INTERDISCIPLINARY WORLD CONGRESS OF URBAN STUDIES
URBAN POVERTY AND HOMELESSNESS
25 - 26TH AUGUST 2022

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INTERDISCIPLINARY WORLD CONGRESS OF URBAN STUDIES: URBAN POVERTY AND HOMELESSNESS

DİSİPLİNLERARASI DÜNYA ŞEHİR ÇALIŞMALARI KONGRESİ: KENTSEL YOKSULLUK VE EVSİZLİK

25 – 26 AUGUST 2022

Editor: Zeynep Banu DALAMAN

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS
BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ KİTABI


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Dear Colleagues,

It is a great pleasure to host you to the hybrid Interdisciplinary “World Congress of Urban Studies 2022: Urban Poverty and Homelessness”, held from 25-26 August 2022 in Istanbul and online. The hybrid format allowed participants to attend from all around the globe.

Developments experienced during and after the Industrial Revolution where societies started to improve their economies changed the appearance and semantic dimension of poverty. Old poverty, which was a livable and acceptable situation, disappeared with the arrival of new poverty, and misery and hunger took its place. Disintegration and rupture, which were not seen in old social segments, have become more apparent with the presence of modern poverty. Additionally, the poor who experience income insufficiency are not able to afford what the market charges. In addition, because the market returns more profit from housing, the chance of finding a low-priced house has decreased. Basic structural foundations of the poor such as irregular work or unemployment, insufficient social benefits, insufficient income and being unable to afford the budget of high-priced housing have caused “homelessness.” Today, homelessness, for various reasons, has become widespread and is an important burning issue. According to United Nations (UN) Reports, there are 100 million homeless people worldwide. As many as 1.6 billion people lacked adequate housing (Habitat, 2015). Homelessness emerged as an important social problem in the 1980s when individualism came into prominence and capitalism was handling all the institutions, especially in developed countries. The homelessness phenomenon identified within urban areas is a social problem that has drawn the attention of the social sciences more and more each day.

Ordinary cities are grappling with the impacts of the pandemic, natural-disaster risks and climate changes, and the urban poor are the most adversely affected, especially low educated women, children, refugees, and discriminated minorities. Urban riots, protest movements and populist parties have called into question the capacity of Western urban areas to integrate new urban residents -especially new immigrants - and to give voice to those who have suffered most because of those recent crises. Although spatial inequalities across and within cities can also be found in cities in the Global North, it is the depth and breadth of such inequalities in the cities of the Global South that are of concern. The aim of this congress is indeed to discuss some of the emerging issues that cities, both in the Global North and in the Global South, confront during those exceptional times, with particular attention to the spread of poverty.

Our congress has been organized with the contribution of many people and organizations. I would like to express my gratitude to all academicians from all around the world and from Turkey who contributed to the realization of our congress, our congress partners, all academicians and administrative staff who took part either in the organization committee or in the scientific board of the congress.

We plan to publish our symposium book in December 2022 at the latest after this abstract book, which we prepared based on the abstracts of our congress participants.

Sincerely,

Congress Head

Asst. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Banu DALAMAN / Istanbul Topkapı University
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Dr. Sunil KUMAR, London School of Economics, UK
Abstract

This study is related to the increase in the poverty rate, which has been revealed by recent research in Germany, and the migration background of the people exposed to the increase in poverty. Research reveals that there has been a steady increase in the poverty rate in Germany, especially in the last 10 years. In the latest study of the German Parity Welfare Association (Der Paritätische), according to the figures of 2021, 16.6% of the society in Germany, that is, 13.8 million people, live below poverty line. Germany, a country that has been receiving migration since the 1950s, is a country that hosts migrant workers and their families from Turkey, Italy, Greece and Eastern Europe from countries such as Poland, the Czech Republic and Russia. The problem of social and economic integration of migrant workers and their families is an ongoing process in Germany. In addition, Germany hosts a high number of immigrants from the Middle East, especially after the uprisings in the Arab countries that started in 2011, and from Eastern Europe as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war. In this respect, it is seen that the increase in immigration to Germany and the increase in poverty rates follow parallel courses. The research question of this study is what is the relationship between the people of migration background living in Germany and poverty? In this study, the reasons for increasing poverty rates in Germany in the last 10 years will be presented and an analysis will be made on the situation of poverty rates in people with an immigrant background. As a result of the research, the links between poverty and migration background in Germany will be revealed.

Keywords: poverty, migration background, integration, Germany.

Online Presentation in Turkish
Abstract

The Constitution of the Republic of Turkey adopted the principle of protecting the family with article 41, titled “Protection of the Family and the Rights of the Child”. According to this provision: “Family is the foundation of Turkish society and is based on equality between spouses. The state takes the necessary measures and establishes the organization to ensure the peace and welfare of the family, especially the protection of the mother and children, and the teaching and implementation of family planning. Every child has the right to benefit from protection and care, and to establish and maintain a personal and direct relationship with his or her parents, unless this is clearly contrary to his or her best interests”. The legislator has introduced various regulations to reflect this principle in special laws. The first thing that comes to mind is the alimony obligation, which is regulated in the Turkish Civil Code and brought to protect the spouse and children against poverty. The alimony obligation is based on assistance and solidarity among certain relatives, especially family members. Most of the time, this principle of cooperation and solidarity continues even if the marriage ends for a reason such as divorce. In Turkish law, four alimony can be mentioned as alimony types. These are poverty alimony, attendance alimony (child support), temporary alimony, and assistance alimony. While poverty and attendance alimony arise due to the dissolution of the marriage, temporary alimony is a type of alimony applied as a precautionary measure to eliminate the aggrievement of the spouse and children during the litigation process. Assistance alimony, on the other hand, is based on the principle of assistance and solidarity within the family in order to protect the people who are in a certain relationship against poverty. In practice, low alimony amount determination by the courts is a problem. Also, collecting problems, delayed judgment in terms of temporary alimony are encountered. Since assistance alimony is not a well-known type of alimony by the society, it can be said that this type of alimony is not used much compared to others. Finally, in this study, the feasibility of alimony types to mediation, one of the alternative dispute resolution methods, is mentioned.

Keywords: Aid and solidarity, alimony obligation, alimony types, assistance, poverty, attendance, temporary alimony

Online Presentation in English

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Selçuk University, Law, Türkiye. 0000-0001-8479-4642, alperuyumaz@gmail.com
THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN AL-ANDALUS POOR RELIEF

Ana María CARBALLEIRA-DEBASA

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze how the poor in al-Andalus were viewed by the rest of the Muslim community in the chronological framework from the 8th to the 12th centuries, as revealed by what a selection of Andalusi sources—especially of a historical and biographical nature—have to say regarding the marginalization and the integration of this sector of the population. These texts refer mainly to the urban environment, since they are laconic in everything that concerns the rural area. In general, these types of sources do not provide detailed information on this topic. These limitations also extend to the approach that these texts project in relation to poverty: although they do not reflect the point of view of the poor on their state of deprivation, we do have the vision that their co-religionists had of them, so we can know how they were perceived by the rest of society.

One must first ask what kind of people made up this social stratum and what events might disrupt the social equilibrium in such a way that poverty was the result. Next, the position occupied by the poor in society is reviewed in terms of the degree of acceptance or rejection they aroused in the general population. This allows us to visualize the dynamic implicit in the organization of social relations, that is, how the interaction between the individual and society was articulated. In this context, one must consider the functional and emotional aspects of charity, showing it to be a key factor for the understanding of the interface between social equilibrium and inequality in al-Andalus.

Keywords: poverty, Al-Andalus, middle Ages.

Online Presentation in English

** Dr., Escuela de Estudios Árabes (CSIC), Spain. 0000-0003-3114-9257, debasa@eea.csic.es
ASSESSING THE PHENOMENON OF MIGRATION FROM A SERIES PERSPECTIVE: ‘OUR NEIGHBORS, THE BALTA FAMILY’

Göç Olgusunu Bir Dizi Perspektifinden Değerlendirmek: ‘Komşularımız, Balta Ailesi’

Arzu KIZBAZ**

Abstract

Every migration is a unique story. In the dictionary sense, migration is defined as the work of individuals or communities moving from one country to another country, from one settlement to another settlement, for economic, social and political reasons. The 5-step pyramid, known as the 'hierarchy of needs' published by Abraham Maslow in 1943, also finds a response in the context of migration. The basic needs of the individual are defined as first step, 'security' as second step, 'being able to establish relationships' and sense of belonging as 'being valued by one's environment', social life, third step, status, success, reputation, fourth step. The last step, which is described as self-realization with one's own existence and environmental integrity, expresses reaching an idealized point in spirituality and materiality. One of the main problems with migration is that due to the conflict in cultural codes, migrants are perceived as 'other' in the stages of social life, status, reputation and self-realization, even if they have provided the basic needs and security stages, and they are subject to a discrimination with it. The 12-part series titled 'Our Neighbors: The Balta Family', which is the subject of this study, contains real stories about the lives, difficulties and problems faced by Turkish families in Germany. The series, written by Yüksel Pazarkaya and composed by Cem Karaca, was broadcast on the German television channel ARD. The series contains messages that the cultural conflicts and differences between Germans and Turks should be met with understanding. In this study, the problems raised by this series (1983) and the perception of Turks will be evaluated by analyzing the sections of the series by content analysis method. The series, which focuses on the difficulties experienced by the Turks who immigrated from their countries to Germany in the final stage, which Maslow defined as self-realization, will evaluate the Turkish perception in Germany and cultural conflicts from the perspective of the series.

Keywords: Migration, otherness, series, self-realization, social adjustment

Face-to-Face Presentation in Turkish

** Assoc. Prof. Dr., Istanbul Topkapı University, Public Relations and Advertising, Türkiye. 0000-0002-8889-8139, arzutogslukibaz@topkapi.edu.tr
Abstract

The ruthless and corrosive structure of the new capitalism hurls today's people from place to place and life is getting harder day by day. Bong Joon-Ho's Parasite, which builds restless worlds and presents these films with an annoying humor from time to time, is a movie that describes this order and can also be described as a sharp and disturbing tragedy. In the movie, which hits all the cruelty of reality in the face, basically the class issue in the society stands out. In the film, where everything proceeds normally (just as in the normal course of life, there are surprises, good and bad events, tragedies, etc.) suddenly shocking conflicts arise. Ridiculous happenings are suddenly replaced by wearing and disturbing events. The fact that a poor family starts to work for the rich, and they do this with various tricks and lies, actually prepares the audience for what will happen in the sequel. The fact that people living in almost a hole began to live in a palace shows a striking example of the method that is constantly used in social sciences, art and literature regarding two opposite directions. A family that tries to find a place for itself outside the system and that can be defined as “below” covets the place of a “top” family, reflecting class distinction and conflict with its most extreme example. The line of destiny, which is believed to be drawn by one's own hand, is handled in a very striking way in this film. Beyond fate, it also contains very strong negative emotions. In the study, on the one hand, the destructiveness of the new capitalism will be explained, and on the other hand, the movie “Parasite” will be covered through the destructive emotion called “Ressentiment”, which is frequently used by Nietzsche and Max Scheler.

Keywords: new capitalism, ressentiment, parasite.
A NEW MODEL PROPOSAL FOR MAPPING URBAN POVERTY

Kentel Yoksulluğun Haritalanması için Bir Model Önerisi

Bengüsu TURAN**

Abstract

In general, poverty is defined as the condition or process in which people are lacking access to fundamental resources, opportunities, and cultural experiences. The solution seeking for poverty, which is one of the most important problems for especially less developed countries and developing countries, is increasing every passing day. This study is conducted with the aim of identifying the poorest areas in Istanbul and developing a poverty map that included a total of 964 neighborhoods in 39 districts of Istanbul after evaluating the conceptual framework of urban poverty. With the assistance of TUIK data and the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality's social aid statistics, the socioeconomic status of the neighborhoods is determined and these two data are compared. The number of households included in the scope of social support by Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality is grouped from 1 to 5, in the tables, the answer to the question of how much social aid is provided to which socioeconomic level neighborhood is researched. In this connection, the poorest neighborhoods of Istanbul are determined by considering these 2 data sets together. Neighborhoods are divided into 4 groups as A (high income), B (middle-middle/upper class), C (low income level), D (low-low income level). As a consequence of the study, it is founded that 143 neighborhoods in Istanbul have A group socioeconomic level, 788 neighborhoods have B group socio-economic level, 29 neighborhoods have C group socio-economic level, 4 neighborhoods have D group socio-economic level. The districts where the highest number of low-income citizens live as socio-economically are determined as Ümraniye, Pendik, Maltepe, Sancaktepe and Kartal on the Anatolian Side, while the places with this lower income level on the European side are determined as Bağcılar, Bahçelievler, Esenler, Esenyurt, Gaziosmanpaşa, Küçükçekmece and Sultangazi. In the study, it is also understood that the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality support with the social aids mostly to the neighborhoods which in C and D group socioeconomic levels. This study also paves the way for policymakers to develop social aid policies and solution offers against urban poverty.

Keywords: Urban poverty, poverty mapping, socio-economic level, district, neighborhood, İstanbul.

Online Presentation in Turkish

**Graduate Student, İstanbul Technical University, Urban Design, Türkiye. 0000-0003-2487-1364, turanbe@itu.edu.tr
Abstract

No matter how developed a nation is, the gender phenomenon has the power to influence society. Particularly, it is seen that civilizations where gender inequality predominates have substantially lower levels of growth, well-being, and development. The idea that the responsibilities assigned to women are natural is strengthened by the conventional family structure and patriarchal ideology, which place women's positions as second-class citizens to those of men. The fact that a woman is related to nature and culture and a man to reason popularizes behaviors that would worsen the uneven position that women currently hold about these conundrums.

Since the feminist movement has evolved over time in waves, it has likely occurred under various circumstances in various geographical locations. According to activity and visibility of the Balkan countries among women in the economic, social, and political spheres, there has been a growing feminist movement in America and Europe. This has served as the foundation for justifiable claims.

Due to the war, internal upheavals in the historical process, and other factors that have become more apparent, women occupy a secondary role in the Balkan geography. The process of societal change in the Balkan countries specifically began with the dissolution of Yugoslavia, which was followed by the Bosnian War and the Kosovo War.

This study will examine the historical emergence of the feminist movement in the Balkan nations in light of both advancements and continuities. The feminist movements in the West Balkan nations will be compared in this study, along with the nations and policies they have had an impact on. The study's main concern is whether women's organizing and rights-seeking behaviors have led to any successes or negative reactions.

Keywords: gender, feminism, women in the West Balkans, and gender inequality.

Face-to-Face Presentation in Turkish

Assoc. Prof. Dr., Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University, Public Relations and Advertising, Türkiye. 0000-0002-6301-515X, cavcil@agri.edu.tr
FROM URBAN TRANSFORMATION TO GATED COMMUNITIES: 
FIKİRTEPE

Kentsel Dönüşümden Kapalı Sitelere: Fikirtepe

Dilvin ÖZEN**, Burak ÖZER***

Abstract

The formation of physical spaces with historical, political, social and economic dynamics is the mental projection of that society. The urban transformation in Fikirtepe, which was announced as one of the urban transformation projects in Istanbul in 2007 by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and includes neighborhoods such as Dumlupınar, Eğitim, Merdivenköy, is the largest transformation space in Istanbul. The pilot urban transformation in Fikirtepe is based on the Law No. 6306 on Transformation of Areas Under Disaster Risk. According to the law, residences in areas with earthquake risk will be renewed according to disaster risk, and the environment of the residences (such as infrastructure, transportation, equipment) will be improved and the areas will become safe. Fikirtepe, which has existed as a shantytown for many years, turns into gated communities/closed sites where huge residences rise and surrounded by walls with the transformation. There is a gate and security checkpoint at the main entrance of these sites, which are mentioned in the literature as closed-door, and the sites are defined as mass housing with roads closed to traffic or only closed for residents of the site. This transformation causes the differentiation of not only the living spaces, but also the individuals living in the space. The aim of the study is to compare the urban transformation project, which integrates the collapsed area in Fikirtepe with the whole of the city, with other transformation, gentrification practices and housing policies in Istanbul, and evaluates the opposition/resistance to the transformation. The method of the study is based on the qualitative data analysis of the urban transformation in Fikirtepe. Sources of the study; Studies and articles in the literature on urban transformation and closed housing/sites, discourses of political parties and analysis of ballot boxes according to discourses (limited years concerning transformation), population and housing data of the region in the transformation process activity reports of central-local governments, discussions in forums, public affiliates-private firms and their discourses that realize the transformation in the region.

The main finding of the study is that the urban transformation in Fikirtepe is different from the transformation processes in other neighborhoods in Istanbul, the housing status of the buildings in Fikirtepe and the socio-political unorganization of the residents of the neighborhood ensure that the process is both legitimate and the slums quickly turn into gated communities/closed sites. This transformation does not only change the inhabitants of the space, but also causes socio-political and socio-economic changes of the space. In this way, Fikirtepe becomes the object of urban transformation.

Keywords: Fikirtepe, urban transformation, gated community/closed site, discourse of space

Online Presentation in Turkish

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*Ph.D, İstanbul Medeniyet University, Political Science and Public Administration, Türkiye. 0000-0001-5022-238, dilvinozen@gmail.com
**Ph.D, İstanbul Medeniyet University and Hitit University, Political Psychology and Political Science and Public Administration, Türkiye. 0000-0003-4300-0126, burakozer1666@gmail.com
Abstract

The concept of sustainability is expressed as providing supportable continuity without harming, aiming to reduce poverty. In the UN-Habitat organization's approach to welfare, the dimensions of wealth and welfare are expressed as 'quality of life, quality of infrastructure and equality'.

The method of the study is Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods and it is applied to ensure that the best one is preferred among the alternatives applied simultaneously and more than once. The MCDM problem allows listing a certain number of decision alternatives, each of which is defined in terms of different decision criteria that must be considered simultaneously. The choice in the rational decision-making environment is constrained by the constraints and purposes of the management.

The aim of the study is to rank the sustainability performances of the provinces. ARAS and MOORA methods of MCDM methods were used while performing the analyses. The ARAS method is one of the decision-making methods used to determine the performance of alternatives. The ARAS method is the most suitable method for the proportional rating purpose. The MOORA method, on the other hand, considers all objectives and considers all interactions between alternatives and objectives as a whole. These methods have been preferred because they are easy to understand, have short computation times and less mathematical operations.

The criteria discussed in the ranking of the provinces in the study; economy, environment, education, health, energy and security criteria. The data were obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute. According to the results of the analysis, the provinces of Istanbul, Ankara and Antalya took the first three places among the provinces. With the study, the criteria that are effective in ranking the provinces will be explained, and the provinces with the best sustainability performance included in the analysis will be ranked.

Keywords: Livable cities, sustainability performance, multi criteria decision making methods, ARAS method, MOORA method.

Online Presentation in Turkish

Elçin NOYAN**

** Asst. Prof. Dr., İstanbul Topkapı University, Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, İstanbul, Türkiye. 0000000326300274, elcinnoyan@topkapi.edu.tr
THE EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATIONS TO ISTANBUL IN THE LATE OTTOMAN PERIOD ON HOUSING DEFICIT AND SPACE

Geç Osmanlı Döneminde İstanbul'a Yönelik Göçlerin Konut Yoksulüğuna ve Mekânına Etkileri

Elif F. SALİHOĞLU**

Abstract

In the late Ottoman period, wars and political conflicts caused the forced migration of millions of people from the lost lands or the lands of the allied countries. The Ottoman Empire was also affected by this mobility, which brought many countries to the position of source or target countries. In 1857, an Immigration and Settlement Decree was prepared, and it was declared that suitable national domain (lands) would be given to immigrants by promising freedom of religion and worship. The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century caused a rapid increase in immigration waves. Thousands of immigrants from different countries took refuge in the Ottoman lands in a very short time. In Istanbul, the capital of the period, it was a big problem to manage immigration policies and to solve the temporary-permanent resettlement of newly arrived people. Migration waves, such as existing epidemics and large fires affecting large areas, have increased the chaos in the city. Together with the immigrants, urban poverty has become visible in almost every district of Istanbul.

Immigrants were settled in many areas from public buildings to residences, from farms to vacant lands, and practices were carried out to solve the temporary settlement problems of immigrants in the city. However, the problem of accommodation continued to be a major problem despite the aforementioned practices and the migrations to Anatolia. Housing deprivation after the big fires has increased with thousands of immigrants coming to the city. In this study, various researches were conducted to determine how the existing residences in Istanbul are used in immigrant resettlement according to the regions. Research were made on the Ottoman archive documents and the findings were used. In addition, in order to reveal the aspects of the housing and housing problem reflected in the newspapers, newspaper scans were made and the decisions of the immigrant commissions affecting the housing spaces within the settlement policies were analyzed and the reflections of the decisions taken on the urban space were revealed. Thus, it is aimed to discuss the settlement policies implemented in the past in Istanbul, where mass migrations are experienced, and to reveal the effects of urban deprivation on the housing space.

Keywords: Migration and housing, Architecture and migration, Urban deprivation, Housing deprivation.

Online Presentation in Turkish

** Res. Asst., Kocaeli University, Interior Architecture, Türkiye. 0000-0002-9031-4817, elfkarabay@gmail.com
THE EFFECT OF RAPID URBANIZATION ON FOOD SECURITY:
COMPREHENSIVE RISK PROJECTION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY
PROBLEM

Hızla Artan Kentleșmenin Gıda Güvenliği Etkisi: Sürencilebilirlik Sorununun
Kapsamlı Risk Projeksiyonu

Emre ÇITAK**

Abstract

In the “World Urbanization Prospects Report” published by the United Nations, it was stated that 30% of the world's population was in urban areas in 1950 and the number of people living there exceeded those living in rural areas for the first time in 2007. While this rate is approximately 55% today, the estimates for 2050 are that approximately 68% of the world population will continue their lives in cities. It is possible to count such factors as the high birth rate and life expectancy in urban areas, the attraction created by socioeconomic reasons and the problems existing in the countryside behind this trend. In general, the increase in the human population and the rate of people living in urban areas has brought many problems and serious discussions on these problems. Food safety, on the other hand, is one of the main issues on which these discussions intensify. With the increase in food consumption and the decrease in production in rural areas in direct proportion to the population, the sustainability of one of the most basic needs of human beings constitutes a problem that needs to be taken into account urgently and in cooperation.

While the increase in the rate of urbanization is one of the main factors of a local, regional and global food crisis, it is possible to associate the sustainability problem with other problems as a cause or trigger. Such problems as the economic pressure caused by the impact of the increase in food prices on other sectors, the spread of poverty, the increase in domestic irregular migration and international illegal migration, the negative effects on nature of practices aimed at obtaining more products, the decrease in biodiversity with the loss of living species in ecosystems, the health problems caused by malnutrition, crisis that may arise due to commercial disputes or sharing of fertile lands should also be considered in this direction. Therefore, in this study, it is aimed to examine the risks that the urbanization-food safety relationship creates and will create in the fields of health, society, economy, environment and international relations in the context of sustainability. Thus, it will be analyzed what kind of local, regional and global tensions will be prepared in the future on the basis of access to food by the increasing urban population. The claim that ensuring food sustainability can prevent many potential risks and hazards will constitute the final evaluation of the study.

Keywords: Food security, Sustainability, Security, Urbanization.

*Assoc. Prof. Dr., Hitit University, International Relations, Türkiye. 0000-0002-8704-6495, emrecitak@hitit.edu.tr
ELDERLY HOMELESSNESS AND SOCIAL WORK

Yaşlı Evsizliği ve Sosyal Hizmet

Esin ZENGİN TAŞ**

Abstract

While discussions continue about the spread of the definition of homelessness and what the lower age limit used to define elderly homelessness should be; the average life expectancy and the increase in elderly population all over the world and in our country are an important reason to discuss elderly homelessness. Although the number of homeless people is variable, being elder and homeless creates more difficulties than being young and homeless, because homeless elderly people face multiple and consecutive risks. In addition to a number of structural factors such as poverty and lack of affordable housing, increasing health problems with old age, economic problems, unemployment and a number of sudden life events (death of the spouse, break or death of the family member caring for him, etc.) puts the elderly people at a disadvantage compared to other age groups in terms of risks on the street. For all these reasons, elderly homeless people have to make more efforts to survive and protect themselves on the streets. When the problem of homelessness is added to the existing problems of the elderly, social policies and practices aimed at the elderly, who are described as a “sensitive group in society”, gain importance. In order to achieve social change, the practices to be planned at micro, mezzo and macro levels are very important for the elderly, who constitute an important client group of the social work profession, which aims to contribute to the well-being of individuals by increasing their social functionality. The causes of elderly homelessness, possible risk factors, the changing of the elderly homeless problems, needs, and dealing with existing services in this study, social justice and human rights on the basis of adopting the motto attention to homelessness from the perspective of the social work profession elderly and the homeless to the discussion of one possible solution to the problems faced by the proposals is intended.

Keywords: aging, elderly homelessness, social work.

Online Presentation in Turkish

** Asst. Prof. Dr., İzmir Kavram Vocational School, Social Services, Türkiye, 0000-0002-8713-8859, esin.tas@kavram.edu.tr
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INADEQUATE HOUSING IN KENYA: A CASE OF MATHARE, NAIROBI

Kinyanjui FELISTUS *

Abstract

The UN-Habitat estimates that about 2 billion people are homeless. This is worse in Africa majority of the urban poor are either inadequately housed or utterly homeless, inhabiting the so-called informal settlements, a creation of dependent capitalism and urbanization. Experts opine that affordable housing costs at least one quarter of a household’s income. In Kenya more than 60% of urban households lack an income. This translates to many households living in squalid conditions, without an address or a place they can call home, are therefore homeless, especially in the big cities of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu. Nairobi, with a population of close to 5 million is home to Mathare Valley, an informal settlement called ‘home’ to close to 300,000 Kenya, though the shacks, lacking in water and sanitation is a mockery of urban life and its promise of a better standard of living. Mathare settlement dates back to colonial Kenya, as a labour reservoir for the blossoming city. Kenya’s constitution guarantees the right to housing but this ‘carton city’ of Mathare is an eyesore 5 kilometres from Kenya’s capital. The fourth republic has championed the big four agenda, one of to avail affordable housing for the urban poor. But to date this has remained a mirage for the residents in this ‘valley’. We interrogate the continuum of inadequate housing and homelessness to asking: how does urban policy framework impact housing in Mathare? which dynamics manifest homelessness in Mathare? what impetus has the economic meltdown wrought by the COVID-19 had on homelessness and inadequacy in housing in Mathare? What sustainable interventions are sight for the Mathare residents? By use of historical and sociological analysis gleaned from archives, official urban plans, records and reports, observation checklists, mapping, field notes, questionnaires, interviews and participatory action research forums we corroborate evidence on a situational analysis of how homelessness and inadequate housing in Mathare manifests and can be addressed in a sustainable manner. The research output will be a nuanced perspective of the dynamics of homelessness and inadequate housing in the futures of the residents of Mathare.

Keywords: housing, informality, congestion, sanitation, crime, homelessness

Online Presentation in English

*Dr., Kenyatta University, Department of History, Archaeology and Political Studies, Kenya. 0000-0001-6294-4136, cathynush@gmail.com
Abstract

The global acclaim, critical adulations, top prizes, and the box-office success amassed by South Korean film-maker Bong Joon Ho with his movie “Parasite” (2019) secured him a place in the film industry as the maker of a masterpiece. The movie’s success comes as much from its intricately conceived multi-layered story which transforms into a rapidly moving thriller towards the end as its stunning images of urban poverty and urban privilege. But the most conspicuous fact about Bong Joon Ho’s film is that it provides a thoroughly skeptical take on the South Korean economic miracle which has made South Korea the tenth biggest economy in the world and an intimidating competitor in global business and commerce. It is a well-known fact that South Korea is based on a market economy which allows individuals and businesses to freely conduct economic activities. Achieving rapid growth in a short period through guaranteeing profit, the country has enjoyed global success in various fields of commerce including high technology. While some political scientists consider the South Korean miracle as the result of the smart macroeconomic decisions applied by the authoritarian administration which has governed the country since early 1960s, the film shows the tragic consequences of such policies. Bong Joon Ho says that “Korea, on the surface, seems like a very rich and glamorous country now, with K-pop, high-speed internet and IT technology, but the relative wealth between rich and poor is widening. The younger generation, in particular, feels a lot of despair.” Juxtaposing the life experience of the poor Kim family and business tycoon, Park family, Bong Joon Ho’s movie shows how the neo-liberal cities are the exclusionary centers of the stark differences in living conditions. Approaching the South Korean economic miracle with skepticism, the movie renders the dark realities lurking behind the glamorous facade. The Constitution of South Korea stipulates that “the right of property of all citizens shall be guaranteed.” Bong Joon Ho’s movie, however, belies this through its dark story of socioeconomic injustices and class conflict as the most conspicuous facts of South Korean urban life.

Keywords: Parasite, urban poverty, South Korean economic miracle, socioeconomic inequality, class conflict, commodity fetishism, moral decay.

Face-to-face Presentation in English
A NEW THREAT TO PUBLIC SECURITY: MIGRANTS IN THE URBAN SLUMS

Gökhan AK**

Abstract

The world is becoming increasingly urban. Already in 2007, the urban population exceeded the rural one and by 2035, an estimated 60 percent of the world’s population will be urban, according to the United Nations. While cities are primary centres of innovation, productive activity and wealth, they are also emerging as sites of intensified insecurity, violence and fragmentation between rich and poor areas. Accelerated international migration towards urban areas combined with refugee influxes, overwhelm the states’ capacities and resources to meet housing needs, jobs in formal economies, services and infrastructure. The result is the development of massive slums where people live under dire conditions, without stable incomes and with meagre access to state benefits, recognition and protection. These conditions can create instability and crime, which are often reinforced by city and national governments’ negative attitudes towards informal settlements. The aim of this study is to put forth a new threat in the urban areas to the general public security by exploring that in the context of irregular migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. This problematic has two dimensions. First, the constant threat of evictions and lack of tenure security are creating high levels of mobility and feelings of insecurity. These conditions in turn create the grounds for crime, social disputes and lack of social cohesion within the informal settlements. Second, the constant threat created by slum migrants due to poverty, mood of oppression and dissatisfaction has negative impacts on the urban safety and security in general. These dimensions have unintended side effects of breeding insecurity in the urban life, which can increase criminality and eventually gang violence. Therefore, to mitigate these effects in the context of possible findings of the study, it is crucial that the government changes its negative attitude towards informal migrants and begins to view them instead as assets in boosting urban economic growth and development. An approach of treating migrants as assets in urban economic growth will be valuable in this vein. This also means providing them with access to tenure security, legal documentation and low-interest loans, which can help the informal migrants to get formal jobs and stability.

Keywords: urban life, migrants, slums, urban safety and security.

Face-to-face Presentation in English

** Asst. Prof. Dr., Istanbul Topkapı University, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Türkiye.
0000-0003-0671-9699, gokhanak@topkapi.edu.tr
Abstract

In accordance with the understanding of the social welfare state, governments are responsible for assume the essential needs of their citizens. In this sense, assume the needs of its citizens and making promises in this direction becomes a political tool to the extent that it is one of the planes of political competition occurs. While there are more tasks undertaken by governments on the basis of the spread of welfare and needs in socialist and social democratic understanding, the neoliberal management approach that covers today's world leaves the supply of needs to the market. The issue of meeting the daily needs of families and women raised by feminists has actually often been defined as a constitutional right, but it has not been fulfilled by central and local administration. In addition, as Nancy Fracer points out, as long as the interpretation of needs is under the control of hegemon ideas, the needs that can be considered city-based for women are often placed on the basis of non-essential needs. The determination of which needs are indispensable for whom and luxury for whom, by patriarchal powers, turns the struggle over needs into a feminist struggle. In this sense, many factors such as women's housing right in the city, living close to good schools, shopping centers and job opportunities, designing the urban architectural organization in accordance with women's needs and a sense of security in the city turn the struggle of needs into a struggle of women. In short, the poverty experienced by women in the city because of they can't reach their needs, refers to a riveted poverty when together with the gender variable evaluated. The ignorance of women's poverty by the needs determined by male-dominated powers also excludes women from the public sphere of the city. And most of the time, by expressing this on the basis of neoliberal principles, it eliminates the understanding of social welfare. Within the scope of this paper, the combination of the struggle over needs with the feminist struggle will be mentioned and the necessity of the right to the city for women will be discussed through the understanding of the social welfare state.

Keywords: struggle over needs, feminist struggle, socieal welfare state, women's poverty in the urban.

Online Presentation in Turkish

Res. Asst., Ankara University, Political Science and Public Administration, Türkiye. 0000-0001-7490-609X, gulcimozgetan@gmail.com
INHABITANTS’ PRACTICES FOR COPING WITH SOCIAL CHANGE IN SOCIAL HOUSING IN MOROCCO

Hafsa RIFKI†

Abstract

In this paper, we investigate the (re)definition of a "sense of home" by individuals in a situation of local mobility by analyzing the relationship between the inhabitant's social structure (community), and the physical qualities needed in their living environment (space) in the case of inhabitant's relocation from informal housing to social housing residential units in Casablanca city, a leading city in slums resorptions and social housing programs in Morocco.

To investigate the depth of the inhabitant's spatial experience in mobility, we adopt qualitative methods for collecting data: semi-structured interviews, visual ethnography, and participant observation. This study involves testing and developing a multidisciplinary approach that integrates methods from different fields of study: architecture, sociology, and human geography.

To draw a comprehensive understanding of inhabitant’s domestic socio-spatial appropriation and adaptation practices upon displacement from the city center to Casablanca's suburban and under-developed areas, we have conducted a longitudinal study in a social housing (SH) complex in the Lissasfa neighborhood on the outskirts of Casablanca, between January and June 2018 then from March to May 2022.

This paper will share the results from analyzing 10 interviews within 5 households, selected purposefully considering gender and family roles in a socio-spatial framework in a specific 4 storey SH complex in Casablanca.

By understanding how developing solidarity networks and socio-spatial dynamics, marginalized social groups adapt to imposed policies and spatial displacement, nurturing a new sense of home in the new place, our research contributes to the ongoing debate on “homemaking” within the context of migration, global pandemic, and refugee crisis in the international society.

Keywords: sense of home, displacement, social housing, locality, community.

Face-to-Face Presentation in English

† PhD Student, Institution (Keio University/ Hassan II University) , Graduate School of Media and Governance/ Casablanca's department of Sociology, Japan/Morocco. 0000-0003-2530-3617, hafsa@keio.jp
Abstract

The urban built environment, which neo-liberal economic structuring has turned into sanctuaries of production and consumption, has created the problem of over-urbanization across the planet. The spatial and social patterns of the cities, which host more than half of the world's population, find a way to operate with chronic reproductions. The transformation of the urban space and the triggering of the social transformation with this transformation requires the redrawing of the framework of the urban space. The social reflections of the urban space, which includes millions in terms of both capital and population, mirror the current situation and future perspective of the age. In the studies on the organizational form of the urban space, it is seen that the emphasis is on economic structuring, spatial structuring and political structuring. However, while the internal dynamics of cities often produce social inequality and poverty, we can escape to the "neo-liberal" approach.

Richard Sennet, in his book "The Conscience of the Eye", speaks of a limit peculiar to English horticultural art. "Wow" appears as the invention of invisible borders by removing the visibility that existed in the definition of borders or obstacles until the 18th century. Existing borders in cities are not only traffic regulations, main roads or wire fences. The construction of mental borders in cities reveals the illusion of infinity, just like in Vayvays. Stavros Stavrides, on the other hand. He uses the concept of "urban islets" in his work 'Urban Heterotopia'. Urban islets play a very functional role in the description of social segments and spatial structures separated from each other by invisible borders. Considering the cities we live in within the framework of invisible borders and urban islets helps us to better analyze the causes of poverty and inequalities and the movements of capital cycles.

In conclusion, this study discusses the reasons behind the chronic reproduction of existing inequalities in cities. While the discussion takes place around "wow" and "urban islets", it takes into account the dynamics of capital cycles and spatial organization. He puts this discussion in the framework of Giorgio Agamben's 'State of Exception' and offers solutions. This study will take an archaeological approach in cities that shape today's daily life practices by considering spatial structuring as a sociological dimension.

Keywords: urban poverty, inequality, state of exception, border.
Abstract

Homelessness is a modern phenomenon, although it has become more visible recently. Since the beginning of modernity, besides the economic problems faced by social subjects, existential tensions have brought the concept of homelessness as a matter of fact. Although it is seen as a result of only economic factors in the first plan, in addition, it is seen that some cultural variables have an effect on homelessness experience. In addition to the level and/or form of integration with capitalism, social solidarity networks, the symbolic meaning attributed to the home space, the ancient relationship established by the state conception with the society suggest that there are dynamics present in the homelessness experience that cannot be seen at first sight. Indeed, within the scope of this study, in-depth interviews with homeless people who experienced Istanbul and Bonn can be revealed urban space economic-political and cultural implications of the subject and has been made a comparative reading in Turkey and Germany case. This research, which aims to describe the cultural experiences and symbolic meaning maps of “homeless” individuals living in the urban space of Istanbul and Bonn, with a exploratory research method, as a starting point, the psychological space and/or traumatic tensions that individuals experience in their daily lives, with all other hierarchy and meaning libraries thinks that feeds homelessness. The following sources were used while creating the theoretical framework of this study: Aytaç Ömer-İlhan Süleyman (2013). Kentsel Yoksulugu Yeniden Düşününmek, Baum, S. ve Burnes, W. (1993). A Nation in Denial: The Truth About Homelessness, Erdoğan N. (2016). Yoksulluk Halleri, Levinson David and Ross Marcy (2007). Homelessness Handbook, Vedat Işıkhan, Kentlerin Gölgesinde Yaşayan Evsizler, Yüksel Bekaroğlu Doğan, (2021). EVSİZLER Evsizliğin inşası ve Evsizlerin Hayatta Kalma Stratejileri.

Keywords: culture, experience, poverty, homelessness.

Face-to-Face Presentation in Turkish

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* M.A., Gaziantep University, Communication and Social Transformation, Türkiye. 0000-0003-2121-6989, helinhazalcakmak@gmail.com
POVERTY AND LOCAL EQUALITY PLANS: AN ANALYSIS OF İSTANBUL, İZMİR, ANKARA AND MERSİN

İtr BAĞDADI*, İşıl KELLEVEZİR**, Huriye TOKER***

Abstract

What role can local governments play in the fight against poverty and more specifically the gendered implications that arise from poverty at the local level? What strategies do local governments employ to combat the impact of poverty on women locally? Local equality plans are strategic plans that lay out how local governments will create equal opportunity structures in their cities and create more inclusive governance that addresses gender based discrepancies. With the growing economic crisis in Turkey the problem of poverty and the gender-based impact it creates has become a new area of concern for local leaders and this problem is therefore addressed in many of the local equality plans of larger cities. This study will address how the cities of Istanbul, İzmir, Ankara and Mersin address poverty in their local equality plans, how they plan to combat women’s poverty and the key performance indicators they will utilize in measuring their performance in successfully combatting this issue. The study will also seek to determine the shortcomings of local governments in creating such strategic plans and will take a deeper look into gender aggregated data collection, gender awareness in local government structures and experience in the area of development plan creation.

Keywords: Local government, gender equality plans, gender and poverty, gender and municipalities, gender equality.

Online Presentation in English

* Local Government Consultant / PhD Student, Türkiye. 0000-0002-1943-4840, ibagdadi2@gmail.com
** Dr., Izmir Democracy University, Department of Human Resources, Türkiye. 0000-0002-8817-9273, isil.kellevezir@gmail.com
*** Prof. Dr., Yaşar University, Director, Women Research Center, Türkiye. 0000-0002-7462-644X, huriye.toker@yasar.edu.tr
Abstract

In studies related to contemporaneity, research is essential, unpostponable, transcendental, but even more so in cases where the object to be analyzed also points to the future. Because, although it is true that new technologies are in the current moment we are going through and that Law is like the shadow that follows reality, to regulate it, it is no less true that, in terms of analysis, prevention and projection, Law can also be thought from the future and, above all, from the balcony of interdiscipline. And the fact is that problems or scenarios are not only generated and exhausted in the Law. The objective presented by the author in this opportunity is to unravel: the scenario, the edges, the advantages and disadvantages of the undeniable interrelation experienced by Law, Artificial Intelligence and the prelude to the arrival of the law of robots. This can be evidenced in the various manifestations of everyday life. In this order of ideas, in the present work the author develops the evaluation of the referred thematic, in order to determine to what extent such interrelation is produced, determining the weaknesses, strengths and also, the respective projection in the juridical and extra-legal fields. The method used was qualitative. Likewise, the sources used were scientific and current sources from the Network. The results were not only plausible, but also disturbing, reflective and worrying, since technology presents an unstoppable development and therefore, it is up to the Law to tune in and update accordingly. This is the added and differentiating value of this article.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, robotic law, legal robotics, law and technology.

Online Presentation in English

Legal consultant. Lawyer by UCSM (Arequipa). Doctorate in Law and Administration, UNFV (Lima). President of the Interdisciplinary School of Fundamental Rights Praeuminentia Iustitia (Peru). Director of the Library: "Recientes y próximos escenarios de los Ordenamientos Jurídicos", published by Ediciones Olejnik (Chile). Academic Director of the Revista Dogmática Penal latinoamericana (Peru). Diamont Ambassador of the Organization of World Ambassadors (Argentina). Member of the Editorial Committee of EDUCS- Editora da Universidade de Caxias do Sul (Brazil). Member of the Academic Council of the Ibero-American Institute of Higher Studies, attached to the University of Santo Tomás de Oriente y Medio Dia (Nicaragua). International Researcher of the Group of Civil Responsibility and Environmental Process of the Escola Superior Dom Helder Câmara (Brazil). Foreign Collaborator of the Research Group Metamorfose Jurídica and Collaborator of the research project Constitucionalismo e Meio Ambiente: Sustentabilidade, Direitos Fundamentais e o Socioambientalismo na Sociedade Consumocentrista; both linked to the Programa de Pós-Graduação em Direito da Universidade de Caxias do Sul (Brazil). Member of the International Association of Constitutional Law- IACL (Serbia). Author and co-author of several books and treatises on Constitutional, Criminal and Administrative Law. Co-Director of the Annotated Criminal Codes of Ecuador and Colombia. Co-Director of the Treatises: Money Laundering, Strategic Oral Litigation, Prolsiative Law, among others. Peru, kimblellmen@outlook.com; 0000-0001-5202-3886.
BELONGING, RHYTHMS AND PRODUCTION OF STREETS IN THE CITY:
A STUDY OF STREET DWELLERS IN PARRY’S, CHENNAI, INDIA

Lakshya YOG**

Abstract

The street dwellers have been the focus of enquiry in the disciplines of urban studies and planning mainly because of two reasons- first, the presence of street dwellers in the city signifies that the city has failed to provide adequate housing infrastructure to its inhabitants, and second, the space which street dwellers occupy are public spaces of the city which are often contested in the cities of the Global South. In this light, the present paper attempts to understand the spatio-temporalities of a commercial neighbourhood in Chennai called Parry’s, located in Georgetown, with respect to its street dwellers through the lens of Lefebvre’s production of space and rhythmanalysis. Most of the recent studies on pavement dwellers have focused on the issues of housing, its financing, the relationship with state actors and its relationship with poverty; however, the present paper is an attempt to move beyond this understanding of pavement dwellers in an objective space to understand the mundane yet crucial process of production of space along with rhythms in the city. The study is based on a qualitative field study carried out in Georgetown, Chennai using spatio-visual methods. It makes a case to move beyond the existing literature, which considers dwellers as a homeless and placeless population towards street dwellers as an active agent in producing lively space in the streets of Parry’s. These produced spaces with diverse dimensions and their rhythms over day and night, which are natural but are also governed by rhythms of capital. Thus, this broad understanding of bodies which occupy public spaces, specifically with reference to street dwellers of Parry’s, includes the conception of a sense of home without any structure and belonging to the place, which stands in opposition to the conventional association of street dwellers with placelessness. This broad understanding will be instrumental in conceptualising Namma Chennai, which means Our Chennai, a Chennai that belongs to everyone and is an inclusive city both socially and politically.

Keywords: Street Dwellers, Rhythmanalysis, Placelessness, Global South, Public Space.
**Abstract**

The recent explosion of interest in the notion of informality among scholars of the Global North has signalled its usefulness even for the analysis of supposedly formalised Western milieus. Within this new trend, studies on urban and housing informality in Northern cities are proliferating, focusing on informal uses of vacant properties that eschew the strict dichotomy of licit and illicit.

Surprisingly, however, early modern historians have shown little interest in informal housing practices in ancien régime societies, as if they had not occurred before the Industrial Revolution. In fact, despite a rich and robust body of scholarship on the different modes of residential accommodations in early modern European cities, we still know very little about how (or even whether) individuals or groups resorted to the appropriation of portions of abandoned urban space to reshape them according to their sheltering needs. When the housing habits of the poorer sections of the resident population are considered, most scholarship seems to be under the impression that even the most destitute could have access to lodging in one form or another.

This paper argues that this was not always the case. Sometimes poverty could be so severe as to make it impossible to opt for even the cheapest solution, and when one’s situation prevented him or her from drawing on the social resources of credit, charity and the neighbourhood, informality seemed to be the only option left available. Drawing from some seventeenth-century sources preserved in the archives of the main Roman criminal court, the Tribunale del Governatore, I try both to offer a tentative typology of housing informality in an ancien régime city, and to assess the specificities of early modern contexts as to how formal property ownership was defined. The paper’s aims are threefold: to draw scholars’ attention to a rather promising but so far relatively overlooked topic; to present some methodological considerations on how to apply the category of informality to early modern urban societies; and to prove how informal housing tactics could represent a salient component of the survival strategies of the most dispossessed even in a more distant past.

**Keywords:** housing informality, social history, history of poverty, survival strategies, early modernity.

**Online Presentation in English**

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1 PhD, Post-doc at the Università degli Studi dell’Insubria, Department of Law and Economics, Italy. 0000-0003-3213-1032, coccoli@hotmail.com
SOCIAL CONSTRUCT OF GENDER IN URBAN SHELTERED HOUSING

Luminita POPESCU

Abstract

The present article intends to discuss the improvement and development of social measures and services to prevent and combat domestic violence at the national level, the creation and development of innovative integrated national networks of sheltered houses, support groups and counselling vocational training to implement a National Program for the Protection of Victims of Violence.

Sheltered housing represents a new type of social service that can be created along with local administration institutions, which effectively participate in the creation and development of the national sheltered housing network, after identify and allocate the space needed to create LP from the public domain of the city council or by loan/lease from third parties to ensure social needs and increase the quality of life while promoting the principles of social cohesion and inclusion.

The article will also analyze the wide range of interventions, depending on the victim’s needs, e.g. psychological counseling, legal advice, social assistance, vocational counseling, medical care, guidance and professional training, employment and social reintegration.

Keywords: gender, urban sheltered housing, social services.

Online Presentation in English

State Secretary, National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men, Romanian Government, PhD Student, Romanian Academy, Romania. luminita.popescu@anes.gov.ro
EXPLORING URBAN POVERTY IN BANGLADESH: DYNAMICS, COPING STRATEGIES AND BEYOND

Manzuma AHSAN

Abstract

Poverty assumes an urban character as the world becomes increasingly urban. To some, this is viewed as a positive force within the realm of socio-economic development, whereas to some others, this is considered as bearer of new poverty problems. These problems are critical to those who encounter them every moment of their lives - the urban poors. This is also true for a fast-growing metropolitan city like Dhaka in Bangladesh. Despite the remarkable achievements in terms of GDP growth, human development, and environmental awareness, Bangladesh still encounters a major challenge especially on the issue of poverty in urban areas. This paper has made an effort in exploring the dynamics of urban poverty in contemporary Bangladesh by focusing its capital city. While exploring the urban poor, the incident of Pandemic situation due to novel coronavirus (known as covid-19) has been taken into consideration as it has made an 'uncertainty' since the last two years. With three phases of lockdown in Bangladesh, the urban poors had to bear the toll in many ways. By employing a mix-method, including a purposive sampling through field level observation, the present study has found out that the urban poor of Dhaka city have been facing many odds in terms of not only income-consumption poverty; but there have also been the dynamics of impoverishment through unemployment, lack of social networks, stigmatization, eviction, and social crimes etc. All these have made them develop their coping strategies in many ways starting from lending money to changing the occupations (even women being in ‘prostitution’). These have been further validated with some case studies and few in-depth and key-personnel interviews. To mitigate these problems, there should be policies and guidelines based on three essential policy strands of economic, health, and administration criteria from the government and the stakeholders.

Keywords: urban poverty, urban poor, coping strategy, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Online Presentation in English

Lect., East West University, Department of Sociology, Dhaka, Bangladesh. 0000-0002-1239-5682, manzuma@ewubd.edu
MOROCCAN BIDONVILLE RESIDENTS’ RESISTANCE AGAINST DISPLACEMENT POLICIES: COMMUNITY ACTIVISM AND THE RIGHT TO THE CITY

Mohammed Aqil CHEDDADI**

Abstract

In this paper, we focus on the relationship between the social conditions of marginalized inhabitants, their reflection on the physical space and their survival and adaptation strategies for resisting and responding to official policies. We investigate patterns of community adaptation responses to marginalization by enacting self-built habitat and forming solidarity networks in the context of Moroccan slums, locally referred to as ‘bidonville’. For this purpose, we present the findings of our case study of ‘Douar El-Garaa’ shantytown in Rabat. The bidonville was chosen because it was the oldest and only remaining bidonville on Rabat’s urban perimeter at the time of our fieldwork in 2018, and for the mediatization of its dwellers’ resistance strategies. Despite the inhabitants’ adaptation efforts against marginalization, the imminent threat of displacement to the outskirts of Rabat by bidonville-clearing programmes starting in the first decades of the 2000s threatened to overturn the efforts of self-produced urbanism and the right to the city itself.

The case study included on-site semi-structured interviews, and a survey of self-built and self-organized settlements. Facing the threat of forced evictions, we observed (through media coverage and interviews) an emerging socio-political movement. Dwellers adopted a coordinated resistance strategy, often through sit-in protests, by leveraging solidarity networks to remain in place. They hoped to halt displacement efforts through refusal to move out, resulting in an in-situ rehousing project.

The study demonstrates organized adaptation strategies against official policies that cause further socioeconomic marginalization and geographic exclusion. In this case, political activism is the last resort against marginalizing economic and political forces, illustrating a coordinated action to advocate for their ‘right to the city’. Our study shows that residents lose the right to their self-built housing and must conform to and sustain the intent of planning policies rooted in a colonial past and enacted in an authoritarian present. These policies prioritize security and social control concerns over citizens’ fundamental rights by infringing on legal rights to occupancy and social rights to the community. This situation has been compounded by the historical background of urban planning in Morocco and reflects the processes of current neo-liberalization policies.

Keywords: slums, informal settlements, urban politics, marginalization, architecture

Online Presentation in English

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PhD Student, Keio University, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Japan. 0000-0002-4741-0950; aqil@sfc.keio.ac.jp
A SOCIAL CONTROL MECHANISM AGAINST THE HOMELESS PEOPLE: HOSTILE ARCHITECTURE PRACTICES

Evsizlere Yönelik Bir Sosyal Kontrol Mekanizması: Düşman Mimari Uygulamaları

Mücahit NAVRUZ**

Abstract

City planning and architecture can be used as social control mechanism by city planners and administrators besides their main mission. By means of this mechanism, it is possible to add different functions to the space by making small changes on the urban area or to cause a change in the quality and behavior of the users of the space. Although these changes, which take their origins from the theory of ‘Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design’, are often carried out for positive purposes such as security or sustainability, in some cases they can turn into social control mechanisms to exclude undesirable elements of the urban area for spatial discrimination. In this context, the understanding that tries to shape the space in order to exclude certain groups is called ‘hostile architecture’ in the literature.

Hostile architectural practices have also been frequently used to restrict the visibility of the homeless, who are seen as one of the undesirable elements of the urban area. These practices, especially seen in the densely populated areas of metropolitan cities of developed world countries, are carried out to prevent the homeless from entering a certain urban area, using urban furniture and benefiting from the advantages of the space. In this study, firstly the concept of hostile architecture and its usage areas will be explained, then the use of hostile architecture as a social control mechanism for the homeless will be evaluated through world examples, especially the United States. In the last part, the criticism of hostile architectural practices in the context of human rights and effectiveness will be discussed.

Keywords: Hostile architecture, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Homeless

Online Presentation in Turkish

**Res. Asst., Selçuk University, Political Science and Public Administration, Türkiye. 0000-0003-0548-8626, mucahitnavruz66@gmail.com
Abstract

Building the understanding of the concept of place, seminal works since the 1970s have emphasized the theory of place attachment, or rootedness. The notions of non-place or placelessness are congruently associated with the sense of rootedness. However, the sense of connection -or root- between a place and an individual has not been maintained the same over time due to the changing social, environmental, technological, and economic patterns. That is, factors such as globalization, the ease of mobility, the evolution of digital technologies, economic decline, and lately the COVID-19 pandemic have accelerated the growth of new human habits, lifestyles, and working models that can challenge the established notion of place. Regarding the issue of changing working models in particular, a new category has emerged in the workforce diversity that cannot and/or does not prefer to afford a fixed abode since the cost of living is extremely overwhelming. This fact has paved the way for the rise of an emerging nomadic lifestyle. Given the strong influence of the Internet and information technologies on emerging nomadic lifestyles, the figure of the digital nomad is particularly salient. The rapid growth of digital nomad lifestyles centered around the theme of temporariness has the potential to pose questions and offer alternative interpretations of place and rootedness. This paper aims to revisit the concepts of place, non-place, placelessness, and homelessness in the context of digital nomad lifestyles that are in a state of flux spatiotemporally. Furthermore, if the notion of poverty is defined as ‘a lack of something’, this paper aims to explore whether the case of a digital nomad’s rootedness could trigger a new pattern of urban poverty. It intends to untangle the possible complex relation between the rootless dwellers who are in motion and a poor or obscure sense of urban belonging. In this context, the research question is formulated as what is the impact of the nomadic lifestyle on the established sense of place attachment-rootedness? In order to interrogate the research question, this paper plans to conduct a content analysis of the long-established literature on the theories of place and the current discussions on the issue of digital nomads.

Keywords: digital nomad, non-place, placelessness, rootlessness, homelessness, temporariness

Online Presentation in English

**Res. Asst., Başkent University, Department of Architecture, Türkiye. 0000-0002-8201-8620, nehirberabicer@gmail.com / nbicer@baskent.edu.tr**
Abstract

The concept of poverty is not a definition that is accepted by everyone in the literature, even though it differs in terms of its multidimensionality and emergence in time and space. However, the concept of poverty is generally expressed as the inability of people to meet their basic vital needs and processes and/or not having minimum living standards. With the Covid-19 Pandemic, the multidimensionality and impact areas of poverty have started to be discussed and visible again. In addition to this effort, it has become more evident that the concept of "denial of poverty" and "Aporophobia", first expressed by Adel Cortina (1995) in the 1990s, is effective in the ineffectiveness of the means of combating poverty and the inability to achieve sufficient success. According to this approach; In fact, it is argued that by rejecting poverty, the non-poor, who should be the main actor in the fight against poverty, leads to ignoring poverty and deepening the problematic. Various types of rejection are illustrated by the concept of Aporophobia. Therefore, the problem of poverty, as a socio-economic phenomenon that has been transferred and further aggravated, has necessitated a multidimensional effort that requires the adoption of rights-based approaches.

The concept of poverty is factual; Survival, which is the top priority within the scope of vital and social risks, should be considered as a problem area that requires a right-based approach expressed as a whole of basic vital rights. It is also seen that recent poverty studies focus on rights-based struggle in this context.

In this study, the concept of "Aporophobia", which is also expressed as "Rejection of Poverty", will be evaluated in detail, and the different dimensions of the problem of why we reject it instead of struggling with poverty will be taken into account, and especially the socio-economic dimension will be tried to be discussed. In addition, the means of struggle will be evaluated comparatively, taking into account the intersectional and multidimensional interaction of the concept of "Aporophobia" with a rights-based approach in the fight against poverty.

Keywords: Poverty, Aporophobia, rights-based poverty policies

Online Presentation in Turkish
IMPACT OF INCOME INEQUALITY ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN EURO AREA COUNTRIES: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS

Euro Bölgesi Ülkelerinde Gelir Eşitsizliğinin Gayri Safi Yurtçi Hasıla Üzerindeki Etkisi: Panel Veri Analizi

Nilgün YAVUZ**

Abstract

The main economic and non-social problems continue. The issue of justice in income has been living as a problem that states have to deal with in history. It is also taken into account by international groups and is included in the 2030 sustainable development plans. One of the seven open seven sustainable developments is organized for use from the ground up in terms of quality in terms of equality. Especially after the crisis experienced throughout 2008, the Euro Zone is experienced equally. In the five months of 2014-2018, the development of economic growth and development in the part of the euro area, planning with data from the stata program data table. Purchasing power-adjusted GDP per capita is used as an adjustment for economic growth, and salvages for crop recovery inequality for development. How the model is considered with the candidate as the study is in a positive way. In the observation that the disadvantaged number of people per person, there are more people with the pure Domestic humanitarian departure in a part of us as well as per capita.

Keywords: Euro Zone Countries, Income Inequality, Gini Index, Human Development Index.

Online Presentation in Turkish

** PhD Student, Istanbul University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of Economics, Türkiye. mailto:nilyavuz12@gmail.com
Abstract

The present article intends to compare the travel works of the nineteenth-century women who crossed the Romanian spaces. Their writings transfer the narrative subjectivity towards the way they construct their experiences as foreign observers of the mixtures of nationalities and ethnicities. In a chronological order, we name Lady Elizabeth Craven (1750–1828), as the first British woman writer who crossed Romanian territories in her way to Istanbul and dedicated two chapters of A Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople (1789) to social and cultural life in Wallachia. Julia Pardoe (1806–1862), poet, novelist, and historian, who travelled to Constantinople several times, wrote a few books about her experiences. In The City of the Sultan (1836), she described the excursions on the Romanian shores of the Danube and in the towns of Dobruja. In Eastern Life and Scenery: with Excursions in Asia Minor, Mytilene, Crete, and Roumania (1886), Mary Adelaide Walker (1873–1927), traveler and painter, described various Romanian towns, landscapes, the Danube etc. Florence Kate Berger (1848–?) spent the winter of 1869-70 in Bucharest and wrote her impressions in the book, A Winter in the City of Pleasure. Life on the Lower Danube (1877). She described her journey from Budapest via Giurgiu to Bucharest and offered rich descriptions of the cosmopolitan life of Bucharest. Emily Gerard (1849–1905) lived in the Romanian towns of Sibiu and Brașov. Her book The Land beyond the Forest (1888) talks about Romanian folk traditions in Transylvania and it is said that it inspired Bram Stoker to write his novel, Dracula.

Keywords: urban social inequalities, women’s travelogues, multicultural societies.

Online Presentation in English

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Vice Rector of International Relations, Dimitrie Cantemir Christian University, Bucharest, Professor Ph.D., Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Romania. 0000-0003-2406-7616, ramona.mihaila@gmail.com
FROM BENEVOLENCE TO SOCIAL JUSTICE: SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN COVID-19 PROCESS

Hayurseverlikten Sosyal Adalete Covid-19 Süreci Sosyal Yardımları

Sakine ARSLAN-ERBAŞ**

Abstract

This study has focused on social assistance programmes of certain municipalities in Istanbul to analyze the problems, solutions, limitations and opportunities in the social assistance field in first 100 days of Covid-19, on May-July 2020. The study for this reason by selecting the sample Justice and Development Party and Republic People’s Party municipalities has been conducted. Besides, the coordination among local municipalities, Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality has been scrutinized. In this field research, in-depth interview methodology has been used and met with managers and social workers in social assistance department in the municipalities. Content analysis illustrates the broad spectrum positions of the organizations whether benevolence and based on rights in social state approaches have been applied. Eventually, author has witnessed mix of benevolence & based on rights in the field and named it as ‘Hybrid Model’. This hybrid model is continuously being used by the municipalities instead of unique approaches. Coordination, common data base, accessibility have been discussed as important issues during 100 days of Covid-19.

Keywords: Municipalitiy, social assistance, covid-19.

Face-to-Face Presentation in Turkish

Asst. Prof. Dr., Nişantaşı University, International Relations, Türkiye. 0000-0002-8478-621X, sakine.arslankose@nisantasi.edu.tr
Housing/shelter is one of the most primitive requirements that can respond to survival needs such as natural hazards, disease, personal and environmental security, and the characteristics of being a healthy individual such as building resilience, leading a normal life, privacy and stability. The right to housing on a global scale is a human right in economic, social and cultural terms. However, housing is rarely considered as a human right at the local level. Housing always gets into focus as a problem in an interdisciplinary position. This is because housing conditions have a direct impact on the employment, welfare, educational status, social stability, and success of children and young people in households.

The housing problem has been considered universal since the 20th century. The main reason for the housing problem in the world is the rapidly increasing need for housing in cities. In the specific to Turkey the problem has progressed in two directions: quantitative such as supply-demand imbalance, and qualitative such as the standards of the houses produced, their access to infrastructure and environmental characteristics. Until quite recently the inadequacy of housing production constituted the housing problem. Today, at the middle of the housing crisis is the fact that the costs of building and operating houses are more than users can afford. Recently, the housing problem in cities has gradually expanded to include the middle-income group.

This study reveals the main determinants of housing need in Turkey and focuses on the factors that cause the housing problem. In this light, research method of the study is determined as descriptive survey research. Within the scope of the study, the literature of the subject is analyzed descriptively. The main factors in the emergence of the housing problem are gathered in four main groups as social, natural, economic and political. Each of the groups is detailed through different examples and is associated with sub-determinants such as population growth, urbanization and unexpected population movements, geographic location and natural disasters, poverty, obsolescence of existing housing stock and inefficient housing investments, illegal housing production, improvement and disposal. It is expected that this study will reveal the dynamics of today's housing demand, raise awareness about the global housing crisis, and contribute to determining the direction of the housing supply forms of the future.

Keywords: housing, housing problem, housing dynamics, urbanization, social factors.

Online Presentation in Turkish
PROTECTION OF CITIES, URBAN LIFE, AND URBAN ASSETS IN WARS

Suat DÖNMEZ

Abstract

Until the end of the 19th century, wars were usually fought in large areas outside the settlements. With the effect of the industrial revolution, urbanization has manifested itself with the acceleration of migrations to cities and the emergence of large cities. In the same period, with the development of weapon systems thanks to new inventions and technology, cities have become a part of the battlefields. Especially jet aircraft and rocket technology during the second world war accelerated this effect, and then large cities and civilians became targets in wars. Attacking cities and civilian populations have been a method frequently used because it is an act that causes great pain to the other side. In this approach, the idea of damaging the industrial and production capacity in large settlements was also essential. However, these attacks have shown that civilians have become the target of war as soldiers. At the same time, critical structures, cultural, historical, and religious assets in cities have also begun to suffer from these attacks. With the development of humanitarian law, especially with the 1948 Geneva Conventions and various international treaties, efforts have emerged to prohibit attacks on civilians, on historical and cultural structures, assets, and sites. However, when we examine the recent armed conflicts, we see that cities are entirely at the center of wars. This study aims to explore the current international law studies developed for protecting cities and civilians in cities and sites and structures of various values (historical, cultural, religious, etc.) and to identify the problems related to this field.

Keywords: protection of cultural assets, law of armed conflict, urban life, urban assets.

Face-to-Face Presentation in English

Asst. Prof. Dr., Istanbul Topkapi University, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Türkiye.
0000-0002-9621-389X, suatdonmez@topkapi.edu.tr
Abstract

Climate change is recognized as the defining human development problem of our time. While often seen as a purely scientific and technical phenomenon, climate change is actually a social, economic and political phenomenon with profound implications for social justice and gender equality. People experience climate change differently depending on their gender. Coping strategies for the climate crisis may also vary by gender.

Power relations and socially constructed gender norms shape the rights, roles, capacities and preferences of people of different gender identities around the world. Women are often disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change compared to men. At the same time, they face limitations in participating in climate policy and responses.

It is seen necessary to bring the issues of "gender equality and "empowerment of women" (which are mentioned in the preamble of the Paris Agreement) to the agenda by emphasizing the structural relationship between climate change actions, interventions and impacts, equitable access to sustainable development and poverty eradication, in an intersectional way.

The results of our research show that; solutions from the global climate crisis and the transformation scenarios that will emerge will not produce a 'just transformation' without a 'gender equality' perspective.

The results of our research show that; the solutions that come out for the global climate crisis and the transformation scenarios that will emerge will not produce a 'just transformation' as long as a 'gender equality’ perspective is not employed. It may even lead to the loss of the gains made in the 20th and 21st centuries in the field of gender equality and may reproduce gender inequality.

We have prepared the measures will be most affected by climate change and the women who work with the “green transformation” that would create a lack of skills and capacity that is expected to increase along with the cycle of poverty and the evaluation will be made at the same time, the scope of work of 10 women working in different business areas in İzmir Atatürk organized industrial zone with a green transformation green jobs and climate action policies on skills qualitative interview results in a fair manner transferred to and inclusive of recommendations for addressing will be offered.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Climate Change, Climate Justice, Women’s Rights, Climate policies

Online Presentation in Turkish
Abstract

The centrality of the space of the home to an individuals’ existence has been extensively documented philosophically (Bachelard 1994; Grosz 1995; Lefebvre 1992, Perec 2008) anthropologically (Miller 2001, 2008; Pearson and Richards 1997) and socio-culturally (Briganti and Mezei 2012). My paper plans to look at the state of homelessness and the urban poverty within the postmodern spaces of cities like Hong Kong and Seoul through cinematic space. The paper is a rigorous exploration into the state of being homeless, adrift and existing within these city spaces and looking for something as a response to the rapid globalization of these cities.

"Without a home everything was fragmentation" is what John Berger said when he talked about the centrality of the home to the existence of an individual. That centrality is dissected through the fragmentary lives and spatially rootless existence that the characters in the two films under study have: Microhabitat (Jeon 2017) and Drifting (Jun Li 2021). Drifting focuses on a group of homeless individuals within Hong Kong who are cruelly thrown out of the street they had been living on and their possessions discarded in the middle of the night in Hong Kong. The film focuses on Fai’s struggle against the legal system for an apology by the state. Similarly, Mi-So in Microhabitat lives out of a single suitcase and couch surfs for she cannot afford to rent a place in Seoul anymore. Their urban poverty is contrasted against the towering buildings that line the sidewalks of these cities.

How do homeless individuals interrogate the space of the globalized city and their urban poverty? How does the state answer to the contradictions inherent between high-rise and the utter lack of space for the marginalized citizens? Who has the right to the city space and a home? How do placeless individuals fight for belonging and acceptance? What are the responses to urban poverty within these spaces of the city? These are some of the questions this paper will be exploring.

Keywords: urban poverty, homelessness, globalization, marginalization, cinema
FROM INCOME FLEXIBILITY TO CONSUMPTION OBJECT: THE ROLE OF POVERTY IN TRANSFORMING PEOPLE INTO CONSUMPTION OBJECTS IN THE MODERN AGE

Gelir Esnekliği nden Tüketim Nesneliğine: Modern Çağda Yoksulluğun İnsanı Tüketim Nesnesine Dönüşümdedeki Rolü

Şeyma Nur YILMAZ**, Meryem KARAAZIZ***

Abstract

Living in a world with limited resources allows individuals to have problems in meeting their increasing needs according to the period they are in and the conditions of that period. Vital problems such as low income and unemployment, which increase over time, cause conflict within the society. The inability to meet the increasing vital needs makes the work of all individuals in the family a basic need. The income obtained and the level of satisfaction of the needs and desires of this income reveal the existence of power relations by revealing class differences in society. This differential situation, which is transformed by increasing unemployment and insufficient earnings, makes people from a consumer position to a consumption object. In this context, it is thought that the level of economic life has a great importance on the society. The low economic level, which has an effect especially on women and children, allows individuals to experience difficulties in accessing health services along with their basic food needs. The poor individual, who tries to meet his own needs and desires, becomes commodities by seeking answers to the desires of individuals with a higher economic level than himself. In this study, it is aimed to deal with the concept of poverty, which is a big problem in today’s societies, on the axis of the concept of consumption and to examine the existing social problems. It is thought that this study is important in terms of measuring the economic, social and spiritual dimensions of the concept of poverty and enabling the compensation of the spiritual effects of turning into a consumption object. In the study, firstly, conceptual explanations are carried out by focusing on the term poverty and the types of poverty. Afterwards, in the light of the data obtained from the studies carried out in our country and abroad, an examination is made regarding poverty. Finally, the individualization of the concept of poverty in our country on the axis of consumption is interpreted. In the study, it has been determined that working in our country and in the world does not eliminate poverty, poverty transforms people into consumption objects and the psychological effects of this situation are critical.

Keywords: poverty, commodification, working, requirement

Online Presentation in Turkish

**Near East University, Clinical Psychology, TRNC. 0000-0002-1307-4127, seymamrynlnaz8@gmail.com

***Assoc. Prof. Dr., Near East University, Clinical Psychology, TRNC. 0000-0002-0085-612, meryem.karaaziz@neu.edu.tr

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Abstract

Joblessness is pervasive among the educated middle-class. I critically focus on the collaboration of the ruling-class hegemonic standardization with academic disciplines such as psychology, to pre-classify people’s probability to enter the job market and earn good salaries. The lens of caring is the focal of the discourse on teaching social responsibility from infancy. This approach is part of a bourgeoning trajectory to integrate the caring approach in education that will impact future world leaders to resist the exploitation of human beings, whether in the business or political arena or elsewhere. The domination of standardized evaluations that determine the odds to enter the well-paid job market, and the examination of prior experiences, leave many qualified and talented people, at any age, who do not meet the hegemonic standards, jobless. The instrumentalization of qualifications helps workplaces sift the qualities of human beings, based on biased and prejudiced criteria and data. It may seem that this era marks the decline of psychological testing domination, however, Marcuse’s argument that industrial societies still aim toward narrow-dimensional people, is still relevant. In the absence of critical learning that emanates from caring, social responsibility remains limited. Indeed, the digital era generates quasi-unmediated means and opportunities to increase the options for independent financial growth. However, these means also instigate the surge in adults’ and children’s exploitation. Likewise, the average person still needs social, financial, and employment security. Unfortunately, the celebration of the digital era left people who used to have a good income and a secure job in a vital profession, with neither a job nor the ability to provide a decent and stable quality of life for themselves and their families. Their starting point was reduced to zero. Diverse evaluations of their experiences are required, to cope with joblessness.

**Keywords:** caring, gender, philosophy of education, classes, digital era, aging

*Online Presentation in English*

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*Ph.D, Emek Yezreel Academic College, Department of Education, Israel. tammy_shel@yahoo.com*
CONSTRUCTION SECTOR AND TOKİ PROJECTS DURING THE AKP ERA: AN ANALYSIS ON THE QUALITY OF THE HEGEMONIC PROJECT

Abstract

The reasons underlying the AKP's success in holding power for almost twenty years, which came into power when the coalition government had to undergo a dissolution process partly due to the 2001 crisis, can be discussed mainly in two headings. Firstly, the AKP consolidated the power bloc by partly resolving the conflicts between the capitalist class and its fractions and, with the war of position strategies, securing the long-term interests of the power bloc by negating initiatives. The second reason was that it used hegemonic tools over the lower classes and brought national-popular support to the regime. Since the small-scale capital groups in Turkey were represented only by the Milli Gorus movement and lacked the power to cope with the large-scale capital groups (e.g., TÜSİAD, TOBB), AKP became the heir to the Milli Gorus movement. As Islamic capital cannot allow any investment in productive technologies or sectors, the AKP followed a capital accumulation strategy based on construction. Current account deficits and debt burdens required them to find funds for the ruling classes. At this point, the construction institutions such as TOKİ were the AKP's response to the fund-seeking efforts.

This study examines the capital accumulation strategies and urban transformation projects based on the construction sector in Turkey, considering the changing configurations of the power bloc. The hegemonic project can succeed as long as national-popular support is given to secure the long-term interests of the power bloc. The TOKİ projects serve to compensate for the devastating effects of neo-liberal policies on the lower classes and play an essential role in providing national-popular support to the regime. Besides, the discourse of development and the attempts to rebuild cities with Islamic motifs draw attention to the ideological dimension of hegemony. This study attempts to show that TOKİ projects and the redesign of cities play an important role in the material and ideological basis of hegemony. Finally, it suggests that hegemonic projects transform cities into commodities, leading to local resistance.

Keywords: AKP, TOKİ, power bloc, hegemonic projects, capital accumulation strategy

Online Presentation in Turkish
POLICIES TO REDUCE HOMELESSNESS AMONG WOMEN

Zeynep Banu DALAMAN**

Abstract

There are different reasons why people become homeless in the first place, so also are the challenges and effects of homelessness on individuals and societies. One major concern is that a good proportion of these homeless persons are women and female-headed households. Women become homeless because they do not have a home, and not because they are lazy or useless or not responsible. The systems and institutions have failed them hence they are homeless. Many live in shelters, shanty settlements and slums. The International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979; Article 14 (2)(h) of CEDAW states that: “State parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and in particular, shall ensure to such women ..(h) enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to housing, sanitation, electricity and water supply, transportation and communication.

In this study, a literature review will be conducted on effective housing and social protection policies to address women's homelessness in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainability. Drawing on these policies, it will attempt to discuss an examination of the main drivers of women's homelessness, identifying current gaps and priority areas for interventions.

In line with the stated objectives, the study will attempt to highlight the following issues: 1. The drivers of homelessness among women and the challenges faced by them. 2. How we can ensure that women have access to affordable housing. 3. Policies and measures to reduce homelessness among women and female-headed households.

Keywords: Women’s homelessness, sustainability, women's rights, SDG, CEDAW

** Face-to-Face Presentation in English

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°° Asst. Prof. Dr., Istanbul Topkapı University, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Migration Policy Research and Application Centre (GÖÇAR), Türkiye. 0000-0002-6691-0782, banudalaman@gmail.com
THE PROBLEM OF DISPOSSESSION ON GENERATIONS Y AND Z IN TURKEY

Türkiye’de Y ve Z Kuşakları Üzerinde Yaşanan Mülayetsizleştirme Sorunu

Zeynep GÜNAY**

Abstract

The problem of shelter, one of the most basic needs of people, has been built with various building materials throughout history. The technological developments that took place with the Industrial Revolution have also been effective in the buildings where people live. The level of development experienced has allowed the creation of modern living spaces. However, in addition to all these developments, extraordinary situations in the world and in our country have limited the right of individuals to purchase housing or establish usufruct rights. Due to various crises experienced throughout history, the purchasing power of individuals has changed. This has led to changes in consumption preferences between generations. The climate crisis, the epidemic economy and the famine economy experienced in many parts of the world have led to the formation of the world economic crisis. Unemployment, which has become one of the most fundamental problems of the geography we live in, has caused negative effects on the younger generation. Researchers describe the population born between 1980 and 1999, which constitutes a certain percentage of the society in Turkey, as “Generation Y”. Those born between the years 2000 and 2013 are also defined as “Generation Z”. Due to the extraordinary situations experienced in these age ranges, which are stuck between the X and Alpha Generations, there are some disruptions in their living standards. A number of plans such as the age of marriage and the age of owning a house have a more disadvantageous share in Y and Z generations compared to other generations. The level of welfare, which is thought to increase in parallel with the level of development experienced, is not at the desired level today. The increasing gap between the lower income group and the upper income group causes a negative effect on the future planning of individuals. In this study, the differences in consumption preferences between other generations and the change and transformation in living standards that manifest in their lives are emphasized, especially by comparing the breaking points of the changes between the Y and Z generations. The unemployment problem experienced the future anxiety and accordingly the real estate market, which cannot be owned even as a savings tool rather than an investment tool, is emphasized. At the core of all these, the fact that the concept of “dispossession” was placed on the new generation was emphasized.

Keywords: real estate, generation y, generation z, economic crisis, unemployment.

Online Presentation in Turkish

Dr., Marmara University, Economics, Türkiye. 0000-0003-0290-3949, gnyzeyneh@gmail.com
DİSİPLİNLERARASI KENT ÇALIŞMALARI DÜNYA KONGRESİ

ÇALIŞTAY VE KONGRE AÇILS PROGRAMI

İstanbul Topkapı Üniversitesi, Hâmet Yerleşkesi Çeşit Bina Konferans Salonu

09.30-10.00
Dr. Oğr. Üyesi Zeyneb Canan Badarvan
İstanbul Topkapı Üniversitesi Göç Polítikaları Merkezi名校
- Kongre Başkan
Dr. Ahmet Türk
Çürüksüzu Olaş Olan Derneği Başkanı - Çalıştay Koordinatörü
Sezai Hazır
Habibat Demir fête Başkanı

10.00-10.40: Açılış Dersi
“İnsan Hakları Bağlamında Kenti Halkları, Yoksulluk ve Evsizlik”
Prof. Dr. Rusen Kelş
Kent Bilimleri Araştırma, Hâmet

ÇALIŞTAY PROGRAMI 1. GÜN
25 AĞUSTOS PERŞEMBE

11.00 - 11.30 1. Oturum: Tekel ve Dış Politika
Konuşmacı: Mustafa KOK

11.30 - 12.30 2. Oturum: Yoksulluk ve Ağır Sorunu
Konuşmacı: Duygu Bekiroğlu
Temel İhtiyaç Demirüğü Genel Koordinatörü
Moderatör: Hande Yavuzça
Habibat Demir fête Genel Sekreter Yardımcısı

12.30 -13.30 ÖゾLE ARASI

13.30 -14.30 2. Oturum: Agır Yoksulluk ve Evsizlik
Konuşmacı: Selen Yüksel

14.30 -15.00 ARA

15.00 -16.00 3. Oturum: Yerelde Yoksulluk
Konuşmacı: Enil Yavuz Dıpar
Habibat Demir fête Müdürü

ÇALIŞTAY PROGRAMI 2. GÜN
26 AĞUSTOS CUMA

10.00 -10.10 ÖゾLE ARASI

10.10 -10.30 1. Oturum: Tekel ve Dış Politika
Konuşmacı: Abdullah Uzun
İstanbul II Göç İdaresi Müdürü II Göç Uzmanı

11.00 -11.20 2. Oturum: Tekel ve Dış Politika
Konuşmacı: Can Yılmaz

11.20 -12.00 3. Oturum: Tekel ve Dış Politika
Konuşmacı: Raşim Şişman
İstanbul Kent Konseyi Genel Sekreteri

12.00 -13.00 4. Oturum: Tekel ve Dış Politika
Konuşmacı: Ozlem Gönca Yalçınkaya

13.00 -14.00 ÖゾLE ARASI

14.00 -15.00 5. Oturum: Tekel ve Dış Politika
Konuşmacı: Emre Arıca

15.00 -16.00 6. Oturum: Tekel ve Dış Politika
Konuşmacı: Erdinç Arabacı

Çalıştay Adı Gücün Oluşumu: Prof. Dr. Rusen Kelş

Çalıştay Koordinatörü: Prof. Dr. Rusen Kelş