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CENTER FOR WOMEN'S STUDIES
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY
KADIN ARASTIRMALARI VE EGITIM MERKEZİ
DOĞU AKDENİZ ÜNİVERSİTESİ

7th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GENDER STUDIES

G E N D E R

S P A C E , P L A C E & C U L T U R E

10-12 October 2019

The 7th International Conference on Gender Studies will be held in Famagusta, North Cyprus by the Center for Women's Studies of the Eastern Mediterranean University.

Conference Web Page: <https://gspc.emu.edu.tr/en>

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ABSTRACT BOOK

7th International Conference on Gender Studies: Gender, Space, Place & Culture
10-12 October 2019, Famagusta-North Cyprus - <https://gspc.emu.edu.tr>

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EMU-Center for Women's Studies
7th International Conference on Gender Studies: Gender, Space, Place & Culture
CALL FOR PAPERS

The 7th International Conference on Gender Studies will be held in Famagusta, North Cyprus on 10-12 October, 2019 by the Center for Women's Studies of the Eastern Mediterranean University. The goal of the conference is to provide a place for scholars, experts, professionals and activists with interdisciplinary backgrounds related to gender and space relations to exchange new ideas and latest researches. Conference seeks to create a ground to examine relations between various disciplines such as urban planning, architecture, politics, gender and women's studies, anthropology, environmental studies, sociology, and history.

In North Cyprus and Turkey, although there is a limited number of studies entitled itself in the category of feminist geography, in recent years there is an increasing interest focusing and examining gender and space relations by various disciplines, such as gender and women's studies, political science, sociology, anthropology, history. Increasing numbers of articles and graduate degree dissertations, which based on peculiar field studies, display the specialty on gender space relations. We aim to promote intergenerational and intersectional dialogues among feminist scholars, researchers, and activists around the theme of practicing gender and space.

The conference will be held over three days at the Eastern Mediterranean University Conference and Culture Center and will explore the following themes:

- * **Exploring Feminist Geographies: Theories, Methods and Strategies**
- * **Gender and the City: Feminist Analyses of Urban Space**
- * **Gendered Spaces of the Public and Private: Negotiations and Boundaries**
- * **Gender and Workplace: Spatial Analyses of Work**
- * **Gender and Changing Meanings of Home**
- * **Neoliberalism, Gender, Spaces of Power and Resistance**
- * **Gender and New Geographies of Inequality: Gentrification, Urban Renewal and Housing**
- * **Gender, Development and Rural Geographies**

- * **Geographies of Gender, Migration and Transnational Spaces**
- * **Gendered Geographies of Displacement and Dislocation**
- * **Gender, Place and Memory**
- * **Religion, Space and Place: Doing Feminist Geographies of Religion**
- * **Emotional Geographies: Body, Sense and Space**
- * **Gender, Body and Spaces of Disability**
- * **Queer Spaces and Geographies of Sexualities**
- * **Spaces of Masculinities and Manhood**
- * **Representations of Gendered Spaces in Literature and the Visual Arts**

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A Comparative Analyses on Spatial Productions of Gender in Work Places: Modernism versus Neoliberalism

Ayça Arslan¹

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This paper mainly investigates changing dynamics of work places under spatial productions of gender. Office planning has always been very dynamic topic for architecture from past to present and especially the changing configuration of office organizations from modern to contemporary is highly visible and diverse that is worthy to investigate. Of course, changing social structures always effect public space directly as main collective spaces, but work places indicate the most distinctive configurations by changing social structures.

Thus in the study, firstly relevant literature had been introduced on both spatial productions of gender and spatial organizations of work places with its main indicators by academic environment. For the methodology, comparative analyses have been carried between modern and contemporary periods' work places with well-known architects cases' such as; Frank Lloyd Wright's Johnson Wax building which is an architectural icon for its era with open office concept, than Zaha Hadid's BMW Leipzig building and Rem Koolhaas's CCTV Headquarters have been introduced for contemporary era as new work space organizations that have been created by neoliberalism.

Both periods' cases have been analyzed and investigated by socially and spatially focusing on gender, investigating work spaces of man and woman. At the end it is aimed to reveal the findings for changing dynamics of work place designs which the cases had been especially selected for to achieve this aim.

Keywords: Work Spaces, Gender, Modernism, Neoliberalism

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A Comparative Study on Highly Skilled Women (not) in Paid Work

Aslı E. Mert¹

Highly skilled individuals, regardless of gender, are expected to have higher labour force attainment rates. However, although women's labour market participation increases with rising educational level, employment rates of highly educated women are still at an inadequate level in Turkey: 59,3 per cent of women who graduated from higher education institutions were in paid work in 2018. Turkey is not the only country in which this has been an issue, hence this study investigates the case of five countries that struggle with the same problem: Italy, Morocco, Mexico, Korea (and Turkey as the central context). Despite all the disparities in terms of their economy, culture and socio-political environment, these five countries have this common problem based on shared characteristics.

Similar to Turkey, ascription of traditional gender roles and the overall conventional social structure that strongly affects the perception of women as secondary workers in Morocco, non-egalitarian expectations attributed to women's roles and the unequal domestic division of labour in Korea, shared welfare typology (Southern European welfare regime) and family (hence women) being responsible with care responsibilities in Italy and the domestic burden as well as the lack of adequate external support in Mexico cause women to have inadequate labour market participation rates even when they are highly skilled.

In this paper, individual cases of each country is discussed and differences as well as similarities between these countries are investigated based on preliminary findings by considering the patterns that affect specifically highly-skilled women's occupational attainment rates.

Keywords: Female Employment, Highly Educated Women, Gender and Work

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A Complicated Area: Representation of Woman in Foreign Policy

Zehra Yilmaz¹

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This presentation is primarily determining and analyzing the complicated areas between women and foreign policy. It claims that the masculine structure is dominating the culture of foreign policy. In fact, especially with the influence of realist movement, foreign policy has been a field where women's movement has penetrated quite late. While history of women's movement goes back to late 19th century, we can only see the influence of this movement on foreign policy discussions as late as 1980s. Third big argument criticising the state and the security focused perspectives based on realist movement in International Relations has introduced a new perspective into foreign policy, which has been suggesting to include other matters such as humanitarian issues, gender, and environment.

In this context, criticisms such as excluding women in foreign policy decision making process and matters such as war and security getting resolved through a strictly male perspective has managed to introduce women's right discussions into this discipline, although it's late. With the help of these discussions, the number of women partaking in decision making process in foreign policy has increased. Within the framework of historical and theoretical discussions, the presentation addresses the criticisms of women's movement regarding epistemology of foreign policy. Later on, the presentation discusses the new perspectives added to foreign policy matters by women's movement, and how these perspectives affected the changes within masculine culture of foreign policy.

Finally, the reflections of these discussions on diplomatic missions both in Turkey and all over the world are assessed to conclude the presentation. The presentation aims to make new contributions to the current discussions in terms of evaluating how feminist discussions and women's representation has affected the change in foreign policy's masculine culture.

Keywords: Hegemonic Masculinity, Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, Woman Representation, Feminism

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A Counter Language: Use of Humour in Feminist Movement

Fezarenc Varan¹

According to bell hooks, by changing our location, we are moving in shifting relations of power, gender, race and class. Language is an important part of this shifting realms. Using the terms of hooks, "Language is a place of struggle." Language is a place that we should question ourselves whether using the oppressor's sexist language or the voice of the resistance.

In order to break the cycle of oppressor-oppressed relationship in terms of sexist relationships, one should develop a counter language. Hooks defends that creating and acting in this counter situation, people should position themselves on the margin, not on the center. When using the word margin, she emphasizes that it is a place of possibilities rather than a place of deprivation. I argue that the use of humour is a direct example of one's placing her/himself on the margin and creating a counter language.

I will explain humour using the terms of Simon Critchley, and I will discuss the use of this counter language in public sphere by using the terms of hooks'. Then I will discuss the use of humour in these terms by giving the examples of posters and slogans used in Women's March.

Keywords: Gender, Language, Feminism, Humour

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A Feminist Analysis of Women's Visibility: The Case Study of Kayseri Archaeology Museum

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The social constructions of gender are continuously reproduced through the arrangement of spaces. Museums are one such important site to critically assess how public space can play a role to reinforce gender dichotomies. Previous studies have highlighted the gender-blind or gender-neutral nature of the museums that are critical sites of reproducing the constructions of 'manhood' and 'womanhood' (Porter, 1995). In this paper, applying the feminist methodology on content analysis, we critically analyse the arrangement of space and artefacts in the Kayseri Archaeology Museum in Kayseri Province of Turkey. It is an empirical study and examines the representation of history through display, arrangement and texts as the contents of the museum. In addition to physically visiting the museum for data collection, we also interviewed the museum curator and staff to integrate their perspectives into our observations.

Our analysis shows that contrary to the existing notion of conservativeness in this central Anatolian region, the arrangement of the museum is quite gender-conscious. The study site remains a resourceful institution to enrich the understanding of women's lives and their important contributions in the ancient Assyrian and Anatolian civilizations. The display highlights women's legal and political rights and affiliations with major space allocations. This conscious choice of placing and prioritizing women and their objects at the forefront of the museum ensured women's visibility beyond the traditionally defined scopes through decorative and wearable artefacts.

Keywords: Women's Visibility, Archaeology, Museums, Kayseri

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A Goddess in Deleuze's Baroque House: Women Spaces in "Lucifer" the TV Series (2015-)

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This article focuses to understand visual interpretations of women and especially their cinematic spaces in Lucifer TV series, in light of Deleuze's Baroque House concept. The metatheatrical style of spaces, in Lucifer, experience a total turn to Derridian (Jacques Derrida, 1930-2004) concepts like iterability and contextuality: words, phrases, sentences, daily life experiences, verses, acts and plays are all infinitely iterable. But no iteration can guarantee the exact reproduction of the same meaning. Because meaning is relative to context.

In other words texts are contextual entities. But no context is final context, or Context with a capital 'C'. So every text can be recontextualised, and its meaning can thus be manipulated. Iterability is the name of an ongoing process of this recontextualisation during an urge for exact reproduction.

In Lucifer, Deleuzian (Gilles Deleuze, 1925-1995) concepts can be seen as well from this point of view, mostly his Baroque House concept that represents subjectial space of his ontology. For Deleuze, subjectivity is not a person, but a power given to immanent forces to act and produce affects. There are, he says, singularities – commonalities, which occur at a pre-personal stage of formation and the baroque does a function rather than a core. It continuously creates curves in space.

This whole concept reminds women spaces in the Lucifer TV Series as well as the concept of being woman from Deleuze's Philosophical view. Therefore this article aims to create a new way of looking at women spaces in cine-philosophy.

Keywords: Gender, Cinema, Cinephilosophy, Space.

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A Journal of a Neighbourhood: Old Town Nicosia Samanbahçe Houses

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People communicate with each other and reflect their emotions into the space where they reside. Social life has important effect on the growth, development and the transformation of an area into a living space. According to the records Samanbahçe houses in the walled city of Nicosia were built partially during the British administration as an early example of social housing complex in the 19th century. The aim was to provide housing for low-income families.

Our study will analyse the way woman residents transmit their experience of social interaction, cooperation, handling problems and their privacy and sense of belonging in their daily lives within the growing social relations since history, and the process of identity development. The study will be conducted by in-depth analysis and book reviews.

Keywords: Nicosia, the Walled City, Neighbourhood Culture, Cooperation, Privacy

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A Qualitative Study: Group Work on Problem Solving Skills of Women in Woman Shelter

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One of the most important tasks that needs to be done to improve the self-confidence of the women staying in the shelter is to develop their problem solving skills.

The aim of this study is to strengthen the women who got benefit from the woman shelter in TRNC, Nicosia Turkish Municipality, and to improve their problem-solving skills. Based on this target, support group conducted for 7 weeks with 5 participants who are selected from current and former beneficiaries of woman shelter. The Social Problem Solving Scale which is adapted to Turkish by Duyan in 2008, used as pretest and posttest.

At first, individual meeting conducted with potential participants by using the semi-structured interview form. Then, groupwork conducted with the following contents: introduction and informing, identifying the rules and expectations; clarifying the strenghts and common areas; improving trust relationship; creating options for problem solving and improving self-esteem; desicion-making skills; using cognition-emotion-behavior balanced in conflicts; evaluation and termination.

The problem solving skills of women developed, visibly. The participants stated the changes in their lives as: "I can express myself better, now I can decide on my own.", "...more stable and concrete. I realized how indecision makes my life miserable. My thoughts are more clear.," "I got the emotional balance. I'm happier."

When the results of pretest and posttest are compared, it's detected that the problem solving skills of participants are increased. In addition there is a balance at the usage of cognition- emotion and behavior while analyzing a problem in their lives.

Keywords: Woman Shelter, Women, Problem Solving Skills

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A Pioneer Woman in Parliament: Fatma Feriha Öztürk

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She came into the world in Ankara, Keçiören in 1928 as the 7th child of Mr. And Mrs. Öztürk in a two-tier house at 11 Sevimli Street, in Şenlik neighborhood. Her childhood took place in a busy and vivacious house environment with strong neighbor ties. With its spacious living room, this house had hosted a lot of people including Recep Peker, Cevdet Abbas, Fahri Korutürk and Van MP Mr. Hakkı. Mrs. Şehriye, who was one of little Feriha's first idols, made hit with her while she was playing tennis in a tennis court at Keçiören Gazino Durağı. After the coup in 1960, she got assigned as headman to Keçiören. Later she became provincial head of CHP (Republican People's Part)'s women's branch, as well as chairman of Türk Kadınlar Birliği (Turkish Women's Union). In 1973 in the elections, she was elected as a member of parliament of CHP from Ankara. During her membership, her work concerning the law proposal for the pension of sex workers' in brothels had been fruitful and helped them acquire this right. This work aims to discuss her role in politics from a gender perspective.

Keywords: Gender, Parliament, Ankara, Turkey

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A Review on Feminist International Relations Literature

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The international relations discipline and feminism is an important discussion field today. In the 1980s, in the period when many concepts were discussed in the field of international relations, gender-oriented texts of the field gained importance. Even though international relations discipline is unfortunately still discussed as a masculine field, many important texts have been written and many discussions have been made since the last thirty years over the feminist international relations discipline. In this context, there is an important literature in the field.

The aim of this study is to make a review of the main texts in the feminist international relations literature. The study, which will progress chronologically in general terms, will examine the texts written in the late 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. The study, which does not claim to examine all the texts written in the field, will examine important writers and the major international texts.

Keywords: Feminism, International Relations, Feminist Writing

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An Analysis of Gendering of Space in Historical Hospitals of Anatolia

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Medical ethics, clinical practices, as well as privacy considerations affected the gender-space relationship in spaces of healing. Researchers to date have been analysed the historical hospitals of Anatolia in terms of their architecture, planning, art history, history of medicine, and even in terms of their functional systems, but not yet regarding their gendered space segregation. There are also limited studies related to the gender, religion, and secularism in historical hospitals outside of Anatolia. Hence, in this paper, historical hospitals of Anatolia have been chosen as case studies and analysed from the point of gendered perspective including how privacy, religion, culture, and gender issues shaped their architecture and planning. In Ottoman Empire, it is known that among the palace elites, there was limited access of women patients to the male doctors, but documented evidence of female attendants being employed in Ottoman hospitals belongs to later periods. In Ottoman dynasty there were also female patrons constructed hospitals for women and for the general public, demonstrating the power and status of women in the Ottoman palace. In addition, based on travellers' accounts, old drawings, gravures, and archival resources, it is understood that there were separate units for women in Anatolian historical hospital. Those units included the patients' rooms, wards, latrines, and even courtyards. The research showed that in Anatolian hospitals as the spaces for physical healing and medical training, gendered-space segregation have been acknowledged, at least to some extent.

Keywords: Gendered Space, Gendered Architecture, Space Segregation, Historical Hospitals, Anatolia.

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An Awareness Study with High School Students towards Gender Equality and Cultural Aspect: Gender Equality Club

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The aim of this study is to raise awareness for gender issues and support the students to be conscious of bringing the position of women to the same level as the position of men. For this purpose, students of Gender Equality Club (GEC) worked in cooperation with three different universities in İzmir and UNFPA as Bahçeşehir College İzmir 50th Year High School. On 11th of October, World Girls' Day, a theater show and a concert were performed by the students to emphasize the current issues related to gender equality. Then, for Orange The World activities between 25 November and 10 December, sign language videos by the motto "hear me, too" were shot and the students participated in the orange manifesto in cooperation with universities. An orange charity was arranged and the money was donated to an organisation for girls, which aims to provide better educational and social conditions. Additionally, students performed orange walk in the school with banners. A businesswoman, a leader at a software company, gave a speech on "women in business life" and students attended a workshop on gender equality. Also, students participated in the Orange Meeting, which was performed jointly with the UN in 2018, in İzmir. Finally, a theater play was exhibited with the theme of "balance for better" at school on 8 March, World Women's Day. An awareness-raising study was conducted to prevent violence against women. At the end of year, students are expected to be more aware of the aforementioned issues.

Keywords: Gender Equality, High School, Gender Equality Club, Orange The World

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An Empirical Analysis of the Typologies of Women's Associations in Turkey

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The establishment of women's associations in Turkey's history dates back to the Ottoman Empire fostered by the women's movement during the modernization in 19th century. The history of the Republic of Turkey has brought new challenges and new issues in the agenda of women's movement that resulted in foundation of different types women's associations. Literature analyzing ideological drivers of women's associations in Turkey has suggested four main groups of women's associations. Those are; 1) Republican / Kemalist / Secular Women's Rights Organizations, 2) Islamic Women's Rights Organizations, 3) Feminist Women's Rights Organizations, 4) Kurdish Women's Rights Organizations. These studies mostly lacks of empirical evidence supporting their arguments. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by examining the typologies of women's associations in Turkey by applying a survey questionnaire to 735 members of 151 women's associations from two major cities of Turkey; İstanbul and Ankara. The findings of this research suggest adding new women's association categories to the existing typologies such as liberal, religious, nationalist or conservative ones.

Therefore, this paper argues that existing typologies of women's associations fail to reflect the whole picture of ideological characteristics of women's associations and thus, suggest a more comprehensive typology of women's associations supported by the empirical data gathered by the research project that is funded by Scientific Research Coordination Unit of the Social Sciences University of Ankara.

Keywords: Women's Associations, Women's Movement, Ngos, Turkey, Ideology.

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An Inquiry on the Concept of Motherhood: 'Mother?' Mixed Ceramic Exhibition Example

Tuba Korkmaz¹

Motherhood, which has various meanings throughout history, is generally seen as a concept conjoined to being a woman, even in different cultures. The masculine perspective in the political, social and economic processes through the role and identity of being a mother, ignores the feelings and moods produced by women on the concept of motherhood, and shapes the social structure especially through the media by means of the codes they create with the list of what should be.

A mixed ceramic exhibition, titled 'Mother?', was held on 24-30 May 2019 at Çanakkale State Fine Arts Gallery in order to be aware of this situation and to reconsider. Masculine perspective was disabled by inviting especially female ceramic artists to the exhibition. Ceramic material was particularly restricted in the exhibiton. Because throughout history, the first owner of terracotta work from different cultures is usually women. When this business became a craft that could be turned into money, it was taken from the production of women by men. Therefore, ceramic material has a special meaning. 47 female ceramic artists from Turkey participated in the exhibition, their ideas and emotions on the subject of motherhood shaped with ceramic materials were exhibited regardless of whether they had the experience of being a mother or not. In the catalog, the thoughts of the artists about their work or independently about motherhood are also written.

This exhibition bringing together ceramic artists as an activity of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Women's Studies Application and Research Center aims to provide artistic, cultural and social interaction and to reflect on the concept of motherhood. Thanks to this written study on the exhibition, the sub-text, philosophical foundations and results of an inquiry created in the field of plastic arts will be recorded.

Keywords: Motherhood, Art Exhibition, Ceramic Artists, Turkey

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An Intersectional Story: Examining Women with Disabilities with a Case in Turkey

Damla Alver¹

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Kimberlé Crenshaw invented the word of intersectionality because she needs to explain the situation of black women. According to her, black women experience discrimination not only as black or as women. Being both woman and black plays in the experiences of discrimination. As such, the word "Intersectionality" which has been widely accepted in the relevant feminist literature emerges as an important concept to understand different kind of experiences.

This concept, therefore, is highly useful in comprehending the discrimination experiences of woman with disabilities in law in specific or society in general. Therefore, the best way to look at the situation of women with disabilities in law or society is to use intersectional thinking. Because being a woman with disabilities leads to experience a different kind of discrimination from a woman or a person with disabilities.

Using the concept of the intersectionality, this article will examine a court case involving a woman with disabilities in the light of the storytelling as a feminist method. Choosing this case enables us to see the story of a woman with disabilities.

This case clearly shows us what a woman with disabilities needs when living in a society and facing a law and how should she be treated the way she needs.

Keywords: Intersectionality, Discrimination, Women with Disabilities, Turkey

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Analyzing The Relationship between Spatial Representations and Gender in Gilman's Novel, Herland

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Zeynep Tuna Ultav²

Müge Sever³

The aim of this paper is to explore the connections between architecture, interior spaces, the urban environment, and social issues through the medium of literary fiction. In particular, it is to analyze the spatial representations through cues and interpretations as well as their impact on social inequalities, specifically gender discrimination, which is the governing theme that shapes the plot, within Charlotte P. Gilman's utopian fiction Herland. Space within literature can be seen as an essential part of storytelling because it allows the reader to fully comprehend the surroundings that the author hopes to portray throughout the literature. In relevance to the novel, the portrayed environment emphasizes the gender inequalities that were evident through Gilman's lifetime. In addition, gender governs the overall space within Herland, therefore, the space holds the same characteristics as women; the country existed as it is for the sole purpose of benefitting the user profile –the inhabitants of Herland. Gilman also criticizes architecture and interior spatial norms of her time throughout the novel by suggesting a completely different layout and function. To address the questions and issues mentioned, an in-depth study of the novel, the author, the authors' time, and related publications were employed to further understand the relationship between the space, gender, and literature. The conducted analysis revealed this relationship by the elimination of gender roles and the alteration of conventional spaces; thus depicting a more utopian country, as a form of literary criticism to her dystopian era.

Keywords: Gender and Space, Architecture and Literature, Utopian Fiction, Charlotte P.Gilman, Herland

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Becoming Passive By The Expression "All Kinds Of" And Resemble The One You Criticize

Hare Yakula¹

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"Liberation Final Destination" film, taking the issue of domestic violence against women in Turkey, drawing attention to male violence against women and it was released in 2012 in order to give social message. It is a humorous film in which the types of violence against women (physical, psychological, sexual, economic) are represented by different characters. It was released with the claim of drawing attention to violence against women. In this film; characters, spaces, music, language used and selected scenes have been examined and interpreted from a feminist perspective.

In the film, which has been subjected to a close reading with the concepts of feminist film criticism, it has emerged that male-dominated culture and patriarchy have been reproduced and constructed.

Keywords: Violence Against Women, Feminist Cinema, Masculinity, Patriarchy

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Being a Woman in Masculine Places: Nargile Cafe Experiences of Women

Duru Başak Uğurlu¹

Focusing on how women experience nargile (hookah) cafes which are getting more popular day by day and serving for a dense male socialisation, this study deals with coping tactics and individual performance practises of women in daily life in order to spend their leisure time in nargile cafes against the quite masculine nature of them. Although banality of daily life makes it difficult for us to see, some certain places are socially constructed by gender stratification. As the places are being preferred by same-sex social actors in a broad time, these places become catalyst of homosocial relations between the actors also produce and circulate power relations peculiar to one sex which is generally male. To illustrate this dialectic relation between the actors and places: we can give the examples of stadiums where militarism, masculinity and nationalism go hand in hand or coffeehouses in which as male actors gather up and experience the privileges of male socialisation by creating spatial limitations for women, they begin to show solidarity and feel manliness more intensely. In this regard homosocial places not only strengthen existing gendered power relations also turn their male oriented panoptican eyes towards publicity of women exposing them to act more strategically. Thus within this study, meaning of being a woman in nargile cafes as masculine places and how women are coping with patriarchal power penetrating into every inches of daily life will be examined. Based on a qualitative research, this study will be conducted within nargile cafes in Cevizlidere, Çukurambar and Bahçelievler, Ankara by aiming to use participatory observation, snowball sampling and in-depth interview with woman nargile smokers.

Keywords: Daily Life, Power, Performance, Tactic, Masculine Places.

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Being a Woman In Respect Of the Requirement to Be a Member of a Specific Social Group in the Gaining Of the Refugee Status

Merve Acun Mekengeç¹

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Immigration is a fact of our lives as human-beings that has been going on for centuries as a result of mankind's struggle to survive. Many factors, including the wars, civil commotions, government policies, hunger and economic bottlenecks, which experience in today's globalizing world force people to seek a new home for themselves. In certain other cases, the urge to change location is driven by the need for better living conditions. What distinguishes immigration from travels for tourism purposes is that the intention in immigration is to settle down in the destination of immigration. On the other hand, involuntary immigration movements have led to the emergence of a group, called the refugees. The Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, being the most comprehensive international legal instrument regarding the refugees, defines a refugee as any person, who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (Article 1/A-2 of the Convention). Turkey ratified the Geneva Convention in 1961, and the Protocol of 1967, which is annexed to the Convention, in 1968 with a geographical reservation, which matter has been adopted in exact within Article 61 of the Act on Foreigners and International Protection.

According to the Convention; the status of refugee primarily requires the involuntary immigration to have been caused by membership of one of the five mentioned groups, one of which is "a particular social group". A particular social group encompasses a variety of groups of people including a group based on gender, sexual orientation or gender identity. A majority of the applications filed in that scope are filed by women, since women have to live in fear of persecution in many parts of the world. The examples for the forms of persecution, which women have to suffer, include honor killings, under-aged marriage, women, who seek or get a divorce, being killed, certain birth control regulations in certain countries, mandatory female circumcision and acts of rape during wars and civil commotions. Each of the foregoing examples reveal the difficulties, which women have to experience. Perhaps, for certain societies, even being a woman, alone, should be considered just grounds for entitlement to apply for refugee status.

This study focuses on the role in gaining refugee status of such forms of persecution, which women have to experience, with reference and to and on the basis of various Supreme Court rulings, the opinions in the doctrine and examples of practice.

Keywords: International Migration, Refugee, Woman, Gender, The Geneva Convention.

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Being Women in Textile Factory

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Eda Beydili Gürbüz²

The debate on space in gender studies has been increasing in recent years. Beyond being a physical element, space is one of the basic elements that both affect human relations in social, cultural, economic and political contexts and at the same time they are affected by these relations. The patriarchal relations that begin in the private sphere and continue in the public sphere also manifest themselves in the construction of the space and affect the women. It is important to understand the daily life practices of women affected by the construction of space, how they manage all these relationships and how they survived by social work discipline whose main aim is bringing unequal power relations to a more egalitarian level and so provide social justice while working with fragile groups.

In this study, textile sector is chosen because of the fact that majority of its employees are women, the sector requires long working hours, and it is also located between private and public areas. The purpose of this study is to discover how women working space affect their lives, how they work, how they feel and how they deal with all of these in a textile factory in Duzce Province. In accordance with this purpose, it is planned to conduct in-depth interviews with women and discuss the discourses that emerged from these interviews with the perspective of feminist social work.

Keywords: Spatial Analyses of Work, Gender, Feminist Social Work

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Birth Rate Change in Turkey and Geographic Distributions

Mesut Doğan¹

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Fertility rate is low in developed countries, fast in developing countries, and very fast in backward countries. Turkey is still the country where fertility rate has fallen compared to previous years, but when compared with all European Union countries, it is still the country where fertility rate is highest. Economic, political, and socio-cultural changes and transformations in Turkey affect fertility rate significantly. In particular, it is possible to say that fertility shows an inverse proportional development with a level of socio-economic welfare. On the other hand, there is a tight relationship between the place of women in social life, their participation in business life, their academic career, and the fact that women can find places as much as men in social life. As in the past, women's rights today are not a balanced distribution in the world. In developing Turkey, there is no stable distribution of fertility rate throughout the country. Accordingly, there are very serious differences between Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS- Level 1). So much so that there are serious differences between the provinces in the same region (as in Edirne and Istanbul). In this study, the position of Turkey on the European Union scale and the situation of fertility in the country were examined according to the selected years.

Keywords: Turkey, European Union, Population Geography, Women Geography, Birth Rate

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“Bülent Ersoy Law” as the Basis of the Trans Revolution

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The issue of sex reassignment first came up with Bülent Ersoy in the Turkish legal practice. Ersoy, after sex reassignment surgery in London in 1981, requested to change the gender register written as “female” to “male”. Bülent Ersoy’s requests were rejected by the Supreme Court each time. Seven years later, the legislator made the provision for sex reassignment and legal recognition of sex change was achieved. This amendment was made by Law No. 3444, also known as Bülent Ersoy Law.

The experiences during the procedure of this law, especially the reasons of the Supreme Court, give important clues about the gender problem and violations of transgender individuals’ rights. When we look at the media and judicial decisions of the period, it is seen that hostile or condescending behaviours towards transsexuals are dominant. While it may be easier for the media to use freedom as arbitrariness, the judiciary is expected to provide justification for its decision. Therefore, judges sometimes referred to the body and sometimes to the soul when making decisions about Bülent Ersoy. However, in both cases, these references were intended to reinforce gender stereotypes. When physicians did not allow transsexuality in their reports, the court used this as a justification and stressed the spirit. When the physician's reports stated that Ersoy was a woman spiritually and physically, the judges did not recognize this report and this time emphasized the body.

Nevertheless, legal regulation 3444 has been a turning point for the recognition of transsexuality. Although the concepts of body and soul were intended to be used as a means of control, it led to a conclusion that enabled freedom. This provided the legal basis for meeting the demands of transsexuals.

Keywords: Gender, Body, Soul, Transsexual, Sex Reassignment

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Challenges of Becoming a Woman Entrepreneur in North Cyprus: A Mixed Methods Study

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Based on the recent results of the Household Labour Force Survey of State Planning organization, in 2018, women who were employers and own account workers constituted only 3.3% and 5.7% of the total employment of women in North Cyprus, respectively. While these rates are not only almost half of the rates of the men (6.1% employers and 13.3% own account workers), there has also been a decline in the percentage of women who were employers (4.1% in 2017) or own account workers (7.2% in 2017). Considering the increasing opportunities and affirmative action policies introduced by the various state and private organisations in North Cyprus to improve self-employment rates/entrepreneurial activities of women, these results are surprising and necessitates further investigations to identify the factors limiting women from becoming employers or own account workers. How do the demographic, geographic and family related factors affect the likelihood of women and men to become employers and own account workers? Are these different for women and men? What are individual, family and market related factors that create barriers (or alternatively opportunities) for women entrepreneurs in their journeys?

The aims of this study are twofold. Firstly, utilizing the most recent accessible data on household labour force survey, the paper will look at the differences in the determinants of women and men employers and own account workers. Secondly, using semi-structured interviews with women who succeed or failed in their entrepreneurial endeavours, the paper will be exploring the underlying forces that influences women's choices and decisions in their journeys of becoming an entrepreneur in North Cyprus.

Keywords: Employers, Entrepreneurs, Women, North Cyprus

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Changes in Attitudes and Behaviors of University Students Taking Gender Studies Course: EMU Case

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Eastern Mediterranean University in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has been offering elective courses on Gender Studies for 8 academic semesters. The language of instruction is Turkish, and the class and faculty address students from all disciplines regardless of their undergraduate degree. The aim of this course, which also includes feminist paradigms, is to plan gender equality awareness at university level and integrate this awareness into their own lives.

The research was carried out in order to determine the readiness of the students taking this course and whether there was an improvement in their awareness, attitude and behavior at the end of the semester. A total of 238 tests were applied on the first and last days of the course with the questionnaire forms. This quantitative study is important in terms of revealing the attitudes and awareness of gender equality before taking the course and how much they have improved their egalitarian attitudes and behaviors after their education.

A statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) was found between the tests performed before and after taking the course depending on the gender of the students. As a result of the findings of the research, it has been determined that students have taken positive development in terms of gender equality in media, education, law and family life. This result shows that the students have achieved the goal with the positive change in their attitudes and behaviors.

Keywords: Gender Studies, Education, Steriotypes, University Students, North Cyprus

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Collusion in Divorce Actions in Turkish Security Law: The Story of Women Whose Pension is Nullified Because of Living Actually with the Divorced Spouse

Funda Kaya¹

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Under the Turkish social security law the daughters of deceased, who are not married or widow have the right of pension income whatever their ages if they are unemployed and have no other social security incomes. It is observed that, some women get divorced and continue to live together with the divorced spouse to have this pension income, and the number of such divorces is increased. So it is regulated by legislation that the pension income right of daughters of deceased who actually live with the divorced spouse shall be nullified. In legal practice these divorces called as “divorce collusion” and it has been accepted as the abuse of right so it shall not be protected by the law.

In my presentation this issue will be discussed from a narrative approach and metaphor in law. Feminists argue that narrative method can be used as a way of disrupting the conventional narratives in law. Alternative narrative is a way for feminists to question the patriarchal legal institutions and decisions. In this subject, conventional narrative is based on “abuse of right” and “collusion in divorce”. But we can write an alternative narrative that is based on social injustice, women poverty and the right to social security.

Keywords: Narrative, Metaphor, Divorce, Pension, Feminist.

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Considering the “Contested Terrain”: On the Relations between Sports and Masculinities

Mehmet Bozok¹

Michael Messner, one of the pioneering names in critical studies on men and masculinities, calls the relations between sports and masculinities as “contested terrain” (2005). Indeed, this field of inquiry is quite problematic since in relations to gender, sports is constructed as a field that often produces and reproduces patriarchal relations, simultaneously presenting possibilities for resistances and bargains with already-existing gender relations. While from their beginning in 19th century, modern sports aimed to make citizens physically and mentally ready to serve in war and conflict situations, now it they serve to be equipped for the competitive conditions of contemporary neoliberal relations.

Sports provide fields for realization of masculinities, in terms of performances, representations and discourses involved. On the other hand, sports contribute the production and reproduction of hegemonic ideals of masculinities that are conflicting yet impossible to achieve altogether and continuously, such as having an ideal male body, being strong, powerful, fit, planning, flexible, healthy, young, enduring, fast, sensitive, competitive, always successful yet moral.

This study critically discusses the relations between sports and masculinities as a “contested terrain”. Here I argue that sports as a “contested terrain” present grounds for change of masculinities in a gender-egalitarian way, besides contributing (re)production of patriarchal norms and values of masculinities. I am going to investigate those relations providing examples from three fields of sports that contribute most to the production and reproduction of patriarchal codes of masculinity: soccer, martial arts and fitness/bodybuilding in contemporary societies.

Keywords: Gender, Contested Terrain, Sports, Masculinities

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Construction of a Male Identity in a Feudal Family Structure in Turkish Cinema

Nergiz Karadaş¹

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Gender, which is a social structure defining beliefs, expectations and roles related to femininity and masculinity in society, varies according to different cultures. However, the family is one of the most important determinants of the formation of gender codes and their transfer from generation to generation. One of the tools involved in the transmission and legitimization of these codes that exist in the society is the cinema which is fed by the society and has the power to influence the society.

Generally in the history of cinema, in particular in Turkish cinema history, it is known that the main characters of the films, are often male characters. Nowadays, just like the examples of the past, both the popular and artistic side of the new Turkish cinema, it is seen that it brings male the characters to the fore again. When it comes to gender-related definitions and gender hierarchy, it is possible to talk about a hierarchical relationship between men and women, as well as a hierarchy between men. With this act, in this study, the film which is about the representation of the male identity in the feudal family structure, that is named Sari Sıcak (Fikret Reyhan / 2017), which has won awards from many festivals, has been analyzed with sociological film aspects and it is aimed how to characterize the identity of male identity in the feudal family structure of the cinema.

Keywords: Turkish Cinema, Gender, Masculinity, Feudality

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Contingency, Feminism, and Politics

Seval Ünlü¹

Contingency implies that something did not have to be as it is or it could have been otherwise. If something is contingent, it does not only mean that it is not obligatory, but it also means that its foreseen objectives cannot be achieved or it can produce unexpected consequences. Contingency thus has two constraints largely due to the nature of political action as Hannah Arendt points out: irreversibility and unpredictability of action. Feminism offers both a political theory and a political practice based on contingency against male dominated politics whose intention is to tame the contingency of action. First of all, feminism is contingent by its fundamental argument: even though patriarchy has taken different cultural forms and has been articulated with different modes of production, it is not either natural or obligatory. Second, feminism is contingent by its form of action: every struggle against patriarchy in everyday life has an effect on the structural transformation. As a transformative force, feminism is directly and deeply related to politics in terms of organizing our common world. It is not only a struggle against patriarchy, but it also presents a treasure of experience concerning the meaning of contemporary political action. It does not only theorize patriarchal societies, but it also produces the means to theorize politics in a broader sense.

This article discusses, with reference to Arendt, the possibilities of thinking the principles of contingent political action through feminism, and its contributions to political action in a broader sense.

Keywords: Gender, Contingency, Feminism, Politics, Arendt

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Contribution of EU Law to Gender Equality

Ulaş Gündüzler¹

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Even though member states established European Union by concluding an international treaty, EU cannot be considered as an ordinary international organization, as it has been donated with the powers stemming from the sovereignty of member states. EU has the capacity to enact rules binding not only on member states but also on real and legal persons.

In other words, EU law, beyond setting mutual rights and obligations among member states, provides individuals with rights which can be claimed before the national courts, therefore influences directly the economic, social and even cultural life in the member states. Lisbon Treaty, as the body of rules standing at the top of hierarchy of EU law, not only prohibits gender discrimination but also grants EU with competences to combat with it. Those competences allow EU both to take incentive measures to support member states actions and to harmonize member state laws in that matter.

Case law of Court of Justice of European Union and the EU acts paved the way for the evolution of economic, cultural and social life of member states, by changing the perception of woman role from the carers of the family and children to the individuals to participate in the labour force in more fair and equal means.

Keywords: Gender Equality, EU law, European Union

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Coping with Intimate Partner Violence: The Effect of Women's Resources on Their Response to Violence

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Hilal Arslan³

According to 2014 Domestic Violence Against Women in Turkey Survey, 38 percent of ever-married women have been subjected to lifetime physical and/or sexual violence. Moreover, 44 percent of women who have been subjected to physical or sexual violence by their husbands or intimate partners reported not having told anyone about the violence that they had experienced. This study aims to understand the relationship between the women's background characteristics and their response to violence she subjected and the coping strategies she applied. Nevertheless, the first priority in combating violence against women is to ruling out the all causes leading to intimate partner violence and support the development of healthy relationships between couples, having knowledge of the factors which empowers the women's own struggle with the violence she exposed to would contribute to eliminate violence against women. The analysis of the study is based on empirical data from the Domestic Violence Against Women in Turkey Survey which employed a weighted, stratified and multi-staged cluster sample design that helps to estimate indicators related to violence against women at the national level, as well as for 12 Regions and urban/rural strata with an acceptable precision. The findings of the study reveal that the more resources such as educational status, having a regular secure paid job do women have the higher the likelihood of responding violence she exposed to by either applying informal (at least one of which telling about violence, physically fighting back, leaving home) and formal (application to institutions/organizations) coping strategies.

Keywords: Intimate Partner Violence, Domestic Violence, Women, Turkey

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Criticizing the Notion of Structural Inadequacies in the Novel Called Woman Had No Name

İpek Koç¹

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Liberal justice theory defends mainly equals rights and freedom of people. This theory is criticized in terms of to provide gender equality between men and women as many women in society have many difficulties in living free and having same opportunities as men have although the society's structure is shaped by liberal justice theory. This disadvantageous position of women under the liberal justice theory is explained by the term of "structural inadequacies" by Martha Nussbaum². She categorizes structural inadequacies into four subcategories. Those are "criticizing the private-public distinction", "criticizing inadequate conceptions of equal treatment", "the recognition of deformed preferences" and "dealing with the problem of care"³.

Turkish women also has effected by their own structure in terms of gender inequality. The Turkish feminist writer who is Duygu Asena have many books to understand gender inequality in Turkey. Her first book which is called Women Had No Name has huge impact on Turkish feminist literature and it also caused many women movements in Turkey. In the light of those two information, Asena's book which is called Women Had No Name can be examined with the notion of "structural inadequacies"⁴.

Keywords: Liberal Justice Theory, Structural Inadequacies, Gender Equality,

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² Martha Nussbaum, "The Challenge of Gender Justice", *Against Injustice: The New Economics of Amartya Sen* Cambridge University Press (2009): 94.

³ Nussbaum, 94-111.

⁴ Nussbaum.

“Darkness of Copy” Lost Time in “The Tale of Copy”

Hiclâl Demir¹

“The Tale of Copy” is the first story in Murathan Mungan’s book In Front of Mountain Kaf. Events in the story; from social life to politics, from woman/man roles to architectural degeneration is handled in a broad perspective. Comparisons such as individual-society, female-male, İstanbul-Mardin, life-death are examined through the metaphor of copy which continues throughout the story.

In the early 1970s, a young and talented painter candidate, Faris, went to İstanbul and started to the academy, but could not fulfill his dreams and he returned to Mardin. The fact that he could not find Mardin as in his childhood and the disappointment he caused was the theme of his story. When Faris returned to Mardin, he continued to paint but was alienated himself. He begins to question his life, in mansion of his grandfather Hacı Faris, namesake with him, by examining the copy of grandfather and taking refuge in the darkness of a copy. In the story, the comparison of lack of perspective “copy” reproductions with “picture” was carried to a wider plane, and the comparison of “dogmatism”/“originality” was made. Faris wanted to take modern painting education in İstanbul, in order not to draw in-depth, non-dimensional replicas. Returning to Mardin and leaving his paintings aside; his grandfather’s attempt to make a copy similar to the one he drew, marks the vicious circle he has entered. The similarity and uniformity of the copies begin from the life of him spreads halos shapes and after includes his family, Mardin and İstanbul.

In this study, Faris, who goes to İstanbul to get rid of the ceaseless of the steppe in order to build its future in the big city, who is examined with “copy”, will be analyzed in the plane of himself, his family and Mardin and the concepts of copy metaphor will be examined.

Keywords: Copy, Picture, “The Tale of Copy”, In Front Of Mountain Kaf, Murathan Mungan.

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Diagnostic Tests Required During Pregnancy

Ehsan Nankeli¹

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Developed countries demonstrate that there are several important tests that show whether mothers are in the healthy situation or not. Multiple test still exist like pre-natal screening tests to prevent the birth of children with serious disorders. Screening of the first trimester of pregnancy is a combined test, including maternal and ultrasound tests, between 11 and 14 weeks of gestation, which calculates the risk of Down syndrome (Trisomy 21) and Patau syndrome (Tiresome 13) and Edward syndrome (Trisomy 18). Detection of more than 99% of chromosomal abnormalities with amniocentesis which is a method that allows the examination of embryos in the presence of dozens of chromosomal and genetic disorders. This study seeks to see that if there is a link between some diagnostic tests and a decrease in stress in pregnant women in order to have an easy and safe childbirth. The qualitative data collected by Noraa pathobiology laboratory in Iran will be used in this study which includes more than 500 gynecologists and obstetrician's in a poll in 12th, 13th, 14th international congress around 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Decisions regarding abortions should be based on scientific research so that the aim of this study is to compare the precise timetable for abortions according to that data and prepare complete program of the correct process for diagnostic screening tests Quad, First trimester and Neural Tube Defects (NTDs) in Cyprus and Iran. Furthermore, it also aims to identify the golden time for doing these tests.

Keywords: Gynecology, Pre-Natal Screening Tests, Diagnostic, Amniocentesis, Genetic Disorders.

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Does Gender Equality in Education Matter for Air Pollution in Sub-Saharan Africa?

Nezahat Doğan¹

This study provides a macrolevel framework for gender issues and its link to energy policies and environmental quality, in line with the sustainable development goals (SDG). It examines the relationship between air pollution, gender equality in education, energy consumption and income of the Sub-Saharan Africa for the years between 1972 and 2014 by using cointegration analysis and autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) method.

Estimation results of the study is consistent with Environmental Kuznet Curve (EKC) hypothesis in both short run and long run and shows that gender equality in education has negatively related with air pollution in Sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, as a policy recommendation, gender equality should be considered as a part of energy and environment policies.

Keywords: CO2 Emissions, Gender Equality, SDG, Sub-Saharan Africa

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Domestic Workers: Women Left to Their Own Fate by Policy and Law

Çağla Erdoğan¹

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Domestic work is gendered; women have been traditionally working and continue to work in domestic jobs. Domestic work is also becoming “migrant” as many migrant workers are doing domestic work that the natives are unwilling to do.

Domestic work has been subjected to late and weak regulations. As the workplace is the household of the employer the supervision is also harder.

The Turkish legislation also reflects these generalities. Domestic work has been excluded from the scope of Labour Law and Occupational Health and Safety Law. The domestic workers have the rights to trade union, collective bargaining and to strike theoretically, however in practice it is hard for them to exercise these rights. All domestic workers are in the scope of mandatory social insurance with different levels of protection; however, informality reigns this domain. Domestic workers are almost left to their own fate; even though there is a constitutional duty to protect women with regards to working conditions.

The weakness in regulation and the lack of supervision makes domestic workers open to all kinds of abuse varying from forced labour and harassment to extreme working hours. The changes in legislation by itself does not solve the problems. However, the regulation is essential for ensuring decent working conditions for domestic workers. In this presentation I will try to identify the problems in the legislation and the case-law and propose potential changes that can be beneficial in ensuring decent work for domestic workers.

Keywords: Domestic Work, Decent Work, Gendered Work, Labour Law

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“Don’t Give Up! Don’t Give In!” Gender in International Relations and ‘Curious’ Feminist Questions

**C. Akça Ataç¹
Nur Köprülü²**

In her recent book published after the election of Donald Trump as the US President in 2016, Cynthia Enloe argues that the patriarchy, similar to our smart phones, has updated itself as a reaction against the achievements of the second and third wave feminisms. The updated patriarchy has this time renewed itself through the beliefs and values about the ways the world works (2017). The competing foreign policies representing the hypermasculine hegemonic masculinity of the current world politics and its authoritarian leaders are the outputs of this new updated version of patriarchy. Enloe doubts that having gained sustainability with its updates, the patriarchy could be fought against simply with street demonstrations, as it was before. The patriarchy could be forced to retreat only by incessantly asking curious feminist questions that would expose all masculine patterns of life (2017). Continuously asking questions without giving up or giving in would make the patriarchy transparent and vulnerable. In the face of curious, non-stop questions from a gender perspective and the conscious use of the terms supporting gender equality, the patriarchy, albeit updated and sustained, does not stand a chance.

Feminist theory in International Relations has demonstrated significant progress since the 1990s and opened pathways in an uncharted territory. Cynthia Enloe, Ann Tickner, Spike V. Peterson and Christine Sylvester, among others, are the most prominent forerunners of this field. Through their works, feminist theory has adopted a perspective critical of the masculinity and the masculine values of international politics by taking not only ‘women’ but a wider category of gender into its centre. These feminist scholars have deconstructed International Relations theories by posing gender-related questions and displayed the masculine prejudice embedded in the definitions of security, power and sovereignty. The feminist theories of International Relations have thus distinguished themselves from the other theories of the discipline by paying a curious attention to the power hierarchies and relation structures through inclusiveness and self-reflexivity (True, 2017, 3). The capacity of the feminist International Relations’ ethical principles to participate in the global politics has been yet limited to the United Nations Security Council’s decision number 1325 and the Swedish feminist foreign policy, but Enloe calls for a continuous struggle of a new and wider feminist coalition against the updated authoritarianism of the patriarchy –inspiring our title “Don’t Give Up! Don’t Give In!” A grand coalition of consensus has better chance of resisting the authoritarian leaders of hyper hegemonic masculinity. This paper aims to present Gender and International Relations and its curious questions as an ultimate and necessary perspective for co-existence, peace and harmony.

Keywords: Gender, International Relations, Feminist Theory

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Dudakların Cengi as a Place in Becoming: Navigating Sexualities and Gendered Selves

Tuna Ögüt¹
İpek Akpınar²

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This research looks into a series of performance events in Istanbul, Dudakların Cengi, as a place in becoming; and tries to discuss how gendered roles, modes of sexuality and the event's spatiality are mutually constructed and reproduced. I aim to amend the literature on how gender, sexuality, and place get reciprocally transformed through everyday practices, gendered expressions and sexual behavior.

I inquire on the possibilities of the notion of narrative work in conceptualizing embodied modes of architecture. I try to articulate on the discussions in Trans theory on how meaning is made, similarly for both architecture and the transgendered body, through intertwined subjective narratives being archived into a whole that is not necessarily consistent nor total. I attended Dudakların Cengi events for 5 months, during which I have problematized the methodology for gathering such narratives, leading into a creative form of performative writing.

I requested the participation of several persons who frequently attend Dudakların Cengi. We negotiated diverse forms of contributions, such as written statements – which I tried to discuss, critical reading of a newly published essay with its author – forwarding a text back and forth for intervention as a non-linear discussion, and interventions on the whole body of the text – reflecting on the points being raised.

The outcome of this research shows that Dudakların Cengi may be interpreted as a case of spatiotemporally dispersed place that is an embodiment of the networked practices of the attending persons, and may be transforming how they navigate their sexualities and gendered selves.

Keywords: Trans Theory, Bodyspace, Embodiment, Ball Culture, Gendered Expression

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Engendering the Legislative Agenda in a Gendered Institution?: Female Members of Parliament in Turkey

Marella Bodur Ün¹

Existing studies on women's political representation focused on the influence elected women officials have on legislative agenda and policy outcomes. Few studies, however, have explored the effects of gendered parliaments on women's substantive representation. Drawing on the literature on feminist institutionalism, this study argues that parliaments are "gendered institutions", which either facilitate or hinder the representation of women's interests and concerns. In other words, gendered norms, rules, processes, practices, and behaviors that govern the workings of parliaments influence the capacity of female members of parliament (MPs) to carry out their legislative activities and duties. Drawing on evidence from a case study of 24th Turkish Parliament (2011-2015), where women's numerical representation substantially increased, the study analyzes the ways in which gendered norms, rules and procedures affect the ability of female MPs to promote women's rights. The paper is divided into three sections. The first section discusses the existing literature on gendered institutions and women's representation, outlining the theoretical and conceptual framework of the paper. The second section provides a brief overview of legislative institutions of Turkey. The third section, based on an analysis of patterns of bill introduction, the nature of standing committees, and patterns of leadership of parliamentary committees, illustrates the gendered nature of the Turkish Parliament. This paper seeks to expand our understanding of the gendered legislative spaces in non-Western contexts and aims to contribute to the existing literature on gender and politics in Turkey by examining the legislative priorities and activities of women MPs in the Turkish Parliament.

Keywords: Gendered institutions, Substantive Representation of Women, Bill introduction, Turkish Parliament

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EU Free Movement of Services and Gender

Emriye Özlem Şeker¹

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One of the main aims of the EU is to establish an internal market in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured. Free movement of services is regulated under two headings; right of establishment and freedom to provide services. Right of establishment covers activities of self-employed persons in other Member States on stable and continuous basis. Whereas freedom to provide services, covers temporary nature of the provision of services which is normally provided for remuneration. Basic rules that apply to these freedoms are non-discrimination and prohibition of restrictions. Justification grounds include public policy and public morality. This presentation will evaluate the interpretation of gender concepts in EU free movement of services rules within the framework of two decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Under the right of establishment, Jany and Others decision on activity of prostitution and EU criteria on self-employed will be discussed. About freedom to provide services, Grogan decision on classification of medical termination of pregnancy as service and under which circumstances provision of this service will be restricted against EU law will be reviewed. Consequently, results on the place of gender in EU free movement of services rules will be presented.

Keywords: Gender, European Union, EU Free Movement of Services Rules

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EU's Gender Equality Dilemma: A Human Rights or a Market Economy Instrument?

Sinem Bal¹

In the early stages of the European Integration, gender equality related policies were narrowly tackled due to the economic recovery priority of the Union. Although there was a rise of national and international women movements all around Europe, gender equality, particularly as a new paradigm, had not gained priority until the 1990s, when the EU was newly building a political presence in the world politics. Since the Copenhagen Criteria were presented in 1993, gender equality embedded titles have proven to be more promising as they are declared as a part of the EU's human rights norms and the EU's self-image towards 'Others'. In a similar vein, specifically in that period the EU has contributed several international women conventions and has undertaken responsibilities in terms of promoting equality between men and women in its external relations. However, the explanations how a gender equality norm matters in the EU are yet unsatisfied due to the continuity of gender blind policies and strategies. This paper scrutinizes the content within which the EU has constructed gender equality norm inside its borders and then exported it as an Europeanization norm in its relations with Turkey. In light of the EU's official documents and imposition of gender equality as an accession criterion, it can be argued that instead of creating an ideational change in the unequal conception of gender roles, the EU constantly instrumentalizes gender equality as a regulatory mechanism for market economy both inside the Union and throughout its enlargement process. Hence, despite its gender sensitive image, the EU falls short in internalizing and representing gender equality as a part of human rights norm.

Keywords: Turkey-EU Relations; EU's Gender Equality Conditionality; Norm Diffusion

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Evaluation of the Impact of Gender Factor in the Teaching and Inspection of Turkish Language and Literature

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Havva Esra Karabacak³

The aim of this study is to display the importance of teaching and inspection and the impact, if any, of gender factor in Turkish / Turkish language and literature course. The opinions of both teachers and students were sought for this purpose. The problem sentence of the study was determined as “what is the impact of the gender of Turkish language and literature teachers and inspectors on education and inspection?”.

This study is based on case study which is a qualitative research model. Northern Cyprus is chosen as the case examined in this study. The study group of the research consists of 11 Turkish language and literature teachers in high schools under General Secondary Education Office and 42 twelfth grade students. In this study interview forms were prepared using semi-structured interview techniques and content analysis was used.

In conclusion, this research revealed that gender was effective in teaching; in other words, students preferred female teachers to male teachers. However, when it comes to inspection, it is found out that teachers did not prefer male or female inspectors. Considering that students are more satisfied with female teachers, this finding should be positively used in education.

Keywords: Education, Gender, Turkish Language and Literature, High School Students, Teachers.

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Examination of Hofstede's Masculinity-Femininity Dimension in Four Politicians' Speeches at G20 Summit in 2018

Özlem Tören¹

Evrin Tören²

Culture shapes worldviews, social rules, use of language, interactions among individuals, and both interpersonal and intercultural dynamics of human population. It is not possible to speak of people without referring to their culture in the society. Based on Hall's high-context and low-context cultures, the study examines the speeches of Donald J. Trump, Theresa M. May, Mark Rutte and Sebastian Pinera at G20 summit in 2018 through content analysis in SPSS 22.0 software. While doing content analysis, the study takes into consideration Hofstede's masculinity-femininity dimension in order to analyze dominant values and themes of both masculine and feminine cultures uttered by four politicians from different cultures. In this regard, the aim is to discuss not only the degree to dominant values, but also demonstrate prominent themes articulated in the speeches of four politicians.

The research findings confirm that there is an impact of masculinity-femininity dimension on both dominant values and themes in the speeches of four presidents. Thus, the study ensures that contextual meanings can be understood truly by focusing on the influences of masculinity-femininity dimension in a speech like a politician's speech for intercultural communication.

Keywords: Culture, Masculinity, Femininity, G20, Politicians.

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Femininity and Masculinity in Twitter Sharings about Violence against Women in the Sample of Sila and Ahmet Kural

Elif Şeşen¹

Duygu Ünalın²

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Female and Male's form of existence in the society shapes the life of an individual. Biologically being female and male is called natural and innate; on the other hand, femininity and masculinity point to a cultural structuring with the process of socialization. The concept of gender represents female and man's different roles in the society, their social standings, economic and politic power. Gender based work sharing points gender segregation in education, employment, social and political life. Various instruments are used in order to create and continue discrimination. Foremost among these, violence comes first. Sociocultural norm and gender role expectations, which are effective in proceeding women's secondary position and man's violence against women, spread at home, at work and in public areas. Internet and social media which enters our daily lives through technological developments, become basic platform where issues on the social agenda are spreaded, followed and discussed. Initially the happenings which have started as magazine news between singer Sila Gençođlu and actor Ahmet Kural at the end of 2018 were discussed, later it became a sample in which social preconceptions of femininity and masculinity roles emerged from obscurity. The aim of this study is to analyze representations of femininity and masculinity with regards to gender roles in Twitter sharings about happenings between Sila Gençođlu and Ahmet Kural as a sample of violence against women. In the study, sharings with *wearewithyousila*, *silawarenearyou*, *sila isn't alone* hashtags have been analyzed through thematic analysis. In the analysis, gender with femininity and masculinity have been defined as main categories and after that subcategories which have been these categories' indication of representation have been tried to reveal.

Keywords: Gender, femininity, masculinity, violence, Sila–Ahmet Kural

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Feminist Spatial Practices in Turkey

Yağmur Yıldırım¹

In a global environment where feminism is a widely debated issue both in political struggles and popular culture, some interpret these days as 'the fourth wave feminism', flourished by the recent concerted actions such as Women's March and #MeToo. On the other hand, feminism's bid for a more democratic and sustainable world plays a much more crucial role since we live in a world of separative politics, human catastrophes, escalating precariousness, in an age in which the planet's resources have been nearly exhausted. In the meantime, the emergence of a number of autonomous groups in the Global North draw the attention, who adopt feminist approaches as a critical modality of spatial practice. These collaborative networks seek to alter dialogues, behaviours, processes, and methods of producing knowledge to build the foundations of a more livable world.

In this regard, I aspire to carry these discussions to Turkey. I will bring forward a number of groups and individuals to suggest them as feminist spatial practices, and unveil their 'site-specific' conditions, and feminist forms, tools, tactics. In a period from the mid-1990s to the present, where globalization gathered momentum, identity politics revived, and new practices have emerged, I aim to survey the distinctive social, political, cultural contexts to which these practices have reacted. The study reaps the benefit of Jane Rendell's concept of critical spatial practice, and surveys these practices through a set of sensitivities, which according to Rendell characterize a specifically feminist approach to them: collectivity, subjectivity, alterity, performativity, and materiality.

Keywords: Feminism, Spatial Practices, Turkey.

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Finding a Space in a Female Dominated Profession: Attitudes Towards and Experiences of Male Nurses in Kerala, India

Cinoj George¹

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Despite having a large number of studies on gender roles in nursing, the studies focusing on the roles and experiences of the male nurses in female dominated workplaces are rare, particularly developing country contexts.

The aim of this paper is to explore the attitudes and perceptions of women and men working as nurses towards the “other gender”, and to reveal gendered differences in the workplace experiences in Indian private hospitals. Utilizing 45 semi-structured interviews with female and male nurses in 15 private hospitals in three cities in the State of Kerala in India.

The findings of the paper shows that while the workplace experiences in terms of working conditions are similarly exploitative for nurses from both genders, there are differences in how one gender perceive the other in the nursing profession in terms of physical and emotional power, attitudes and abilities.

Similarly, although the general working conditions of men and women do not differ considerably, there exist gender differences and discrimination towards male nurses in hiring, and allocation of duties that suggest segregation within the occupation.

Keywords: Gendered professions, Male Nurses, India

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“Gemütlisches Raum”: Spatial Readings of the Immigrant Queer Interiorities

Dilara Yıldırım¹

Emine Görgül²

While being defined as a private space, -in fact- the house is embedded into public spaces and relations. As the critical presence of homemaking interacts with managing the boundary between public arena and private space, this interrupted process paves the way to the organization and configuration of “the private” space of the house. Departing from a recently completed thesis work, and the outputs of the field research, this paper investigates the relations between migration, private space and expression of sexual identity by focusing on homemaking practices and spatial configuration of houses that is read through queer immigrants housing setups. Although, the migration studies questions the complex relationship of (re)placement of the immigrant individual according to its country of origin and sexual identity, -still with heteronormative assumptions-, this paper aims to examine the local reflections of queer identity, ethnicity through (re) construction of immigrant queer interiorities.

Whilst aiming to address the reflections of heteronormative oppression of public domain in private realm, this paper further intends to trace the hints and the overcomes of this threats via unfolding the spatial configuration, transition zones, sub-spaces, as well as the objects and interfaces of the private realm of the queer immigrant individuals in Germany. In other words, this paper provides a discussion on the configuration of private space thorough migration and sexual identities. Even though, living away from the country of origin may provide a relative freedom of expression for the queer individuals in terms of expressing their sexual identities, but expressing queer interests within domestic private space may not be as expected. While some queer people are openly living in their neighbourhoods, others may still feel insecure about coming up, articulating transition zones, deploying diverse tactics of masking in these visible-semi-private zones, because of the fear of discrimination from neighbours. In this respect, the paper further opens these diverse aspects and inhabitant tactics into discussion, through reflecting the first-hand data on site, while mapping the similarities and differences in ways and means of configuring the private space.

To sum up, this paper seeks to depict the internal and external influences in domestic realm of immigrant queer individuals by ascertaining the layers in the house and the homely atmosphere, though investigating the deployment of interior elements.

Keywords: Queer, Belonging, Private Space, Migration, Security.

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Gender (In) Equality in Middle-Class High Security Estates in Urban Turkey: A Case Study from Bursa

Gökben Demirbaş¹

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This paper interrogates the gender dynamics of women's access to and use of leisure spaces in middle-class high security estates in Turkey. The existing analyses on everyday social relations within high-security estates in urban Turkey are majorly class oriented. For instance, Ayata (2002:26-38) highlights that although there are unique codes and styles which separate the inhabitants as individuals, families and status categories, the generalisable aspects that distinguish the middle classes from others, are formed around a civility code. One of the most significant feature of middle-class civility is that it does not exclude women from domestic and public entertainment.

Focusing on the relationship between women and their families, the analysis presented in this paper expands on Ayata's class-oriented framing by illustrating a different, more nuanced and complex reality in regard to women's leisure practices in the new middle-class milieu of the high-security estates.

The data were collected through the walk and talk interviews, the focus groups involving mapping techniques and the participant observation in leisure spaces of a high security estate in Bursa. I recruited 32 women with varying age, marital status, and occupation.

The findings illustrate that despite the recognition of gender equality in regulating residents' rights to use leisure spaces, the ongoing male control over women's bodies and their use of leisure spaces is still visible at the family level as a reflection of concerns regarding family honour.

Keywords: Gender, Bursa, Leisure Spaces, Urban Turkey,

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Gender Analysis of Medium Term Program and Gender Budgeting: Case of North Cyprus

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Gender responsive government budgeting has become an important aspect of budgeting for many countries in recent years. Gender responsive budgeting is not limited with social allowances to women as promotion of the status in the labour market or in the decision making as a vulnerable group. It also include budget allocation of the local and central governments according to gender budget allocation and gender sensitiveness of their functions. This study will try to find out if there is a ground for gender responsive budgeting in the 2019-2021 Medium Term Programs (MTP) of North Cyprus. There are studies that analyzes North Cyprus economy and the government budget but there is no academic study that analyzes North Cyprus' government budget from gender perspective. Although CEDAW ratified by the North Cyprus Parliament in 1996, gender equality perspective has never became an important issue for North Cyprus governments. Thus, there is no awareness on gender responsive budgeting also. So we can say that government budget of North Cyprus provides basicly the tradinitional functions only.

Gender analysis of the MTP is important since they are taken as a base for the financial protocols and conditional structural adjustment programs between Turkey and North Cyprus and the only economic estimations for coming next 3 years plans and programs of the economy. In the anlysis the study will use technical instruments provided by the World Bank and related literature. The study could create awareness on the importance of gender budgeting in the elimination of gender inequality in North Cyprus.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Gender Budgeting, Medium Term Programs, North Cyprus

Jel Code: H61, H72

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Gender and Codetermination in the Workplace: Problems and Potential Solutions Based on Labour Law Instruments

Yiğitcan Çankaya¹

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The correlation in between gender and workplace, in a feminist labour law perspective, demonstrates itself in various forms, starting from the beginning of the employment (recruitment) until the very end of it (annulment) and this paper will examine a crucial aspect of this relationship: codetermination. Codetermination, in the contemporary labour law discourse, is a social right that grants the employees the ability to participate in decision-making processes regarding their social or economical status. It can be seen in various forms and it directly affects the democracy and labour peace in the workplace, as well as employer's obligation to protect the personality of the employee.

Working conditions, which are directly related to the protection of employee's personality (in this case gender), can be changed or influenced by employees taking a place in determining them; therefore, it can be undoubtedly asserted that codetermination is effective as to prevent gender-based discrimination and develop strategies based on gender equality in the workplace. However, these policies can only be pursued to the extent that employees that participate to the codetermination comprise of a diverse identity, reflective of the workplace itself.

There exist two main obstacles in codetermination regarding women and LGBTI+ employees: mobbing and the glass ceiling. These two concepts constitute a form of exclusion and prevents gender equality in the workplace. Mobbing, as a form of psychological harassment, and glass ceiling as a complex phenomenon constitute a challenge in the relationship between gender and codetermination. This paper will shed some light upon these two problems and propose several solutions based on labour law instruments, using the provisions in Turkish Labour Code and ILO Conventions.

Keywords: Gender, Workplaces, Codetermination, Labour Law.

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Gender and Landscape in Turkish Literature

Tülin Ural¹

The landscape consists an essential component of the literary narrative. It may be even argued that the novel itself is mainly an attempt to create an imaginary world, thus a new landscape. If and how the author asserts a claim of realism while drawing landscape through words, reflects the understanding of reality in the concerning literary realm. In addition, how different landscapes are described by particular authors or in specific periods, is a problematic related with the understanding of nature or more precisely with the tension between nature and civilization. Accordingly, as long as it's a claim on nature & civilization tension, the landscapes of the fiction, have a strong gendered character, in almost every case.

In this presentation, I will analyze the gendered tune in the narratives of landscape in Turkish modern literature, through a textual analysis of some representative examples. In other words, I will spectate and contemplate on some landscapes of literary word, from a feminist gaze, through a window provided by women studies.

Keywords: Gender, Turkish Literature, Landscapes, Feminist Gaze

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Gender and Legal Profession in TRNC

Duygu Hatipoğlu Aydın¹

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Some occupations which called "male professions" and "female professions" have different assigned characteristics. While intelligence, power, practicality, the persistence of long working hours, focus on success are expected in male professions, qualities such as sensitivity, excellent communication, and caring are the characteristics attributed to the female professions. As one of the reflections of injustice, women's representation in professions is also available in terms of the legal profession. Although the visibility of women is increasing both in legal education and professional occupations, the issue is too complex to be explained by numbers.

The positions of women in legal education and professions, their preferences in the kind of professions (lawyer, judge, prosecutor, etc.), their tendency on legal topics (criminal, civil, family law, etc.), their choices in public or private sectors, are directly related to gender. Differences of work and family balance between women and men, maternal wall experiences of women lawyers, the impact of increasing women involvement in legal professions on the profession itself, are among the topics of this subject. Various experiences have their source in the differences between men and women arising from biological, sociological, political, or other reasons.

In this study, it is aimed to determine the differences of being women and their experiences in the legal profession by analyzing ongoing interviews with women lawyers in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus from the gender perspective.

Keywords: Legal Professions, Gender Discrimination, Women in Legal Professions, Female Representation.

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Gender Balance Fostering in Turkish Civil Aviation within the context of Sustainable Aviation

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One of the main Sustainable Development Goals of United Nations is “Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls”. In support of this goal the UN of civil aviation, International Civil Aviation Organization – ICAO has initiated the “Gender Equality Program Promoting the Participation of Women in the Global Aviation Sector” program and declared commitment to enhancing gender equality by 2030, at all professional and higher levels of employment in the global aviation sector. In parallel to those developments, in 2018, "Instruction for Gender Balance Fostering in Turkish Civil Aviation" was drawn up by the Directorate General of Turkish Civil Aviation (DGCA). The Gender Balance Improvement Commission has been established to encourage, in particular, women towards education and training in fields related to aviation and to determine the procedures and principles regarding works and operations.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the Gender Balance status of Women Aviator in Turkish Civil Aviation (TCA) and to evaluate the relationship between Gender Balance and Sustainable Aviation. To manage this aim, an exploratory research has been designed and data obtained with techniques including literature review, document and media review, and case studies.

According to the results, within TCA, the percentage of women has historically been low and the sector has been male-domain. Women will comprise a significant component of the future growth in the aviation industry. The gender balance improvement will be key to Sustainable Turkish Aviation. TCA already has a great contribution to sustainable development, however the sector can also be a pioneer for other industries in building a gender balanced sustainable future.

Keywords: Aviation Sustainability, Gender Equality, Gender Balance, Women in Aviation, Aviatrix, Women Aviator

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Gender Building in Mother's Day's and Father's Day's Advertisements

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An advertisement aims to create new necessity, values and life style for individuals through advertising pleasing aspects of a product or a service. While doing this, it benefits from images, indications and also cultural and social pre-acceptance. As a discourse, positioning in advertising is not done independently of product and culture. Because human makes sense of everything including advertisement messages according to social association; however; this sense-making is not fixed and changes over time.

Media reconstructs consumption patterns and life styles aimed at female and male through various tools. Advertisements repeats social stereotypes via traditional values and settled ideas related to gender. Among the discourses of the advertisements prepared for Mother's Day and Father's Day, there are various differences, especially advertised products. On the Mother's Day, the advertisements of the products such as white goods and small home appliances which are directed their traditional roles and emphasizes social positions; on the other hand, on the Father's Day, the products from car to tie which are used by men directly are advertized. Through these advertisements, discourses which reflect gender's roles are reconstructed.

This study aims to analysis gender construction in TV advertisements which were prepared for Mother's Day and Father's Day and were featured on TV channels before these days for the year of 2018 through semiotic analysis.

Keywords: Advertisement, Television, Gender, Mother's Day, Father's Day

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Gender Differences in Food Consumption: A Study on Domestic Tourists

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Gender is one of the key factors, influencing consumption of food during vacation. Reserach found significant differences in the attitudes towards food consumption between men and women. To illustrate, it is revealed that women are more interested than men in tasting local food on their holidays. Focussing on the gender differences, this study aims to reveal the food consumption behaviours of men and women during their vacation.

For this reason, using a structured questionnaire an emperical study was conducted with 210 domestic tourists visiting Safranbolu a cultural tourism destination attracting one million visitors annually, in March-April 2019.

Results show that there are significant differences in consuming food between men and women that women tend to consume local tastes and seek vegan/vegeterian dishes. It is also apparent that women consume pastry dishes (may be the reason of the main local dishes of Safranbolu consists of pastries such as börek, cevizli, keşli yayım, gözleme) while men consume kebaps and meat dishes as historically being carnivorous, during their vacation in Safranbolu. In addition, women are more concerned about consuming healthy dishes.

Keywords: Gender, Food Consumption, Domestic Tourists, Vacation.

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Gender Disparity in Enrollment and Academic Performance of Secondary School Students in Commerce in Anambra State, Nigeria

Ementa Christiana Ngozi¹

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The study examined gender differences in enrollment and academic performance of secondary school students in Commerce in Anambra State, Nigeria. Two research questions guided the study while two null hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. 23, 016 from two education zones in the State (representing urban and rural areas) constituted the population of the study. Ex-post facto research design was adopted. The Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSCE) registration and results from 2013/2014 - 2017/2018 academic sessions was used for the study. Percentages and Chi-square was used for data analysis. Findings revealed that in the urban area, female students enrolled and performed better than male students whereas in the rural area, male students enrolled and performed better than female students.

The study further revealed that there is significant difference in enrollment trend and academic performance of students as regards gender and location. It was concluded that sensitization and advocacy in urban areas for female students' enrollment for education yields result while effort towards sensitization and enlightenment at the rural areas is greatly required. It was recommended among others that State government should encourage male and female students by awarding scholarships and related incentives to best graduating male and female students as to motivate students towards enrollment and consequent good academic performance in commerce and other school subjects.

Keywords: Gender Disparity, Enrollment, Academic Performance, Commerce.

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Gender, Equity, Social Justice and Beliefs in Second Language Learning: The Case of Graduate Students

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The study investigated the gender equity and social justice beliefs among the female graduate students of communication and television Department at the Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus. The study investigated PhD female students of the Department from different nationalities on gender equity and social justice beliefs through interview. Qualitative approach was adopted for the analysis of the data. The general beliefs among the students according to the findings are that of them been aimful in their study. Their instructors are generally believed to be successful, their classes are under control, and their relationships with their students are cordial. Then, the female gender enjoys equity and social justice, and not under any kind of treat from the lecturers. The instructors' gender is no hindrance for their academic pursuit, and some students passively prefer the female teachers.

Keywords: Gender Equity, Social Justice, Beliefs, Second Language Learning

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Gender Impact on the Relationship between Transformational Leadership and Job Satisfaction in North Cyprus Banking Sector

Kelsey Dappa¹

Feyza Bhatti²

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The discussions on what role gender of the manager plays on satisfaction of the employees are inconclusive, and vary by context. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of gender on the relationship between transformational leadership and job satisfaction in North Cyprus banks. The study uses the finding of a quantitative survey conducted among 400 employees working in private banks in five districts of North Cyprus. The self-completed questionnaire was adopted from Avolio and Bass's (1993) Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire and Weiss et al (1967) Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire to measure the perceptions of bank employees on the transformational leadership style of their managers and the level of satisfaction of each employee in the bank, respectively. Utilizing results of the survey this study tests the following hypothesis:

- A) Gender will be moderating the relationship between transformational leadership style and employee job satisfaction
- B) There will be a significant relationship between male managerial skills and satisfaction level of their male employees;
- C) There will be a significant relationship between male managerial skills and satisfaction level of their female employees;
- D) There will be a significant relationship between female managerial skills and satisfaction level of their male employees;
- E) There will be a significant relationship between female managerial skills and satisfaction level of their female employees.

The study shows that gender has an important impact to play in moderating the relationship between transformational leadership and the satisfaction level of the employees in any organization. The result showed that there is a relationship between the levels of satisfaction derived from both male and female having a female manager. This study revealed that gender has an effect on the satisfaction level of employees. In addition, this showed the female employees are more satisfied with a male manager than female manager.

Keywords: Gender, Transformational Leadership, Job Satisfaction, Banking Sector, North Cyprus

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Gender Inequality and Space Relationship in Movies: Mustang Movie Review

Beste Özdağ¹

Mustang film directed by Deniz Gamze Ergüven. Film tells the story of the growth of five sisters. The film is very important in that it demonstrates how the dominant gender-based ethics in society transforms the female body into an object of fear.

While the bodies of five teenage daughters are imprisoned for fear because of this fear, the story of the house depicted as the nest in the majority narratives is transformed into prison, violence, oppression, harassment.

In this study, it will be focused on the analysis of selected scenes of how to use the spaces in the representation of womanhood and masculinity with the close reading.

Keywords; Film, Masculinity, Space, Female Representation, Gender

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Gender Inequality in the Labor Market: A Comparative Analysis for South Korea and Turkey

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Despite women are the essential components for a healthy economy, their invaluable efforts in the workforce are usually ignored, or overlooked. They earn smaller wages than men in the same jobs, or employed in less prestigious jobs. This paper attempts to examine the gender gap in labor markets of South Korea and Turkey, with a comparative perspective. In order to achieve this goal, descriptive statistics technique was utilized and the fundamental economic and gender related indicators of those countries were compared for the period between 1991 and 2016.

Empirical findings revealed that the economic performance of South Korea was more successful than Turkey in the research period. However, the gender gap for both countries arisen as a major problem which requires considerable attention. Although South Korea and Turkey are classified as high income and upper middle income countries respectively, their gender equality dynamics in labor market was found to be as the same level of the low income countries.

Results of the current study also highlighted that the Turkish women are employed mainly in agriculture sector, whereas the South Korean women are employed in the services sector. Another interesting finding of the study revealed that in Turkey, the gender gap of sectoral employment has been closed in services sector, whereas the similar dynamic was observed in the agriculture sector of South Korea. The vulnerable employment rate was found to be high In both countries, however Turkey's situation was worse than South Korea.

Keywords: Gender Inequality, Turkey, South Korea, Labor Market, Traditional Factors

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Gender Reassignment in Turkish Civil Code

Ayşe Nilay Şenol¹

Turkish Civil Code article 40 regulated the gender reassignment in three stages: permission of the court for a gender reassignment surgery, medical intervention followed by this permission and the alteration of identity documents. Article 40 states that the person has to provide medical health report stating the inability to procreate and that gender reassignment surgery is obligatory for the mental health of the person among other conditions.

An applicant applied to the district court in Turkey in order to seek authorisation to undergo gender reassignment surgery. Applicant's request was denied as the applicant was not permanently unable to procreate. The applicant criticised the content of article 40 of the Civil Code and the manner in which it had been interpreted. The European Court of Justice decided on March 2015 that the condition of inability to procreate to have a gender reassignment surgery was a violation of Article 8 of the Convention and emphasized that forcing individuals to go through sterilization is the equivalent of a crime against humanity.

The Constitutional Court of Turkey also decided that the condition not to be able to procreate is against human rights, and finally the article 40 of the Civil Code is amended in 2018.

The abovementioned process and issues will be stated and whether forcing a person to undergo a medical sterilization which is not medically necessary, in order to have their gender identity recognized is contrary to other principles will be evaluated.

Keywords: Gender Reassignment Surgery, Right to Respect for Private and Family Life, Right to Health

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Gender Representation in an Iranian High School Textbook: Analysis of Vision 3

Seyed Shahab Miri¹

Ilkay Gilanlioglu²

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Textbooks, as a universal element of classrooms, impact the students' understanding of the world around them. That is why the way that these books represent genders is vital as the students learn about gender roles from their textbooks. The current study aims to analyze the representation of genders in Vision 3 (2018), the textbook that is used nationally in the last year of high school in Iran. Critical discourse analysis principles were implemented in this study to determine how genders are represented in illustrations and texts of Vision 3, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Student book, workbook and the audios were examined, and all instances of gender representation in the textbook's visuals, and the references to pronouns, names, gender-specific titles, and nouns were counted. The findings revealed that the instances in which male characters are referred to are substantially greater than those of female characters. In other words, gender representation in Vision 3 is not balanced, and the textbook is heavily male-dominated. Finally, the implications and importance of the findings are discussed, possible solutions are presented, and future directions are suggested.

Keywords: Gender, Gender Representation, Critical Discourse Analysis, Textbook Analysis

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Gender-related Asylum Claims: A Critical Analysis of the International Protection and Temporary Protection Legal Framework in Turkey

Gülay Arslan Öncü¹

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According to the statistics of the Directorate-General for Migration Management, total number of the international protection applicants in 2018 is 114,537 and as of January 10th, 2019 the total number of the registered temporary beneficiaries is 3.628,180. Both the international protection status and the registered temporary status are decided according to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), Regulation on Foreigners and International Protection (RFIP) and the Temporary Protection Regulation (TPR). Turkey is a state party to the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), which are included in the international legal framework applicable to the gender-related asylum claims.

Moreover, the LFIP refers to the EU Acquis. According to all those instruments, in determination of the international protection and registered temporary statuses gender should be taken into consideration as an element. When the Turkish legal framework relating to the asylum claims is analyzed in the light to of the above mentioned international legal framework on gender-related asylum claims, it should be emphasized that Turkish legal framework is lack of gender-sensitive perspective. For instance, both the LFIP and the RFIP do not include LGBTI persons in the list of categories of “persons with special needs”.

This paper will make a critical analysis of Turkish legal framework and discuss the substantive and procedural shortcomings in terms of gender-based asylum claims.

Keywords: Gender, Asylum Claims, International and Temporary Protection, Critical Analysis, Turkey

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Gender-Specific Human Rights Violations: The Exclusivist Misconception of ‘Here’ and ‘There’

Zeynep İspir¹

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Practices originated from gender-based discrimination such as female genital mutilation, breast ironing, foot-binding are accepted as parts of some specific cultures in general. From this point of view, some initiatives devoted to preventing these practices which are against human rights, put forward their arguments on the cultural relativism and universalism debates. This paradigm usually fails to identify the problem correctly and to create a possibility for an international protection through this way. Because the sources of violation of human rights which are taught to take place “in there” not “in here” root in a common understanding of discrimination. This gender based discrimination cannot be deemed to depend on a specific place, in other words, it is independent of a “place”. Thereby, various examples of this discrimination that cannot be reduced to practices of a specific culture appear in our daily life.

Accordingly, the responsibility of the lawyers on this issue should go beyond diagnosing the detrimental value judgements of the cultures and focusing solely on prohibitory regulations. Instead, this responsibility should include actualization and enhancement of the capabilities such as freedom and autonomy of persons.

In this presentation, the problem is going to be discussed within the scope of equality concept for the protection of human rights, particularly with reference to the examples of gender-specific actions that violate human rights. In this context, the criticism of capability approach will also be brought into question on the matter.

Keywords: Gender-Based Discrimination, Female Genital Mutilation, Human Rights, Capability Approach, Freedom, Autonomy

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Gendered vs. Gender-based Reporting in the Mediascape of Turkey

Sinem Aydinli¹

Gender equality should be the basic principle in the context of human rights across the world, however, such equality does not seem to be achieved in Turkey. According to the “Global Gender Gap Report 2018” released by the World Economic Forum (WEF), Turkey has ranked the 130th among 149 countries in terms of gender equality, which means both women and LGBTQIs are discriminated on the basis of economic participation and opportunity, political empowerment and basic rights to human dignity. Moreover, mainstream and local media have been an aggravating element in that discrimination. In addition to this, there has also been an increase in the number of murders of women at or on the way to work (Male Violence Report of bianet, 2018). Having this background, this study problematizes the gendered/stereotypical discursive reconstruction of news reports on male violence cases in the mediascape. It does so by focusing on selected news reports through a deconstructive reading of them. Against not only the discriminative language but also the discursive elements that nurture this discrimination, this study argues the gender-based reporting through one of its prominent instances in Turkey, i.e., bianet’s gender-focused reporting of male violence cases.

Keywords: Gender-Based Reporting, Mediascape, Discrimination

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Geography of Prostitution: Feminist Perspective on Safety and Danger

Michael Tesfaye Bekele¹

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Prostitution has continuously been seen as a problem for society. In such societies the women that practice prostitution is seen as immoral and are blamed for the spread of various diseases like HIV/AIDs. Based on false assumptions the definition of women as carriers of sexually transmitted diseases and the moralistic belief that sex is bad. “Prostitutes are seen as the most extreme representative of what is bad, but desirable in all women” (McFadden 1992: 189).

The other side of this social phenomenon is the fact that prostitution is a multi-billion dollar global industry includes pornography and sex in exchange for food and shelter. And offering sexual service or agreeing to provide those services in exchange for money is considered prostitution whether or not the services are provided. A person who solicits prostitution agrees to provide a sexual service for compensation or actually engaged in the sexual service, can be charged with a crime.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between prostitution and place making in the perspective of feminist among North Cyprus and Ethiopia using triangulated methodology. This methodology is inform by the need have a representative sample of prostitutes in these two countries and derive from them as much information as possible to deepen the understanding of prostitution according to the feminist perspective on safety and danger.

Keywords: Feminism, Geography, Prostitution, North Cyprus, Ethiopia

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Heteronormative Regulation of Space and the Queer Visibility

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Spaces both create and reflect gender roles. Since patriarchy is dominated by heterosexual values, this is also termed 'heteropatriarchy'. Thus, especially urban spaces dominated by these values are often termed 'heteropatriarchal environments'. Abundant research made in the field has shown that numerous communities who understand sexuality in divergent ways, it becomes imperative to see how they may wish to subscribe to beliefs in ways both familiar and different to these traditionally found in queer studies and queer geographies. By remaining focused on a geographical approach to sexuality, it thus becomes vital to unpack what societies mean when they talk about identities and the limits and opportunities of expression associated with them in different spaces. Therefore, it is needed to be acutely aware of the relationships between 'heteronormativity' and 'the queer' and how they relate to different spaces.

This paper aims at introducing a theoretical spatial approach in order to reach a resolution of queer visibility within the heteronormative urban space. First, we explain the dynamics and features of the heteronormative regulation of space and then focus on the socio-spatial strategies and struggles of the queer groups in order to (re)placing themselves in urban areas and construction of their identity.

Our main findings suggest that urban spaces have had an important impact on the development of sexuality; cities have provided opportunities for the territorial expression of queer lifestyles. However, as in the case of ethnic segregation, this has provided opportunities for empowerment but may also be seen as reflecting continuing discrimination.

Keywords: Heteronormative Space; Queer; Identity; Urban; Feminist Geography.

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Hidden and Apparent Obstacles against Innovative Women in Academia and Society

Nuran Savaşkan Akdoğan¹

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This study assumes that there are hidden, sometimes quite open, difficulties for the women who work in academia and society. Even today despite the high awareness of gender issue, there are obstacles to women in science, especially in health sector. This never-ending story has started for a long time ago. It continues in different paths.

To be able to show this continuity in a genealogical perspective, the study concentrates on two important figures from international and national level in science history: Marie Curie who won Nobel Prize in 1911, never accepted by French academy as an academy member. Türkan Saylan who won International Gandhi Prize in India as she fought the disease of leprosy in Anatolia. Both of these women were successful scientists, dedicated their life to their work. However, they were criticized on the basis of aforementioned hidden ideology with discourses as being women, especially Saylan was criticized from moral perspective with her support to educate the girls. It is easy to find out many samples to demonstrate the discourse of 'other', 'being women in academia'. Epistemological ground of this discourse can vary in history, but ontological essence stays in the same line of denial of women in academia and society.

The study provides some reflections by using Foucauldian genealogical analysis on this subject by using newspapers and academic works.

Keywords: Women, Academia, Society, Obstacles against Women, Foucauldian Analysis

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How Can This Heart Forget You? An Unbreakable (Unbroken) Pen: Halide Edip Adivar

Hülya Bulut¹

Halide Edip Adivar, who lived between 1882 to 1964, is one of the most important pens of Turkish literature & literature sociology. On the one hand, the writer was mentioned as one of the names of the National Struggle Literature because of her contributions to the War of Independence, on the other hand she was an exile forced to leave the country because of her dissenting attitude after the proclamation of the Republic.

Besides living with Adnan Adivar 14 years in different countries like France, England and United States of America and conducting seminars about women rights she also followed Turkish politics very closely and had conflicts with Atatürk. Atatürk declared her as a traitor and supporter of mandate in his Great Speech (NUTUK) which he held in Turkish Grand National Assembly 15 - 20 October 1927 for parliamentarians. In similar years she was heavily criticized by names like Orhon Seyfi Orhon and Mahmut Esat Bozkurt.

Despite her dissident discourse & views she returned to her country in 1939. 3 years later her *Sinekli Bakkal* Novel (The Clown and His Daughter) won CHP novel reward. Bringing up an award winning work to agenda is an important canonization activity for both raising the prestige of the author and increasing the sales of the work. It is very remarkable that such an excluded author is rewarded for her work quite outside of the Revolutionary Canon.

In addition to being İnönü's reconciliation gift, it is necessary to attribute another meanings to this award. Why Halide Edip was brought up again? Why was writer, whose name was also taken in the high school text books, not completely forgotten but kept in minds in the boundaries of national literature in next years? This presentation will open the discussion of Halide Edip's perception to the present day in the context of canon (especially a woman writer) and social memory.

Keywords: Halide Edip Adivar, Woman Writer, Canonization, Memory.

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Identity of Women in Art and Being a Female Artist in Cyprus

Fatma Miralay¹

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According to the history of art, women painters constitute a minority group compared to male painters. The greatest painters in history are known through examples in which men are subject and women are objects in art. The women has always been the subject of art, but later on they gained a painter or artist identity. Under the sovereignty of a male painter, it can be said that some women painters are now the subject of art history. For example Frida Kahlo Camille Claudel and Le Krasner can be shown as examples of this topic. The question of Linda Nochlin, "Why are there not any major artists?" tries to find and explore some female artists who were not given the proper value throughout history and to prove again their interesting and productive lives. Based on the point that art does not have an identity, it is clear that defining it as a female or male is wrong. Art is not a gender-based production. In art forms of reflection on art, rather than questioning gender, it is necessary to evaluate mere human life through experience. In particular, Mary Wollstonecraft's position in the art of secondary-based women and her criticism of the French revolution are evidence of this. When we talk about the gender differences in the artistic production between the females and males, it would be an accurate approach to reveal this with artistic identity instead of gender roles or female identity. In this study, the effects of Turkish Cypriot women's paintings, social experiences, educational backgrounds and living conditions on the works of art or their works are examined. In addition, the study seeks to answer the following questions: How are the social experiences of female artists in Cyprus? How is it reflected to art? How do women display their unique artistic identity other than some gender roles assigned to them by the society?

Keywords: Cyprus, Woman, Art, Artist, Gender, Identity

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"Increasing Women Entrepreneurship" Workshop in ITU Teknokent

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The concept of entrepreneurship has gone through tremendous change from 1980's, with a big impact of women's interest in this novel sort of business life. Considering the effects of entrepreneurship on economy and the fact that women constitute the half of the population, it is obvious that women's involvement in entrepreneurship will benefit the countries. To increase women's engagement, governmental policies and encouragements are needed, as well as the stigma towards women entrepreneurship. When the reasons behind the women entrepreneurship are investigated, three main factors come up: individual factors (eg. personality traits and perceptions), social factors (eg. social norms and marital status) and familial factors (eg. motherhood).

ITU Women Studies Center in Science, Engineering and Technology (WSC-SET) has arranged a two-day workshop that aimed at issues of women entrepreneurship and solutions for this process targeting women entrepreneurs from ITU TEKNOKENT. The main issues are male-dominant field and stereotypes towards women, and major solutions proposed are mentorship for women entrepreneurs and incentives for financial and mental barriers.

Keywords: Women Entrepreneurship, Individual Factors, Social Factors, Familial Factors, KAUM.

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Indirect Sex Discrimination in the Working Life under the Framework of the Precedents of the European Court Of Justice

Zübeyde Aksay¹

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Women have started to take more places in the working life depending upon the production and employment structure which have rapidly changed with industrialization. Even if legally all men and women have equal rights, in the working life it is apparent that women are not able to compete with men in an equal environment. It is seen both in national and international statistics that women remain at lower levels in terms of education, wages, employment rates and participation in the labor force compared to men in particular.

For a long period of time in Europe social policies centering on gender equality are put in practice aiming to eliminate the gender-based discrimination along with race, ethnicity, religion, etc. based discriminatory practices. However, in some cases, gender discrimination cannot be directly noticed. A seemingly neutral application can have negative consequences for a party. The term called indirect discrimination was first used and defined in the Burden Of Proof in Cases of Discrimination Based On sex Article 2 Paragraph 2.

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) has played a significant role in determining the concept with precedents on indirect gender discrimination. Even when we look at precedents of the ECJ, it can be observed that after the prior legal precedents, ECJ has changed its position. Furthermore, ECJ approaches the issue as eliminating not only indirect gender discrimination practices but also its additional effects.

The aim of this study is to give brief information about both direct and indirect sex discrimination and to discuss indirect gender discrimination in working life in the frame of the precedents of the ECJ.

Keywords: Gender, Working life, Discrimination, European Court of Justice.

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Innovative Health Entrepreneurship: Strategies for Women in Academia

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The aim of the study is to provide some strategies for women in academia to improve innovative health entrepreneurship. Empowering women' participation in science and increasing women's inclusion in the market, social/cultural development are very important. A survey will be conducted to analyze the perceptions of university, society, private and public sector members for academic women entrepreneurship. With the analysis of the determinants of entrepreneurial intention that we get from surveys, we will evaluate the stakeholder's opinions about women-owned SMEs in universities. The current situation analysis of women in science and startups/SME s in the health sector will be discussed in the panel. The scientometric analysis of research inputs and outputs in the health sector will be discussed.

We will try to define the needs of entrepreneurship infrastructure in health research and involvement of women scientists in this area with social, cultural and regional differences. Characteristics of women-owned SMEs, needs, advantages, and challenges will be evaluated. Importance of translation of academic knowledge, inventions into the industry and public benefit will be discussed.

Keywords: Women in Academia, Innovation, Health Entrepreneurship, SMEs

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International Female Travelers: The Turkish Perspective

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The social, cultural, economic and environmental factors create differences between people that this, in return, cause differences in their behaviors. Gender is the most important factor that creates behavioral differences. Female travels, started with modern tourism, have become increasingly popular in the recent years. It also attracts the interests of scientists and the tourism industry. In parallel with the changing status of women in societies, women have become independent travelers and solo travels of women have increased in the last decade. This rendered women an important market for many tourism destinations. For this reason, tourism industry has attempted to take the benefit of female travelers market. The research showed that female travelers market has developed in many countries while it is a new phenomena in Turkey. Female travelers market can be used as an alternative tourism market for many tourism destinations in Turkey. In this study, development of the female travelers market in the world, the motivations of female travelers were examined extendedly. In addition, this study aims to discuss the perspectives of Turkish tourism industry towards women travelers, the marketing activities for the development of women travelers market in Turkey, if any, the reasons underlying the non development of this market. In order to reveal the perspectives of Turkish tourism operators, a qualitative research was conducted with 10 respondents.

Keywords: Female Travelers, Special Interest Tourism, Niche Market, Tourism Industry, Turkey.

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Investigating the Glass Ceiling Phenomenon: From a Societal Perspective

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Glass ceiling includes an unfavourable content itself which demonstrates the negative effect that suppress' the career advancement of women. Thus, it prevents women from promotion, improvement and holds them away from advanced responsibilities in the organization. Furthermore, glass ceiling phenomenon restraining women from being in the higher positions and only promoting males for the senior positions due to the stereotypical attitudes in the organization.

According to social role theory, women face stereotyping perceptions because of their multiple social roles. The social role theory examines the causes of sex distinctions and similarities in social behaviours. It also argues that, gender division of labour leads to the gender stereotypes which characterizes a society (Eagly, 1987). The acceptable reason of glass ceiling for women in leadership positions produces comes from role of inconsistency.

The role of incongruity for women in leadership positions arising from glass ceiling, creates prejudices that produce barriers for promotion and their effectiveness at top management positions. In national cultures, women are perceived as family care takers, obedient and hence, contradictory with the leadership roles. In general, based on the social role theory, this paper is based on an extant review of literature to explain the glass ceiling phenomenon from a societal view.

Keywords: Societal Perspective, Glass Ceiling, Social Role Theory, Literature Review.

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Is It Really The Same Job?

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In male-dominated societies where both the public and the private spheres are dominated by men, most of the occupational gender discrimination is considered to be natural. Hence, a great body of literature is devoted to occupational gender discrimination in the field of gender studies. However, research in the field of seasonal and temporary jobs especially preferred by university students to carry on their education financially, is notably scarce. In patriarchal societies the dichotomy keeping women in private sphere and leading men to the public sphere is taken almost as the norm and this makes the families to encourage their male children to start working life as soon as possible – which is not the case for their female counterparts. This case must be examined in terms of political, economic, social and cultural contexts in order to draw meaningful conclusions.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the working conditions of male and female university students who work for tourism sector as waiters or waitresses temporarily for the summer holiday. Gender role perceptions of the participants and the amount of social oppression they are exposed to is examined from a gender perspective. In this respect, firstly, occupational discrimination is discussed. Then, a total of 8 university students working seasonally and temporarily -four women and four men- are interviewed by using in-depth interview technique. The findings were evaluated within the framework of feminist theory. The results show that in gendered societies, even if women and men do the same job and earn the same amount of money, the psychological, social, cultural outcomes of the job is not the same at all.

Keywords: Seasonal and Temporary Jobs, University Students, Gender, Discrimination, Place.

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Is There Any Home? : The Opportunities and Pitfalls of Presence in LGBTI Venues

Alican Eralp¹

Home is one of those places where LGBTI individuals intensely experience pressure and various forms of violence. For many LGBTIs, especially for those whose their sexual orientation or gender identity is known (or revealed in an oppressive way) by the public, leaving home or kicking from home might be a gateway that opens the way for eliminating the violence. On the other hand, even if we sever all ties with family, it couldn't be difficult to predict that the appeal of the family notion will not stop following us. Therefore, leaving home very probably results in looking for a new family. The places that contain the new family could sometimes be a street or a gay bar or even a digital venue.

For LGBTIs, home is now not only meant to be the house where relatives meet up at the end of the day. Then, is it possible to declare that new venues are more liberatory places for LGBTIs? Could the feeling of presence in these venues where have taken the house's place keep individuals away from oppression or become an element of oppression which expects certain performances of their attendees?

This study focuses on the opportunities provided by new venues and on pitfalls caused by them where new relations or the new forms of the family take place. To be able to answer the questions above, the depth interviews will be conducted with LGBTI individuals from İstanbul and Athens.

Keywords: Coming-Out Process, LGBTI Venues, Gay Scene, Alternative Family

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Lace and Embroidery: Symbols for Overcoming the Trauma of Displacement

Meryem Ezel¹

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Handicraft work is an important part of a communities' cultural identity. Besides the protection of traditional handicraft, human factor gives crucial insight into former and present social practices. Due to the increase in mechanized handicraft production, hand-made produce is facing major challenges and struggling for its survival. The Cypriot Handicraft Cooperatives were established with the aim to preserve the cultural heritage of handicrafts in Cyprus. Meanwhile, it also aimed to create job opportunities for people in the rural areas. In 1962, the United Nations provided both communities funding to establish their own handicrafts cooperatives. This study aims to explore how the Turkish Cypriot Handicraft Cooperative (Kıbrıs Türk El Sanatları Kooperatifi) operates in North Cyprus. At this point of the longitudinal study, it has been identified that working for this cooperative is for the female stakeholders more than a means to earn their living. What is more, there is a strong indication that handicraft artifacts have become a means to deal with their post-war (1974) displacement trauma and loss of home.

The data was collected by semi-structured interviews, focus group interviews, observations, and diary (thick description). The population sampling was purposive and the present study is limited to embroidery and lace producers, who became stakeholders from the beginning of the establishment of the cooperative. This qualitative ethnographic research aims to gain deep insight into realities that may be known or unknown.

Keywords: Cypriot Handicraft Cooperative- Cultural heritage - Female community -Post-war trauma- Displacement

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Legal Geography of Women's Right to the City: The Case of Local Authorities in Ankara

A. Aslı Şimşek¹

The right to the city (RC) is accepted as a new form of human right in international human rights discourse according to the generations of human rights approach. RC also opens new discussions about new forms of citizenship which indicate both legal status of citizens provided by nation-states and membership of a local community/group/neighbourhood in a city that creates tactics and practices to claim and empower citizen rights. Therefore RC intersects with other categories of human rights-likewise civil, political, economic, social and cultural, on spatial level which is "city" itself. So there is a need to transform universal human rights norms into locally executed standards.

In this paper I am going to describe and use "legal geography" approach to women's rights in the city. The concept of legal geography which is an interdisciplinary area for legal scholars offers to re-identify women's unequal access to RC and to identify spatial justice by analyzing formal laws, informal rules, legal practices that constitute placemaking in urban areas. Accordingly when gender meets legal geography, this method renders a useful toolkit to contest with traditional, hegemonic, discriminatory and unequal forms of localities and citizenship. This toolkit consists of interconnections between law and spatiality.

By following these interconnections I am going to focus on local institutions which contest or reinforce gender inequalities and segregation in the city. In order to make the invisible appearance of women's rights in Ankara I am going to determine local authorities' action plans and regulations about gender equality and violence against women according to the frame of legal geography.

Keywords: Geography, The right to the city (RC), Local Authorities, Human Rights, Ankara

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Looking To Cultural Conflicts of Women in Cinema within the Context of Migration and Gender Issues

Gözde Gayde Zengin¹

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Considering migration and gender issues together is important to expose cultural inequalities and problems of immigrant women. To sustain cultures, to protect traditions and sense of belonging, and the assigned roles and expectations from immigrant women can cause distress in their lives. The aim of this study is to present the reflections of cultural conflict and the in-between conditions of second generation immigrant women's, namely those who are born and raised in the country where their families migrated, on their gender roles through cinema. In this context, the study examines *Head-On [Duvara Karşı]* (2004) of Fatih Akın, who is a key figure of immigration cinema genre. The study focuses on how the film represents the cultural disputes between a young Turkish women living in Germany, and her family and look at how it connects this state of conflict to gender issues. At this point, it examines the cultural conflicts of the woman character, taking into account themes such as "family relationships", "traditions", "clothing" and "love life".

Keywords: Gender, Migration, Cultural Conflict, Cinema.

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Masculinity Representations in Northern Cyprus Advertising: 'Neydi Olacađı' Field Study

Mürüde Özen Sevinç¹

Advertisements play an important role in spreading and re-building gender roles as well as spreading consumer culture. Advertisements have major role on consumer's behaviour and also advertisements are among the major sources of revenue for the media. As it is known, media tools are very effective in shaping the social structure. Hence, consumers learn about gender roles from the media and behave as they learn from the media. Today, undoubtedly, one of the most widely used media tools is social media. For this reason, many brands, corporations or businesses have moved their ads from traditional media to digital media tools. In this context, the aim of this study is to analyze how to represent masculinity in popular advertising and how it is transmitted to consumers. 'Neydi Olacađı' is the Facebook page which creates advertisements for Cyprus brands. Mostly 'Neydi Olacađı' creates humorous viral advertising which is include Cypriot culture in their advertisements. Therefore, two advertisements on this page - 'World is reversed: shopping, World is reversed: Valentines Day - will be critically analyzed.

Keywords: Masculinity, Advertisements, North Cyprus, Social Media, Gender Inequality

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Monitoring Gender Equality with Gender Based Indicators in Turkey

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Monitoring gender equality is a strategical tool for radical change towards women's empowerment and gender equality. Since 1990s women's rights organizations in Turkey have gained a crucial role in intervening gender equality legislation and policies and thus women's political prominence and capacity to participate in social, economic and political configuration of decision in the country have increased. Regular international monitoring reports such as "Shadow HRO Report on Turkey to CEDAW Committee" and recently GREVIO Evaluation reports have been prepared with the collaboration of various gender based civil society organizations.

We, at CEİD, have an experience on mapping and monitoring on ten thematic areas of gender equality such as (gender-based violence against women; participation to political decision making, to education, employment, sports, media, access to religious services, to urban rights/services, health services, and women trafficking). Within this context, this paper aims to address the importance of gender sensitive right-based monitoring for gender equality in Turkey referring to the experience of the project entitled "Enhancement of Participatory Democracy in Turkey: Monitoring Gender Equality Project". The availability of quantitative and qualitative data, administrative data sources, current researches and studies to collect and generate data on ten thematic areas regarding gender equality will be discussed as well as the targeted areas will be emphasised using the experience of the mentioned project which works as bridge between the activities of monitoring and evaluation and political advocacy for gender equality in Turkey.

Keywords: CEDAW, Monitoring Gender Equality, Turkey

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Motherhood in Contemporary Turkey

İnci User¹

Motherhood is a profound experience for women. It is the socially constructed outcome of a biological event, an identity transition involving numerous activities, responsibilities and sacrifices. The emotional burden of the new role is huge, and upon the birth of her first child, probably every mother realizes that, neither life nor she herself will ever be the same as before. Not every woman should feel obliged to accept motherhood as her master status or to perform this role in accordance with some cultural prescription, no matter how many pregnancies and deliveries they may have been through. However, preferring to consider alternative master statuses or different styles of role performance, not to speak of the preference never to become a mother, are difficult choices in a culture dominated by men who keep paying lip service to 'our women - our mothers' whenever gender issues are on the agenda. Actually, the value of motherhood is one of the very few issues upon which men of all political and ideological camps in Turkey seem to agree. The implications and outcomes of the insistence that only mothers are complete women need to be discussed widely.

This presentation will deal with different modes of doing mother in contemporary Turkey e.g. conservative, modern, radical, professional, consumer, migrant, New Age, medicalizing or social media modes. The aim of the presentation is to show how changing trends in the economy, in world views, technologies and fashions interact with gender roles, shaping and reshaping them.

Keywords: Contemporary Turkey, Gender Roles, Motherhood, *Doing Mother*

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Nature and Women Descriptions in the Works of Women Painters of Pre-Raphaelite Movement

Seda Ağırbaş¹

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The aim of this study, which is the nature-woman descriptions in the works of women painters, is the position of women painters who took part in the development of this movement That emerged in 19th century Victoria England. In the first part of the research, the development of Pre-Raphaelite movement, the male artists gathered around the stream and the female artists participating in the period of the period will be explained. In the second part, woman painters such as Elizabeth Siddal, Emma Sandys, Lucy Madox Brown will be evaluated in the context of the nature-woman relationship.

This study will focus on two different perspectives. The works of women artists will be compared with the works of the male artists in the current, and the approach of women to the women's theme will be discussed. As a result, in the Victorian period where the strict and traditional attitude was adopted, the social rights and freedoms of women painters who rebelled against authority will be exhibited in line with their artistic approaches.

Keywords: Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, Victorian Era, Woman Painters, Nature and Women.

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Negotiating Gendered Spaces: Strategies of Women in Maritime Industry in Turkey

Feyza Bhatti¹

Historically, maritime has been a male-dominated industry across the world as it is in Turkey, where only about 2% of the seafarers are women. Utilizing 27 in-depth interviews conducted with captains and engineers (from both sexes) and human resource managers of renowned shipping companies operating from Istanbul in 2016, this study aims at exploring the ways how women negotiate and strategize their gender as captains and engineers during their work careers in the maritime industry in Turkey. From internship to working as highest positions as captains/engineers what has been the commonalities in the experiences of women seafarers? How do seafarers from opposite sex perceive their presence in the industry? How do they negotiate their gender during their careers in a male-dominated industry?

The interview narratives indicate that although some of the stereotypes regarding women working as seafarers are diminishing and the presence of women in the sectors is slowly gaining acceptance, there exists negative stereotypes, attitudes and behaviour towards women seafarers in practice. Women feel under constant pressure to evaluate their appearances and actions to break the existing negative stereotypes, and negotiate their gender as captains/engineers through various strategies such as 'being/acting like a man', 'over performing' and 'proving morality' to gain acceptance in the sector.

Keywords: Gendered Spaces, Maritime Industry, Stereotypes, Women, Turkey

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Non-abusing Mothers' Relational Agency after Their Child's Extra-familial Sexual Abuse Disclosure

Hanife Serin¹

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Literature up-to-date demonstrates that the concept of agency has not been sufficiently investigated from the perspective of non-abusing mothers of sexually abused children. It is suggested that the concept of agency must be investigated in relational sense rather than defining it as holding this ability, being the subject of events, or having the ability of freely acting and making decisions without social stigmatization or external constraints. There are also situations in which non-abusing mothers of sexually abused children feel constrained but they are still able to make their own decisions or act accordingly. This article aims to find out how non-abusing mothers practise their agency in their own socio-cultural circumstances.

This article presents findings of a qualitative study of the lived experiences of eight non-abusing mothers in Turkish Cypriot Community. The narratives of the mothers were gathered via in-depth interviews and data was analysed utilising Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Their narratives present that they adopt “relational” agency since they usually make decisions or act on behalf of their sexually abused children and they prioritise their motherhood identity over that of womanhood.

The findings consist of four superordinate themes including making sense of the child sexual abuse (CSA); interpretation of self as mothers after the CSA disclosure; coping strategies; and experiences on supports and obstacles after the CSA disclosure. More information on subthemes highlighting the concept of agency will be stated once the analysis process is completed.

Keywords: Motherhood, Qualitative Research, Child Sexual Abuse, Relational Agency, Social Support, Culture.

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Occupational Safety and Health Legislation: Employment Equality Causing Protection Inequality of Women at Work

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Occupational safety and health (OSH) laws aim to protect all employees, both men and women, from harm at work. In recent years, there has been an increase in women working in traditionally male dominated fields. Occupational hazard exposure limits and preventive measures for these positions were established with a focus on the average male worker, not considering differences in female and male physiology and metabolism. Gender neutral legislation, therefore, does not protect women and men equally. OSH gender-oriented research is scarce, and more work is necessary worldwide, to provide measures that protect women at work.

The goal of this study was to determine OSH related issues of women in North Cyprus (NC), and to develop a gender-sensitive OSH management system.

Risk assessment was conducted as a pilot study in a hospital, where more women are employed compared to men, using a previously validated five step risk assessment instruments. Accident and illness records were reviewed, classified based on gender, women-specific occupational risk factors, and other responsibilities. A model was developed integrating gender specific preventive measures.

Workplaces in NC have adopted limited OSH prevention strategies for their workforce due to lack of knowledge and government enforcement. Gender differences aren't considered in these limited preventive measures. The OSH management system model developed for this study will contribute towards building awareness for gender specific preventive needs, with the goal of achieving a work environment where both women and men are protected equally.

Keywords: Women at Work, Employment Equality, Safety and Health Legislation, North Cyprus

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Ontological Security Problematic Of “Alevi Woman” Identity in Turkey

Özlem İngün Karkış¹

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Critical security studies differing from the approaches in which national state is the principal actor as sovereign. The ontological security of socially constructed identities becomes more important when it comes to the notion of societal security. With this respect, security and security perception discussed over different identities is re-read in the context of woman’s identity under a critical, ontological conceptual framework. Discursive construction of other, which has a significant place in ontological security studies, constitutes an ongoing process in (re)construction of woman identity. The position of woman identity, as being a multi-layer social identity, generates complexities for women in their sense of (in) security.

Identity issues and threat perceptions related with ethnicity, gender and space, structure a network of security relations for social groups that primarily associate themselves with the Alevi identity. In this study, social construction of Alevi woman identity is re-read in the context of critical security studies. It continues with a discussion on the identity related (in) security perceptions of the Alevi community and the political, social variables directing this sense of ontological security.

Based on findings of the field research that will be conducted in the neighborhoods where the Alevis are intensively settled in Istanbul, the perception of social and national security and its concern over the current Alevi woman identity will be questioned. This study aims to understand through which impetus the threat perceptions related with woman identity is constructed, pays special attention to the role of spatial practices shaping ontological security concerns of the Alevi community.

Keywords: Security, Identity, Space, Alevi, Gender

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The Peace Theories in a Gender Perspective: Feminist Theories and Practices

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After the Cold War, the changing global policy is challenged with various security gaps and the new war and peace conditions. It is possible to examine these new facts with a gender-based approach. The critical contribution of feminist theories to global politics literature has also partaken in the conceptual analysis of peace theories. In the meantime, the state-centric analysis has led to the change of dominant epistemological patterns, such as rational choice.

This study will examine the conditions, examples and theoretical debates of feminist peace in the light of those current debates. In particular, the S/RES/1325 (2000) will be discussed with reference to its contribution to the feminist theories in the peace studies by evaluating its limitations and critics.

Keywords: Feminist Theory, Global Politics, Peace Studies, S/RES/1325

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Presentation of Gender Codes and Using Female Character in Turkish Cinema: Three Women an Aliye

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Özge Özgür Bayır²

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In this paper, the transformation of social change and gender identity of women in Turkey are discussed posed on how to change the representation of Turkish cinema. For this purpose, the films adapted from the Halide Edip Adıvar's novel "Vurun Kahpeye" was analyzed by document analysis which is one of the qualitative data analysis methods.

The repetition of the same scenario in three different periods (1949, 1964 and 1973) and with different players was effective in the selection of this film. In this context, each film was evaluated according to its own period and the process of gender identity was discussed and analyzed in terms of the character of Aliye. In the evaluation of the films, the codes that reflect the gender identity have been merged in terms of their similarities and relations and then taken under the titles of concept, category and theme. Then, each theme and underlining categories and concepts are defined and evaluated. Each film adaptation reflected the social, historical and political climate of the time the movie was filmed, and the gender identity changed considerably.

Keywords: Turkish Cinema, Female Character, Vurun Kahpeye Films, Gender.

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Perceptions of Turkish Women in Senior Management on Value Based Management

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The main aim of the study is to examine perceptions of Turkish women in senior management at the level of General Manager/Assistant General Manager on Value Based Management (VBM). VBM is an approach and also a philosophy that enables and supports leaders of an organization to create a meaningful environment and help the workers find meaning in their work in relation to others. Thus the stakeholders feel more connected to be part of the organization as a living body and a community. The paper is based on an ongoing project which has been supported by the Ankara University Scientific Research Projects Office (BAP), Turkey. The paper consists of two parts. The first part puts forward a conceptual framework and the second part describes a field research. In the light of the literature review “respect for” the six core values which are human dignity, justice, trust, diversity, environmental concern, and sustainability has been determined. The scope of the research is the top 500 Turkish Industrial Enterprises which is determined by the İstanbul Chamber of Industry every year. Concurrent nested mixed method is used to analyse the top 500 Turkish Industrial enterprise high level women managers’ perceptions on VBM. For data entry the package software of IBM SPSS Statistics 25 is used. Data is converted into the package software of IBM SPSS Statistics 25(sav.) and Excel format (xls). Following the data entry through statistical methods (Nvivo8, Amos23) and using the package software of IBM SPSS Statistics 25, statistical tables are drawn. Then, final reports on the data about validity and reliability analysis and its results is prepared. As a conclusion, the perceptions of women senior managers’ on VBM is discussed.

Keywords: Value Based Management, Human Dignity, Justice, Diversity, Sustainability, Turkish Female Top Managers

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Privacy as an Optional Subset of Private Sphere: “Home” in Iris M. Young’s Political Theory

Elif Madakbaş Gülener¹

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There is a considerable literature on home in terms of its relation to women. Some argue that home may have a liberating role while others suggest that home, as a symbol of private sphere, keeps women away from expressing themselves especially in the public sphere.

According to Young, home -by providing safety, individuation, privacy and preservation- is a medium where one can reflect her own identity. Thus, the concept of home should not be abandoned, rather it should be democratized. For this purpose, previous attempts to explain Young’s approach to home focus on details of “home” and its way of reflecting democracy and personal identities. Here, I would like to put “home” in the broader picture of Young’s political theory. First of all, I deal with transition from “house” to “home” as a missing part in Young’s framework and its reformulations by others. Secondly, I deal with Young’s political theory in terms of her “social connection model” and relational approach to concept of power. Then, I portray her understanding of “private” in formulation of *optional subset of private sphere* indebted to society.

Finally, I open up a debate whether this optional space can be a space of resistance or it can turn out to be “elitism” if privilege of home owning does not stay in touch with “consciousness raising”.

Keywords: Private Sphere, House to Home, Elitism, Political Theory of Iris M. Young

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Privacy, Pleasure and Homosociability: Gendering of Victorian Turkish Baths

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Under the influence of Orientalist ideology, the British culture incorporated many Eastern forms, one of which is the Turkish bath. During the Turkish Bath Movement in the mid-19th century, more than 600 public bath complexes were built in various regions of the British Isles. The Victorian Turkish baths offered an alternative public environment to the overcrowded working class dwelling and work place.

The gendering of Victorian Turkish baths were threefold. First, as sites for self-governing subjects, personal privacy in the baths was of utmost significance. Second, they had a significant place in sociability among Victorian women, who were able to bypass the masculinized social interactions, especially in the baths located at small spa towns. Third, they provided a variety of safe spaces for queer subjects, distanced from the risks of arrest or assault, ranging from public rooms to individual cubicles where the users meet, cruise, and involve in sexual encounters.

This study concentrates on five Victorian Turkish baths (Arlington Baths Club and Western Baths Club in Glasgow, Portobello Swim Center in Edinburgh, Royal Baths at Harrogate, and Health Hydro at Swindon) that still function as part of larger bath complexes. It follows a case study methodology combined with an archival survey as well as on-site inspections, interviews and questionnaires conducted at these baths. Based on comparative analyses of the data, the study aims to understand how these baths have been gendered throughout their lifetime and how their spatiality conforms to changing gender norms of contemporary British culture.

Keywords: Gender, Privacy, British Culture Turkish Baths, Homosociability

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Production of Space Control as a Tool for Women Syrians Living in Turkey

Özlem Cankurtaran¹

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In this study, the life history study of 26 sites working as a health intermediary in the Safe Areas for Syrian Women Project of Hacettepe University was discussed. According to Henri Lefebvre (2016), each of the areas frequently mentioned in our daily conversations, such as an apartment, a street or a cultural center, has been considered as “space”. Lefebvre says that the space containing sociality is stagnant by itself. Complex space is also the basis of economic and social relations. On the other hand, the production of space The first of these is social production and the second is mental production. Instead, it's the primary meaning. Dirty space is a social product. But space can also become an audit tool. This allows discussion of space as a tool of domination. It was found that they lived the house in a childhood which is the subject of the research as a place to prepare for a woman. In childhood, playing on the street ended with the veil. Since childhood, he has finished. Women only have to live in the streets covered.

In addition, on March 8, International Working Women's Day, the venue made it possible to dance with a curtain when they called with men. In the feminist debates the discovery of the practice of reproducing this space is important.

Keywords: Space Reproduction, Feminist Methodology, Space Control

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Promoting Gender Equality in Education and the Workplace

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Gender equality can be achieved when equal rights and opportunities across all parts of society, including economic and social participation and decision-making, and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured by promoting in education and the workplace.

Promoting gender equality in education and the workplace is a global priority for international organizations and it is designed with many policy decisions. For example, 'supporting gender equality in education and the workplace; promoting the right to education and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; 'ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning and opportunities for all'; 'achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls'; ensuring that girls and boys, women and men not only gain access to and complete education cycles, but are empowered equally in and through education and the workplace'.

In this context, this paper reviews promoting gender equality in education and the workplace, along with international initiatives of the UN global Compact, UN Academic Impact, UNESCO, Sustainable Development Goals, Women Empowerment Principles and the European Union Gender Equality Strategy.

In this study, international policies on promoting gender equality in education and the workplace are analysed at first; and then, implementations of gender equality in education and the workplace by the participants of the international initiatives are examined.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Education, Workplace, Global Priorities, Equal Opportunities

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Protection against Digital Violence Specifically in IT Law and Empowering Women on the Internet

Damla Songur¹

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Getting beyond the time and space limits, the internet provides a cheap, fast and easily accessible platform. Despite its advantages, we should reconsider the concept of public and private space. Thanks to the developments on internet, we expand our private space by our virtual identity and digital existence regarding privacy and personal data. Creating public opinion, we enlarge our public space by discussing on the online platforms. These two spaces on the internet environment have a concentric structure and show a fluid characteristic as well. Since we put ourselves the limits by our habits and behaviors on internet. In this respect, the internet is a new area combining private and public spaces.

The internet promises a potential for liberation, empowerment and political transformation. It holds, unfortunately, a platform where discrimination, inequalities and violence that we perceive as a projection of existing social structure. In this context, although it is a convenient tool for women's rights struggle, the opportunities offered by the Internet also have risk to increase pressure on women and facilitate the new threats. As a matter of fact, today digital violence is counted among the types of violence against women.

This study examines the digital violence against women regarding those spaces. It discusses not only the creative and critical practices to combat this violence, but also the ways of protection in the field of IT law to prevent secondary victimizations. For this purpose, recent incidents and current legislation are shown in parallel with the feminist method.

Keywords: Internet, IT Law, Digital Violence, Women, Empowerment and Political Transformation

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Public Sphere in Transition: Feminist Interventions in the City

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In the last decades, due to the shifting mechanisms of production, consumption and the lifestyles, we observe increasing debates on re-questioning the current urban condition and the public space, how it has been lost and found again in the theoretical and practical discussions². However, transfiguring condition of the modern city, especially the presence of public space in the urban realm have been long debated discussions of the late 20th and early 21st centuries. But significantly, during the last years we observe the growing discussions on interrogating the gender roles in the modern city.

In this paper, I am planning to set a frame, grounding itself on public sphere and gender aspect with a feminist approach, while mapping the contemporary practices both from global and essentially from local interventions in Turkey. In this respect, I plan to begin by briefly highlighting the background motives on emergence and occupancy of urban sphere and public space from late-medieval to contemporary epochs and map the diverse discussions on the definition of public space and its users in the 20th century by Habermas³ (1989), Arendt⁴ (1958), de -Beauvoir and Sennet⁵ (1992). Pursuing the brief theoretical background, I aim to map the contemporary practices on feminist interventions on urban sphere cascading from global aspect in to local, with an intense stress upon the instances from Turkey and underline the correlations in between.

On this matter, I am planning to dismantle the examples through utilizing the three-fold methodology of feminist practices in the city; (1) *practices of remembering* (feminist story-telling examples ie. A Mile in My Shoes projects of Aylin Vartanyan and SU-Gender Cins Adımlar cases), (2) *practices of collective production* (ie. Women's Solidarity Kitchen and Potlaç from Istanbul), (3) *practices of activism* (feminist night walks). Each methodology is also explained briefly in order to provide the linkages between their strategy and their penetration to the public realm in terms of tactical differences, mediation, scale and visibility.

Keywords: Public Realm, Transition, Gender Perspective, Feminist Interventions

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² Urbonas, G., Lui, A., & Freeman L. (2017). Public Space? Lost and Found. Cambridge: MIT Press.

³ Habermas, J. (1989). The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere: An Inquiry into a Category of Bourgeois Society. Cambridge: MIT Press.

⁴ Arendt, H. (1958). Human Condotion. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

⁵ Sennett, R. (1992). The Uses of Disorder: Personal Identity and City Life. New York: W.W. Norton & Company.

Queering the Formal Architecture

Armağan Gülhaş¹

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Unlike current architectural discourses, it's known well that, education and practical applications of architecture sustain its formality on space and city. While the formal and functional perception in architecture causes a lack of relationality between the inputs in space, it restrains this relationality to masculine position within a cartesian duality. Along with the dualities between form/matter and subject/object; the motivation of creating, designing and organizing establish the problematic of this study. As an alternative way of this heteronormative stance in space, queering the formal architecture creates different passages within architectural education and practices. This move makes it possible to look for the problem by excluding the formal and solution-oriented reductionist approach, rather than solving it. In this way, with the materialization of the formal thought, space gets rid of various abstractions and enters into an ambiguous embodiment. The links that will be established in the triangle of architectural, feminist and queer theory will be providing an alternative view of the space and architecture.

Keywords: Queer, Space, Formal Architecture

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Racial Difference in Inter Marriage Relationships and The Changing Meaning of Home

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Globalization and immigration are precursor to the increase of multicultural and multiracial society around the globe which reinforce intercultural and to a large extent interracial intimate relationships. Factors that can lead to interracial marriages are common religious orientations, immigrant integration into the larger society, liberal democratic ideals, educational level, weaken racial boundaries, narrow cultural differences, diminished language and residential barriers, shared beliefs and values etc. However, studies have confirmed factors that cause poor quality relationship among interracial couples which usually culminates into divorce or separation. Although the number of interracial marriages is increasing each year globally, the topic is still understudied in social science and humanities literatures. The little studies done are majorly in the United States looking at its fast growing multiracial society. Therefore, the aim of the study is to investigate the changing meaning of home of marriage relationship among different racial couples in Nigeria. Through interview with interracial couples, the researcher elicits facts on the importance of communication for harmonious home among intermarriages. It was discovered that extended family and societal pressure, racial self-understanding, difficulties as a result of cultural and ethnic differences can make interracial marital home to be frustrated. The implication is the changes in the nature, quality, and stability of marital relationships—from increase in divorce, separation, non-marital child-bearing, and cohabitation to delays in the age of first marriage which are all changing the configuration of home. Thus, negotiation and communication are measures to ensure harmonious relationship among interracial couples.

Keywords: Gender, Race, Culture, Intermarriage, Communication, Home

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Recognizing the Dating Violence: A Sociological Research in Law School

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Dolunay Çörek²

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Dating violence, which has recently been subject to academic studies, is that one of the parties acts physical, sexual, psychological, social, economic and digital violence against the other in the relationship. Also the digital violence is important in terms of development of technology. Adolescents are subject to the dating violence, but they cannot recognize that because of the the situation that is normalized due to gender norms. The dating violence that experienced by adolescents has a negative impact on personality formation and future romantic relationships therefore they can encounter the same problems when they are adults. Hence, it is of great importance for the society to examine the forms of gender-based dating violence to reach the statistical data about how violence occurs.

In this respect, it was selected as the pilot region of Galatasaray University Faculty of Law considering the importance of personality formation in the university periods and the frequency of the flirtation relations. A variety of questions will be addressed to the first, second, third and fourth grade students which include criteria for determining awareness of gender norms and dating violence. Thus, from the first to the last grade, the effect of legal education on awareness of violence will be examined and the role of age and gender will be seen. Another aim of the study is to organize trainings and workshops for university students in order to get to know gender norms according to the results of the research in The Sexual Violence and Mobbing Department in Galatasaray University.

It is desirable that the study will provide an example to other educational institutions and to make these practices widespread.

Keywords: Dating Violence, Gender Norms, Sociological Research, Adolescent.

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Redefining Common Sense with Standpoint Feminism: Singled [Out] and Period Documentaries

Lale Kabadayi¹

The concept of common sense points notably to the ways of thinking and behavior concerning the daily life. The common sense is basically structured in the form of general opinion, habit and naturalization. Standpoint feminism defends the idea that the facts of social science should be evaluated according to the women's point of view. As stated by standpoint feminism theorists, such as Dorothy Smith, Donna Haraway and Sandra Harding, knowledge is socially positioned. Standpoint feminists draw attention to people and groups who are marginalized within the social structure. According to them, the awareness of things among the marginalized people is high. Standpoint feminists consider examining the lives of those who have been marginalized necessary to draw attention to the power relations.

Two documentary films which have been recently released and are women-centered (at the same time) focus on experiences directly related to women's lives. These documentaries have important issues such as refusing to get married and period (menstruation). Singled [Out] and Academy Award winner Period. End of Sentence. Have brought the stories of women to the screen. Both films have the power for the audience to think about the common sense with the help of its evidentiary quality. In this respect, within the scope of two documentary samples, transformative effect which is thought to occur in media products in general, will be evaluated under the frame of feminism. In this direction, qualitative film analysis will be used in the context of feminist philosophers and feminist sociologists' works.

Keywords: Feminism, Documentary, Marginalized People, Singled [Out], Period

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Redefining Everyday Life: Example of Hakkari Women's Centers

Aysun Yaralı Akkaya¹
Seray Eskici²

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Purpose of this research is exploring how the gender based relationships, that women experience while accessing urban spaces and institutions in their lives, take form. In this context, the research aims to discover how often women use social, public, physical and economic spaces, how they use those spaces, how they organize in those spaces and what factors establish their perception on those spaces. Women's urban public space experiences are examined in regards to the gender aspect of disintegration phenomenon. Gender relations are closely related to public place and public space. The effect of gender in women's usage of everyday life places, like neighbourhoods and streets, can create a differentiation. Thus, as everyday life take shape through gender inequality, women's enjoyment of the right to city is restricted. Against the patriarchy, which manifest itself in every aspect of the everyday life, women's right to city must be recognized and taken into consideration in every practice. To achieve this, it should be accepted that right to city is valid not only in public spaces; but it's also about private spaces and exercising this right in both public and private spaces is not just a legal problem; but it's mainly a social issue. Masculine spaces, which causes the exclusion of women, should be transformed to places that support women's collective power. In the research, city and space perception of women, who lives in Hakkari, and how they use the city has been discussed in the aforementioned context. During this evaluation it has been highlighted in the reasearch that women's organizations' lead women's status to a participatory point through social change. Within this framework, the research focuses on city, place, vague restrictions on women, spaces dedicated to women, and change of everyday life practices through women's organizations' activites as concepts. In the research it can be said that concepts of being organized and solidarity used as a baseline, specifically while analysing the change of women's usage of spaces through women's organizations' activites. Therefore a field work has been conducted with the women who have connections with women's organizations and participate their activites in the city. As in-depth interviews were being conducted with the women's organizations in Hakkari, a survey with a random sampling method has been conducted with the women who participate in the activites of these NGOs. In the research, the meaning of everyday life for the women in Hakkari example and effects of women's organizations existence to women's usage of space evaluated together.

Keywords: City, Woman, Space, Gender, Everyday Life

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Rehabilitation of Mind &, Body Disability Gender Groups Through Preconditioning, Segment Micro Movements

S.R.Sokolovsky¹

Recent research indicates that specifically epigenetic mechanisms, i.e., pathways that induce changes in gene expression patterns without altering the DNA base sequence, in controlling skeletal muscle transcriptional patterns. Epigenetic mechanisms include DNA and histone modifications, as well as expression of specific microRNAs. They can be modulated by environmental factors or external stimuli, such as exercise, and eventually induce specific and fine-tuned changes to the transcriptional response². Also, possible to recognize the earliest signs of the disease and convert them according to Pavlov's reflexes into physiological parallels³. Special meditation exercises restore damaged DNA⁴. Cardiovascular mortality, oncology, depressive disorders take first place among women in Europe, we develop a progressive mind body complex to prevent these executions in women. It includes 5 nano movement of the body. After definition of destructive segments of the body applied: 1. overlay the hands on the problem area with a positive attitude. 2. Steps muscle relaxation of the segment. 3. Rapid spontaneous chaotic movements of the «latihan» type .4. Writing positive phrase on representative points .5 Representation of a reflexive image in a segment that causes a holistic therapeutic effect.

Conducting these mind body exercises 3-5 times a day, according to our clinic, eliminates the anxiety, depression, improves the cardiovascular system, and prevents mental and somatic disorders in infringement women.

Keywords: Gender Groups, Mind &, Body Disability, Rehabilitation

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² Adam P Sharples, Claire E Stewart, Robert A. Seaborne. Does skeletal muscle have an 'epi'-memory? The role of epigenetic in nutritional programming, metabolic disease, aging and exercise. *Aging Cell* 2016, 15 (4):603-16.

³ Espinet, A., Gonzalez, F., & Balleine, B. W. (2004). Inhibitory sensory preconditioning. *The Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology B: Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 57B(3), 261-272.

⁴ Kaia Roman. How Your Meditation Routine Is Altering Your DNA.- <https://www.mindbodygreen.com/0-24751/how-your-meditation-routine-is-altering-your-dna.html>

Representation of Oppression and Resistance in Feminist Dystopias: The Case of ‘The Handmaid’s Tale’ TV Series

Dilan Tüysüz¹

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It is possible to think of designs of future orders in a Manichean, double-polar context. According to this, there is utopia on one side and dystopia on the other. While utopias fancy an ideal future; dystopia draws a dark and worrying picture. Though both of them are imaginary, they are not detached from reality. Optimistic predictions of utopia and pessimistic fears of the dystopia have always been linked to the real world. Dystopic narratives constituting the subject of this study are considered as warnings that draw attention to the defects in current social order and reveal the negativities that may occur if these defects are not eliminated. However, it should be kept in mind that dystopias are male-dominated and therefore have a masculine point of view. *The feminist dystopia* that emerged in the late twentieth century and written by female writers is the narratives that place the woman in the focal point and criticize the patriarchy. This study opposes the view that the examples of feminist dystopia are “paranoid predictions for the future” and accepts such narratives as “allegories of the conservative reality of the existing male-dominated order”.

In this context, the television series adapted from the novel *The Handmaid’s Tale*, written in 1985 by Margaret Atwood and one of the representatives of the feminist dystopia genre, was discussed. My paper examines the representation of the means of oppression of the hegemonic order and the possibilities of resistance in this series that criticizes the patriarchal order through the dystopia genre.

Keywords: Feminist dystopia, The Handmaid’s Tale, Oppression, Resistance.

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Reproductive Rights and Conscientious Objection: A Multifaced Questioning

Özge Yücel Dericiler¹

In 2014 the European Committee on Social Rights, a monitoring body of the European Social Charter decided on a complaint² alleging that certain provisions of Act. No 194/1978 titled “Norms on the social protection of motherhood and the voluntary termination of pregnancy” prevented women’s effective access to abortion procedures throughout the country due to high number of medical practitioners and other health personnel exercising the right to conscientious objection. The complainant organisation (IPPF EN) alleged that the inadequacy of specific provisions to ensure women’s effective access to medical treatments violated the rights to life, health and self-determination of women.

Issues relating the termination of pregnancy have been evaluated by the ECHR in many cases, under the Articles 2, 3 and 8 of the Convention. However, termination of pregnancy is a matter of the right to health as well and this aspect has been evaluated through decisions of the European Committee on Social Rights (ECSR). In the aforementioned complaint the ECSR found a violation of the right to health of women. Furthermore, the Committee considered that the different alleged grounds of discrimination in this complaint were closely linked together and constituted a multiple discrimination “whereby certain categories of women in Italy are allegedly subject to less favourable treatment ... as a result of the combined effect of their gender, health status, *territorial location*³ and socio-economic status” (*IPPFN EN v. Italy*, para. 190). Since then this problem has not been resolved in a satisfactory way and the decision deserves a discussion from various perspectives, which also constitutes the main aim of this paper.

Keywords: Gender, Social Rights, Pregnancy, Women

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² ECSR, Decision on the merits, International Planned Parenthood Federation-European Network (IPPF EN) v. Italy, Complaint No. 87/2012, 10 March 2014.

³ Emphasis added.

“Same Place” Criterion and “Uncontrollable Private Sphere” Metaphor in Divorce Cases on the Ground of Adultery

Elif Çağla Yıldız¹

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Gender based inequality which made itself evident in the article of adultery that required different elements of crime depending on the sex of the adulter in the former Turkish Penal Code No. 765 continues to have impacts on court decisions. With the abolition of the former penal code which criminalized adultery for women based on one time sexual intercourse but for men required living together for a length of time adultery was decriminalized and it continued its existence as a cause of divorce in Turkish Civil Code. Yet it's observed that gender based discrimination still reveals itself in the court decisions that consider adultery proven based on the presence of wife in the same place with another man than her husband.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the impacts of the problematic relation built between women and private sphere and “uncontrollable private sphere” metaphor upon the decisions that build upon the “same place” criterion to consider adultery of wife proven.

Keywords: Adultery, Private Sphere, Same Place, Metaphor, Gender Based Inequality

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School as A Reproduction Place of Gender Inequality in Language

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Gender equality refers to the equal visibility, empowerment, responsibility and participation of women and men in all areas of public and private life. It also refers to equality in the distribution of resources between men and women. Cultural norms, the way we are cultivated and social prejudices are so unconscious that we sometimes reproduce discrimination without being aware of it. The language we use also causes this inequality to be reproduced without being aware of it.

In Turkish, the words do not separate from masculine and feminine, unlike English, German, Arabic or Greek. In addition, the third individual person pronoun (he or she) is not used differently for men and women. However, this does not mean that Turkish is not far from sexism.

When the child perceives himself as a masculine or feminine, it first occurs visually. After this process, he starts to perceive his sexual identity behaviorally. In other words, the fact that the child recognizes his identity as a sex is also reflected in his behaviors. Shortly after the children realize that there are two groups of people, male and female, they are able to comprehend in which of these groups they are involved, and finally code the behaviors, that fit the male and female sexes, to their cognitive structures. At this stage, however, the environment in which the child lives (family, parents, places, schools, tools, etc.) has undeniable contributions in determining and reinforcing the gender.

In this study, which deals with the question of how the school contributes to the reproduction of gender inequality in language, with its structure, actors, processes and everyday life, the structures of primary and secondary education will be explained in the concepts of masculine domination and symbolic violence by Pierre Bourdieu.

Keywords: Gender Inequality, Language, School, Symbolic Violence

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Seeing Law through the Narratives of the Constitutional Court's Woman Judges: What Do their Dissenting Opinions Tell Us?

Bezar Eylem Ekinci¹

Nadire Özdemir²

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"Only metaphor and narrative ask the reader to join the writer in the imaginative work of seeing one thing as another." Critical legal theory has frequently used narrative and metaphor tools to reveal the meanings of the legal norms that hinder power relations. This presentation will focus on how individual stories can be used in legal narrative. Individual stories, each with its own specific details, can bring into view the unjustness' that are hard to see in the bigger picture. Among these, women stories, as most affected by structural injustice, are significant. However this presentation will focus on women stories that are part of judicial decision making mechanism, instead of stories where women are subject of legal dispute. Gendered regulations or implicit bias in legal practice are one of the crucial obstacles to the elimination of gender inequality.

In this regard, the constitutional jurisdiction has a great importance for the protection of fundamental rights, freedoms and the implementation of equality principle. However, only 5 female members, whom 2 were in reserve positions, have served in the Constitutional Court since its establishment in 1962. These members cast a total of 3312 votes during their term of office, 447 of which were dissenting votes referring to 13.4%.

This presentation aims to view the stories of the female constitutional court judges within the scope of their dissenting opinions.

Keywords: Constitutional Court, Woman Judges, Dissenting Opinions.

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Semiology and Architecture: The Sexual Semiology of Space

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This study addresses the concept of semiotics in the context of building with a focus on analyzing the phenomenon of aesthetics. Relying on the symbolic nature of architecture as a work of art an empirical analysis was undertaken of how building and other design elements can trigger an aesthetic experience including sexuality.

The two case studies Ricardo Biofill Walden 7, Spain and Walking Steet Pattaya, Thailand were the public places analyzed in which the building form, nature and landscaping, and color material finishes have a strong effect on human where their architectural design coupled with locational site served as a major source of attraction to people including heterosexual and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) community. Finally, the study concludes that architecture is socially constructed and building could be gendered.

Keywords: Semiology, Architecture, Space, Gender, Aesthetics

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Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as Vulnerability in Refugee Status Determination Procedures: A Critical Comparative Analysis between Turkish and EU Laws

Neva Öztürk Övünç¹

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Equality, fairness and effectiveness, as the basic notions constituting the main pillars of the rule of law, require identification of essential 'vulnerabilities' of the individuals who are subjected to certain legal procedures. Such identification, functions to serve for somewhat a 'tailored' legal approach where the individual is empowered with necessary procedural and meritorious safeguards in order to prevent their vulnerabilities to turn into disadvantages in reach of an equal, fair and effective treatment. Vulnerability though, is a vague term which does not have an absolute definition, especially in the legal context. Nevertheless, the term has an extensive usage in the area of refugee law. Against this backdrop, this presentation aims to evaluate the position of sexual orientation and gender identity as a basis of constructing a 'vulnerable group' within the group of refugees during the status determination procedures. In this context, the presentation will focus firstly on the ground(s) and nature of the assertion that sexual orientation and gender identity should be considered within the sphere of the necessity to a tailored legal procedure. Secondly, it will comparatively demonstrate and will critically evaluate the legal approaches taken by EU law and Turkish law regarding the matter. Lastly it will conclude with the insights on the legal consequences for excluding the sexual orientation and gender identity from the scope of special safeguards.

Keywords: International Protection, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Vulnerability, Turkish and EU Refugee Law

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Sevgi Soysal, YürümeK (Walk) and Obscenity

OlcaY Karacan¹

In accordance with the customary practices governing the relations between men and women in the Turkish novel, Elâ could also be punished with a divine retribution for the "chastity" that did not conform to the customs and traditions of society. Sevgi Soysal takes her story to a different place: to the depths of the inner world of individuals, to the mentality cages that limit freedoms, to alienation, to gender/sex/sexuality, and to the thinking world of people who insist on walking. That is, she invites us to the storylessness; to life itself! ..." (A. Omer Turkes)

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YürümeK (*Walk*) is one of the Sevgi Soysal's novels in which women writers show that they can express sexual problems contrary to the traditions of society. Sevgi Soysal shows the interrelations of traditions, customs and inequalities in the society, starting from the relationship between Elâ and Mehmet characters and other characters. It also reveals the distortion of social moral understanding of sexuality and its relevance to inequalities in sexual-related problems. As stated by the above quotation, the deepening of the inner world of individuals, the mentality cages that limit freedoms, the alienation to gender /sex /sexuality, and the insistence of people who insist on walking down to the world of thought caused Sevgi Soysal to be tried in the Ankara Press Criminal Court of First Instance. Both the judicial process itself and the decision made at the end of this process are worth discussing within the context of story metaphor.

Keywords: Walk, Sevgi Soysal, Obscenity, Social Moral, Sexuality

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Gender Equality and Local Governments: A study on the Signatory Municipalities in Turkey on The European Charter for Equality for Women and Men in Local Life

Hale Biricikoğlu¹

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Women's needs and problems related to urban spaces may be different from men. Therefore, it is very important to define policies regarding local services and to bring a gender based perspective in the implementation of these policies. There are different internationally accepted policy texts local governments should take to ensure gender equality. One of them is "The European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life" adopted in 2006 by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR). The Charter aims to achieve greater equality for citizens using the powers of local and regional authorities and by establishing partnerships. For this, there are some commitments for the signatory parties. The number of municipalities have signed this charter is quite low in Turkey which is 23, according to data from the Association of Municipalities of Turkey.

The purpose of the study is evaluating the terms of the commitments and the activities of the signatory municipalities of "European Gender Equality Charter in Local Life," in Turkey which they have fulfilled to ensure gender equality in this condition. The content analysis method will be used in the study and the activity reports published by the mentioned municipalities after signing the charter will be examined and the activities of these municipalities to ensure gender equality will be determined. In line with the main objective of the study, the basic regulations in The Charter will be transferred and then the findings obtained by using the content analysis method will be included.

Keywords: Gender, Local Governments, European Charter for Equality for Women , Turkey

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Social Justice Activism and Spaces of Power and Resistance - Elizabeth Brulé

Elizabeth Brulé¹

Dorothy Smith's Institutional Ethnographic (IE) is a method that many anti-racist feminist use to uncover how ruling relation organize social relations of power within particular community settings. This submission will explore how an analysis of spaces of power and resistance can be used to link social relations of ruling with Indigenous land dispossession, environmental degradation, anti-black racism and the perpetuation of white settler colonial patriarchy. I hope that such an examination will also facilitate the building of allyship between Indigenous peoples, racialized peoples, feminists and settler allies working toward decolonization and social change both locally and transnationally.

Employed as a method of activist ethnography, IE can be useful to place-based social struggles in illuminating the interconnected ways that organize our work toward social justice resistance.

Keywords: Institutional Ethnography, Anti-Racist Feminist Organizing, Social Justice Struggle and Resistance

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Social Work Students' Attitudes towards LGBTI+ Individuals in terms of Sex: Sample of TRNC

Pakize Kutlu¹

Mualla Köseoğlu²

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The present study was conducted to determine social work students' who study in social work programmes in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC), attitudes towards LGBTI+ individuals. One part of the research that is considered in this paper was focused on students' sex and their attitudes towards LGBTI+ individuals.

The study was consisted of 241 social work students who were studying at the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades of the European University of Lefke (EUL) and Near East University (NEU). The questionnaire consisted of two parts in which the first one had questions about sociodemographical features and the second one had a scale called "Hudson and Ricketts Homophobia Scale (HRHS)". This scale was developed by Hudson and Ricketts (1980) and it was adapted to Turkish language by Sakallı and Ugurlu in 2001. Data collection upon completing of questionnaires was taken place in EUL and NEU among 241 social work students. The data were coded via SPSS version 20 and all missing data were excluded. Then data were analyzed and frequency tables was used for descriptive characteristics, while, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Shapiro-Wilk and Mann-Whitney U tests were used for advanced statistical analyses.

According to the results, it was determined that homophobia levels of the students differ according to sex. The Mann Whitney U test results showed that women's homophobia levels are lower than men's. When the literature was reviewed, it was also observed that women mostly make less negative statements about LGBTI + individuals comparing to men.

Keywords: Social Work, Attitudes Towards LGBTI + Individuals, Homophobia

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Socio-Spatial Construction of Gender in the City, the Case of Rize, Turkey

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İnci Basa²

This study is placed theoretically in intersecting fields of space and gender theories. With respect to Lefebvre's claim that "(social) space, is a (social) product"³, it is possible to state that the social relationships and routines of everyday life construct the space. Regarding this understanding, in this study the discursive relationship between gender and space is investigated.

The study uses the pioneering works in both gender and space studies to lay out a theoretical framework and superimposes them on the concept of everyday life. It examines the experiences of women in the city, as one of the main subjects of gendered space; analyses their priorities, problems, workspaces, leisure time qualities, and cultural activities. It also focuses on the representation of woman in urban space, the barriers of gender, and the dichotomies faced by women due to the gendered space.

After observing the discursive relationship between gender and space, the study investigates a case study; Rize, Turkey. By doing so, it aims to bring a new focus to existing studies made in the field while working on the image of women in the multi-layered socio-political structure of Turkey.

Keywords: Public Space, City, Gender, Women's Studies, Discourse

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³ Henri Lefebvre, *The Production of Space* (Oxford, UK: Blackwell, 1991), 26.

Space and Gender-Oriented Discourse Analysis of the Tahsin Yücel's Novel "Mutfak Çıkmazı"

Uğurcan Taşdelen¹

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Gender can be defined as the integrity of determining limits of masculine and feminine profiles in the society and the aforementioned profiles' effects on individuals. It is possible to determine how gender reflects on the Turkish society having a patriarchal structure and the factors resulting in individual vs society conflicts.

Gender principles having the characteristics of unwritten laws by which limits of female and male's limits in social life can be easily observed are included in artistic texts emerging from the society and reflecting it. We can see that aforesaid subject is discussed in *Mutfak Çıkmazı* (1960) by Tahsin Yücel. By reviewing *Mutfak Çıkmazı* written approximately 60 years ago we will try to examine social principles within the Turkish society throughout the history, social gender roles and possible circumstances beyond said roles.

A short summary of the novel *Mutfak Çıkmazı* will provide an overview of the masculine and feminine structure. The protagonist of the novel is İlyas Divitoğlu. İlyas Divitoğlu was the son of a noble and wealthy family. When his grandfather is judge died, his family wanted him to follow his grandfather. He was sent to Istanbul for his education and started to the Faculty of Law. His whole life changes when he falls in love with a girl named Emel in Istanbul. İlyas, who has more than friendship with Emel, is disappointed and rejected by Emel on the day she expresses her feelings.

İlyas takes a decision that will be a turning point in his life when he is in a crisis and chats with a man he meets in the house of his close friend Murat. After that, he'll cook his own food. Murat thinks that his friend can get rid of his depression with this decision and gives him the necessary kitchen utensils. İlyas is from a noble family so he doesn't think it's appropriate to cook, but he believes that there is a way to cook for forgetting.

Spending all day in the kitchen, Divitoğlu invests all the money in his books and kitchen becomes the center of life. His dreams, love, hopes, all his values change to cooking, and this adventure results in his being killed by his best friend. In this paper, examples of İlyas Divitoğlu's life will be given and the place of men and women in Turkish society will be determined.

Keywords: Literature, Gender, Novel, Discourse Analysis, *Mutfak Çıkmazı*

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Space with Borders Drawn by Social Morality in Sex Work and Human Trafficking

Nurcan Gündüz¹

Isolating sexual workers – whether they are women or LGBTI – from the society by determining a special place within the city or suburbs is a common practice. This issue is closely related with this question: “Is morality can be seen as a parameter which determines the regions that people live in?” Whether prostitution is considered as a crime or not, these people are isolated from others’ living areas by means of their profession and by means of daily life. Thus, modern family’s sterile and systematic life will be protected from prostitution and prostitutes.

In cases of human trafficking this situation is more concrete and significant. Sexual worker is a foreigner at the same time and isolated from the society because of the immoral profession and also there is the lack of protection which citizens may benefit from. At the end of the day, ‘alien” sex worker is sent to the most unwanted part of the city while he or she suffers from being in the bottom of social food chain.

Keywords: Gender, Human Trafficking, Sex Work, Social Morality

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Standing, Feeling, Looking, Listening, Transforming: On the Means of Feminist Methodology

Meral Akbaş¹

Nihan Bozok²

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The feminist methodology is challenging and critical. It allows creativity while listening, understanding and interpreting. It aims to establish a dialogue between “researcher” and “researched” on the horizontal plane and to be a partner to each other's suffering. It follows the principles of openness, reciprocity, and sharing, and at the same time it recognizes that the questioner and the narrator are strategic subjects who govern their own lives. It pays attention to everyday experiences, feelings, personal details and social inequalities. For all sides of the research, it aims to transform the processes of women's sharing each other's experiences and writing women's history into an empowering action.

In this presentation, we – as two feminist researchers – will try to explain how feminist methodology opens a different path in social sciences through following the life experiences of women mostly neglected, subordinated and/or distorted. Our experiences from the field studies we have conducted so far, together and separately, in the villages of the Eastern Black Sea, the Aegean and the Southeast Anatolia, Istanbul and Ankara have revealed that women have different ways of narrating, transmitting and teaching the knowledge and the life. Women's life experiences were plural. Their knowledge concerning life did not depend on standing anywhere and seeing everywhere. Rather, all of them was situated subjects. And their views were partial and fractional. Women as situated subjects were seeing the world from their own standpoints and were speaking to the world at that point. Dreams, objects, sounds, silences, lies, recipes, a Singer sewing machine, needle and thread could be means of remembering, forgetting and telling the stories. In some cases, a bed in the prison or a radiator in the orphanage could be taken as the bearings of narrating their lives by the women.

Here, within the presentation, we will try to explain what we do, what we can do, what we want to do with all these fieldwork experiences, feelings, and life stories.

Keywords: Gender, Feminist Methodology, Life Experiences, Ankara

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Subverting Surveillance: Black Masculinity in Comedy

Rochelle Burke¹

This paper takes up the ways in which Richard Pryor narrates parody and wit in relation to white supremacy, respectability, black masculinity and surveillance. The work will intervene in surveillance studies by focusing on how comedy subverts respectability politics (see also Kelley, 1994; Iton 2008; Browne, 2015; Cooper, 2017).

The themes underpinning this paper stem from my thesis research, wherein I note the surprising paucity of theory attending black stand-up comedy (see also Fine and Anderson, 1980). I will attend to this gap by centering the work of Richard Pryor and drawing attention to how his comedic work narrates the ways in which black masculinity is tracked and surveilled in relation to normative codes of respectability. More specifically, I argue that there is a particular kind of visibility that exists within Pryor's comedic routines, which demonstrates Simone Browne's "black luminosity," (2015): there is, simultaneously, an explicit visible presentation of black masculinity, with the comedian drawing on racial tropes, and his subversive obfuscation of blackness.

These tensions, I suggest, show how the black comedic text and performer use stereotypes and tropes of race to undo respectability politics.

Keywords: Surveillance, Black Masculinity, Politics of Respectability, Subversion, Black Luminosity

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Teachers' Explicit Beliefs about Language Teaching, Learning and Race

Ievgeniia Lysetska¹

Naciye Kunt²

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The beliefs play a major role in the teaching practice; the beliefs are fundamentally developed in our subconsciousness and are proved to be resistant to change. The beliefs could be classified as institutional and personal, explicit and implicit³. The teachers' beliefs play the prominent role in the teaching and learning processes in the classroom. Teachers construct the goals, curriculum and shape objectives according to their beliefs; the beliefs dictate the methods used during the pedagogical practice. The teachers rely on their previous experiences that frame their assumptions and expectations of the students' learning proficiency level. Unfortunately, there are still prejudices regarding the race in our society, and the teachers are not exceptions. It is essential to indicate racism and increase awareness of the white privilege, expand critical thinking and bring the social justice into the classroom. These changes in beliefs also have influence on the learning outcomes improvement, safe space in the classroom that encourages the dialogue and hearing out all students' voices. The values of teachers and their individual beliefs are viewed important in shaping the goals, curriculum, objectives, and instructional methods⁴. The participants of the present study are experienced female teachers in the context of Turkish Republic of the Northern Cyprus. In order to collect information regarding explicit beliefs, the short self-reported survey was implemented. After the self-reported survey the teachers were interviewed. The findings show that the teachers declare positive attitudes regarding inclusion of students of various origins. Nevertheless, the results of the study reflect that some teachers support stereotypes regarding some races and modify tasks for different races differently.

Keywords: Language Teaching, Female Teachers, Stereotypes, Northern Cyprus

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³ Fives, H., & Buehl, M. M. (2012). Spring cleaning for the "messy construct of teachers' beliefs: What are they? Which have been examined? What can they tell us. *APA Educational Psychology Handbook*, 2, (471-499).

⁴ Yero, J. L. (2002). *Teaching in mind: How teacher thinking shapes education*. Hamilton: MindFlight Publishing.

The Bride Alike Her Mother-In-Law: Female Representations Which Re-Produced With New Television Formats

N. Aysun Akıncı Yüksel¹

According to 2017 data, Turkey ranks first in terms of television watched TV in the first place. As such, it becomes even more important what society is watching on television. Turkey has increasingly becoming more conservative in social attitudes according to some research. Since the beginning of 2000s, marriage / matchmaking programs, the *Gelin Evi* since 2016, and the fact that the contest programs with food preparation and banqueting content, attended by the bride and mother-in-law since 2018, have attracted attention. These programs, in which the marriage is put forward as the absolute and the happiest woman that can happen to her, and that the woman is related only to the domestic space and the works, seem problematic. In this study, with a high rate of follow-up, *Zuhal Topal'la Sofrada* and *Gelinim Mutfakta* based on a randomly selected weekly broadcastings of the bride, the relationship between mother-in-law, what kind of a woman is wanted to be molded and how to represent such questions from the critical point of view will be sought.

Keywords: Woman Studies, TV Programmes, Gender, Female Representations

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The Development of Islamist Feminism in the Middle East: Iran and Egypt Cases

Zeynep Banu Dalaman¹

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The issue of women is generally discussed in the context of modernization and social transformation in Islamic countries. After 1980, a reformed religious feminism developed among Muslim women in different societies. It first emerged among the secular, educated middle class Muslim women in cities. These Muslim women have not moved away from their own religious orientation, and have maintained Islam as an important element of their cultural and moral identity. With the influence of modernism, they have evolved towards the idea of social, political equality, feminist interpretations of the concepts of family life and gender in modern social life. The increasing immigration, cultural interaction, and the development of mass media have been important in strengthening the Islamist feminist movement.

In Muslim countries such as Egypt and Iran, there has been an increase in the level of consciousness by utilizing the opportunities provided by the mass communication, and these women, who have lived between the old traditions and their new lives, have had the opportunity to get out of the conflict. Amina Wadud, who conducted important studies on the Islamic feminist movement, divided this movement into two as Islamist feminism and Muslim feminism. Islamist feminists recognize that Islamic values put forward patriarchal patterns both in private and public life. Muslim feminists argue that misogyny and patriarchy in Islamic order are widespread and that dates back to the Jahiliyya Period.

The aim of this paper is to see the model developed by Wadud in Muslim countries such as Iran and Egypt.

Keywords: Islamist Feminism, Muslim Women, Iran, Egypt

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The Effect of Minimum Wage and Social Allowance Policies on Female Employment in Turkey

Leila Sabokkhiz¹

Canan Gülcan²

Fatma Güven Lisaniler³

This paper attempts to analyze the effect of the minimum wage and social allowance policies on female employment in Turkey between the years 1991-2018. Turkey has one of the lowest female employments at 28% compared with OECD 64%. The findings of the previous studies on the effect of minimum wage on female employment can be positive or negative depending on the economic, political, cultural factors and especially the accompanying social policies.

For this purpose, current study will investigate the effect of minimum on female employment and social policies; birth, breastfeeding, kindergarten allowances and availability of part time jobs etc., in two folds. The first fold of the study empirically investigates the relationship between minimum wage and female employment with the data obtained from World Bank, ILO and OECD for the period of 1991-2018. The second folds of the study will descriptively analyses the possible correlation between social policies and female employment after 2015 in Turkey.

Although the findings of the previous studies show a negative or positive statistically significant relationship between minimum wage and female employment, our preliminary findings do not provide a statistically significant relationship. However we expect that social policies applied after 2015 may have an effect on female employment, due to these policies on one hand support female employment by increasing the availability of kindergarten allowances and part time working, on the other hand by birth and breastfeeding allowances that might increase the cost of female labor and hinder female employment.

Keywords: Minimum Wage, Female Employment, Social policies, Turkey

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The Effect of the Identities Acquired Through Marriage on Reproducing Gender Roles: The Identity Example of “Bride” - “Sister-In-Law”

Sevim Atila Demir¹

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Dilek Nam²

Social relations are shaped by the status and roles that individuals have. Marriage relationships and the new roles acquired by these relationships have important influence on identity acquisition process for individuals.

In this study, it is aimed to explain the perceptions and attitudes of the individuals influenced by the roles; “bride” and “sister-in-law” with social gender concept. Research was conducted with discourse analysis approach. It is tried to analyze in the research how people who refer to both the “bride” and the “sister-in-law” identity perceive each other over the status they have, and the situations that go beyond the meanings of the discourses.

In order to reach the meaning beyond the text, a critical discourse analysis approach was tried to be reached beyond the relevant issues and definitions and the processes and expectations were tried to be reached. According to this, how the roles and responsibilities are defined/how they should be defined according to “bride”-“sister-in-law” identities and how these discourses determine social relations and in particular family relations are discussed. According to the results of the study, even if the social relations and practices have changed, the expectations and attitudes about the identity of the “bride” and the sister-in-law” in particular have not changed to the same extent. This has shown that sexist approaches are more common, especially in the acquisition of marital identities.

Keywords: Gender, Identity, Reproducing, Bride, Sister in Low

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The Effect of the Interior Design of Barbie Doll Houses on the Development Social Roles

Huriye Gurdalli¹

Mine Keten²

The most influential learning method; games starts in the childhood and toys, which is the tool to game's are qualified as the start of a journey that teaches social roles and life itself. Aside the fact that it contributes to the development of children in a unique way, it is the most in natural learning habitat for the child. To provide children with a happy life with the help of toys is the main condition for a child to prepare for future with strong steps. It was also observed that girls generally play with toys like kitchen sets and babies. At this point, it is non striking that Barbie and Barbie homes are the most favored toys of 20th century. But, are these toys, which are bought frequently by parents for their children as innocent as they seem? This paper aimed to make critics and examinations towards babies homes which also be done for Barbie, and sort out the women's roles in society and culture, which they indigenized. In the scope of this study literature review had been done. Homes changes are recognized in process and, new and commercial films had been observed. This article studies the influence of interior design of the Barbie houses that were put on to the market right after the first Barbie to the girls', thus our women's, subconscious, their position in the society and culture and their perception with an interdisciplinary perspective.

Keywords: Barbie Houses, Interior Space, Toys, Woman, Social Role

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The Impact of Ideological Classifications of Women's Associations on the Approach to Women's Policies and Problems

Gökhan Savaş¹

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This research is relied on “Evaluation of the Women's Policy from the Perspective of Women's Organizations in Turkey” Project which was supported by the Scientific Research Projects Unit of Social Sciences University of Ankara. The project which was conducted with the participation of 735 members from 151 women’s associations in Ankara and Istanbul provinces is known as the most comprehensive project on women’s associations’ members in Turkey. The main purpose of the project is to determine the views of the members of the associations on women's policies. In addition, the project aims to reveal to what extent various institutions and individuals known as policy-makers represent the ideas and demands of women's associations’ members.

This research points out how women associations classify themselves, and also how this classification impacts the perceptions of women’s issues and policies in Turkey.

The present research found a relationship between ideological differences of women’s associations and how closely their members follow public policies for women in the last 15 years in Turkey. Additionally, there is a strong correlation between ideological differences of women’s associations and how adequate public policies for women are, which was developed in the last 15 years in Turkey.

The research also provided some women issues to the participants and asked them to evaluate how much important those issues are for Turkey. In this sense, all women issues such as child marriage, violence against women were considered as important problems for Turkey by all women’s associations’ members but still some ideological differences were observed.

Keywords: Women's Associations, Politics. Gender, Turkey

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The Importance of Legal Storytelling in the Context of Gender Matters

Gülriiz Uygur¹

I claim that to see injustice is not easy, especially in gender matters. There are many obstacles which block the ability to see injustice. Behind them, there is a structural oppression which yields structural injustice. Since the law is a part of this structure, it is also injustice. It is possible to see this injustice in the patriarchal language which dominates in law. This language makes invisible injustice on the behalf of the universal and objective truth. For this reason, it is necessary to alter the language of law according to gender equality. In this regard, legal storytelling in the context of gender equality can lead to progress. In fact, feminist methods also include storytelling. I claim that to alter the language of law, we can use legal storytelling in two ways. One of them is to see injustice. Namely, stories help us to see injustices in particular cases. Furthermore, we also know these stories from our experiences. Namely, these stories may help us to think about our experiences and to think about what is really going on our life. Secondly we can also use storytelling to alter the language of law according to gender justice. In this way, to find true voices of women which are not distorted by the patriarchy, we can use storytelling. In this paper, I will try to use a case which reflects traditional gender roles and prejudices of gender embedded in the law as an example of injustice. Then, I will try to rewrite the decision regarding this case based on feminist perspective.

Keywords: Seeing Injustice, Storytelling, Gender, Law, Patriarchy.

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The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) As a Queer Discursive Space: Some Methodological Reflections

Caitlin Biddolph¹

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Spaces of international criminal law are constituted by a multiplicity of discursive configurations. Often, however, the gendered and sexualised logics of these spaces are overlooked or concealed. In this paper, I propose that we are better able to illuminate the discourses of gender and sexuality (re)produced in these sites by deploying a queer research methodology. Centring my analysis on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), I argue that a queer methodology offers an exciting and novel reading of the gendered and sexualised logics that constitute spaces of international criminal law. In developing a queer methodology to the ICTY, I coin the term *queer discursive space*, to refer to the always already embedded logics of queer that constitute discursive formations and practices. Undertaking a queer redeployment of poststructural discourse analysis, I argue that the ICTY is a queer discursive space, insofar as it enables the (re)production of gendered and sexualised discourses, which are themselves constituted in messy, complex, and *queer* ways. Reading the ICTY accordingly, I analyse these discourses of gender and sexuality, challenge their assumed immutability, and deconstruct how they are constituted in contemporary manifestations of international law. I establish a queer methodological approach to the ICTY, and how it renders the ICTY as a discursive site through which we can analyse and deconstruct gendered and sexualised logics. I draw on some preliminary insights gained from my discourse analysis of the ICTY to support these claims.

Keywords: ICTY, International Criminal Law, Queer Theory, Justice, Institutions, Discourse Analysis, Gender, Violence

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The Landmark Judgement About Domestic Violence Against Women: Opuz v. Turkey and Legal Responsibilities of State

Nazime Beysan¹

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The European Court of Human Rights has made some significant decisions in relation to gender-based violence. The most significant one is the judgement about the case called Opuz v. Turkey (2009). The European Court of Human Rights ruled that Turkey had failed to protect applicant Nahide Opuz and her mother against grave instances of domestic violence and even found that the situation amounted to gender-based discrimination. The European Court of Human Rights, in a very extensive judgment, dealt in detail with the applicant's claim that the authorities had failed to offer sufficient protection against domestic violence. The great importance of this judgement can be found in Court's elaborate acknowledgement of the seriousness and viciousness of the crime of domestic violence. State obligations are spelt out in detail and the Court significantly recognised that violence against women is a form of unequal treatment. So Opuz v. Turkey case has significant implications for the way in which authorities tackle domestic violence. The most important international legal document about domestic violence is Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe.

On the base of this Convention legal responsibilities of states (prohibition, prevention, punishment and indemnification) are defined similar to The Opuz v. Turkey decision of Court .

Keywords: Opuz V. Turkey, Domestic Violence, Istanbul Convention, State Responsibilities

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The Losing Game: A Case Study of Women Candidates in Izmir in the 2018 General Elections

Itır Bağdadi¹

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In an effort to understand the women that run for public office, the challenges that they face both in their parties and in general and the policies geared towards women in different political parties I carried out fieldwork where I interviewed different women candidates from six different parties: Ak Parti, CHP, HDP, MHP, İyi Parti and Saadet Partisi. There were 39 women candidates from Izmir in the last general elections held in June 2018 and I was able to gain access to close to half of them. In semi-structured interviews I asked these women candidates to give me an account of their political careers, why they were running for political office and the challenges they faced. Many of the candidates I spoke to were placed in positions where they would most likely not be elected. I also wanted to find out why these women continued in a race where losing was a certainty. My initial findings show that even when these women lose, they break new ground in their political parties and allow for the advancement of new women that may run in the future. Even though these women showed great diversity when it came to their parties and backgrounds, many women found different ways of resistance within their particular contexts. These learned behaviors also allowed for women to gain new ground in pushing forward certain women's issues.

In my paper I will present the findings of my field work and aim to show that even when one woman loses, by her candidacy alone, many women win future ground in upcoming elections. This is a descriptive and explanatory study trying to understand gender inequality, social inclusion and the various methods by which women gain political power and advancement.

keywords: Women Candidates, Women And Politics, Losing Candidates, Women And Political Parties

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The Narratives on Gendered Mobilities: Spatialization of Women's Commuting Routines in Istanbul

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İpek Akpınar²

Being mobile brings to mind the movement fact of physical displacement, however, as it is an ongoing embodied practice, it goes beyond act of moving. The discourse of mobilities slighted its disposition of gender by being paternalistic and normative; In this framework, this study focuses on analysis of how place, mobility and sexuality are narrated through one another will be resolved in daily routines of women. The binary of mobility and immobility is questioned through the patterns and daily practices of commuting women, to enliven the embodied mundane dimensions of mobility in İstanbul. The common proposition of gender binaries is reviewed in order to re-think the conventional claim of woman as fixed, man as mobile.

In the light of the criticisms on gender-neutral dispositions of mobility, the study argues that the commuting time for women is not simply a neutral or dead time that connects the more important environments; rather, with its nature of gender, the practice of commuting of women is spatialized and hybridized as the domestic space and the work space is effused into that spatio-temporality. This hybridization is studied by in-deph interviews conducted by four women living in İstanbul. The commuting narratives of these four women unveil the hidden story of embodied practice in the everyday life in a megapolis. This study may contribute to a broader understanding of the commuting of working women in the urban everyday life in Istanbul, and in general.

Keywords: Embodied Practice, Commuting, Gender, İstanbul, Mobility

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The Post Occupancy Evaluation of Comfort Conditions According To Gender: Ahmet Hamdi Akseki Mosque Example

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A. Yağmur Topraklı²

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Mosques are defined as religious buildings and researchers from different sciences, such as architects, art historians and theologians, are of interest. The spatial and psychological characteristics of worship areas such as the interaction between the users, providing enough space for the worshiping behavior and other potential uses may be the subject of the academic studies of the mosques in the field of architecture. Mosques are the basic place of worship of the community in Islam, however, the mosque community is mostly composed of male users. Female users are uncomfortable with male dominated use and the comfort conditions of places reserved for women who are trying to raise awareness in order to improve this situation. However, sufficient academic studies have not been reached in Turkey for female oriented design for mosques. In these conditions, the necessity of evaluating the comfort conditions of mosques according to gender comes to the agenda. A field study was conducted with the Ankara Ahmet Hamdi Akseki Mosque users in Ankara. The comfort conditions of the mosque were examined according to gender. Thus, the trust and safety perception of the individuals in different profiles, the deficiencies of the mosque in the worship part of the mosque were identified. Due to the data obtained, the psychological and physical qualities of mosques affecting the users were determined.

As a result of the study, it was seen that the mosques should provide the necessary physiological and psychological conditions appropriate to the needs of female users. With this study, it is aimed to provide the user satisfaction, to obtain structures in which function and space conditions will overlap, to increase the comfort conditions of places of worship and to contribute to the typologies of mosques in the future.

Keywords: User Satisfaction, Gender Satisfaction, Post Occupancy Evaluation, Place Of Worship, Mosque.

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The Representation of Femicide Cases in Turkey's Local Press

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In April 2019, 36 women were murdered in different cities in Turkey. According to Kadın Cinayetlerini Durduracağız Platformu (We Will Stop Femicide Platform), from January to April 2019, 137 women were killed. In 2018 this number had reached 440 femicide cases. Of the 36 femicide cases that took place in April 2019, 11 women were killed by their husbands, 6 by their partners, 1 by her son, 4 by relatives and friends, 2 by ex-husbands, 1 by ex-partner and 3 by their brothers. In 8 cases the perpetrator could not be distinguished. These murders took place in 21 different cities of Turkey. How were these femicide cases represented in the local newspapers of these different cities? How was the act of femicide framed in the news and columns of these newspapers? How were the victims and perpetrators represented? What metaphors were used to depict the victims and perpetrators? As local press is in closer contact with everyday lives of local people, the representation of these cases in the local press sheds light on the communities' approaches to femicide. The analysis will be based on the news stories and columns published about the femicide cases on the Internet websites of the local newspapers.

Keywords: Femicide, Turkey, Local Press, Honour Killing

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The Representation of Syrian Women Refugees in Turkish Media: A Case of Traditional Gender Dichotomy

Julie Alev Dilmaç¹

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Özker Kocadal²

Since the Syrian conflict began in 2011, there has been a massive refugee movement out of Syria and towards its neighboring countries, mainly Turkey and Lebanon. UNHCR, the UN's refugee agency, reports that there are 3.5 million Syrian refugees in Turkey who live in both refugee camps and some urban areas of the country. The large Syrian refugee population in Turkey has been focus of various studies, which point out that the prevalent discourse in Turkish media on the Syrians tends to label the refugees as an economic, social and political 'other' to the Turkish society. We argue that there is also a widespread gender dichotomy in the refugee representations of the media. In this paper, we aim to examine the representation of Syrian women refugees in Turkey and outline the gender stereotyping inflicted on them. Turkish media often portrays the 'men' among the refugees and the Syrian 'women' refugees are in that context shown as 'following' the 'men'. Moreover, where the refugee women are represented as the main figure, the Syrian women along with their small children often appear in the media pictures and cartoons as 'street beggars' and thus again being denied any proactive role. Turkish authorities also seem to reproduce traditional gender roles as their training programs for refugee women include knitting and cooking courses. In other words, the representation of Syrian women refugees in Turkish media and official programs is based on a dichotomous understanding of gender roles.

Keywords: Women Refugees, Turkish Media, Traditional Gender Dichotomy, Syria, Turkey

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The Role and Significance of Gender, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identities as Subjects of Production and Consumption in Photography

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Ziba Setbay²

As a visual communication medium photography is a powerful "document" and has the ability to create a "memory". Despite maintaining these roles and abilities throughout its historical development, it has become the most frequently and rapidly consumed medium due to advancements in computing and communication technologies which has led to new meanings for "documents" and "memories" produced by photography.

With interactive web technologies and mobile phones, today each individual has become a subject who both produces and consumes photography. Therefore, it is significant to understand how photography diversifies the process of "creating memories" through gender roles; to investigate and analyze the new roles of photography which are presented for consumption based on gender, sexual orientation and gender identities; and to accurately interpret photography as it serves as digital memories and documents for future generations.

This study aims to classify the diversity in the production and consumption processes of photography based on gender; and to make sense of the sociopsychological aspects of these classifications.

Keywords :Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Photography, Digital Memory, Digital Documentation, Sociopsychology

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The Role of the Urban Environment in the Liberation of Women: Case Study Refugee Camp in Erbil City

Hasan Kalwry¹

Page | 146 **Payam Shotorbani**

Ayub Omar

The concept of the 'woman' has historically changed according to the dominant ideologies of different periods, which has created many challenges for women who have consistently fought for liberation and greater freedom. The last century has seen women make great strides in various areas. Refugee camps are a unique form of temporary spaces for human habitation and are essential in areas experiencing conflict. They represent the manifestation of politics into space and have unfortunately grown in number in recent years. Women escaping different forms of oppression are a more vulnerable group and often suffer various physical and emotional scars in refugee camps, which they risk in hope for the chance of a better life. The primary objective of the study includes examining the liberation women Syrian refugees experience in Erbil's BCF & UNHCR-run refugee camps using concepts found in camp urban planning, as well as the effects on the lives of the women at various stages, social contexts, and environments. The research question asks if a gender dimension is being applied to the liberation of Syrian women in Erbil's camps. Erbil's Syrian refugee camps are use as a case study to illustrate the evolution of women liberation in the urban camp environment. A Questionnaire method was used, which targeted a diverse sample of female Syrian refugees living in the Erbil camps and from age 18 and above. Women refugees were the focus of this study as due to the fact that they constitute a more vulnerable population among refugee camps.

Keywords: Refugee Camp, Gender, Place, Liberty, Erbil City

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The Visibility of Pride Marches as Spaces of Diversity: Media Representation in the Northern Part of Cyprus

Kemal Aşık¹

This paper will focus on pride marches in the northern part of Cyprus as spaces of recognition of sexual/gender diversity. Pride events create platforms for resistance and for advocacy of LGBTI+ rights, while serving as spaces for visibility of sexual otherness besides heterosexuality.

The first pride march was organized in the walled city of Nicosia in 2014, marking the date of decriminalization of sexual relations among consensual adult men; as of 2016 the route was relocated to Mehmet Akif Street (known as Dereboyu). Both locations differ in the sense that the historical walled city serves an area where marginalized groups tend to spend time, while Dereboyu is considered as a commercial and recreational center of Nicosia. This paper aims at investigating the importance of pride events; and the reactions, reasons and outcomes of organizing the events in the two locations.

The methodology of critical discourse analysis will be employed by analyzing news reports published on online platforms of Turkish Cypriot newspapers. Additionally, interviews will be conducted with organizing parties to understand the significance of the events and the relocation from the activists' and LGBTI+ community's perspective.

Findings will give detailed information on media representation and LGBTI+ visibility; and also provide an understanding of the function and significance of pride events as temporary queer spaces, and spaces of diversity and resistance.

Keywords: LGBTI+, Pride March, Media Representation, Northern Part of Cyprus

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Theater as Place of Representation, Narration, and Remembering of Women Stories: The Case of İstanbul

Zeynep Baykal¹

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Women's stories that could find too much place in theater literature and stages before 2000's, has gained a wider area in the last decade, in the repertoires of newly emerged publicness of small scale theater companies. Many new plays about women stories has begun to be staged in new theater venues by small-scale independent companies.

The increasing visibility of the life experiences of women from different social classes and different ethnic identities, having different social capitals in those venues by various staging techniques also serves enrich the theater's potential of collective confrontation and resistance. Besides that, recently written and staged plays, rather than simply telling stories of women, transforms the theatrical stage a common collective area where various identity experiences intersect. In this sense, women's stories carried on stage serves as way of refreshing social memory, a reminder channel of social memory. Thus, those stories have been largely find their audience from those who are / are not familiar with them.

In this study, a sample of women stories that were staged in İstanbul during 2018-2019 theater season will be investigated, their impact on the theatrical area will be discussed from an historical perspective. "You are more beautiful than İstanbul" (Sen İstanbul'dan daha güzelsin), "Lal Hayal" and "Forgotten" (Unutulan) are some of those plays that will be focused on.

Keywords: Theater, Remembering, Representation, Narration, Women Stories, İstanbul

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To Enjoy the Better of Two Spaces: Reclaiming Our Bodies and Kitchens with Home-Made Sex Hormones

Müge Katırcı¹

One of the major issues that transsexual individuals confront is the procedure of taking hormones during the process of gender affirmation because of both the legal control of the state, and the economic control of pharmaceutical corporations. Considering difficulties on healthcare access, and economic struggle of transsexuals; biohacking comes to light in order to produce and obtain sex hormones. In the cis-patriarchal world, biohacking mostly targets cisgender men, however biohacking also makes it possible to deviate cisgendered understanding. Researches on home-made sex hormones lead us to reclaim our bodies as our very intimate spaces within tight budgets. Besides, making sex hormones with affordable and basic recipes in the house, and particularly in the kitchen deconstructs the heteropatriarchal meaning of these spaces where cisgender women are confined, and it reveals a new image of the space where a transsexual woman makes her own sex hormones as if she is cooking for dinner.

The study focuses on the potential of home-made sex hormones on body-politics through the deconstruction of the conventional kitchen. The in-depth interviews with transsexual subjects will be conducted during the research process in order to center their experiences.

Keywords: Biohacking, Transsexual Subjectivity, Home-Made Sex Hormones, Kitchen, Economic Struggle

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To Make a New Home: Thinking about Potentials of Empowerment for Women Subjected to Domestic Violence

Ceren Lordođlu¹

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Home, as a complex and multi-layered geographical concept, has been analyzed by different literatures. Home is the subject of studies as a socio-spatial entity, as a psycho-social entity, as an emotional/affective space or as a combination of these. All these different approaches, however, emphasize that home is not limited to the physical environment; it is rather a socialspatial space.

In feminist writings, home is mostly described as a site of oppression and patriarchal domination where women are reduced to reproductive and domestic labour. In this literature, very few studies attribute to home a positive meaning in terms of women's experiences. Although the patriarchal construction of home brought different forms of violence for women, home had always been the space of contradictory experiences. Building a home as a new start of an independent life might have liberating, empowering and healing dimensions.

With this paper, I aim to scrutinize the preliminary results of the research that I conducted with 12 women in İstanbul who left their houses escaping from their husbands' violence and settled into new houses, mostly with their children. Based on my biographical interviews, in this presentation I aim to identify the changing meaning that they attributed to their new houses; to show how they transformed these houses into their homes; to reveal what kind of instruments they used building a home feeling and to discuss the results of this endeavour for their empowerment.

Keywords: Home, Domestic Violence, Women's Empowerment

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Trans Neighborhood: Nationalist, Neoliberal, and Global Spatiality in Istanbul

Ece Saltan¹

This paper explores the construction of transness: the Trans identity, trans community, and trans neighborhood in Beyoğlu, Istanbul. Transness as an identity category breaks normative understandings of sex and gender; that is the assumed connection between maleness and manhood, and femaleness and womanhood. In Istanbul, the Trans community is formed mostly by transgender women, who make a living from sex work. Trans individuals experience transphobia and constant violence in their daily lives: they are verbally, physically, and sexually abused, pushed out of their homes, and murdered. Yet, despite encountering constant violence, the Trans individuals and their community survive in a neighborhood, *mahalle*, within the district of Beyoğlu in Istanbul. Even though this historic district is constantly being contested and gentrified through urban development projects, Trans people exist in spaces they collectively appropriate. This study anthropologically examines the main temporal and spatial aspects of transness.

By ethnographically exploring transness and the Trans *mahalle* as an example of a space of contestation and appropriation, this research contributes to our understanding of the social production of queer space and of how space and place play a pivotal role in gender identity formation. It also sheds light on larger social and political realities in Turkey that manifest themselves within the urban structure.

This paper answers these questions: What are the implications of space and place on transness within the urban structure of Istanbul? What are the global and local forces that discipline and regulate the everyday experiences of transness?

Keywords: Gender, Transgender, Identity, Urban, Space, Spatiality, Neighborhood, Istanbul, Turkey

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Transfiguring Image of Woman in Turkey: Events, Actors and Milieus

Emine Görgül¹

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Despite developments, changes, transformations, and the gains; the presence of female figures in Turkey is still arguable today due to the state, society and family relations, legal, cultural and individual sense stuck in the autocratic and masculine suppression. Yet, these constraints constitute the main problematic of this paper, with a strong determination of where we are in the change and bringing up the will to map the breakpoints in order to provide the feminist memory of events, actors and milieus in Turkey.

As it is known, women movements and the women's struggle for existence in the public sphere in Turkey have been a long and gradual process initiated with the late Ottoman period, especially with II. Constitutional Monarchy until today. We witness different stages in the process, with accelerations and withdrawals, synchronized with global movements, sometimes being delayed, but frequently being interrupted and suppressed, or tried to be kept under control^{2,3,4,5}.

In this respect, this paper aims to discuss -historicity of- the woman figure in Turkey and its presence in the public realm in four successive periods, while dismantling four different roles that have emerged or being assigned in the process. In this context; the struggling and militant female figure in the late Ottoman and Early Republican Era (1870s-1935), the female figure serving the modernization and development as a soldier of the revolutions and enlightenment in the Republican Period (1935-70s), a militant feminist female figure after the 80s (1970-2000s) and then seeking the rights of women, and then the pursuit of women's identity, and finally the re-domesticated female figure in the post-2000 period, will be discussed.

Keywords: Women Figure In Turkey, Roles, Actors, Events, Milieus, Feminist Movements in Turkey

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Transforming of Society and Politics of Iran by Social Movements: My Stealthy Freedom and White Wednesdays Movements

İrfan Tatlı¹

Bengü Öztan²

Iranian society, which adopted a Western lifestyle during the Shah period and after the 1979 revolution, experienced a very serious transformation. People, who were quite angry with the injustice, corruption and inequality of the Shah period, undertook a revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini, and the pioneering slogans of this revolution were equality and social justice. However, after the revolution, an Islamic state based on Shiite faith was established and the constitution was allocated according to Islamic rules and Shiite principles. Women were the most affected by this situation. Iranian women, who were isolated from the economic, political and social sphere, organized many protests and demonstrations. This study focuses on the efforts of these social movements and campaigns to transform Iranian society and politics. In this context, (1) situation of women in Iran before and after the revolution; (2) My Stealthy Freedom campaign and White Wednesdays movement; (3) impact of this social movement and campaign on transforming Iranian society and politics will be discussed. Methodologically, qualitative methods is used in this study. Thus, this study examines the content analysis from a women movement context. One of the most important findings of this study shows us that women and women movements have a very effective place in recent political transformation of Iran.

Keywords: My Stealthy Freedom, White Wednesday, Iran, Transforming, Social Movements

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Three Women's Lives in Conjunction: *Missing Fetine*

Pembe Behçetoğulları¹

Yetin Arslan²

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Missing Fetine (Fetine'yi Ararken, 2018), is the outcome of a 7-years documentary adventure of the filmmaker Yeliz Shukri and the storyteller Pembe Mentesh. The adventure starts when Australian born-and-raised Pembe (Mentesh) cannot stop her feeling of looking for her mother's aunt Fetine who was forced to get married to a Palestinian guy and sent to another country in 30s and got together to search for her with the filmmaker Australian born-raised Yeliz. Two women, together, record the whole process of looking for Aunt Fetine and make a film, which, at the same time, is the story of many 'little girl' who was 'forced to be displaced'.

The film invites us, the viewer, to confront and face with our near-past from the gender perspective just like the family of Pembe Mentesh with its story that overlaps the personal with the collective. The film, on the one hand, merges the terms like poverty-gender-forced migration-coming to terms with the past and, on the other, promises dialogue with the documentary's self-reflexivity.

The film is not only telling the story of Aunt Fetine, but also the main character of the film Pembe too who is looking for Fetine; and also Yeliz, who is telling the story of Pembe who is looking for her Aunty Fetine... The film is also telling the story of Cyprus, an island which is geography of displacement; a geography that expelled Fetine (with many more) and welcomed Pembe and Yeliz after they're returning 'back'... The film is about Cyprus with its making and re-making of 'home'; a home one gained and the other, Fetine, 'lost'.

We, authors by following the documentary's (*Missing Fetine*) storytelling, but also by interviewing two women, Yeliz-director and Pembe-main storyteller, are intending to make a close reading of the film and re-framing the relationship between displacement-gender-and 'home'.

Keywords: Documentary Film, Women Film, Displacement, Home, Confrontation, Storytelling

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Turkey on the Map of Gender and the Digital Participation: Different Dimensions of Inequality

Ayşe Aslı Sezgin¹

Tuğba Yolcu²

The phenomenon of participation has been taken its place as an important concept in the debates in the social and political spheres. Today, with the developing and changing technology, different dimensions of the phenomenon of participation have started to be discussed. While digital participation constitutes one of these different dimensions, it also draws attention to some problems in the area of participation to the solution of gender-based problems.

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which operates as an agency of the United Nations specializing in information and communication technologies, has mapped the activities of gender and digital participation across different continents and presented them to the world. This realization purpose of the study is to discuss the reason for the remarkable size of the position of Turkey. In many countries around the "Digital Participation and Gender" in spite of the realization of projects of different scope, any activity from Turkey could not find a place on this map. In this paper, aimed primarily gender equality and the digital divide in Turkey, participation in discussions of digital assessed under social conditions, then randomly selected characteristics of activities in adjacent areas, was analyzed by descriptive analysis method. Lastly, future studies and gender equality in Turkey to make a contribution to the literature on the subject and suggestions for activities that can be performed on digital inclusion is presented.

Keywords: Gender, Gender Equality, Digital Division, Digital Divide, Digital Participation

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Understanding the Effect of Customer Experiences on the Purchase Intention of Renault Automobiles According to Gender: The Case of Y Generation in Bursa

Selim Tüzüntürk¹

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This study aims at the understanding the effect of customer experiences on the purchase intention of Renault automobiles according to gender of Y generation in Bursa. With this aim, a total sample of 246 Y generation individuals (124 female and 122 male) from Bursa who are Renault automobile owners were surveyed in January 2019. Depending on the binary logistic regression analysis results, past experiences of generation Y have effect on their purchase intention of Renault automobiles according to both gender categories (female and male).

Moreover, two specific conclusions were drawn: (i) The odds being admitted of not having a purchase intention to buy Renault automobile for the female customers who have bad experiences with Renault automobiles is 4.647 times that of the female customers who have good experiences. (ii) The odds being admitted of not having a purchase intention to buy Renault automobile for the male customers who have bad experiences with Renault automobiles is 6.020 times that of the male customers who have good experiences. Depending on the sample results, the bad experiences of males affect their purchase intentions much more than females'.

Keywords: Gender, Customer Experience, Purchase Intention, Binary Logistic Regression

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University Students' Perpetration and Exposure Level of Different Types of Dating Abuse According to the Gender Variables

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Dating takes an important place for young people to reach adolescence. In this century Digital Dating violence is one of the frequently experienced types of violence. The present research is a quantitative study conducted in order to explore the attitudes of university students towards dating violence and which kinds digital dating abuse they are experiencing or perpetrating in their current or previous relationships by accordance to their gender. The sample of the research consists of 405 bachelor students that 198 (48.9%) female and 207 (51.1%) male students studying at Eastern Mediterranean University in the spring semester of 2017-2018 academic year.

For data collection, in-house questionnaire which is developed by the researcher was used to determine the dating abuse that university students perceive and apply in romantic relationships. Independent sample t-tests conducted to examine whether there is a relationship between the participants' gender and their perpetration and victimization level of digital dating abuse.

According to the results of the study, there is a statistically significant difference in the t-test results for determining the perpetration and exposure level of digital dating abuse according to the gender variables of university students ($p > 0,01$). It has been found that women are more exposed to digital dating abuse than men. 83 (39.5%) of participants who are in relationship state that they are exposed to violence in their present relationship and other 87 (41.4%) of them stated that they are perpetrating dating violence towards their partners.

Keywords: Dating Violence, Digital Dating Abuse, University Students, Social Media, Gender Studies.

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Upgraded Version of Gender Bias: Gendered Artificial Intelligence Algorithms in Machine Learning

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Based on the idea of producing a machine that could think, artificial intelligence is being studied on a wide range of subjects from cybernetics to logic theory. The algorithms that freed from human being train themselves in large data sets and as a result, the concept of deep learning has come to the fore as well as machine learning. The concept of deep learning, which aims to make the use of learning algorithms better and easier by using brain simulations hopes to innovate in the field of artificial intelligence and machine learning. However, being highly successful in supervised learning, deep learning becomes problematic in the gendering stage of artificial intelligence models. Machine learning data, algorithms, and other design options that shape artificial intelligence systems can reflect and even enhance existing cultural biases and inequalities. It has been proven using the word embedding technique that gender discrimination is spread of using everyday language which consists of gender inequality words and these words are authentically reflected on machines either. Based on Donna Haraway's concept of partial and established knowledge, this article aims to analyze how gender is structured in film and television series where artificial intelligence studies are involved, how the deep learning algorithm is used in gendered artificial intelligence and what intention is under the tendency of artificial intelligence to be produced as a woman in *films Her* and *Ex Machina* and TV series *Westworld* where main protagonists are artificial intelligent women.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning, Machine Learning, Gender Bias

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Urban Spatial Practices of Three Generations of Women

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City influences the societies it contains with its socio-cultural structure that changes in time while it is also influenced by this change. The change in social structure transforms the physical environment of the city as well as its sociological environment. Social and physical environment, which are among the key elements of this transformation, change the meaning and use of the public space in that society. The actors who use public space most actively within the spatial motion of daily life are women. In our country, spatial experiences of women related with the urban public space and private space show sharp differences for each generation. When the daily life experiences of women from different generations are assessed, the differences within this context can give us important data to read the urban space, culture, memory and history. The aim of the present study is to comparatively examine the access of urban space and daily life practices of three generations of women from the same ethnic origin in different zones through the sample of Çorum province. It was also aimed to discuss the effects of rural-urban migration, minority status and social gender roles by including these to the phenomenon of “space” and at the same time to create verbal history documentation. The study was conducted by making use of in-depth interviews with three generations of women and other users who have experienced public space experience with them, and also written and visual resources of urban spaces and history. It was researched to what extent the socio-cultural, socio-economic and socio-political structures in different time zones are effective in women’s access to urban space and their use of public space and how this interaction changes the space.

Keywords: Women, Public Space, Daily Life Practices, Social Gender

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Weaving Resistance for a VUCA World

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The concept stems from 'craftivism', political activism through craft that deliberately slows down our frantic pace of existence and directs us to contemplate an image that slowly emerges from our fingers on a surface as we work and thus constitutes a subversive act.

Embroidery traditionally follows a pattern and convention, to enforce conformity and docility in the women's sphere, but in the age of the pixel, the handmade is political. VUCA is translated as a primarily western military acronym: volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous. And 'women's work' intersects here to make, for example, a war rug, a keffiyeh or a hijab amongst other endeavours.

The presentation and exhibition will address how embroidered/woven and embellished fabric has made sociopolitical interventions, how dress defines us and speaks to our political and social standing and by unpacking how simple and age old articles of gendered traditional clothing and embellishment are interpreted as subversive symbols of political and social opposition in diverse contexts.

Keywords: Resistance, Women's Work, Material Culture

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Woman in Green: The Refashioning of Resistance by Iranian Women

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Iranian women have been through the lengthy resistance to alter and subvert the imposed dressing codes by the state; either against the forced unveiling during the first Pahlavi era or the obligatory veiling after the Islamic revolution. While in non-democratic contexts, such as Iran, the explicit forms of socio-political contestation are prohibited and it is more probable for protesters to be exposed to the risk of persecution, Iranian women develop “non-organized movements” in the context of their everyday lives². Drawing on the concept of non-organized movement, Abdmolaei refers to “a recent cultural phenomenon that has been progressively emerging among predominantly urban middle-class women who are refashioning their public bodies by donning more colorful attire and observing an array of styles and fits”³.

The current research posits that the way Iranian women refashioned their dress and body during Iranian Green Movement, 2009 presidential election protest, interlocks this lengthy non-organized resistance with their newly-emerged political demands. Therefore, the conventional mode of political resistance provided them with a new sphere in which they not only question the immediate result of the presidential election but also question the state regulations; a moment in which organized and non-organized movements met.

The research also posits that the 2009 protest can be considered as the herald of still ongoing resistance of Iranian women to restrictive state-enforced policies regarding women’s body and sexuality in Iran.

Keywords: Refashioning, Green Movement, Resistance, Non-organized movement, Obligatory Hijab, Iranian Women.

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² Hoodfar, H., & Ghoreishian, A. (2012). Morality policing and the public sphere: women reclaiming their bodies and their rights. In A. Hélie, & H. Hoodfar (Eds.), *Sexuality in Muslim Contexts: Restriction and Resistance* (pp. 234–268). London: Zed Books.

³ Abdmolaei, S. (2014). (Re)Fashioning Resistance: Women, Dress and Sexuality in Iran. *Anthropology of the Middle East*, 9(2), 38–55. doi:10.3167/ame.2014.090204

Women in a Modern House in the 1930s and 1950s in Turkey: The Advertisements of ‘Hayat’ and ‘Yedigün’ Magazines

Işıl Begüm Kaçmazlar¹
Ahu Sumbas²

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The association of women with the house has been an important study area in the scholarly discussions to examine the relationship between gender and space since the second half of the 20th century.

Even though women in the Early Republican years were granted with a number of legal and social rights, their traditional position as the main users of the house and primary carers of the children had been untouched. Modernity was the driving force of the reforms in the Early Republican period which aimed to reconstruct both the public and private spaces. In this regard, the structure of modern houses as well as the relations of women within these modern houses have been the issues of modernity projects and became the symbols of modernity. Thus, the issues of how modern women work comfortably in a regulated kitchen, how women host her guests in these houses help to idealize the emerging identity of this “modern woman” in Turkey. One mean of creating such images of modern woman and house are the magazines in Turkey.

The aim of this paper is to scrutinize the structure of the house considering its role in the expression of the domestic life of the women in the modernization project of Early Republican period by focusing on the advertisements on the house in the two well-known and popular magazines of the period, “*Hayat*” and “*Yedigün*”. The advertisements between 1930 and 1950 in the two magazines will be analyzed with content analysis. Thus, this paper tries to grasp the ways of house organization in the magazine advertisements in terms of their reflection on the formulation of gender roles in general, women’s modern-new identity in particular.

Keywords: House, Gender, Woman, Space, Modernity, Turkey.

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Women in Business Life in the 20th Century Ottoman Empire: A Case Analysis

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Despite the need for women in economic life and as a result of which women are encouraged to enter work life in the 20th century Ottoman Empire, women have faced many discrimination and problems due to gender perception. These issues should be examined separately in terms of women who are working in companies and women who are the founder of the companies. In the scope of this review, the two companies operating in the relevant period provide us with striking data. The first company is the “Osmanlı Telefon Şirketi” which was established with foreign capital. This company has hired seven women for the first time as employee. However, these recruits were the result of a great struggle and after the recruitment phase, women did not have the same rights as male employees. Our second example is “Hanımlara Mahsus Eşya Pazarı Anonim Şirketi” which was founded by Ottoman women. Although all of the founders of this company were women, they could not take part in the management of their own company and also they were not able to participate in the company’s general assembly meetings.

In our paper, by these two companies, the obstacles imposed on women in economic life in the 20th century Ottoman Empire will be examined under equality right (as a human right) and companies law.

Keywords: Business Life, Ottoman Empire, Gender, Woman, Equality Right, Companies Law.

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Women Managers and the Glass Ceiling Barriers: A Case Study from a Bank in Northern Cyprus

Demet Arısoy¹

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Gözde İnal Cavlan²

Research all over the world shows that the representation of women in senior managerial positions is lower than that of men. Glass ceiling is used as a metaphor to explain the invisible barriers that block the upward movement of women to high level management in organizations.

Through adopting the Gender Organizations System (GOS) framework, this study aims to investigate these barriers (originating from individual, organizational and societal barriers) perceived by a group of women in northern Cyprus. In this study, a qualitative approach was adopted. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 Turkish Cypriot mid-level women managers (such as branch managers, vice branch managers, and department managers) who worked for a co-operative bank in northern Cyprus.

It has been identified through the interviews that women participants in the study perceive that women are faced with different barriers when moving to the upper level of the organization. The revealed main perceived individual barriers are: multiple roles of women and individual choice & perception; organizational barriers are: organizational culture and policies lack of mentoring in the workplace; and societal barriers are: gendered role stereotypes and occupational sex segregation.

Keywords: Women Branch Managers, Glass Ceiling Barriers, Northern Cyprus

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Women Preachers: A Challenge to Male Power and Authority in Mosques

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Although mosques are gendered spaces women's presence and role in mosques are increasing within Muslim countries. In Turkey, beginning in the mid-2000s, the amount of religious services offered and the number of female preachers employed by the Presidency of Religious Affairs has rapidly increased in order to meet the demands of women to receive religious education and to benefit from religious services. The women preachers are civil servants; they are graduates of faculties of theology, preaching in different mosques of Istanbul and share the monopoly on religious knowledge with men. Mastering the science of these religious women respond to questions from a female audience who want to return to mosques and learn about religious subjects. They play an important role in the process of awareness of women. In preaching in mosques in different neighborhoods they are also obliged to respond to many different problems like the daily problems of couples, the education of children, domestic violence or family.

In this paper we will analyze the data obtained as a result of twenty in-dept interviews with women preachers in İstanbul. We will discuss how these women try to fracture the male domination and create a place for women in the mosques they have been excluded from for long centuries and how they expend effort to expand their place in the predominantly male-employing Presidency of Religious Affairs.

Keywords: Male Power, Women, Preacher, Mosques, İstanbul

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Women Trafficking- Sexual and Domestic Slavery in TRNC: At the Limits of Law & Society

Eylem Ümit Atılgan¹

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Human-Trafficking is the third act of crime after drug dealing and gun trade, based on information of UN. Human-trafficking usually consists labor and sexual exploitation. ECHR's (European Court of Human Rights) decisional law describes the crime as a combination of three elements: Recruitment, transportation and exploitation. Enslavement is being completed by some steps such as the raise of consent, gratitude and loss of the control on labour. Considering the worldwide facts, sexual and domestic slavery are an outcome of internationally genderized labour market. Thus, women are the "de facto" victims of sexual and domestic slavery. Women enslavement for the purpose of sexual exploitation is the most brutal kind of human trafficking.

The actual circumstances in TRNC draws major attention in global and regional reports. USA Global Report (2018) rates TRNC in encounter against Human Trafficking 3rd level which is the lowest rate to get. The report underlines the threat of keeping women under control through debt, deportation, travel restriction and inhuman life and working conditions. GRETA (2018) underlines that women in sexual trafficking are restricted to access the legal job market as anybody else. The reports NGOs related to refugee rights are also in support to these facts. This research is made to understand the relation of the victims of women trafficking in TRNC with the space and their violated rights in light of international amendments and court decisions.

The paper discusses the results of the research based on depth-interviews which are made according to feminist methodology with victims of women trafficking.

Keywords: Law, Society, Women Trafficking, Sexual and Domestic Slavery, North Cyprus

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Women, Trauma and Silence: Violence and Repressed Memory

Enver Ethemer¹

We are all the core of our identity is really a narrative thread that gives meaning to our life, provided . . . that it is never broken. Donald P. Spence. "Narrative Persuasion"

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In this work, I will analyse discourses of narratives of Turkish Cypriot women to explore the impact of repressed memory, violence and their long term psychosocial impact which prevails in their life course. Although all individuals may experience violence based on their gender, women and girls are more likely to be . Women who have experienced episodes of violence, repressed the incident or forced to conceal the experience (oppression) suffer staggering psychological and mental health implications (Post, Mezey, Maxwell, & Wibert, 2002). Mostly, these conditions create life impairing conditions which could have a debilitating effect in their life span

In Turkish Cypriot context gender based violence is prevalent but has increased in numbers recent years. It has become more visible and publicly debated issue in multiple media platforms. Nevertheless, there is little academic study and research on the topic. This study aims to present a multi-disciplinary exposure on the topic through examining the "violence" from the theoretical lenses of gender, violence and trauma. It aims to expand and enhance understanding of how repression and trauma is transferred within generations and how violence against women materialises itself as a result of marginalising gendered public discourse which can be traced in everyday narratives of women.

Keywords: Women, Violence, Repression, Trauma, Memory

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Women's spaces in Contemporary Art in Central Europe

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The number of woman artists has increased in Hungary since 1989, when the political system changed. Many of them even thematise women's use of space in some manner. However, only a few artists „contaminated” with feminism have taken a critical stance on the use of space by the genders. This is in spite of the fact that, on a global scale, the dismantling of the dichotomy between public and private spaces has been going on, even by modest estimates, for half a century. By-now-classic examples of this in art are feminist Mierle Laderman Ukeles' performanes, titled *Maintenance*, and Martha Rosler's works from the 1970s (*Semiotics of the Kitchen*, *Bringing the War Home*). Artworks from the last 30 years that problematise women's spaces range from the resolute dismantling of the border between private and public spaces, to representations of the spaces of women's lives, experiences and dreams.

Hungarian-European artist Ilona Németh (born in 1963, Slovakia) raises social issues quite radically – issues such as nationalism, the distance between people, socio-economic changes or feminism. Most of her projects, videos, installations (that is, her whole oeuvre) problematise the question of private/public, as well as the different use of space by men and women. My paper will focus on those works of Ilona Németh that reflect in a sophisticated, and indeed critical way on the tradition of gender-specific use of spaces.

Keywords: Contemporary Art, Installation, Ilona Németh, Privat/Public, Feminist use of Space

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Women's Movement and Islamic Women's Organizations in Turkey

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In this study, the women's movement, and more specifically Islamic women's organizations in Turkey are discussed. In parallel with the global women's movement, in Turkey as well, an independent women's movement that bear the characteristics of the second wave feminist movement and at this point advocate an independent women's identity, gender equality and freedom, started in the 1980s. Parallel to the rising political Islam in the country, the late 1980s marked the actions of women wearing headscarves demanding the right to higher education. In the 1990s, the women's movement began to institutionalize. During this period, women who are not entitled to higher education due to headscarf tend to political parties (such as Welfare Party) or civil society organizations. In the 2000s, the women's movement began to exhibit similarities with the third-wave feminist movement through the separation of beliefs, ethnicity and identity. Today, while Islamic women's organizations gain importance as civil society actors, they question gender equality and women's roles. While a new conservative woman identity is being constructed, a new gender epistemology, based on Islamic literature and Quran, began to be created.

In this paper, the data used in the evaluation of Islamic women's organizations were gathered in a field study conducted in Eskisehir. The findings of the study were collected by using in - depth interview technique with women's organizations in Eskisehir. The study mainly focuses on the structure and activities of Islamic women's organizations and their perspectives on women's problems and feminism

Keywords: Women's Movement In Turkey, Islamic Women's Organizations, Gender Equality

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Women's Presence in Turkey's Rural Population

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The level of development throughout the world is explained by various criteria from country to country. In this sense, very few issues are accepted by the countries as a common development indicator. Calories per person, infant mortality rates, age structure of population are some of these development indicators. For also many countries, the rural population quantity and also the characteristics of this population are considered as an important indicator of development. Especially emphasized issues of rural population in Turkey and the rehabilitation of the this population has kept its place on the agenda since the founding of the Republic. As a matter of fact, the rural population in Turkey since the first years of the Republic, showed a great change and transformation in terms of both quantitative and qualitative. Permanent contraction of the share of rural population against urban population, change in rural labor force and finally the table that has emerged with some administrative changes have caused in this context the rural population and especially the female population to be seriously taken into consideration in a very different perspective. Finally, in 2008 in accordance with the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216, 30 metropolitan municipalities organized in Turkey, and according to the law, the rural population registered to these 30 metropolitan municipalities is accepted as 0 (zero). In addition to the many drawbacks of this situation, there are some open disadvantages to criticism in terms of ignoring the female presence which constitutes the largest part of the informal labor force in rural areas. It is arguable that the rural women, who are deprived of their social rights to the extent that they cannot be compared with the relative urban women, and whose awareness level and the quality of life is very low, is becoming more inaccessible with the relevant law.

In this study, the state of the overall presence of women in rural areas as a result of administrative arrangements with the relevant distribution in Turkey explained the outlines of the female population in the metropolitan municipalities in rural areas was discussed.

Keywords: Rural Population, Female Population, Metropolitan Municipalities, Turkey.

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