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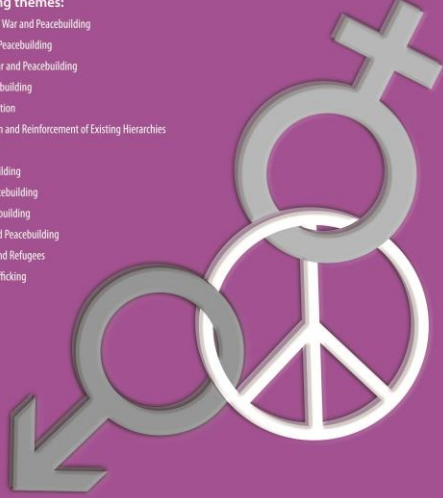
Center for Women's Studies

6th International Conference on Gender Studies GENDER, CONFLICT, WAR AND PEACE

23, 24, 25 March, 2017
Rauf R. Denktas Culture and Congress Center

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

- Gender Relations, Conflict, Violence, War and Peacebuilding
- Gender Rules and Roles in War and Peacebuilding
- Stereotyped Gender Identities in War and Peacebuilding
- Domestic Violence in War and Peacebuilding
- Gender Based Violence and Prosecution
- Wartime Rape and the Reproduction and Reinforcement of Existing Hierarchies
- Truth Commissions
- UNSC Resolution 1325 and Peacebuilding
- Women's Narratives in War and Peacebuilding
- Empowerment of Women for Peacebuilding
- National and International Laws and Peacebuilding
- Gender Discrimination, Migration and Refugees
- Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking
- Geography of War and Peace
- Education and Peacebuilding
- Contemporary Issues in Feminism
- New Perspective in Gender Studies



Detailed information is available on: <http://gwp17.emu.edu.tr>
Center for Women's Studies, Faculty of Business and Economics - BE 159, Eastern Mediterranean University, Famagusta, North Cyprus
Tel: 0 392 630 2269 Mail: gwp17@emu.edu.tr

THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS IS 23 NOVEMBER 2016.

6th International Conference on Gender Studies: Gender, Conflict, War and Peace,
23-25 March 2017, Famagusta-North Cyprus
<http://gwp17.emu.edu.tr>

EMU-Center for Women's Studies
6th International Conference on Gender Studies: Gender, Conflict, War and Peace

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CALL FOR PAPERS

The 6th International Conference on Gender Studies will be held in Famagusta, North Cyprus on March 23-24 -25, 2017 by the Center for Women's Studies of the Eastern Mediterranean University. The conference aims at bringing together scholars, researchers, performers and activists from various disciplines such as economics, sociology, psychology, politics, law, communications, education and art to present their works and exchange ideas under the general theme of "Gender, Conflict, War and Peace". This conference will explore the relationship between gender, conflict, violence, war, peace and discuss the relationship of policy, practice and research from multi-dimensional perspectives. Therefore, our conference aims to call attention to the way conflicts and wars escalate the cycle of gender based violence, reproduction and reinforcement of existing hierarchies during wars and explore gendered human equality in war and peacebuilding, gender rules and roles in war, gender perspective during conflicts and post-conflict contexts, gendered implications of displacement and peace, and last but not least, the role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts in peacemaking and peacebuilding.

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

- **Gender relations, conflict, violence, war and peacebuilding**
- **Women's narratives in war and peacebuilding**
- **Gender rules and roles in war and peacebuilding**
- **Empowerment of women for peacebuilding**
- **Stereotyped gender identities in war and peacebuilding**
- **National and international laws and peacebuilding**
- **Domestic violence in war and peacebuilding**
- **Gender discrimination, migration and refugees**
- **Wartime rape and the reproduction and reinforcement of existing hierarchies**
- **Gender based violence and prosecution**
- **Migrant smuggling and human trafficking**
- **Geography of war and peace**
- **Truth commissions**
- **Education and peacebuilding**
- **UNSC Resolution 1325 and peacebuilding**
- **Contemporary issues in feminism**
- **New perspective in gender studies**

LGBTI Rights in Turkey: A Legal Analysis

Ashhan Akaç Yanardağ, Ege University

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the political recognition of queer identity in Turkey from a legal framework. The research aims to analyze to what extent the existing legal frameworks and structures address the emerging needs and demands of the LGBTI individuals. The main hypothesis regarding this research question is that the existing legal structure in Turkey does not match the worldwide legal transformations in regards to the political recognition and legal regulation of queer identities. Also, the political and legal perspective towards LGBTI individuals is very much in line with the gender politics pursued by the dominant ideology in Turkey. As a supporting hypothesis, the paper argues that the most important factor behind this detachment from the prevalent worldview is the heavy reliance on conservatism in general and political Islam in particular. Queer movement in Turkey has gained momentum in the last three decades, despite intensifying conservatism and the consolidation of political Islam in the country. However, the increasing visibility of queer identities and the social transformation towards greater recognition has been more prevalent in the public sphere and to a much lesser extent in economic relations. Despite increasing activism in civil society and collective mobilization, political representation and recognition remains to be deficient in addressing issues recognition of queer identity, resolving discrimination against LGBTI individuals, granting social rights and more specifically providing a legal framework against hate crimes, which often target LGBTI. This paper will look at existing legal regulation regarding LGBTI individuals in Turkey. Main areas of inquiry will be legal regulations in civil law, labor law, criminal law and military law.

Keywords: LGBTI rights, queer movement, legal recognition, discrimination, compulsory military service.

Marked Bodies of Women in the War and Conflict: *Sometimes in April, In The Land of Blood and Honey*

Ash Ekici, Selcuk University & Özlem Özdemir, Turkey Ministry of Interior

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Abstract

Through the history, sexual violence against women and girls has been an inevitable part of war and conflict. Sexual violence during war and conflict is completely different from the peacetime, since women are targeted based on their religion, ethnicity, gender and identity. Their bodies become another form of battlefield and marked in particular ways such as rape and torture including breast or vagina mutilations. These crucial acts have some specific reasons. Firstly, from a general perspective, the body of women signifies the nation, honour, property, and motherland. Therefore, raped women symbolize the national shame, dishonour and male-defeat. In these kinds of conflicts, soldiers aim to defeat the enemy to protect their own women/property. Secondly, femininity bears tradition, culture and new generation. It symbolizes the sustainability of the enemy nation. Thirdly, child born of rape is desire for the genocide of the enemy nation. "War children" ensure the ethnic cleansing. For these reasons, sexual violence in war and conflict declared as war crimes by the Security Council Resolution 1325 in the 1990s due to the events in former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. This study is aimed to show how the films construct femininity and masculinity during war and conflict. They were the two countries -Yugoslavia and Rwanda- sexual violence against women used as a weapon of war. Consequently, in this study, two movies *Sometimes in April* (Raoul Peck, 2005) and *In The Land of Blood and Honey* (Angelina Jolie, 2011) were analysed to illustrate how female bodies were brutally marked, during war and conflict in former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. These films were chosen because they represent sexual violence in war especially violence against women. Films were examined with deconstructive method to reveal the significance of the woman's body and how women were subordinated during wartime.

Keywords: sexual violence, women, war, conflict, war crime

Terrorism and Women: Analysing Female Fighters of Jihadist Groups

Ayşegül Gökalp Kutlu, Kocaeli University

Abstract

A lot has been said about the impact of Islamist terrorism on women. From denial of basic human rights to sexual slavery, from unknown fate of the abducted school girls in Nigeria to the tragedy of Yazidi women in Syria, Islamist terrorism has been targeting women and affecting their life chances radically. This being the case, the world has been surprised by the fact that many women are joining the Islamist terrorist groups voluntarily. While the academic community has produced many works on the “female terrorist” in general, the articles seeking to identify the motivations of women in joining Islamist groups are few and mainly published by the news media. This study aims to find out our perceptions of the “female terrorist” by looking through a gender lens and asks if it possible to adopt an alternative feminist perspective to explain the engagement of women in these groups. By using a basic discourse analysis, this study will firstly try to identify how the western media outlets report the stories of women joining Islamist terrorists organizations and how it shapes our perspectives on these women. Secondly, the article will evaluate different feminist approaches to find an alternative explanation and understand what “jihad” means to female jihadists. Finally, the article will try to find out if the factors leading women to Islamist groups are any different than factors pulling women to other terrorist organizations.

Keywords: terrorism, jihad, female terrorist, third-world feminism

Conflicted Cities and Gender Segregation in Urban Public Space

Aminreza Iranamnes, Eastern Mediterranean University

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Abstract

Looking through the history of civilization urban life continues to adapt itself even under the most difficult circumstances. Often, urban public space works as the engine of change; it is where citizens stand for their rights and freedom. Public realm of city is the container of its' social life. Idealistically, this socio-spatial entity should provide equal opportunities for everybody if it is being composed by everybody. Therefore, different perception of space base on gender biases could decrease the active participation and vitality of space. This becomes increasingly important as war changes the meaning of urban life, as the sense of safety declines in public spaces gender segregation in the socio-spatial structure of city becomes more dominant. Consequently, this could change the characteristics of public space, because the majority of citizens do not interact with it. This research tries to use the power of social media to investigate gender segregation in conflicted areas, in the past decade digital communication has changed the way people interact with urban public space, and it has opened up new doors for researchers to investigate the topic of socio-spatial segregation. Digital communication or 'social media' enables us to have a deeper look at how people interact with space through different filters, because it records the activities of people as producer of data and not merely consumers of it. This study tries to explore how gender as a dependent variable correlated with people's interaction in public space in conflicted cities. The study uses geo-tagged entries from social media as the main source of data collection to explore how conflict and war affects men and women in the public spaces of their cities. The paper tries to explore if there are any differences in the way men and women access, use, and interact with urban public space in conflicted areas. through social media. The side objective of this research is to explore the possibility of using social media in gender studies in places where official census is difficult to access or reaching women as the target demographic of research is difficult duo to cultural biases.

Keywords: urban public space, Conflicted cities, social media

Understanding the effects of 'fear of crime' on gender based behavior in urban public spaces Case study: EMU Campus

Aida Jalalkamali, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

This paper examine women's perceptions of fear and the impact of their conception on how they experience and use of public space in Eastern Mediterranean University Campus. It argues that even in a city like Famagusta where the university located ranked as one of the safest in the world, women perception of fear of crime is effecting their interactions with public spaces. Public space as the core of urban life should provide equal opportunities for all segments of the societies. Therefore, any type of segregation tangible or intangible that limit women's interactions with this space would negatively affect the validity of urban life. The paper argues that the fear in place and time regarding to women's perception could be generated by the features of public space, as the context much as personal experiences of crime. This paper examines these features in three main categories: first, 'perception of crime in public space' second, the 'changing behavior' in public space regarding to the potential fear, and third the 'avoidance' on being present in a possibly harmful space. The results show meaningful significant correlation between fear of crime and all three categories according to gender.

Keywords: public spaces, spatial behavior, gender, fear of crime.

The Analysis of #sendeanlat (tellyourstory) Hashtag from the Point of View of Neoliberal Political Economy

Assiye Aka, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

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Abstract

Neoliberalism is a concept is used to explain the changes in capitalism such as saving crisis and profitability in the early 1970s. According to Treanor, neoliberalism is a valuable philosophy besides from its former relation with an existence of a market, management, production of goods and services. On the other hand, neoliberal political economy is a new form of a management mindset aims to universalize market relations. In this study, 600K tweets sent under #sendeanlat (tellyourstory) hashtag in which women tell their personal violence experiences will be analyzed to inspect neoliberal political economy's specific situations which are governmentality, biopower and subject (woman) and their positioning to each other. As a result, the question what kind of solutions could be producible against violence mechanisms which are both reason and result of neoliberal political economy. The method of this study includes both quantitative and qualitative techniques. For qualitative analysis 1200 ranked tweet and for quantitative analysis, 600K tweets are inspected. Tweets are archived by using R Statistical Software via Twitter Rest API and quantitative techniques are applied by using the same software environment. Ranked tweets are coded with MAXQDA qualitative analysis software by using open coding approach.

Keywords: neoliberalism, governmentality, biopower, woman, violence, social media

The Key Macroeconomic Indicators and Gender Inequality in the Labor Market

Alla Mostepaniuk, Girne American University

Abstract

There is a general global trend that the higher developed the country the better female situation in the labor market and the more efforts of the government on improving the female status can be seen. This study is to prove or disapprove the mentioned trend based on current data. The paper is to answer the following questions: Does the lower level of fertility relate to more equal female participation in the labor market? Does the bigger number of schooling years for female lead to more equal female status in the labor market? Does the macroeconomic stability provide equal rights for both genders in the labor market? For measuring the level of gender inequality we use (1) the difference between male and female employment to population ratio and (2) the gender earnings gap. As predictors we use the following macroeconomic indicators that in a way determine the level of economic development: a fertility rate, years of schooling (females), real GDP per capita, index of economic freedom, the corruption perceptions index and an inflation rate. To work on mentioned questions, correlation and regression methods were conducted, for the study we used the data for 18 European countries both developed and developing as we faced some limitations as for a range of countries suitable for the study as the field of research is narrow. Previous scholars already studied the issue of gender inequality and level of economic development, but the results were contradictive. Our study is to highlight the relationship between macroeconomic indicators and the level of female participation in the labor market, to show the impact of mentioned indicators on the gender equality. Based on the completed research we have found that 4 out of 6 predictors are statistically significant, the level of economic freedom and years of schooling (females) are not significant in our study.

Keywords: gender inequality, female status, gender earnings gap, employment to population ratio, economic development

A Gender Perspective in Humanitarian Crises and Natural Disasters: Dignity Kits and Their Logistics

A. Murat Köseoğlu, Okan University & Merve Çelik, Okan University

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Abstract

The conflicts and natural disasters throughout the world cause a lot of people's displacement every year. Living with dignity and getting humanitarian aid is an indispensable right for those affected people. Women are one of the most vulnerable groups among these people. But meeting even the basic needs of them is getting impossible sometimes due to the different factors like tradition, culture, politics, economy, and others. For this reason different aid organizations begin to provide basic needs of women as hygiene kits, which included items such as panties and sanitary pads, where culturally suitable to meet the specific needs of women. The goal here is to facilitate mobility and help to restore women's dignity during the times of crisis. These kits are named as dignity kits and have become an important part of aid organizations' role during the conflicts and natural disasters in humanitarian response. The United Nations Fund for Population first recognized the need for dignity kits. They are distributing these kits more than ten years in emergency situations. The operational logistics efficiency of dignity kits is directly affecting the usefulness of these kits. So procuring, assembling, storing and distributing of dignity kits are the important activities in the operation area. The aim of this study is to give an overview about the helpfulness and effectiveness of dignity kits for women. For this purpose different operations examined around the World and got some findings that concluded commonly. To be exploratory is the objective of this research. The paper based on literature review and detailed information about dignity kits. Accordingly qualitative approach has been used within the current context. Also an assessment will be carried out covering the procuring, storing and distribution of dignity kits in different types of emergencies like natural disasters and armed conflicts in different regions.

Keywords: conflicts, gender, humanitarian aid, logistics, natural disasters, women

Conflict Resolution in Social Work: What Can A Social Worker Do for Women in Armed Conflict

Ayşe Özada, European University of Lefke & Veli Duyan, European University of Lefke

Abstract

Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that involve many different fields on a daily basis. One of the purposes of social work is assist individuals, groups and societies to identify and resolve or minimize problems arising out of disequilibrium between themselves and their environment. While a social worker intervenes a social work case he or she uses many different roles as enabler, broker, educator, facilitator, manager, mediator, negotiator and activist. Conflict resolution is one of the most important parts in social work and considering that mediation/conflict resolution is a growing field. In social work perspective conflicts are not only a natural component of any interpersonal relationship, but often desirable, because they have a number of potential payoffs. This study explores mediation/conflict resolution in social work, reviews literature regarding the subject matter. In addition, this study indicates ways in which social workers can be part of implement services for women in armed conflict.

Keywords: conflict resolution, gender violence, social work intervention

The Education in the Second World War Period in Turkey: Village Institutes and Women

Aynur Soydan Erdemir, Istanbul University

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Abstract

It is known that in the countries, which entered the 2. World War, general social and economic life and also women's private, public life were seriously affected with that period. Even if Turkey didn't join the hot war, as a country which was under the influence of the war conditions, circumstances were not a far cry from the belligerent countries. Since Turkey was in the threat of war, serious economical and militarist precautions were provided against the war and they also affected the life of people. The women in Turkey had many difficulties like the women of the fighting countries. The huge majority of the population was still living in the rural areas during the Second World War; poverty, lack of education and illiteracy were common problems. Village Institutes, which were founded in the years of the war, considered one of the main instruments for struggling with these troubles and maintaining the reformist approach for development. This presentation examines the change of the life of women and demonstrates how the war affected the women's education conditions. It studies the positioning of the women in the areas of education. On the other hand, this work investigates how the war shaped the women's intellectual world. The work summarized above has been done by using the documents and the archives of Village Institutes in Turkey from the Second World War period.

Keywords: Second World War, Turkey, education, Village Institutes, women

Socio-Cultural and Conflict Realities Influence on Females' Educational Choices

Baya Maraf, Eastern Mediterranean University & Naciye Kunt, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

The current paper explores the real circumstances behind the influential reasons on females' decisions about their educational choices. The female participants in this study are graduate students coming from conflict zones. The data in this research are collected using a qualitative research methodology including data from semi-structured interviews and field notes. Thematic-analytical analysis has been used to analyze the data sources mentioned. The results of this paper are categorized into two broad thematic branches: decisions about educational choices that are related to socio-cultural norms and beliefs (which also derive from two sources: family-related advices or impositions, and socially-related norms), and decisions about educational choices which are imposed by conflict zone realities. Since the participants of this study are enrolled in Foreign Language Education (FLE) department program, it is important to address most relevant literature that dealt with conflict and languages (Kunt, Tum & Kunt, 2016; Nelson & Appleby, 2015; Rivera, 2002; Schmidt, Inbar & Shohamy, 2004). Similar to the same contextual discourse, it is known that girls are disadvantaged in conflict zones due to exposition to danger and are usually kept indoors to avoid any type of harm (Mareng, 2010). This fact would hinder all aspects of education that result in different levels of critical thinking. However, this paper introduces new insights on how females are encouraged or "pushed to" some educational choices by socio-cultural and/or conflict circumstances. The following are the global findings attained by the conduct of this research: a) Socio-cultural norms and beliefs are behind most females' academic and professional decisions concerning professional development; b) Socio-cultural norms derive from two sources: the females' family-related advices (or sometimes, impositions), and socially-related norms; c) conflict realities are the common reason behind females leaving their homelands; d) conflict zone circumstances altered most educational choices of the female participants because of the future-expected nature of some professions in their home countries) and the female students demonstrated willingness for further training and educational achievement.

Keywords: female educational decisions, women from conflict zones, sociocultural impact, conflict impact

Role of Social Media in Eradicating Violence/Sexual Harassments among Young Nigerian Females: A Study of Nigerian Students in EMU

Bahire Efe Özad, Eastern Mediterranean University & Saudat Salah Abdulbaqi, University of Ilorin & Abdulgaffar Olawale Arikewuyo, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

Over the years, there have been campaigns tailored towards violence against the female gender. These campaigns have spanned through women activists presenting papers at conferences, having meetings with stakeholders and many more. The 21st century social media has therefore been described as a veritable to campaign and speak for female gender. This is done through Facebook posts, WhatsApp and BBM broadcasts etc. This study therefore seeks to find out how social media platform is used to eradicate violence and sexual harassments in Nigeria as well as evaluate if social media in anyway promote violence/sexual harassments on young females in Nigeria. The study will adopt a quantitative methodology and random sampling of 350 Nigerian students will be selected and questionnaires will be administered to these Nigerian students studying at the Eastern Mediterranean University at the 2016-17 Fall Semester.

Keywords: social media, feminism, violence, sexual harassment, gender

Women Emancipation versus Patriarchic Gender-Based Violence: The Debate Continues

Benedict Onyeso, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

Human Sexuality is a fundamental constituent of humanity and to be human is to be, ideally irrespective of other abnormal development, either a male or female. The anatomic and psychological components of our body consolidate the fact that our sexuality and its development are pivotal and unprecedented. Therefore, for humans to have a valid engagement in the transformation and development of the world, it entails that they ought to do it as either a male or a female. However, various uncivilized indoctrinations, uncultured philosophies, unsubstantiated analogies about sexuality, which find its acme in patriarchy, have derogated the roles of the female sex in Nation's building. Patriarchy, which superimposes male sex over female sex, canvasses for a male-dominated world as against a world led and directed by complementarities of sexes. This has overtly or covertly championed the course for sexism and has given rise to a reprisal position, feminism. Africans' worldview violence against gender is borne out of patriarchic mental construct. This has championed the course of violent treatment – rape, female genital mutilation, child marriage - meted on women. The social life in the societal tradition of Africa has mothers as duties to maintain justice and order; thus, forming an egalitarian society. Using Nigeria as a case study, nation's building has been in status quo because of the absent of women's participation. The gravamen of this paper is thus to make a valid study into the situation - Patriarchy. It wishes to espouse some arguments and proposition concerning patriarchic gender-based violence vis-a-vis the quest for woman emancipation and freedom. It wishes to draw a bordering line between women emancipation and feminism which seem to be a relational but a contradictory solution to patriarchy and sexism. Simply put, the paper wishes to demythologize our mental construct towards these concepts - patriarchy, woman emancipation, feminism and sexism vis-a-vis a progressive human and sustainable integral development. It remains the conviction of this paper that Nigeria ought to be governed and directed by complementarities of sexes for a more developmental progress, each contributing according to its genetic, psychological and intellectual make-up. Since finality to philosophic research methodology is ambiguous, this paper adopted the complex reductive techniques of analysis and synthesis. Using some of tooling related to social sciences, this paper also made use of many analogies stemming from various fields of studies. This paper highly recommends for a change in attitude as regards the issue of patriarchic tendencies.

Keywords: patriarchy, sexism, feminism, “womanism”, gender-based violence

Women's Associations and Freedom of Association in States of Emergency

Bezar Eylem Ekinci, Eastern Mediterranean University

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States of emergency is a temporary stage for a country and this mostly affects freedom. There are two types of state of emergency: first one is the state of emergency where the law enforcement power is held by civilian authorities and second one is martial law power held by military services. Freedom of assembly can be limited or suspended in the states of emergency declared due to the danger to the regime in the country or in the case of the internal disorder. States of emergency, which are a transitory process, take place in a constitutional order, in other words they are not unlawful. However, here, the scope of liberty under limitation of liberty narrows down and execution process is at the foreground. It is faced more frequently with administrative decisions and sanctions in terms of freedom of association. The provisions of the Convention for members of the Council of Europe are also relevant and States parties must fulfill these obligations. The organization of civil society is important against the risk of emergency management process, being a chronic state. Women's associations have many contributions, in the amendment process of laws or the fight against violence against women. However, in the extraordinary administrative procedures, it is inevitable to weaken of liberty this movement in case of limitedness of freedom of expression. It should be noted that there is a greater need for feminist action, especially in this process. In this study, the contribution and role of women's organization in the ordinary transition period in the process of states of emergency will be evaluated within the scope of the freedom of association.

Key Words: Freedom of Association, Women's Associations, States of Emergency, Women's Rights.

An Analysis on Female Columnists' Sensibility on Women's Issues in the Context of Intellectual Responsibility

Burcu Kaya Erdem, Istanbul University & Rabia Zamur Tuncer, Istanbul University

Abstract

Emerson says "I have thought a sufficient measure of civilization is the influence of good women". Despite being confirmed historically, this provision is a deficient narrative. Women's potential influence on society is important, however the direction and choices of this influence are also as important. The perception positioning women as inveterate in the narrative is enabled by agricultural society and the institution of religion as well as the founding philosophy adapted by the Republic of Turkey, a superficial western type modernization reducing women to meta value. In this process, it is impossible to ignore a fraction of those who are active as opinion leaders and/or potentially have high social influence. In almost every period, the most important representatives of this fraction, referred to as "intellectuals" and/or "conveyor elite", have been journalists (especially columnists). In the country, the perception, act and discourse towards women is defined by said conveyor elites' acts and discourses, a lot of whom are female columnists. This study aims to define the deep gap between the intellectual women's responsibility towards women and the discourse shaped by the roles attributed to them in a country where the superficial modernization paradigm is dominant. Critical discourse analysis will be applied to female Turkish columnists' discourses and approaches regarding a women's issue with widespread media coverage. Female columnists' column subjects and their coverage from three newspapers with divergent editorial policies in the one week following the event of "a nurse wearing shorts being kicked in public transport" will be subject to critical discourse analysis.

Keywords: female columnists, intellectual responsibility, conveyor elites, superficial modernization.

A Reading of Gender Based Representation of the Marginalized in Turkish Media: Representation of Homosexual Syrian Refugees in Turkish Media

Burcu Kaya Erdem, Istanbul University & Rabia Zamur Tuncer, Istanbul University

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Abstract

This study intends to read Turkish Media's representation of homosexual Syrian refugees, a group we may conceptualize as being marginalized within the marginalized, beyond women's marginalization through lack of phallus, seen as the indicator of "potency", integrity and power in Lacanian terminology. As is known, phallus does not mean a biological organ despite its resemblance to penis. Phallus is everything that the "grand other" promises to the little kid in possession of this surplus called penis: women, power, status, security, integrity etc. There are countless academic texts on the government's and consequently the media's marginalizing representation of women who do not possess it as a natural given. However, said representation practices' pathetic and phobic dimensions are made insurmountable and limitless by another marginalized subject: Homosexuals having phallus by birth but refusing its existence as an unquestionable power source. Likewise, Turkey's longest border's neighbour Syria is on Turkey's primary agenda since the beginning of the civil war in 2011 as a country that resisted change the longest in the process of the Arab Spring and as a country with the most refugees in the World. It is recorded that Turkey is hosting 2.5 million of the 4.5 million Syrian refugees in the World. There are countless studies suggesting that the media's most important marginalization categories are used in Turkey against Syrian refugees as well. In this context, the study will gather almost all marginalizing tendencies of Turkish media; marginalizing media practices against homosexual Syrian refugees who are dominantly represented through pathetic and phobic representation techniques in Turkish Media, the study aims to present these marginalizing media practices. Critical hermeneutic reading method is applied in the study. Concordantly, Turkish mainstream media is the designated research field. News about the subject concerning said media are selected by the random sample model concerning a Google search of the words "Syrian + homosexual". Thus, news articles with titles such as "Istanbul: Syrian homosexual refugee found 'decapitated'", "Syrian refugees reported", "They threw Syrian refugee's separate head on the road after decapitating him" will be subject to hermeneutic reading in the context of pathetic and phobic representation emerging independently of media organizations' general editorial policies. The term hermeneutics, defined as 'the methodology of interpretation', is derived from the mythological Greek deity, Hermes. Hermeneutics aims to discover the esoteric meaning and to comprehend the true narrative intentions of a text. In today's world, the media and the products of media are mostly subject to hermeneutic analysis. Especially about the Representation of the Marginalized.

Keywords: Gender, Marginalized, Turkish Media, Homosexual, Syrian Refugees.

Social Exclusion: The Case of Women from two Contrasting but Adjacent Settlements in Istanbul

Burcu Yeşiladađı, Istanbul Bilgi University

Abstract

Social exclusion is a recent concept in the field of development studies. Some development academics perceive social exclusion to be a useful concept since the emphasis on the economic and social processes creating exclusion helps policy makers and academics to better comprehend the causes and consequences of deprivation and exclusion. The paper will first define the concept of social exclusion and elaborate on the interaction of social exclusion with other concepts and issues such as poverty, gender, discrimination, inequality and deprivation. In the second part of the paper I will present the findings of a field study conducted between March-May 2010, in a remote but densely populated neighbourhood of Istanbul. In this neighbourhood, I have conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with women from a gated housing estate with higher income residents and women in the adjacent neighbourhood settlement (*mahalle*) where mainly lower-income families live. There were 55 open-ended questions directed to respondents, gathered under six parts: life in general, social life, life in the gated housing estate or *mahalle*, perceptions about the other part of the settlement, and life fears and expectations. All interviewed women are married mothers with an average age of 40. In the in-depth interviews, the aim was to find out how and where social exclusion takes place for women and their families, the role that gender plays in social exclusion, how women define concepts such as discrimination, social exclusion and deprivation, how they tackle such issues, who they are inclined to socially exclude or do not want to come into contact with, how they perceive the residents of the contrasting settlement and how they encounter each other. At the end of the paper, I will try to ascertain how and where social exclusion takes place for women and their families taking the theoretical approaches and gender perspective into consideration.

Keywords: social exclusion, discrimination, poverty, gender

Gender Attitudes towards Truth and Lie: A Comparison of Nixon's Watergate Scandal and Clinton's Email Controversy

C. Akça Ataç, Çankaya University

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Abstract

Historically, politically, and socially men has been the producer, distributor, and seller of knowledge. Women, on the other hand, have been hurt by the use of this knowledge –either by its absence or its manipulation or its distortion to a lie. From Metis to Wonder Woman, heroines in mythology and fiction have stood up against the patriarchal hegemony over knowledge and remained in pursuit of truth. And yet there are real women whom they have inspired and empowered. Against this background, this study aims to delve into the women's attitude towards significant conflictual events in American politics such as the Watergate scandal and Hillary Clinton's 2016 presidential campaign. President Nixon's lie, which was unprecedented in US history, spilt over the public sphere with traumatic impact on the American people's firm belief in the constitution and civil rights. Female thinkers such as Hannah Arendt and Sissela Bok have reacted to the matter publicly. Similarly, Hillary Clinton's mandate as Secretary of State and FBI's interrogation of deleted e-mails over which Clinton lied has evoked a similar moral dilemma about politics and truth-telling. This study, therefore, aims to focus on women's differing reactions to the male and female authorities' attempt to hide and distort the truth, which belongs to the entire public by the virtue of citizenship rights. In doing that it also seeks to deploy the feminist standpoint theory in support of women's skilfulness in chasing after the truth as a tool gained through centuries of struggle against oppression. In times of significant political corruption, when the citizenship rights cannot be enjoyed in its fullest sense under the manipulation of a government lie, all genders suffer. The feminist standpoint then may offer a viable definition of a lie and the destruction it could cause to humanity. Adapting the content analysis methodology as a way of revealing the content of political communication messages (Benoit, 2007; Kaid & Johnston, 2001), this paper will examine and compare Nixon's post-scandal discourse and Clinton's 2016 presidential campaign.

Keywords: feminist standpoint theory, truth-telling, Richard Nixon, Hillary Clinton

Byzantine Women and Wars

Dilek Maktal Canko, Ege University

Abstract

The ideology of Byzantine Empire, which was born in 324 with the establishment of Constantinople and ended physically in 1453 by Fatih Sultan Mehmet's conquest of Istanbul, defended that women belonged to their homes and the shouldn't take place in social life. However, some of the written records and visual evidences prove that women didn't act as the way patriarchal Byzantine wanted and they participated in every aspect of life and even led the social life time to time. Being present in lawsuits, taking active part in working life and participating in religious and social life, women had significant parts in Byzantine wars and internal conflicts. At times they started the conflicts themselves like the riot against the emperor in order to protect their empress Zoe in 1042 and got what they wanted; at times they led to establish peace by canalizing the conflicts and wars already started in the way they wanted such as Empress Irene and Theodora did in iconoclasm movement. Sometimes they were the victims of emperors through diplomatic and political marriages and seen as presents in or to avoid wars and establish peace. Even the image that emperors carried with them to give them power and bring luck belonged to a woman: Mary the mother of Christ. Icons of Theotokos Mary were carried by emperors in wars and while entering the city after the victory. Either a sacred image or empresses or someone from the public... As Byzantine women they helped the army in wars in order to protect their empires, created internal conflicts to protect their rights, tolerated to sacrifice their happiness to prevent wars or ended wars and internal conflicts with their radical decisions, and ensured to establish peace. In this declaration, while these special women's behaviors, decisions and their results directing the empire relating to wars and internal conflicts, their stories will be enlightened by visual and written resources.

Keywords: Byzantine Wars, Theotokos Mary, emperors, empresses, diplomatic and political marriages, iconoclasm

War, Employment of Women and Women's Right to Labor

Elif Çağla Yıldız, Ankara University

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Abstract

The gender based division of labor had created a state of injustice that caused women's right to labor not to be as protected as men's. And that state still has effects. Yet, there can be found some examples demonstrating that gender based division of labor which make women deprive of their right to labor was almost interrupted in wartimes, especially during First and Second World Wars, when economical conditions require women's labor. In this regard, governments' encouragements to women to work and employment of women on a large scale in the wartimes will be researched on the basis of wartime examples of Ottoman Empire, Great Britain and the United States and the rise in the employment of women in these wartimes will be questioned to see if there was an aim to fulfill what women's right to labor demands.

Keywords: gender based division of labor, right to labor, employment of women

The Determinants of Female Labor Force Participation in Iran During Conflict and War

Elham Taheri, Eastern Mediterranean University & Cem Payaslıoğlu, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

The participation of Iranian women in the labor market have been met with many challenges. Only 16.6% of the Iranian female working age population were economically active while men's rate was 70%. Although men's LFP rate is comparable to the other countries in the middle east and north Africa and the World average (73%), the rate for Iranian women is much lower than the world average and even the developing countries (31.7%) in 2015. Female labor force participation did slightly increase after the revolution but it is still too low so it worth to study the determinants. Especially considering the sharp decrease in fertility rates and tremendous increase in level of education of women. Thus the aim of this paper is to investigate the determinants of female labor force participation between the years (1984-2015). Regression analysis will be carried out and the model will be estimated by using annual household surveys data.

Keywords: female labor force participation rate, determinants, Iran

The Construction of Militarism and Gender in the Films Based on the Battle of Çanakkale.

Eren Yüksel, Ankara University

Page | 24 **Abstract**

In many studies on nationalism and militarism, it is expressed that war films played an important role in the reproduction of binary oppositions of femininity and masculinity and in the naturalization of dominant gender relations. Women are generally represented in passive roles while men are actively identified with their heroism, achievements or defeats on the battlefield which is important for militarization of the nation. Because the war identified as the area of struggle between men, women are excluded, or assessed within the framework of dual view; they are either mothers, wives and nurses who need protection, or sexual objects (Donald, 2005). Looking at the reasons that lead men to fight, it is seen that, protecting the honor of homeland transformed into the female body has been foregrounded and both militarism and manhood have been reproduced in this way (Nagel, 2005). Women of a different nationality, who portrayed as enemies to the nation's women identified with homeland, are described as "prostitutes." These women who emphasized to be sexually active are approved to be subjected to all kinds of violence and furthermore, women exposed to violence on the battlefield are instrumentalized in terms of militarized of men. In this context, by taking the advantage of the findings of social sciences and cinema literature on militarism and gender, in this study it's aimed to reveal what the films related to the Battle of Çanakkale in Turkish cinema in the 2000s say about both militarism and gender. The role of gender in the formation of a militaristic or anti-militaristic discourse is assessed and the oppositions between femininity and masculinity are analyzed through the sample films such as *Son Mektup (Last Letter, Özhan Eren, 2015)* and *Çanakkale Yolun Sonu (Gallipoli: End of the Road, Serdar Akar; Kemal Uzun, 2013)*. These films selected because of their providing a wide range of material on the interpretation of the representation of gender in the war films. In addition, other films taken during this period about the Battle of Çanakkale will be analyzed around the themes as needed.

Keywords: gender, masculinity, femininity, militarism, nationalism, war films

How Contribution of Women as Subjects, Not the Objects, Would Make Peacebuilding Better?

Fatma Güven Lisaniler, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

The main focus of this paper is on women involvement and, visible and invisible contributions to the peace process. The efforts on involvement of women to peace process are incomplete. It only consider the involvement of women to the peace negotiations or/ and peace building. However the identification of the root causes of the conflict is as important as the identification of the solutions. The efforts on the involvement of women to the peace process should both focus on the involvement of women in all processes of the peace; the identification of the problem, the negotiations and peace building processes. Structures in our societies are gendered. So women missing involvement to the identification of the root causes of the conflict jeopardising women's contribution to the peace process even they are equally involved in peace building negotiations. Involvement of women and other gender identities to the identification of the root causes of the conflict will bring inclusive, just and long lasting peace. In addition the paper also aim at elaborating the consequences of the involvement of women to the peace processes from free of stereotypes like women are peacefull, or as subject not objects of conflict as victims.

Keywords: women, peace building, gender stereotypes, women involvement

Prevention of Violence against Women

Filiz Yavuz İpekyüz, Dicle University

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Abstract

Violence against women is a common problem of many women all around the world whether they live in urban or rural areas or they are educated or uneducated, rich or poor, young or old, housewife or workingwoman. Violence against women is clearly abuse of human rights. Whether it occurs in public or private spheres, violence against women is a kind of act that makes women suffer and sustain damage physically, mentally, socially, sexually and economically. As a result of these acts where woman's dignity and self-confidence are impaired, discrimination against women is sustained. One can witness the acts of violence against women in workplaces, schools, streets, custodies and wars. However, women are still exposed to violence from the people they expect love and respect even within the space of *family* which is considered as a safeguard for them. Without the elimination of violence against women and domestic violence, it will be impossible to achieve the equality of men and women and close the ongoing gap between private and public spheres that women suffer.

Keywords: women, violence, prevention and protection measures

Assessment of Non-pecuniary Compensation Decisions from a Gender Perspective

Funda Kaya, Ankara University

Abstract

Non-pecuniary compensation in legal systems aims to protect personal rights. Non-pecuniary compensation decisions must provide individuals to develop their potentialities. In addition because of the ascertainment of moral damage is a complicated matter, discretion of judge is distinctive character for non-pecuniary claims. The assessment of the judicial discretion about the non-pecuniary compensation and the protection of the personal rights is important from the point of views of judicial decision making discussions. In this context, in our presentation the judicial decisions on non-pecuniary claims in Turkish civil jurisdiction and the effect of non-pecuniary compensation on the protection of women's personal rights will be discussed from a gender perspective.

Keywords: gender and law, non-pecuniary compensation, women's personal rights

A Call “To Remember” in the Story of My Grandma (Nenemin Öyküsü)

Gözde Gayde Zengin, Ömer Halisdemir University

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The traumatic consequences of war inflict deep wounds in the lives of women. Besides the losses, facts like migration and leaving behind homes because of war are more hurtful to women than other segments of the society due to their bonds with the private sphere. This is because their homes can contain more for women than just being a sphere in which economic and gender relations are managed. In other words, a home has an emotional bond for women. Thus leaving a home indicates a deep loss for women.

To face every kind of losses of war and to try to remember what happened are not easy processes. So that individuals sometimes confront their traumas and sometimes remove it by suppression.

War's traumatic consequences on women can also be represented in movies as confronting the past or withdrawal from it. This study examines *Nenemin Öyküsü* (2009), a documentary describing the war in Cyprus between two societies through the story of an old woman. The aim of the study is to investigate through the film the deep injuries of women caused by the War of Cyprus, migration and leaving “the home”. The documentary, *Nenemin Öyküsü*, features the story of a woman who witnessed the war and migrated many times with her journey to the places she lived in the past. Another aim of the study is to reveal how the woman's journey to the old places where she lived and her emotional bonds with these places turns into remembering the past and confronting it.

Keywords: documentary, migration, memory, remembering, woman narration

Gender Crimes as War Crimes: Historical Development of Treatment of Rape as a War Crime

Hacer Soykan Adaoğlu, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

Before 1990s sexual violence against women and girls was considered as a corollary damage and inevitable, unvoidable and foreseen consequence of war. Women always become the target of the most serious violations that occur during war. Unfortunately measures to prevent sexual violence against women or punish gender based crimes have been ineffective or even nonexistent. Although humanitarian law prohibits sexual violence against women, punishment is historically ignored or failed and regarded as less important than other crimes of war. In Geneva Conventions rape was considered as an attack on honour but not counted as violence. Therefore it was not named as “grave breach” subject to the universal obligation to prosecute. 1977 Protocols on Geneva Conventions defined rape, forced prostitution and any other assault on women, however, these attacks were again considered only as degrading and humiliating treatment. Post World War II International Military Tribunals failed to prosecute rape and other sexual crimes as war crimes. Rape was never actually punished or even mentioned in the Nuremberg Charter, but it was prosecuted in Tokyo as war crime.

Sexual violence against women and especially rape attracted the attention of international society with former ad hoc International Tribunals of Rwanda and Yugoslavia. There have been tremendous attempts of NGOs to bring gender based crimes as “grave breach” of humanitarian law into international jurisprudence. The Yugoslavian Tribunal has recognized rape as torture while Rwanda Tribunal recognized rape as an act of genocide. The Statute of International Criminal Court (ICC) has codified crimes of sexual and gender violence as part of ICC’s jurisdiction and established procedures to ease the pain of victims. This paper aims to examine the historical evolution of sexual crimes against women during wars as war crimes and contribution of NGOs in this process.

Keywords: Humanitarian law, sexual violence, Geneva Conventions, war crimes, rape.

A Call of Truth in Cyprus: An Analysis of Media Coverage of Rape Cases in 1974 War

Hanife Aliefendioğlu, Eastern Mediterranean University

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Abstract

Gender-based violence, in particular, violence especially against women, is arguably one of the most salient yet pervasive human rights violations in contemporary society. Not only does such violence denigrate and violate a victim's dignity and autonomy; it also has life-long and even intergenerational impacts. Yet discourse on a problem of such magnitude ironically remains masked in a culture of societal silence. The inter-ethnic conflict targeting women that (is/was) based on historical and traditional antagonisms had disastrous results in Cyprus. Women were left alone silent in their own suffering and anger. Due to the pervasive perception of rape as a crime against ethno-nation rather than the crime against women until now none of the perpetrators of any rape crime was punished. On December 2014, Doğuş Derya, anti-militarist and feminist MP of the Republican People's Party in TRNC Parliament, brought the issue of mass rapes during the Cyprus Conflict in 1974. She made a call to understand each other's pain. This talk which took place on the most representative platform attracted many furious reactions from other representatives and the general public. Then it turned into a social media attack against her. This study used framing methodological framework to examined the coverage by both conventional news media and social media of the speech and reactions against and for the talk. The analysis will cover Cyprus newspapers and social media platforms. The analysis identifies two main frames: a) reactions against the timing of the speech; b) reactions against Doğuş Derya and her other activities. The study concludes with an examination of how the coverage of the issue is uninformed about gender security, human rights, and feminist perspectives.

Keywords: Cyprus conflict, violence against women, gender security, critical discourse analysis, rape in war.

Women in Civil Society and Their Perceptions of Justice and Peace in Turkey

Hülya Şimga, Koç University & Zeynep Gülru Göker, Koç University

The literature on gender, war and conflict resolution shows that armed and social conflict have gender-specific effects. Considering the particular ways in which women are affected by long-term political tensions also involving armed conflicts, their standpoint seem to be highly valuable to corroborate the urgency of democratic processes towards building sustainable peace. Based on semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted in Turkey with the representatives of women's groups, civic initiatives and NGOs, the paper discusses the ways in which difficult memories shape women's perceptions of justice and peace, the relationship between gender, justice and peace, and the role of civil society in social reconciliation.

Keywords: women, justice, peace, civil society, social reconciliation

Legal Responsibility of the Companies in the Struggle against Gender Based Violence as a Human Rights Violation

Fatma İrem Çağlar Gürgey, Özyeğin University

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Abstract

Regarding to the due diligence standard multinational/transnational companies have legal responsibility in the struggle against gender based violence as a human rights violation. According to the Istanbul Covenant and the Law numbered 6284 adopted by the Republic of Turkey to meet its obligations under the Istanbul Covenant, the Republic of Turkey is able to and indeed must struggle against gender based violence in collaboration with private sector companies. In the meantime, soft law regulations adopted by Republic of Turkey guiding companies' human rights responsibilities can be useful tools to raise awareness of violence against women as a human rights violation. In my presentation, legal responsibilities of the companies in Turkey in the struggle against gender based violence will be discussed in the context of the applicable rules and regulations in Turkey.

Keywords: domestic violence, gender based violence, due diligence, İstanbul Covenant, Global Compact.

Reflections on Love, Peace, Gender and Other Beautiful Disturbances

Katharina Bitzker, University of Manitoba

Abstract

Love with all its different facets plays a major role in most people's lives. This is evident from how much of our time we spend enjoying loving connections, being sad or angry about broken loving connections, the sheer amount of stories, books, music, films etc. human beings create and that assign a central role to love – and how violence has the potential to shatter loving bonds and our capacity to relate to each other in a loving manner in an often extreme way. Peace and conflict studies has so far not paid much attention to the disconnect between the importance most people ascribe to love and the absence of love as a research topic for peacebuilding-related processes. This presentation summarizes the findings of a recent research project which explored the perceptions of 50 peacebuilders from different geographical and cultural contexts with regards to the role of love in peacebuilding. How do they understand and experience love and peace? How do they see the relation between these two phenomena? How much impact do they attribute to the context they are working in when it comes to their perceptions of love and peace? Special emphasis will be given to feminist concepts and research that highlight the importance of 'love power' and the gendered dynamics when it comes to the exploitation of this so-called love power. Processes of love and care tend to be highly gendered in many societies and integral part of creating and reproducing affective inequalities. This has a major impact on how peacebuilding is understood and conceptualized too and which areas are topics of peace research conversation – and which aren't.

Keywords: importance of love; conceptions of peace; peacebuilding; feminist approaches to love and peace activism

Fragility of Girls Associated With Armed Forces and/ or Armed Groups in Sub-Saharan Africa

Katri Tukiainen, University of Tampere

Page | 34 **Abstract**

Academic researcher has to be very innovative and careful about the used methodology while researching very often severely traumatized child soldiers including girls. The Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo is a good example of the complexity and challenging nature of boy and girl soldier problematic. The key word for ex-girl combattants participation is to let girls themselves determine how and in what way they want to be re-educated back to their communities and normal life. Stigmatization of these girl victims is a huge problem. Girls themselves have means to overcome this. In many African armed conflict zones girl combattants constitute sometimes 40 % of the man/ woman power in the field. They very seldom participate into official DDDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, Rehabilitation and Reintegration) programmes piloted by the local governments and the UN. The DDDRs are mainly designed for adult male soldiers. Girl combattants have many roles in the battle zones like soldiers, cooks, servants, ammunition carriers and sex slaves just to mention a few. Almost every girl soldier comes back from war with one or several children born in the combat zones, either these girls are rape victims or forcibly married to some guerilla officer. Sometimes a girl soldier becomes very masculine figure and wants to hide her femininity, because the example of boy soldiers carrying AK-47s shows them that this is one way of emancipation. The preventional educational activities for these vulnerable girls would be imperative, and also a proper possibility to continue studies and/ or vocational training after war in order to get back their peaceful lives. These girls are worth it.

Keywords: child soldier, girl soldier, DDDR, Democratic Republic of Congo, stigmatization, sex slave, emancipation, studies, vocational training

The Abuse of Anti-Terrorism Act and the Violation of Women Rights

Mariam Mohamed Alkawfi, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

More than a decade and half aftermath the event of 11 of September 2001 women rights are violated in the name of war on terror by many countries, since they joint Jorge Push administration in his war on terrorism. That period actually seems as a lost decade of women rights (Mcrobie, 2013), it is stated that human rights have been abused over the world in the name of counter –terrorism, and governments have passed new security laws that violate basic rights and freedoms (Human Rights Watch, 2003). It is reported by the third committee that in war on terror many countries violating human rights standards and these practices should end (UN, 2005). These violated rights including women rights had been approved by at least 135 countries over the world and had witnessed abuse of the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA). In fact it is stated that the war on terrorism is an attack on women rights (Fakih and Huckerby, 2011), and this should be end. According to the international standards for human rights and humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, its protocols, were equally unambiguous. Moreover, referring to the international human rights law, in particular Article 7 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, governments could no longer invoke the so-called “lawful sanctions” in the Convention against Torture (CAT). This prohibition is not limited to acts causing physical pain or injury, it includes acts that cause mental suffering for instance, through threats against family or loved ones. This paper reviews reports done by human rights agencies and organizations, and discusses the nature of violation of women rights in the name of war on terrorism, those women who are not related to any sort of terror act. The study main focus is on three aspects; first; raises the awareness for the women’s rights for fair treatment that under no circumstances women should suffer of abuse by security agents, hence, emphasizes the need to end the abuse of antiterrorism act against women, who deliberately are not determined on any terrorist activity. Second; the study highlights the importance to protect women’s rights activist and defender to enable them to access the related information. In addition the paper highlights the importance of cooperation among social and human organizations to protect women over the world. Third, it argues need for new legalization system and to establish new tools to capture harassment and mental abuse committed by paranoid police states agencies in order to protect women. The new laws nature should be appropriate to that kind of abuse in order to protect women from the undetectable abuse committed by governments.

Keywords: antiterrorism, women’s rights, abuse, harassment, paranoid-police-states, awareness

Imagining Peace through Children's Stories: An Intervention into Masculine Understanding of World

Mine Egbatan, Hard Nut Women Association & Ayça Kurtoğlu, Hard Nut Women Association

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Abstract

Elise Boulding says "People can't work for what they can't imagine" (2000: 29). Imagining and dreaming a better world is a meaningful step towards constructing it. Children's literature is a good means for opening new spaces in order to discuss, explore and imagine peace as well as spread peace culture. Children's stories enable us to pursue and imagine alternative forms of existences on the way towards building peaceful worlds. This paper primarily focuses on Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry and Breaking the Pig by Etgar Keret. These two stories allow us to re-think about normative constructions of masculine values that can be understood as obstacles before peace. In the light of these two stories, this paper extends its discussion by considering other children's stories whose themes privilege alternative constructions of masculinities. We will pursue footprints of peace through these stories via values generated, feminine ways of seeing, doing and dreaming. Such stories can be read as resistance against the adult world which mostly privileges masculine values, such as competitiveness, rivalry and aggression or marginalization and objectification of so-called Others.

Keywords: peace culture, children's stories, masculinity/femininity, imagination, Little Prince, Breaking the Pig

Gender and Law

Merve Geçici, Ankara University

Abstract

Law has considerable effects on founding, maintaining and changing relationships based on gender. Law has this power, because the norms which constitute the law have sanctions. The relation between law and gender has been changing from past to present. The slogan in feminist literature 'Law is unfair' refers to unfair and unequal attitude of law about gender in the historical process. These inequalities are accepted as very natural facts, so thinking on them is not even considered or found as unnecessary and they are desired to be accepted as 'realities' (Uygur, 2015:4). Injustice and prejudgments which empower it are seen firstly within the law. All the problems related with law and gender show itself not only in legislation process but also in the process of interpreting and applying the law.

Keywords: law, gender, injustice, norm, feminism

The Relationship between Attitudes of Aid Agencies toward Elderly People and Gender in Wartime

Muhammet Koçakgöl, Ankara University

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Abstract

Women have been considered as a vulnerable group in wartime. It may be said that women are exposed to inhuman treatment more than men are in wartime. The reason behind this may be the disadvantageous situation of women in peacetime as well. It may be claimed that if adults are considered, elderly people are the only group to whom gender is irrelevant or unimportant, because the opinion suggesting gender is not determinant in case of elder neglect in peacetime is dominant. Some related researches suggest that elderly women are neglected more than elderly men are. On the other hand, some researchers accept this, but they suggest the reason behind this not as gender, but as outnumbering elderly women over elderly men. Similarly, some researchers suggest that elderly women are neglected more than men are, since women are open to neglect because they are in weak and dependent condition. However, it seems impossible to accept this argument as valid when elderly people's non-combating condition is considered. Besides, it may be thought that elderly men are under the risk of neglect more than elderly women are when their few in numbers is considered. Therefore, it should be accepted that there is no meaningful relationship between neglect of elderly and gender, because there is not counterproof. In wartime, aid agencies help people by treating everyone equally. However, the special condition of elderly people is ignored. This shows neglect of elderly people increase in wartime. As a result elderly people become as an invisible group to aid agencies. For example, vast majority of elderly people affected by wars in Syria, Ukraine, and South Soudan said that they did not get help based on their special needs of being elderly. Consequently, gender of elderly people become invisible in wartime to aid agencies, since they are invisible in wartime and they are equally neglected independent of their gender. This shows although gender is very effective and determinant in all areas, it is ineffective for the elderly people waiting for help in wartime.

Keywords: wartime, peacetime, gender, aid agencies, neglect

Gender Based Transnational Migrations and the Production of Gendered Spaces in the Middle East

M. Murat Yüceşahin, Ankara University

Abstract

Migration has to be understood as a social and political process which is part of the various gender politics of migrants' lives. Research has shown that the gendered dimensions of migration are heavily influenced by immigration laws and policies of both sending and receiving countries as well as by the labour market conditions. In the Middle East, capital flows particularly after 1950s, were followed by rising employment and increase in the proportion of the labour force involved in industry and services. The height of the regions' oil-based economic development saw considerable intraregional labour migration, characterized by a massive outflow of surplus labour especially from countries have non-oil based economies to capital rich and labour-poor Gulf states. Oil-based growth and capital-intensive production limited female labour supply and demand and these migrations clearly influenced sex ratios of the total populations with an over-representation of male migrants in Gulf States. Today, the term neo-patriarchal state, adopted from Hisham Sharabi, is a useful umbrella term for the various state types in the Middle East. The neo-patriarchal state and the patriarchal family reflect and reinforce each other and both have been subject to challenges from women's educational attainment and labour force participation. The aim of this paper is to contribute a critical intersectional feminist analysis and a methodological approach to debates about the production of gendered transnational spaces in the case of Middle East. Relying on the UN's data (distribution of populations by age and sex in the countries of the Middle East), I try to explain how oil-based growth and capital-intensive production limited female labour supply and demand and affected the age and sex structure of populations from 1950s to 2015 in the region. More specifically, I explore how these economic restructuring are gendered and promoted or hindered the migration of women and men between the Gulf States and the others. Firstly, I will discuss the gender issues in the Middle East in general and secondly, how gendered economic restructuring affected both the nature of transnational migrations and the distribution of populations by age and sex particularly in Gulf States. My findings support the hypothesis that international flows of migration and the production of transnational spaces are gendered and these flows are responsible for the long-term asymmetrical distribution of the populations by age and sex, and as whole gender inequalities in the region.

Keywords: Gender inequality, gendered spaces, capital intensive production, economic restructuring, transnational migration, Middle East

Cities Are Not Gender Neutral: A Feminist Critique of the Production of Urban Spaces in Turkey

M. Murat Yüceşahin, Ankara University & Pınar Yazgan, Sakarya University

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Abstract

The proliferation of a climate of neo-liberalism created deep drivers underpinning the nature and pace of contemporary globalisation. Criticism has been variously levelled against the way globalisation has been used as a catch-all term of causal attributions; as an explanation for social change; as a description of social reality; and as a political project to idealise a particular metric of social progress. Eventually, all three explanations were accepted to have clear implications for the representation – and widespread neglect – of gender in urban theory. Because contemporary cities and their socio-spatial structures are premised on the separation of home and work, the segregation of public and private space, and the gendered divisions of labour, they are designed in ways that feminist scholars argue help to sustain gender inequalities to the disadvantage of women. Thus, feminist geographical research mainly examines the spatial constraints women face in their daily activities and the resulting difficulties in accessing parts of the city.

The aim of this paper is to contribute a critical feminist analysis and a methodological approach to debates about the gendered spaces of cities, focusing on the Turkish context. In the present study, firstly, we explore the global and local spatial processes of male-dominated environment. And then, through critical discourse analysis, we examine the ways Turkey's cities are shaped by gendered assumptions in the design and management of the built environment. In this regard, we aim to discuss our findings based on an investigation of how neo-liberal discourse at the macro level and urban policies at the local level shape urban spaces. In this paper, we conclude that neo-liberal transformation and its urban policies not only play important roles in the production of gendered urban spaces, but also that they legitimize gender inequalities in using or accessing urban spaces of individuals.

Keywords: cities, neoliberalism, discourse and space, feminist geography, Turkey

The Role of Gender in Different Migratory Movements

M. Murat Yüceşahin, Ankara University & Deniz Eroğlu, Trakya University & Pınar Yazgan, Sakarya University

Abstract

Situation of women in migration processes has been very concern of scholars. On the one hand, gender is indicated as important factor to affect migration decision-making. In this sense, scholars mainly emphasise the order of joining migration processes according to gender difference. In general, family unification was key explanation behind the women migration. On the other hand, some scholars underlined the gender as influencing factor of everyday experience of migrant women. While migrants are already vulnerable and one of the mostly marginalised groups in the societies, in many sectors woman migrants experience double discrimination. In addition to host society's negative attitudes towards them, they also find their situation lower than men migrants. Although both approaches taking gender issue contributes to literature, it is equally significant to clarify how gender plays different role in different types of migration. By taking this question, this study examines the migration process of women and analysis the role of gender in shaping migration experiences of women while focusing on the reasons to migrate. In this regard, the paper explores that from leaving origin country to integrate in a host society, refugee woman are face with different challenges than economic migrants. Even the process of joining migratory movements is different for economic migrant women and refugee women. While family unification plays a crucial role in migration of women's economic migration, seeking asylum is usually conducted as a family. As both migrants and refugees, women have vulnerabilities which are related to conflict, poverty and inequality, and face a series of challenges. And both pre and after migration process include risk of sexual and gender-based violence. By examining various theories and case studies, this study offers an analytical frame and provides a new approach for future field works. The study adopts a comparative approach to the process of migration and the role of gender on it as it aims to explore differences in each steps of migration. All in all, this paper aims to theoretically discuss the whole migration process while taking gender issue and migration type together.

Keywords: gender, migration, refugee, economic migrant.

Relational Lawyering as Transformative Justice Practice

Nadire Özdemir, Ankara University

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Abstract

Transformative justice requires solution-oriented approaches to disputes. It aims to improve and apply the general philosophy of restorative justice in criminal law to those areas where relations such as family law are at the forefront. This approach of justice is closely related to the theory of relational autonomy. Relational autonomy emphasizes the conditions and relationships of an individual in a concrete event that is the core phrase of transformative justice. Relational attorney, as a law practice, bridges between relational autonomy and transformative justice. In this presentation I will discuss a case by addressing the connection points of all these theories and approaches.

Keywords: transformative justice, relational autonomy, relational lawyering

The Changing Language of Sexual Violence in Recent Turkish History: What Changed in the Reporting of News on Sexual Violence from 1948 Till Today?

Nazlı Dođuođlu, Bođaziçi University

Abstract

The legislation on sexual violence changed. The culture of sexual violence changed. The perception of sexual violence changed. This change can be easily seen in the language of news of sexual violence in mainstream media. As an example, the comparison of a similar rape case being reported in early 1950s and 2015 is riveting: in early 1950s the rape of a woman commuting in a shuttle alone is reported without any reference to the victim's clothes, reason of commuting alone or her personal choices in life, although in 2015 when Özgecan Aslan was raped and murdered mainstream media felt the need to provide all this information to paint a picture. In short, in 60 years, the perception changed so much that the victim of a sexual attack was required to legitimize her choices. This change did not happen overnight and it cannot be attributed to any single phenomenon. It was a complex and subtle change that occurred over 60 years. The changing language points to the change in culture. As an example of mainstream media I chose Hürriyet Newspaper. It has been a perfect example of mainstream media since it began its life in 1948. How this newspaper reported news on sexual violence will be evaluated for this study.

Keywords: sexuality, sexual violence, mainstream media, Turkish history , language

Refugee Crisis and Gender Nexus: The Case of Turkey

Nebile Korucu Gümüőođlu, İstanbul Kültür University & Nurten alıőkan, İstanbul Kültür University

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Abstract

After the Syrian Civil War (2011), the impacts and complications of the war called *refugee crisis* has been big problem for all over the world. Although it is a growing problem in all over the world, especially in Europe, there are not so many studies in the literature. The refugees have many different problems such as accomodation, education, job and so on. As the most of the refugees comes from children and women, the effect for the women and children will be considerably big. This paper tries to examine the migration and refugee crisis in terms of gender perspective especially for Turkey case. We aim to review the studies in the literature to see the consequences of Syrian War and than we aim to analyze demographic statistics of the refugees by gender factor. We will try to implement some consequences about the problems which the refugees are face with to be helpful for policy makers.

Keywords: refugee crisis, gender, Turkey

Determinants of Global Peace and Gender Equality as an Invisible Hand: A Cross Country Analysis

Nezahat Doğan, Fıncal International University

Abstract

This study uses a cross sectional data for 115 countries in order to examine the relationship between global peace and gender equality, by using Global Peace Index (GPI) as a dependent variable, and Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) as independent variables. We test whether the gender equality is related to peace and whether the impacts differ when other determinants of peace has taken into consideration. The results suggest level of gender equality and cohesion are most robust and significant variables affecting level of peace in a positive way among other control variables. Two indexes have been used as a measure of gender equality in order to check the robustness of the results and same results and conclusions were obtained from the regressions. Interestingly, the study also finds that income level of the country, as a control variable, is insignificant in all regressions. Additionally, this study provides some policy suggestions for improving gender equality and political stability for increasing level of peace.

Keywords: global peace; gender inequality; cohesion

High-Tech Childbirth in Turkey: An Exploration from Women's Health Perspective

Nüket Paksoy Erbaydar, Hacettepe University

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This paper examines the main factors behind the rising trend of high-tech childbirth in Turkey and its connection with the patriarchal values surrounding reproduction and women's health. Turkey had the lowest vaginal birth rate among OECD countries in 2015. The nationwide decline in vaginal (49.8% in 2015) and midwife assisted births (18.7% in 2015) rises a number of questions about the causes of this decrease. Among others, the dominance of restorative and technological medicine and Cartesian philosophy in childbirth are the immediate factors that are associated with the rising demand for high-tech childbirth methods. There are a number of policy related factors that are worth to examine in connection with the trend as well. The privatization of health services, the introduction of performance based health services and malpractice law, the government policies that prioritise to reduce maternal and infant mortality through encouraging hospital births, the structure of OBGYN services in which deliveries are conducted by the consultants, diminishing the role of midwives in the procedure are some of the factors. The strong patriarchal system in Turkey has effects on the knowledge, practices and training in OBGYN, leaving limited space for the use of women's health perspective in service provision. OBGYN is still a male-dominated medical discipline in Turkey - as well as in other parts of the world - which involves gender related professional hierarchies. The support for midwifery is very limited in this structure. Undoubtedly, these hierarchies affect the quality of services in delivery units. The child's value is at the centre of service provision while there is no realistic approach to respond to the needs of women in labour units. When there are no effective, human rights-based and women-centred strategies for childbirth management available at the country level, cesareans are proposed as the primary alternative to the vaginal labour, as the 'desirable' method. The factors above lead to the rapid decrease in vaginal childbirth while constantly encouraging high-tech childbirth. There is an urgent need to make an intervention implementing a holistic approach to women's health that recognizes the right of women to make their own decisions regarding their bodies and childbirth experience. This paper puts some of the factors behind the growing rates of high-tech childbirth under scrutiny in order to point out the necessity of using a holistic approach in making reproductive health services more accessible to women.

Keywords: body politics, reproduction, vaginal birth, Turkey, body politics

Comparing the Reintegration Process of Ex-Combatant and Conflict Related Sexual Violence Victim

Nicole Junker, Kennesaw State University & Debarati Sen, Kennesaw State University

Abstract

This paper compares literature related to the reintegration of ex-combatants and Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) victims to locate points of convergence in policy regarding both and its shortcomings. Employing a social constructivist approach, it analyzes the similarities and differences in findings related to the reintegration of both populations. Literature is pulled from the bodies of Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR), trauma and that of sexual violence, specifically in conflicts. The paper shows that the results of conflict related gendered trauma is similar in both ex-combatants and CRSV victims. The paper concludes that processes which appear in the large body of literature on successful reintegration of ex-combatants may be applicable to CRSV victims. This is important as the body of literature on CRSV victim reintegration is far smaller than that of the reintegration of ex-combatants.

Keywords: conflict related sexual violence, CRSV, reintegration of sexual violence victims, ddr, survivors of conflict related violence, reintegration of ex-combatants, wartime rape, identity, reintegration

Rethinking Gender in MENA Region: Conflicts, Wars and Women

Nur Köprülü, Near East University

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Abstract

Gender-based analysis in the Middle East studies has become salient with the end of Cold War era, which has been primarily driven by Edward Said's Orientalism. The Middle East region and its very culture (with a specific reference to Islam) have historically treated as 'exceptional', 'peculiar' and 'authentic' as compared to the other regions. Said described Orientalism as 'a Western style for dominating, restructuring, and having authority over the Orient'. Particularly during the Cold War years, the politics and socio-economic structure of the region strategically and ideologically interpreted from a realist, state-centric view. With a linear increase in critical and post-modernist approaches, the MENA region has also found place in gender studies. Violence against women is a recognized problem in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and found in variety of forms. It can be physical, sexual, or emotional, and also may be result of a husband or a family member. War-related violence; sexual harassment; forced labor; child marriages and honor killings and human trafficking are also different forms of violence against women. The statistics have shown that the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in the region is endemic. Within this context, this paper aims to explore the close linkage between gender and power relations; and will attempt to shed a light on how the state-society relations are governed through gender-based social structures in the case of the Middle East. In addition, the paper will attempt to point out to why the nature of the conflicts in the region (civil wars, religious/ sectarian tensions) necessitates a gender perspective to make in-depth analysis.

Keywords: Middle East and North Africa, patriarchy, orientalism, gender, gender-based violence, war, conflict, refugees

Feminist Struggle from Raising Awareness to End Violence Against Women: Oral History of the Law No 4320 in Turkey

Nurten Kara, Eastern Mediterranean University & Şengül Altan Arslan, Hacettepe University

Abstract

The weaving of communication networks among feminist groups from many different and often contradictory ideological backgrounds united for the elimination of Violence Against Women (VAW). The same feminists made the political and governmental bodies hear and respond to their demands is a remarkable example of social movements in Turkey starting from 1980s. The communication acts of these groups with each other, with governmental bodies and with the media, to raise awareness about the pervasiveness of the multiple forms of violence women face stays in the center of this presentation. The research study aims to find answers to questions such as: What kind of power did the feminists exercise in this process? How did women's organizations and/or feminist leaders initiate the movement for the elimination of VAW? How did they communicate with governmental bodies to make them recognize the problem of VAW, and to take the necessary measures for its elimination? How did media professionals react to the movement? What was the media coverage on this issue? This study provides an oral history on the feminist struggle in the process of developing a public policy on the elimination of VAW through in-depth interviews with the leading feminists among the NGO's, academicians, senior officers, and women activists who voluntarily initiated the struggle to eliminate all forms of VAW in Turkey. The stages of the creation of public policy process is followed in the analysis. In this cycle the goal of the VAW movement was to make changes in legislation and to increase justice for women – not only at the governmental level but by encouraging active citizenship to highlight and stop violence both in public and private spheres. The study started with the awareness that change comes through political struggle and not just critical understanding. But we ended with the questions such as to what extent do we act as if the struggle to end violence against women is a political struggle? And how can we make the struggle effective and sustainable?

Keywords: women's movement, violence, public policy, communication, media

Examining the Remembrance and Narration of Collective Traumatic Memory from a Gender Perspective: Case of 1915

Özgür Kaymak, İstanbul University

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Abstract

Different histories and stories are gendered. Deep differences in experiences of women and men in social life, associating men with the public sphere and women with private sphere and family can lead to profound differences between the transfer of personal and collective memory and in the nature of the discourses. In this context what women and men remember and how they remember show discrepancies. In this study, the way 1915 Deportation (Tehcir) take form in Armenian women's and men's narratives will be analyzed. This article is produced from the field work of my doctoral dissertation. 1915 Deportation constitutes the "selected trauma" in the collective memory of the Armenians living in Turkey today. Is there a gender-based differentiation in the nature of the narratives and discourses of the 1915 trauma? What and how do women and men remember 1915? These questions will be tried to be answered based on the narrations of the interviewees, their voices and their own words. In recent years, feminist scholarship has fundamentally changed the ways in which pasts, particularly violent pasts, have been conceptualized and narrated. Qualitative data emerging from the fieldwork will be analyzed within the framework of these theoretical discussions in the feminist literature. Today, academic studies that deal with the non-Muslims in Turkey in their everyday lives and those that examine their social stratifications within themselves, especially in the context of gender, are at a very micro level. Through this study it is also aimed to contribute to this gap in the academic area.

Keywords: collective memory, trauma, narration, gender, Armenian, 1915, İstanbul

Role of Education in Inter-Family Conflict Resolution in a Turkish Television Serial

Özlem Tören, Eastern Mediterranean University & Bahire Efe Özad, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

Conflict is mostly experienced in the family. Family members need conflict resolution skills. Women are subjected in a variety of violence such as sexual, psychological and physical. In this study, the psychological violence is analyzed in a Turkish television serial called “Çocuklar Duymasın” (Don’t Let Children Hear). The study examines how the characters present the prominent concerns like sexism, discrimination, patriarchy and stereotype. The aim is to show the representation of education and peace building efforts through the simple and intellectual messages given by the characters. In this respect, positions, rights and opportunities of educated women and barely educated women are examined in this study.

The theoretical background of the study is “Cultivation Theory” (Gerbner; 1976). This theory is used to show how television enlightens audience and cultivates women’s issues such as gender equality, women’s occupation, empowerment, discrimination against women, etc.

A quantitative content analysis is used to analyze the last 60 episodes of Çocuklar Duymasın broadcasted in 2014. The checklist consists of the simple and intellectual messages including the prominent concerns as a theme in their contents. The number of prominent concerns in simple messages per episode and the number of prominent concerns in intellectual messages per episode are entered into the SPSS program to evaluate the rights, opportunities and peace building efforts of educated and barely educated women in Turkish society.

The results confirm that these prominent concerns affect women’s positions and performance in Turkish society. Additionally, the psychological violence has a greater influence on both educated women and barely educated women’s condition of education and peace building efforts, too.

Keywords: Çocuklar Duymasın, violence, education, peace building

The 1980 Hague Convention and Its Impacts on Indonesian Mothers' in Transnational Marriage and their Children

Rinawati Prihatiningsih, University of Indonesia & The Community of Indonesian Women in Transnational Marriage

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Abstract

The marriages between Indonesians to foreigners are increasing due to the globalization. However, not all those marriages end in happy ending. Brenda J. Shirman's *International Treatment of Child Abduction and the 1980 Hague Convention* states that the growing problem of international child abduction increases along with the divorce rates between parents from two different Citizenships. This study explores the struggles of Indonesian women whose children are wrongly removed from the children's habitual residence, Indonesia. Adopting the gender perspective, the study identifies Indonesian laws are mostly developed from a patriarchal perspective, have generally disadvantaged woman. It becomes more complicated when it is about two different Citizenships in a separation or divorce settlement between Indonesian women and foreign men. When the child is removed from Indonesia, Indonesian women have had hard time to meet or unite with their child(en) in other country, let alone to have a joint custody. The government does not recognize the child's removal without consent of other parent as an abduction within family. The Indonesian government is not ready with the citizen's problems on international family matters and its implications which become more challenges for Indonesian women. The study is based on personal experience and interviews with two Indonesia-based research subjects who directly are implicated and through analysis of relevant documents on family abduction. This research adopts multicultural feminism and feminist legal theory perspectives by applying qualitative methods which include in depth interviews and participative observation. This finding contributes to make the Indonesian government more aware on the problems of their citizens in transnational marriage on family abduction and this paper suggests to change the laws and support by signing and participate on the 1980 Hague Convention, Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction to the children best interest from the harmful effects of abduction.

Keywords: Indonesian women in transnational marriage, child abduction, the 1980 Hague Convention, human rights, citizenship, feminist legal studies

Sexualized Violence and Armed Conflict: Regaining Gender as an Analytical Category

Ruth Seifert, University of Applied Sciences

Abstract

Sexual violence in armed conflicts is a topic that surged up in the political and academic debate in the 90ies following the atrocities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosova and Rwanda. Since then there has been quite some empirical activity and, indeed, we do know considerably more about the occurrence of sexual violence in the context of armed conflict. However, the accumulation of empirical data has not been paralleled by an equally strongly pursued interest in theorizing the issue. Empirical work – and this is not to question the significance of these data - often seems to be based on an implicit understanding that violence in general and sexualized violence in particular belong into a realm of breakdown of order and ensuing and chaos. In this chaos, it is assumed, sexualized violence is made a “weapon of war” not covered by international legal agreements. As a consequence, many attempts in the political and practical realm aim at “restoring order” and providing legal and practical protection for women. This approach implicitly positions women as “natural victims” and men as “natural perpetrators”. What is lost in the process is the category “gender” as an analytical category. Two issues that arise with this approach will be highlighted. First, this assumption collides with accumulating empirical evidence showing that rape in armed conflicts is neither ubiquitous nor inevitable. Rather, there appears to be a certain order in the occurrence of sexualized violence. Second, while no one would contest that women bear the brunt of rape, evidence is accumulating that men are frequently targeted, too. This poses problems for theorizing which have to be dealt with and incorporated into feminist explanatory efforts grasping the complexity and variability of violence as well as of the gender order.

Keywords: sexualized violence in armed conflicts, theoretical approaches, gender as an analytical category

Devout Mother Running the Pious Home; the Islamization of woman and home in Iran

Sima Nabizadeh, Eastern Mediterranean University & Nima Talebian, Eastern Mediterranean University

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Abstract

Much ink has been spilled over the analogy between the 'Eastern woman's veiled body' and the 'privacy of her domestic sphere'. This analogy has inspired the present research to propose a framework through which the alternation of woman's performance and her iconic body along with the transition of domestic space (shifts of public/private binaries) through the Islamic revolutionary era in Iran could be clarified. The Islamic state tried to define new and Islamic pattern for both Iranian woman and home as 'Devout Mother' and 'Pious Home'. Domestic arena as the most intimate sphere, which is strongly assigned to women, has been always under the focus and control of the different Iranian states in Iran. Devout Mother who was supposed to run Pious Home were likely to adopt new patterns based on Islamic discourses. By the Islamization of domestic realm, the state intended to pave the path for establishing its new ideologies within the society. The present study aims to shed light on formation of Islamic values in Iranian society through Islamization of Woman and Home. It will clarify the resemblance between the way through which the state tried to Islamize both woman and home in Iran.

Keywords: devout mother, pious home, Islamic discourses, Iran

The Ideal Woman through Islamic Revolutionary and War Discourses in Iran

Sima Nabizadeh, Eastern Mediterranean University & Turkan Ulusu Uraz, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

Islamic state, despite the outstanding role women had played during the revolutionary era, they were considered as the second-class citizens and were pushed back into domestic arena. Islamic revolution of Iran, like 'modernist state revolution' in the country and many other revolutions around the world tried to legislate new gender relations and it redefined male and female rights within the society and family. The state defining its ideology as 'Islamic modernity' was at the same time willing to rebuild the new society as different as imaginable from the previous one. In this regard the society was witnessing the centrality of gender issue in state-building projects to construct the new national identity for the citizens. Two years after the victory of the Islamic regime, through the war between Iran and Iraq (1980-88), Iranian women, who's their main duties had been defined within the boundary of domestic arena, were asked to participate in society and fight against the enemy of the state as the encouraging mothers and wives. The present study tries to clarify and compare the state-constructed concepts of ideal woman through revolutionary, post revolutionary and war period in Iran. state as the encouraging mothers and wives.

Keywords: ideal woman, revolutionary and war discourses, Iran

As a Method of Reckoning with the Past, Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: Women's Seek for the Truth and the Right to Truth

Seda Orbay Yücel, Eastern Mediterranean University

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Abstract

Reconciliation with the past, includes all attempts done to violation of human rights and reaching justice. By calling people to account, exposing the defendants and paying attention to the stories of victims, reckoning with the past methods, the past is disclosed to public. By these means, the past will be dealt with remembering – forgetting dichotomy and thus, it's problematic face will be seen. In that process, the truth becomes a symbolic thing about violations of human rights in the past and enlightening of unjust situations. In this respect, truth commissions appears as a critical method of reckoning with the past. Truth commissions rebut the old, fictive stories about the past and exposes social truth to public area. Here, one must pay attention that the truth that is exposed to public area is plural and complex. It is possible only in this context to consider the truth commissions will be used as a tool to understand the realities about marginalized communities. It is obvious that, an alternative truth that expresses the voice of outcast people will be more realistic and emancipating. Therefore, an understanding of "justice"based upon equality must be built. Feminist studies which were recently done, demonstrate that gender played a very serious role in recording stories of the truth. Women's violence and painful experiences was not enlightened and excluded from public area. It can be argued that the main reason of this, theoretical framework of this reckoning with the past processes and processes that implement that framework were all but men's experiences oriented. Thus, this study will assess truth commissions in a gender oriented perspective. In this respect, women's struggle to make their truth apparent to public and how gender based justice understanding can be implemented.

Keywords: truth and reconciliation commissions, women, justice, feminist studies, human rights violation

Determining the Differences of Driving Anger Expressions According to Gender: The Case of Y Generation in Bursa

Selim Tüzüntürk, Uludağ University

Abstract

This study aims at the determination of the differences of driving anger expressions according to gender of Y generation. With this aim, the driving anger expression inventory which was developed by Deffenbacher and et al. (2002) was used to gather data. The forms of anger expression as part of the anger expression inventory are: (i) Verbal aggressive expression, (ii) personal physical aggressive expression, (iii) use of the vehicle to express anger and (iv) adaptive / constructive expression are the four ways which people express their anger when driving. By using the driving anger expression inventory, a sample of 224 Y generation individuals were surveyed in Bursa in 2016. Descriptive analyses and inferential statistical analyses (parametric and nonparametric statistical hypothesis tests) were performed with the gathered data. Depending on the sample results, male gender was found to express their driving anger (first three forms of anger expression) much more than female gender while driving on the road. On the other hand, female gender was found to express their adaptive/constructive expression (fourth form of anger expression) much more than male gender while driving on the road.

Keywords: gender, driving anger, Y generation, statistical hypothesis tests

Teaching Gender at University as a Feminist Potentiality in Turkey

Selda Tuncer, Yuzunu Yil University

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As being concerned with gender justice in society and struggling all forms of violence and oppression, feminist scholar needs to be essentially political. One of the tenets of feminist pedagogy is a motivation for social change, which is inherent to both research and teaching practices. Therefore, the notion of responsibility is a key concept of feminist politics and pedagogies. In this paper, I will examine feminist teaching experience at higher education considering responsibility in the frame of historically constructed inequalities in a gendered world, which enables us to recognize and engage with various forms of injustice and oppression. Such approach would make connections between the classroom and the world outside it as well as feminist pedagogy and social change.

Certainly, there is not one conception of feminist pedagogy, nor are certain set of rules for feminist pedagogical practices. Local and national historical contexts deeply affect the formation of institutional settings, working conditions, the processes of teaching and learning. To consider in a broader perspective will permit to examine specific examples of feminist political practices in the field of education, developing an understanding of how feminist pedagogies, responsibility and societal crises are linked and interacted.

This paper aims to contribute to the discussion above through a specific example of feminist teaching experience within the Turkish context. For that purpose, I will present a three-year educational practice at the state university located in Van, one of the biggest cities in the Eastern Anatolia. Based on my own observations and experiences at gender class, I will examine and discuss what kinds of feminist pedagogical practices can be developed at the classrooms; how and to what extent these practices could respond to injustices suffered by women and create possibilities for feminist empowerment and collective action.

Keywords: teaching gender, higher education, feminist pedagogy, responsibility

During the Second World War in Turkey From the Two Male Writers Pen “Concerning Women” in Yedigün Magazine: Faruk Nafiz Çamlıbel and Hikmet Feridun Es

Sevgi Uçan Çubukçu, İstanbul University

Abstract

The multidimensional destruction created by the Second World War through out the world stands in the memory of mankind. Although Turkey did not actively participate in the War, It is one of the countries that have experienced the devastating effects in the economic, social, cultural and political fields. Scarcity in basic consumer goods such as bread, sugar, olive, ration cards; putting in an order of high tax regulations on peasants and wealthy communities. The emergence of different economic, cultural and moral practices such as corruption and black-marketeering; increase in saving policies shows that Turkey is a country that has experienced the effects of war intensively. Precisely, these major upheaval conditions have great social impacts on social life, values and perceptions. The focal point of this study is: In those years, how women's roles and representations were perceived and constructed in Turkey? I searched for the answer of this question at Yedigün Magazine, which is one of the most important publications of Turkey at that time; this magazine allows us to reach a significant amount of data regarding gender roles. The subject of this paper is to recognize the gender perceptions, fictions, and representations from the pen of two influential male journalists/author and analyze it in its own historical context. These authors are Faruk Nafiz Çamlıbel and Hikmet Feridun Es, who are the ones composed influential articles on the practices of gender relations and power in the era. The main material of this paper is the articles of Çamlıbel and Es, published in Yedigün Magazine during the war period. Articles comprise titles such as marriage, family, motherhood, fashion, flirting, neighbourly relations and child education is an important material which reveals many data about perception, fiction and representation of the gender roles. This data on Turkey of the war period aims to read and analyze the modernization in general and particularly the gender codes in a historical perspective.

Keywords: Second World War, Turkey, Weekly Yedigün Magazine, Faruk Nafiz Çamlıbel, Hikmet Feridun Es, women, gender

An Investigation of Demographical Variables Differences on Mothers' Subjective Well-Being and Self Perception of Their Parental Roles Levels in Rural Areas

Şerife Özbiler, Cyprus International University & Müge Beidođlu, Atatürk Teacher Training Academy

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Abstract

The purpose of the this study was to examine the differences among mothers' demographic characteristics (their educational level, employment position, number of child and sex of child), and self-perception of their parental roles (investment, role balance, role satisfaction and competency) and subjective well-being (SWB) in mothers with children aged 36–72 months, living in rural areas, in North Cyprus. The total sample consists of 150 mothers from five preschools and three kindergardens in rural setting in the city of Famagusta and Nicosia, North Cyprus. Subjective Well-Being Scale (Tuzgöl-Dost, 2005) and Self Perception of Parental Role Scale (Güler and Yetim, 2004) were used to collect data. Data was analyzed with Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). This study results indicated that mothers' subjective well-being and self-perception of their parental roles significantly differences in their educational level, employment position, their number of child and their sex of child in rural areas in North Cyprus.

Keywords: subjective well-being, self-perception of parental role, mothers in rural community

The Conditions of the Turkish Minijob-Women Workers in Germany

Şule Daldal, Marmara University

Abstract

The aim of this research project is to investigate the multidimensional relationship between the flexibilisation of the German employment market and the labor conditions of the Turkish minijob-women workers. The main questions of the research project are the following: How was the minijob as a part-time and flexible employment category integrated with the social and cultural particularities of Turkish women working in Germany and what are the consequences of the combination of minijob and housework (unpaid work)? Since the existence of neo-liberal economic policies, flexibilisation and deregulation have become a characteristic feature of labor markets. This study will focus on both the promotion of the mini-job phenomenon as an instrument of flexibilisation and deregulation as well as on the structure of the labor markets which promoted the quantitative increase of the female work force since the beginning of the 1990s. In addition to the quantitative influence of low income strategies on employment, we will also discuss the quality of labor conditions along with the structure of labor markets. For our study the discussions in the area of migration problems are also very much important. The consequences of the neo-liberal turnaround are also examined social character of the integration policy. The data were obtained both by face-to-face interviews, the analysis of secondary observations as well as through available mediums such as books, essays, reports, statistics and more. Data collection techniques include depth interviews and focus group discussions.

Keywords: flexibilisation, immigration, labour market, gender, mini-job

Wartime Sexual Violence: A Psychological Approach

Veysel Dinler, Hitit University & Hazar Çoli Yıldırım, Near East University and Girne University

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Abstract

Every war causes an extreme destruction parching pain and big traumas inflicted by sexual violence as well. In fact sexual violence seems to be an inseparable part of wars, civil wars, pogroms and every kind of armed conflict insofar as they involve the civilian population. Almost every armed conflict portrays women and children on target and conflicting parties never hesitate to sexually abuse women and children of the enemy side. From this, it can be understood that sexual violence is a part of the struggle for hegemony and exemplifies the principle the winner takes all, including sexual immunity of the enemy.

In the history of war, sexual abuse of women was a significant part of plunder during wartime, and rape was legitimated as a right of the winner. Wartime sexual violence has been accepted as booty for the victorious. The captive men were assaulted sexually as well, to reassert the victory, to degrade enemy's honor, and to guaranty enemy's obedience. This phenomenon cannot be explained with reference only to the conflicting parties' sexual desire. One must also take into account that it is a way to establish hegemony over the enemy, a kind of appropriation of enemy's body, and also a total revenge for the war. It is not easy to account for instances of wartime sexual violence if its basis in power relations is excluded. This paper aims to link the psychological basis of wartime sexual violence to asymmetrical power relations associated with conflicts. We are going to lay the emphasis on rape as a form of revenge, and women/children's bodies as war loot in clarifying this basis of wartime sexual violence. This will be a kind of review of psychological theories (e.g. Brownmiller) on rape and violence, and a historical review of wartime violence. A syncretic approach will be adopted to explain historical events, using a physiological perspective.

Keywords: wartime sexual violence, wartime rapes, power and rape, psychological analyze of rape, rape as revenge, physiological approach to wartime sexual violence

Awakening Dangerous Memories: The Women's perspective and experiences in the Cyprus Conflict.

Yeliz Osman Cin, Eastern Mediterranean University

Abstract

There has been a systematic silencing of women's perspectives, experiences and memories in the Cyprus conflict; a divided geography that produces two conflicting nationalist narratives that promotes hegemonic patriarchal discourses. In this paper I will attempt to reveal the position of women in this divided society, not separately but as a collective of "Cypriot Women" and will try to uncover a more detailed account and authentic reality of the war. This will enable a reinterpretation of the past, a reform in the status quo, and a production of alternative historical accounts that will challenge the glorification of nationalist war narratives.

I will describe the women's silenced experiences as "dangerous memories" as they are oppositional memories that can be viewed as being dangerous towards the hegemonic narratives and official nationalist memory. The *danger* is in the practice of remembering the past in new ways that are disruptive about a group's collective identity and solidarity (Dyson, 1994). I will reveal how the victimization of women during the conflict had identical impacts on the women of Cyprus (similar fears, similar traumas) which will emphatically challenge the traditional dichotomies between "us" and "them". This paper will attempt to un-glorify war and once again underline that there are no winners in war which is an understanding that is still not recognized or promoted officially in the divided island.

Keywords: memory politics, dangerous memories, patriarchal nationalism, official narratives, alternative narratives, woman, war

Heavy Burden of Being Refugee, Mother, Women and Teacher: A Case Study of Syrian Teachers from Community School, Basmane, Izmir

Zeynep Ceren Eren, Middle East Technical University & Ruşen Işık, Middle East Technical University

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Abstract

Today Turkey has the largest refugee population in the world, most of which is composed of Syrians escaping from Syrian Civil War. Although the dramatic conditions that the refugees live in have been a hot topic in Turkey, gendered implications of war and displacement and how those implications affect on gender rules and roles in post-war daily life seems to remain as untouched issues within the 'non-gendered refugee bulk'. In this context, this study aims to understand the experiences of Syrian refugee women living in the city of Izmir. Having settled down in Basmane, Konak, the women teach Syrian pupils at a Syrian school based in Basmane that is recently started to be run by the community in collaboration with Turkish authorities. Besides their roles of being teacher and mother, Syrian women are also volunteers in a civil society organization that deals with the primary health care of Syrian women. *All these roles seem to provide women to have a better understanding of the Syrian community and the women' changing position in Izmir.* Having based on the data both collected from secondary literature and a focus group discussion with the Syrian teachers, it is clear that the deep-seated gender roles are under very drastic change. The new breadwinner position of women as they earn money and/or the new decision-maker position as the families are separated on the way (father/brothers made it to Europe) and women are left behind with children as single parents seem to shape the post-war daily life of Syrian women. This study attempts to understand these new gender positions, or 'heavy burden of Syrian women', as it is named by them. Whether these positions may empower the women is another interest of the research. In this framework, we plan to make further focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with Syrian women.

Keywords: gender, war, post-war, refuge, displacement, gender roles, empowerment

The Destruction of Gender Relations in War Conflicts: Heminway's *A Farewell to Arms*

Zennure Köseman, İnönü University

Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to reflect how gender relations are destructed because of the war conflicts in respect to Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* (1929). Those who reluctantly participate the wars in this novel are fortunately willing to end it in advance and have a wishful mission to terminate it into a field of tranquility. Hemingway's particular novel depicts how female and male genders suffer throughout the wars and become in a sorrow when they lose their partners. Set during the Italian Campaign of World War I, Hemingway depicts a love story between an American expatriate Frederic Henry, serving for ambulance corps of the Italian army, and Catherine Barkley, serving as an English nurse. This masterpiece remarks the voice of all humanity having hatred of wars and conflicts, however, fighting in the battle fields because of being obliged to serve for the military disputes. The title of the novel manifests a very significant word, "farewell," for the mission to end all the disagreements and debates that occur in the world. Although Henry starts his love relationship with Catherine through seducing her at first, he goes ahead his love in his later phases in the war fields. They become lovers and behave in earnest to portray the dreadfulness and awesomeness of the war. Henry and especially Catherine suffer a lot in the war and their love unfortunately ends when Catherine dies at the end of her pregnancy leaving Henry in misery in Italy. Thus, *A Farewell to Arms* is a representative fictional work in literary history that expounds tremendous results of the wars for the gender relations.

Keywords: war conflicts, gender relations, First World War, Ernest Hemingway, peacefulness

Climate Crisis and Eco-feminism

Zeynep Özlem Üskül, Galatasaray University

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Abstract

Climate crisis is a significant issue that has started to affect every living and non-living entity adversely. This problem has led to extinction of some species, floods, droughts and extreme weather conditions; hence the people trying to avoid these have had to face migration and wars. The water wars in South America and India can be set as perfect examples to this. There have been serious predictions and foresights that these circumstances would be more severe unless preventive measures are taken and it has had definitely more critical consequences on women. It has been stated that ecological crisis leads to inequality and that the migration would be denser, the water wars would increase, and that the states would experience safety crises. Ecofeminists have been supporting the idea that women are more affected than men. According to this view, ecofeminists have started an ethical discussion aiming at the establishment of climate justice and the elimination of the consequences of ecological crisis. Paying attention to both women and nature, ecofeminists' approach is strikingly different from the other approaches, which constitutes this article's subject.

Keywords: climate crisis, feminism, eco-feminism

Asylee Women as a part of Subaltern Discussions: Temporary Position of Eastern/Women Asylum Seekers in Turkey

Zehra Yılmaz, Yüzüncü Yıl University

Abstract

In my paper, I will discuss the status of asylee women through the concept of subalterns that is addressed within the scope of postcolonial feminist discussions. The aim of the paper is to shed light to the fact that women experience the negative conditions arising from being an asylum-seeker in a more stratified manner than men. In this context, the concept of subalterns will constitute the basic framework of the analysis by reason of it being a concept employed to express and to explain asylee women whose voice is not (cannot be) raised or heard in any environment whatsoever. The focal point of the discussion will be on asylee women from the East part of Turkey who have mostly fled conflict areas and are residing in Turkey “temporarily” to be subsequently resettled in a third country. The paper will firstly address how this “temporary” status affects the lives of these Eastern/woman asylum-seekers I have mentioned above. In fact, as is known, Turkey does not grant a permanent refugee status to anyone coming from a country that is located to the East of its borders. Therefore, the intermeshing practices of ostracisation experienced by women due to their status as women from the East under the temporary protection of a government will be addressed within a context of mutual interaction on the basis offered by postcolonial feminist discussions. Beyond this initial point, an analysis will be provided not only for the relationship of women with the government or society in the country where they remain only “temporarily”, but also the class and cultural hierarchies emerging among themselves as asylee women from the East. Thus, efforts will be put forth to explain the stratified exclusion experienced by silenced Eastern/woman asylum-seekers both in the country of their current residence and among themselves.

Keywords: asylee women, subaltern, temporary re-settlement, postcolonial feminism, silenced women

Dark Face of Man: Sexual Violence Against Women in Bosnian War

Zeynep Banu Dalaman, Istanbul Kemerburgaz Üniversitesi & Türkan Melis Parlak, Istanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

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Wars are as old as human history. However, the history books write only the victories or defeat of men. However, these wars also have an oral history of the witnesses and in fact the ones most affected by these wars. This oral history is the history of women, children and old people which constitute the most vulnerable and disadvantaged part of the society. In wars, women were seen as spoils of war and they were exposed to sexual violence and harassment as the symbol of the victorious masculine victory. Rape was seen as an inevitable end in wars, and in almost all wars women experienced similar acts of violence. In this study, the acts of sexual violence in Bosnian War, which is seen as one of the most important examples of sexual violence against women, will be examined and the adequacy of punishments for offenders will be discussed.

Keywords: Woman, Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment, Bosnian War, War Crime