, the area offers visitors a journey back in time and is also one of the centers for cultural and artistic events. A focal point for both locals and tourists, Hamamönü is an ideal place to explore Ankara's history and artistic richness.



Hacı Bayram Mosque

The mosque located next to the Temple of Augustus in Ulus was built by Hacı Bayram Veli in 1427-1428. This long rectangular structure, with a stone foundation, brick walls, and a tiled roof, was constructed in the Seljuk architectural style and later restored by Mimar Sinan. The square-based, cylindrical brick minaret with two balconies on the southeastern wall draws attention. The mihrab, made of plaster, extends up to the ceiling, and the interior walls are adorned with Kütahya tiles up to the lower windows. The tomb is situated adjacent to the southern part of the mosque.





PLACES TO VISIT



CerModern Art Center

CerModern is an art gallery housed in Ankara's revamped former railway workshop, where contemporary art is presented in a dynamic and engaging setting. The gallery offers visitors unique experiences each time, attracting attention with its rotating exhibitions, concerts, film screenings, and workshop events. It is an ideal place to explore Ankara's cultural richness in an atmosphere filled with art.



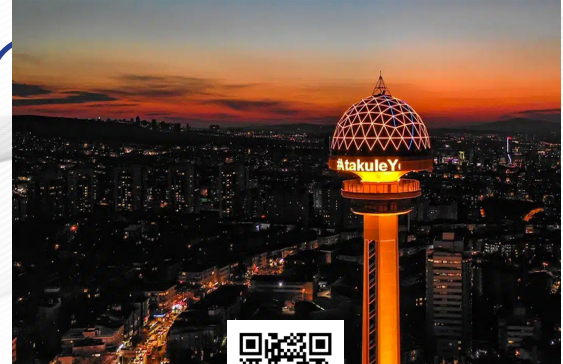
Ankara Kalesi (Ankara Castle)

Ankara Castle is a historical structure located at the highest point of the city, having hosted many civilizations over the years. With its impressive walls and narrow streets, the castle takes visitors back in time and offers a wonderful view. This area, filled with traditional Turkish houses and craft workshops, is a delightful exploration spot for history enthusiasts.



Atakule

Atakule is one of the most renowned towers in Ankara and an iconic part of the city's view. It offers visitors an impressive panoramic view with its 125-meter height. On the observation deck, you can enjoy a panoramic view of the city, while the revolving restaurant allows you to savor delicious meals. With its modern architecture and location, Atakule is a delightful destination for both tourists and locals.





PLACES TO VISIT

VISIT



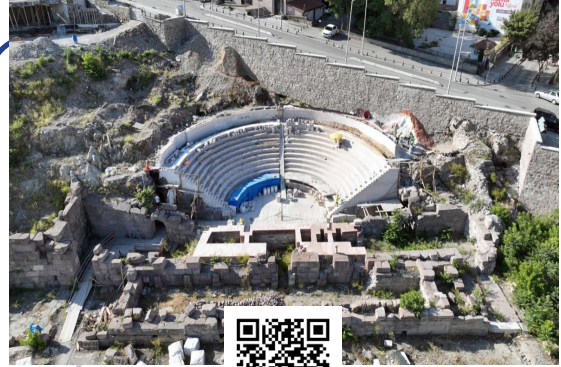
The Nation's Library of the Presidency

The Presidential Library, located in Ankara, is one of the largest libraries in Türkiye. It houses an extensive information archive with over 4 million books in 134 different languages, along with more than 120 million articles and reports. Situated within the Presidential Complex, this library covers an area of 125,000 square meters and can accommodate up to 5,000 readers at the same time. The building is adorned with white and green marble, featuring traditional details inspired by Seljuk and Ottoman architecture combined with modern design elements.



The Ancient Roman Theatre (Antik Roma Tiyatrosu)

Although its exact construction date is unknown, the Ancient Roman Theatre is dated to the 2nd century CE. The structure was uncovered following archaeological findings discovered during foundation excavations at a construction site in 1982. Excavations carried out between 1982 and 1986 under the supervision of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations brought the site to light. The majority of the artifacts recovered during these excavations are now displayed on the lower floor of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations.



Temple of Augustus (Augustus Tapınağı)

The Temple of Augustus and Rome is one of the most significant Roman-era structures in Ankara. It was constructed following the annexation of the province of Galatia into the Roman Empire under Emperor Augustus (27 BCE–14 CE). Erected in Ancyra (modern-day Ankara), the new provincial capital, the temple was dedicated to Emperor Augustus and to Roma, the city's local goddess.





PLACES TO VISIT



The Roman Baths of Ankara (Roma Hamamı)

The Roman Bath was built in the 3rd century under Emperor Caracalla, the son of Septimius Severus, and dedicated to Asclepius, the god of health. Constructed of stone and brick, the bath complex measures approximately 80 x 130 meters. Accessed from Çankırı Avenue, the complex opens onto a wide courtyard encircled by traces of a colonnaded portico, from which one enters the palaestra, where physical exercises and wrestling once took place.



Column of Julian (Julianus Sütunu)

The Column of Julian, located in Ankara's Ulus district, is a Roman-era monument erected to honor Emperor Julian. In 362 CE, Julian set out on a military campaign against the Persians, choosing a route that passed through Ankara. Anticipating his arrival and stay in the city, the people of Ankara prepared to welcome the emperor, and the column was built as a tribute.



Cenabi Ahmet Pasha Mosque (Cenab-ı Ahmet Paşa Camii)

The Cenabi Ahmet Pasha Mosque, located in the Ulucanlar district of Ankara, is the only work of Mimar Sinan in the city. Historical sources such as Tezkiretül Ebniye (The Record of Buildings, biography of Sinan the Architect), written by the poet and calligrapher Sai Mustafa Çelebi, and Tuhfetül Mimarîn explicitly state that the mosque was built by Mimar Sinan.





ENTERTAINMENT ZONES

ENTERTAINMENT ZONES

.. Kavaklıdere Area



.. Tunalı Street



.. Balgat Area



.. Ümitköy Area





MUSEUMS



Altinköy Open-Air Museum (Altinköy Açık Hava Müzesi)

Altinköy Open-Air Museum brings rural life in Anatolia from the 1930s to the 1950s into the heart of the city. It is a popular choice for those seeking a break from urban stress and noise. Objects collected from different regions of Anatolia are displayed both inside and outside traditional houses, according to their original use.



The village mosque, laundry house, school, bakery, grocery store, coffeehouse, suspension bridge, windmill, and watermill take visitors on a journey back to village life nearly a century ago.

Anatolian Civilizations Museum (Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi)

Anatolian Civilizations Museum, which has been home to the original works of Anatolian lands since the Paleolithic Age, consists of two historical buildings. These are the Mahmutpaşa Bedesten and Kurşunlu Han, which are Ottoman-period buildings. Restored and renovated in 2014, the museum offers visitors an immersive journey through history with virtual tours, animations, and replicas of the T-shaped pillars from Göbeklitepe, alongside original artifacts.



Beypazarı History and Culture Museum (Beypazarı Tarih ve Kültür Müzesi)

The building, donated by Mehmet Nurettin Karaoğuz to the Ankara Provincial Special Administration, was opened in 1977 as the Beypazarı History and Culture. Dating back to 1850, the three-storey structure reflects the characteristics of classical Ottoman architecture. The ground floor, built of stone, originally served as a stable and courtyard area,



while the upper floors are constructed of wood and finished with traditional local lime plaster on both interior and exterior walls. Built-in cupboards, bathrooms, and sedirs in all rooms constitute the main architectural characteristics of the mansion.



MUSEUMS

MUSEUMS



Atatürk's Residence and Railway Museum (Devlet Demiryolları Müzesi)

Located at Ankara Railway Station in the Ulus district, the State Railways Museum occupies a building originally constructed as a station facility. During the Turkish War of Independence, the building was used by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk for nearly three years as both a residence and military headquarters. The ground floor now serves as a railway museum, while the second floor has been arranged as a house museum, including Atatürk's reception room, study, bedroom, and Fikriye Hanım's room. The museum has been open to visitors since 24 December 1964.



The Ankara State Museum of Paintings and Sculptures (Devlet Resim ve Heykel Müzesi)

The Ankara State Museum of Paintings and Sculptures was built in 1927, by the architect Arif Hikmet Koyunoğlu, upon the directive of Atatürk, the great leader of the Turkish Nation. The Museum, which was opened after the restoration of the building in 1980, has become an institution which comprises all properties of a modern museum, is a center of art at which the most outstanding works of the artists who played important roles in the development of Turkish Painting and Sculpture Arts are exhibited.



Ethnography Museum of Ankara (Etnografya Müzesi)

Müzenin Mimarı Arif Hikmet KOYUNOĞLU, müteahhidi Erzurumlu Nafiz KOTAN Bey, mermer ustası Hüseyin Avni Efendi, kubbe üzerindeki bronz rölyef kalıpların dökümcüsü Hakkı Usta, Mühendisi ise Bahri Bey'dir. İnşasına 1925 senesinde başlanılan müze binası 1926 senesinde tamamlanmış, inşaatın bitimini müteakip Hamit Zübeyir KOŞAY 1.6.1927 tarihinde müdür olarak atanmıştır. Bu tarih aynı zamanda Ankara Etnografya Müzesi'nin kuruluş tarihi olarak da kabul edilmiştir.





MUSEUMS



Golden Pavilion Museum (Mimarlık ve Mobilya Kültürel Miras Müzesi)

Opened on 25 December 2008, the Golden Pavilion Museum is Türkiye's first museum dedicated to architecture and furniture. Drawing on 1,000 iconic forms and motifs used in Anatolian architecture, the museum brings together examples from 30 palaces, mansions, mosques, and houses to present a holistic vision of Anatolia's architectural heritage. The building's exterior cladding features alder wood imported from the United States.



Maturation Institute 100th Anniversary Museum (Olgunlaşma Enstitüsü 100. Yıl Müzesi)

Established on 24 November 1981 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Atatürk's birth, the Maturation Institute 100th Anniversary Museum was established to reserve ethnographic artifacts at risk of disappearing and to pass them on to future generations. The museum seeks to promote Turkish culture and traditional crafts to both local and international visitors. The majority of the collection dates back to the late Ottoman period, and the museum houses a total of 1,008 objects.



Ankara University Faculty of Agriculture Museum AÜ Ziraat Fakültesi Müze ve Kültür Evi

Opened in 2007, the Ankara University Faculty of Agriculture Museum traces its roots back to key institutions in the history of agricultural education in Türkiye: the School of Agriculture founded in 1892 in the Halkalı district of Istanbul, the Shepherd School established in 1898 in the Kalaba district of Ankara, and the Higher Institute of Agriculture, which began education on 30 October 1933.



The museum continues to expand its collection through a wide range of museum objects generously donated by former faculty members, academics who once taught at the Faculty, and other individuals and groups connected to the field.



MUSEUMS

MUSEUMS



Museum of the War Of Independence (Kurtuluş Savaşı Müzesi (I. TBMM Binası))

Located in Ulus Square, the Museum of the War of Independence (First Grand National Assembly Building) is a prominent example of the National Architecture movement. The building served as the First Turkish Grand National Assembly between 1920 and 1924. It later served as the headquarters of the Republican People's Party and as a law school before opening as the Grand National Assembly Museum in 1961. In 1981, it was officially opened to visitors as the Museum of the War of Independence.



Çengelhan Rahmi M. Koç Museum Çengel Han Rahmi M. Koç Müzesi

Çengel Han, Ankara's first industrial museum, is a historic building that once hosted a shop used by Vehbi Koç in the early stages of his professional life. The building was placed under protection and opened to the public as a museum in 2005. Today, the museum supports research into industrial history by displaying more than 4,000 objects across 32 rooms, showcasing the development of various branches of industry.



Ulucanlar Prison Museum (Ulucanlar Cezaevi Müzesi)

From 1925 to 2006, Ulucanlar Prison Museum was the site of some of the most painful chapters in Türkiye's history, where many political and intellectual figures were incarcerated for their ideas. Today, the museum features courtyards displaying detailed information about journalists, writers, poets, and politicians who were imprisoned for their views, along with personal belongings provided by their families and photographs taken during their time in prison.





MUSEUMS



PTT Stamp Museum (PTT Pul Müzesi)

Dedicated to the history of communication and postal services, the PTT Stamp Museum displays a wide range of postal materials and historically significant artifacts. The museum houses extensive stamp collections from the Ottoman and Republican periods, including themed stamps on Atatürk, history, tourism, nature, sports, transportation, and cultural heritage, as well as children's stamps, world stamps, postcards, and first-day and special-issue stamps. The museum's digital kiosks provide access to the entire archive.



Pink Mansion (Pembe Köşk)

One of Ankara's oldest residences, the Pembe Köşk (Pink Mansion) played a central role in Türkiye's social and cultural life after Ankara became the capital. The mansion hosted meetings and official work chaired by Atatürk and, in 1927, was the venue for Ankara's first ball. It also witnessed the Republic's earliest concerts, exhibitions, and academic gatherings, as well as events such as chess and billiards matches, horse riding, and steeplechase competitions held in the house and its garden. Today, Pembe Köşk displays personal belongings of the İnönü family.



METU Science and Technology Museum ODTÜ Bilim ve Teknoloji Müzesi

Founded in 2001, the METU Science and Technology Museum aims to preserve the culture of technology by showcasing devices used in Anatolia from as early as 3500 BCE to the present day. Planned to grow together with its museum facilities, the collection is displayed across four main areas: the Hands-on Science Center, the Transportation History Exhibition, the History of Science and Technology Exhibition, and the Open-Air Exhibition Area.





NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

First Academic Term (Fall Semester)



Second Academic Term (Spring Semester)

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS



RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS



Eid al-Fitr

It could fall in April or May.

Eid al-Adha

Although it may occasionally fall in the Spring Semester, it generally occurs during the summer months.



These holidays are calculated based on the Islamic calendar, so their dates vary each year. During these holidays, Türkiye observes official public holidays ranging from 2 to 4 days.



WHERE TO EAT?

DINING OPTIONS



One of the city's signature local dishes, Ankara Tava is a lamb-based dish made with onions, garlic, tomatoes, peppers, vermicelli, and spices. Known for its deep, hearty flavor, it is widely considered an essential taste for anyone visiting the city.

Among the most popular places to try Ankara Tava is Meşhur Tavacı Recep Usta.



When it comes to late-night dining in Ankara, ASPAVA is a familiar name among locals. Rather than a specific dish, ASPAVA refers to a category of restaurants that operate 24 hours a day and serve set menus featuring appetizers, main courses, desserts, and tea.

One of the most popular choices here is the S.S.K. dürüm menu.



Kokoreç, a traditional Turkish street food, is made by seasoning lamb offal and grilling it slowly over charcoal on metal skewers.

Once cooked, it is typically chopped and served in bread, finished with spices such as oregano, cumin, and red pepper flakes for extra flavor. Among Ankara's well-known kokoreç spots, Kokoreççi Hacı is a popular choice.





WHERE TO EAT?

DINING OPTIONS



Bulgur pilaf, another staple of Turkish cuisine, is a dish prepared in almost every region of the country. It is most commonly served as a side dish, accompanying a wide range of main courses. As one of the traditional flavors of Ankara cuisine, bulgur pilaf is best enjoyed at Çukurağa Sofrası, widely regarded as one of the city's best spots for this classic dish. At Çukurağa Sofrası, bulgur pilaf is typically served alongside dishes such as Adana kebab or the house specialty, Çukurağa Special.



İnceğiz soup is a traditional Ankara specialty made with chickpeas, wheat, meat, and spices, and finished with a drizzle of butter infused with fried red pepper that deepens its flavor. If you are looking for a good place to try İnceğiz soup during your visit to Ankara, Beyküz Restaurant is a great choice.



Beypazarı güveci is one of the most popular local dishes of Ankara cuisine. Prepared with diced meat and flavored with rice, meat broth, tomatoes, and peppers, it offers a hearty and satisfying taste.

Unlike the typical stew, Beypazarı güveci brings together meat and rice in perfect harmony, making it a must-try when visiting Beypazarı.





WHERE TO EAT?

DINING OPTIONS



Ankara Simit (Bagel), with its delightfully crispy texture, is one of the indispensable breakfast staples of Ankara cuisine. Compared to other types of simit, it has a darker color, which comes from dipping the dough into molasses-infused water before baking. It is typically enjoyed warm and freshly baked, often served with cheese and a cup of freshly brewed Turkish tea.



Serving its guests since 1906, Boğaziçi Lokantası truly stands as a place that defies time. Beloved in every era, this restaurant continues to welcome and satisfy generations from children and young people to adults and seniors. When you visit Boğaziçi Lokantası, choosing what to eat may be the hardest part. If you need a recommendation, the famous Ankara Tava is a must-try.



Adana kebab is one of those regional dishes that is hard to get right outside its home region. You often find yourself chasing the real flavor, only to end up settling for something less. That is exactly why we have a recommendation that will not disappoint: Efsane Profesör Sadık Usta. Often referred to as the “professor” of Adana kebab, Sadık Usta brings an exceptional level of mastery to this iconic dish, delivering a flavor that is genuinely hard to match.





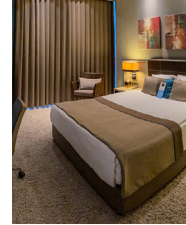
ACCOMMODATION

The following hotels are located in the city center and close to OSTİM Technical University. They can be accessed by public transport or taxi.



OSTİMPARK Business Hotel

Adres: Ostim OSB Mah. 100. Yıl Blv. Ofim İş Mrk. No:99/29
K:6, 06374 Ostim / Yenimahalle
Telefon: +90 312 386 10 20



Ankara Alegria Business Hotel

Adres: M.Akif Ersoy Mah. 286. Cad. No:3, Yenimahalle
Telefon: +90 533 973 13 42



Gimat Hotel

Adres: Bağdat Caddesi No: 91, Macunköy Gimat
Telefon: +90 312 397 67 48 - 50





ACCOMMODATION

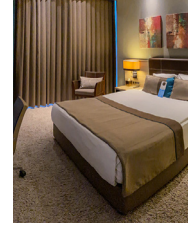
ACCOMMODATION



Starton Hotel

Adres: K lt r, Dr. Mediha Eldem Sk. No:37, 06420  ankaya/
Ankara

Telefon: +90 312 435 65 20





TRANSPORTATION

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation from Ankara Esenboğa Airport to OSTİM Technical University



1. Taxi

Taxis are available 24/7 at the airport, covering the 35 km distance to the city center in approximately 40 minutes.



2. Airport Shuttle and Subway

You can reach Kızılay or AŞTİ using Belkoair and Havaş buses. AnkaraAir: From Kızılay, transfer to the M1 Metro line to get to OSTİM.

Havaş: From AŞTİ, take the A1 Ankaray line and transfer to the M1 at Kızılay to reach OSTİM.



EGO Genel Müdürlüğü

3. 3. EGO (Municipal Bus)

Transportation between Ankara Esenboğa Airport and the city center is also provided by EGO buses with line number 442. You can access line and station information via the EGO Cepte mobile app.



4. Car Rental

There are many car rental companies at Esenboğa Airport, including Avis, Enterprise, and Europcar. You can rent a car from these companies.



City Tours



High-Speed Train from Ankara to İstanbul:

The journey takes approximately 4-5 hours. It is important to book tickets in advance.



High-Speed Train from Ankara to Eskişehir:

The trip takes about 1.5 hours, and there are many places to explore in the city.



Drive to Cappadocia:

You can reach Cappadocia from Ankara in about 3-4 hours. It is recommended that you take the O-21 road passing through Aksaray to visit Göreme and Ürgüp.



Transportation From Ankara to İzmir:

The bus ride from Ankara to Izmir takes around 8 hours.



Transportation From Ankara to Antalya:

The bus journey from Ankara to Antalya also takes 8 hours.



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