

**KÜRESEL DÜNYADA  
KADIN VE SİYASET  
ULUSLARARASI  
KONGRESİ II**

25-26 ARALIK 2020

**2<sup>ND</sup> INTERNATIONAL  
CONGRESS ON WOMEN  
AND POLITICS IN A  
GLOBAL WORLD**

25-26 DECEMBER 2020



**ABTRACT BOOK**

ONLINE

**ka**der  
Kadın Adayları  
Destekleme Derneği





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25-26 ARALIK 2020  
25-26 DECEMBER 2020  
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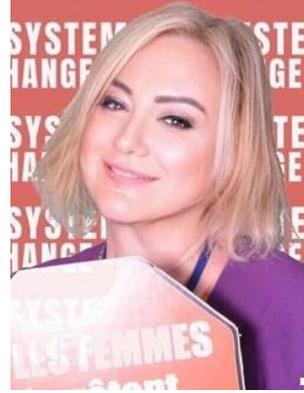


25-26 ARALIK 2020  
25-26 DECEMBER 2020  
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Dear Colleagues,

*2nd International Congress on “Women and Politics in a Global World” will take place in online platform (Via Zoom) on December 25-26, 2020 by Istanbul Ayyansaray University (IAU), Association for Support of Women Candidates (KA.DER), Socialist International Women's Unit (SIW) and Woman TV. The papers will be presented online/zoom platform either in Turkish or English. The Congress, which was originally arranged for April 17-18, has been postponed in response to current concerns about COVID-19 and The Council of Higher Education’s declaration on “Measures to be Taken in Higher Education Institutions about COVID-19” and finally will be realized online. We share one world, and our health depends on each other. COVID-19 pandemic has revealed our deepest vulnerabilities and our greatest strengths. In an interconnected world, we have seen how an infectious disease can spread across borders, cities, and streets with devastating speed. Our goal is to deliver the physical conference experience through our virtual conference.*



*The aim of the Congress is to undertake interdisciplinary and international comparisons of studies, viewpoints and discussions of the two main subject matters “Politics” and “Woman” by scientists and researchers who will participate from various different locations of Turkey and the world. During this International Congress the place and significance of women within the spheres of family, law, science, art, politics, culture and socio-economy throughout the ages will be assessed in context of interdisciplinary studies involving women in throughout Turkey and the world.*

*The International Congress which will bring together academicians, researchers and NGO volunteers partaking in the organization is expected to contribute to the production of scientific information as well as to make way for new viewpoints. Abstracts should be composed to reveal the topic of the research, its scope, the references used and its contribution to science. The first congress was held in 2015 in Istanbul and was very successful with the presentation of over 130 papers. The proceedings’ book of the first congress can be downloaded and examined from google scholar (DALAMAN, ZB (ed). "Women and Politics In A Global World / Küreselleşen Dünyada Kadın ve Siyaset, 2015)\*.*

*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 KA.DER, SIW and WomanTV, 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 congress book in April 2021 at the latest after this abstract book, which we prepared based on the abstracts of our congress participants. I hope to come together in Istanbul in the third of this congress, where we can attend everyone in a healthy and face-to-face manner. Sincerely,*

**Congress Head**

**Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Banu DALAMAN / Istanbul Ayyansaray University**

\* <http://acikerisim.aydin.edu.tr/xmlui/handle/11547/1334>



## **Antigone in Palestine**

### **Luisa Morgantini and the Defense of the Oppressed**

*Anna Di Giusto\**

Among the many women engaged in non-violent struggles for the rights of oppressed populations, Luisa Morgantini occupies a leading position. Not only is she always in the forefront of peace marches in Western countries, but she has visited the post-war scenarios in Iraq, the Balkans, and Kurdistan personally. After being a trade unionist for many years, Morgantini was elected to the European Parliament, and in 2007 she chaired the Parliamentary Delegation for Relations with Palestine. Morgantini is one of the founders of the Italian Women in Black movement (Waller, Rycenga, 2004). Moreover, she created the “Assopace Palestine” Association organizing trips to Palestine. This way, Italians can have a chance to get in touch with the real issues of Palestinian and Israeli activists (Morgantini, 2004).

As a feminist and an activist, she is convinced that politics is the place where the rights of the oppressed can question Realpolitik. All her actions are animated by a particular interpretation of politics. Like Antigone, the Greek heroine struggling against tyranny, Morgantini believes that it is essential to start from the personal (Nussbaum, 2000). The ordinary life of the oppressed remains negatively impacted long after the conflict ends. For example, the Palestinian-Israeli predicament is a case in point of an unresolved situation that needs to be enlightened and discussed at an international level (Gresh, 2015). By meeting oppressed people in their own country, Morgantini supports their peaceful and silent struggle, but she also manages to give voice to those unable to bring their requests to a court of justice or before the global public opinion (Nawal al-Sa’dawi, 2004). This research is based on several interviews and a trip undertaken to Palestine with Morgantini in winter 2018/19.

**Keywords:** non-violent struggle, European Parliament, oppressed populations, empathy, international community

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## Mobilization Awareness of the Female Garment Workers in Bangladesh for Establishing Their Rights: Issues of Enthusiasm, Fear, and Indignation

*S. M. Anowarul Kayes Shimul\**

### Abstract

The Readymade Garment Industry (RMG) in Bangladesh comprises 4.2 million workers of which 80% are female with little or no education and contributing to 12.36 percent of the GDP which is also 80.7% of the total foreign exchange earnings. Yet the practice of trade union rights is very limited in the garments sector. In the given situation, this qualitative study investigated the mobilization awareness of female garment workers in Bangladesh. The primary data was collected using interview guides from 20 garment workers and 4 key informants besides relevant secondary sources were also undertaken for the analysis which includes, newspaper articles, labor laws, NGOs and INGOs documents.

The study reveals that the mobilization awareness of the garment workers is systematically trivialized both by the employers and the state apparatus using different managerial tactics such as welfare participatory committee, pocket union, phobias and mistrust, intimidation and threats by local goons, wage halt, harassment, job loss and so on. Moreover, workers have little awareness of their maternity leaves as well as work benefits. In addition, for partially establishing their rights, workers often bend the laws and find out different extra-legal strategies to mobilize themselves in the workplace such as factory level small teams, network of local committees and network of local committees with the industrial federations. In some cases, experienced workers show enthusiasm for mobilizing workers though in most cases mobilization occurs due to indignation often triggered by unpaid wages and workers layoff which results in violent and non-violent protests, strikes and so on.

**Keywords:** Readymade Garments, Mobilization Awareness, Trade Unionism

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## **On Practice of Feminism's Digital Public Sphere – Social Media Protests**

*Aysun Eyrek Keskin\**

### **Abstract**

The public sphere is defined as the sphere of plurality in which people can think collectively and differences can interact with each other. Jurgen Habermas defined the public sphere as a liberal and open space in which every citizen claims for their equal rights and freedom. With the use of social media platforms became widespread since the 2000s, social media has enabled many people to debate online and demonstrate their discourse. In accordance, digital dimension of the public sphere is discussed. “The digital public sphere” turns to a protest space as “against the public sphere” when the visibility/representation is restricted.

Feminism works to make visible all political and legal structures that restrict to women’s freedom and participation in society with its social media protests since 2010 in Turkey. It produces its own words against women's violence using hashtags that reach millions of people. Women who do not know each other come together under hashtags, share their experiences and fight against violence and discrimination.. Social media protests started with #benimbedenimbenimkararim, #sendeanlat, #bacaklarinitopla, # özgecanaslan, #Hayir, #direnkakhaha, #birkisahaahmilecegiz hashtags have been shared by many people on Twitter and Facebook.

The aim of this paper is to critically discuss the feminism’s practice of digital sphere in which it expands a discourse against the restricted public sphere. The paper starts with an explanation of digital public sphere in accordance with Habermas's concept of the public sphere. Furthermore, semi-structured interviews were conducted with feminists who took part in social media protest and organized them

**Keywords:** Digital Public Sphere, Social Media Protests, Digital Feminist Activism

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## **Gender Equality in the Election of the 27th Term Deputy**

*Ayşe Kaşıkırık\* , Nuray Karaoğlu†*

### **Abstract**

The right of women to choose and be elected is the product of a difficult and long-term struggle. Women in Turkey and in 1934 won the right to be elected. Swiss women gained this right 36 years later, in 1971. Today, the rate of women deputies in the Turkish Grand National Assembly is 17% and 42% in Switzerland!

Although the number of women deputies in the Turkish Grand National Assembly reached the highest rate (17.8%) in the June 2015 elections, it has been decreasing since 2015. It is observed in line with these data that there is no positive situation regarding equal representation of women in decision-making mechanisms.

In this study, the programs, regulations and election declarations of 11 parties (AK Party, BTP, BBP, CHP, DP, HDP, İYİ Party, MHP, SP, VP and HÜDA-PAR), which announced that they would enter the elections with a gender equality perspective, will be examined first. In organizing the election process, the statistical data and election results of the parties will be evaluated. Subsequently, after the election, the rates of women representation in the commissions in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, which commissions they take place and their roles will be examined. In the conclusion part, the political perspective of KA.DER, which is a part of the struggle for women's rights, will be presented.

**Keywords:** Gender Equality, Political Parties, General Elections

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## **Turkish Grand National Assembly 26<sup>th</sup> Gender Perspective in Written and Oral Questions of Women's Parliamentarians**

*Ayşe Kaşıkırık\*, Nuray Karaoğlu†*

### **Abstract**

The “Sustainable Development Goals”, in other words “Global Goals”, which the United Nations put into effect in January 2016 and will continue for 15 years as of this date, aims to eliminate poverty, protect our world and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity. The fifth of 17 Sustainable Development Goals concerns “Gender Equality”. In this target, it is aimed to eliminate all kinds of discrimination against women and girls (UNDP, 2017).

According to the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report, which describes Turkey every year, ranks 130 among 153 countries. The Global Gender Equality Index is measured in 4 areas: women's access to health and education, their participation in politics, and their role in economic life. Turkey's place in these four areas in 2019, respectively 64th in health, 113rd in education, 136th in the economy and 109th in politics (WEF, 2019). In this context, the elimination of discrimination against women in Turkey, with women and men with the change of value judgments in social life for women empowerment and equal participation of women emerges as a priority problem areas. In particular, women MPs are expected to contribute to ensuring gender equality and develop gender sensitive policies.

In this study, 3 legislative years of the 26th Legislative period of the Turkish Grand National Assembly -1st. within the scope of the Legislative Year (02.11.2015 - 30.09.2016), the 2nd Legislative Year (01.10.2016 - 30.09.2017) and the 3rd Legislative Year (01.10.2017 and beyond), the written and verbal question motions given by women MPs are It is aimed to analyze these proposals from a gender perspective.

**Keywords:** Women MPs, Question Suggestions, Gender Equality

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## **The Position of Women in Political Participation in Turkey: Beyond Justice in Representation**

*Ceren Avcil\**

### **Abstract**

One of the fundamental characteristics of contemporary democracies is the ability of women to enjoy active participation in politics. A break from the traditional gender discourses entails women taking part in every aspect of economic, social, and political life. The fictional roles or default occupations attributed to women or the expectation that women assume certain chores represent a dominant characteristic of patriarchal societal structures. As one of the results of gender inequality, women are associated more with the private space and excluded from the public space that involves the making of decisions that directly impact their lives. Therefore, it is essential that women move beyond the private space by assuming an active role in politics and create distinct publicities on grounds of the notion of equality between women and men.

Turkey, since its foundation, has implemented certain reforms and regulations to allow women to play an active role in politics. Women were granted the right to vote and stand for election in 1934 and such enfranchisement paved the way for women's participation in politics. Such regulations, granting women access to decision-making mechanisms as equal citizens, are regarded as a significant step towards the ideal of "reaching the level of contemporary civilisations". Nevertheless, women today are observed not to enjoy the desired level of representation in politics and notably in the parliament in Turkey. Equal political representation for women is dominated by the current obstacles, as well as certain standpoints against the acknowledgment of women's participation in politics.

The present study addresses the position of women in the parliament between 1935 and 2018 in Turkey. The study conducted a literature review on the concept of gender and on the specific factors of consequence for women's engagement in political representation and employed data concerning the representation of women. The most fundamental finding relates to the underrepresentation of women. The study emphasises that the active positioning of women in politics is not a problem of mere figures, but essentially represents a problem of democracy and recommends the enforcement of targeted regulations that will allow women to take part and play an active role in politics (e. g. gender quota).

**Keywords:** Gender, women and political participation, democracy

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## **Distinction of Private Sphere and Public Sphere in the Context of Violence against Women**

*Deniz Katiel\**

### **Abstract**

The aim of this studies is to compare one of the leading thinkers of our era Jurgen Habermas' views on public sphere / private sphere with feminist theory, and to studysystematic violence against women occurring in Turkey. The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between masculine dominant public sphere and female publicity, its results and divergences based on concrete practices based on public sphere discussions. In addition, the discourses encoded to investigate power and identity were analyzed contextually using the Critical Discourse Analysis method. In this research, the television channels, social media and columns of newspapers were analyzed. Findings from the analysis of critical discourse showed that the concepts of personal and political are inseparable from each other in the public sphere.

**Keywords:** Public Sphere, Private Sphere, Feminism, Discourse Analysis, Violence

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## **Sustainable Development Approach and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy**

*Derya Altun\**

### **Abstract**

Sustainable development, included for the first time in our Common Future Report (Brundtland Report) published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987, has included the environmental and social dimensions as well as the economic development based on previous development approaches. In addition to economic growth, industrialization and continuous growth in the gross national products of countries, the agenda of development has been added to the observance of ecological balance, combating inequality and poverty, and taking all kinds of measures and arrangements to improve the current situation of minority and vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The experience, power and influence of the women's movement in international processes have had an impact on the new understanding of development. With the effect of the capabilities approach developed by Amartya Sen (1985), indicators and indices such as Human Development Index and Human Development Index Sensitive to Inequality have been developed since the Human Development Report published in 1990 for the first time. The Millennium Development Goals and Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals have created both main and sub-targets and follow-up on issues that are based on sustainable development for countries.

In the study, the outcomes of the international process that developed from the unequal position of women and the global agenda between the years of 1990-2015 to gender equality were discussed. Based on the annual data of the mentioned indices, periodic and regional analyzes were made. From this point, the necessity, scope and policies and tools of the concept of gender mainstreaming (GM) are discussed. In the study, the theoretical development of the concepts were handled together with the historical development, and the concepts of development, sustainable development and GM were examined. With a critical approach from a gender perspective, a conceptual review was carried out in the light of recent developments in the literature. It is thought that the study will be original and useful in terms of evaluating processes and practices from a gender perspective and suggesting GM from this perspective.

The analyzes and evaluations made within the scope of the study suggest that the impact and success of all kinds of projects, plans and programming for women are limited to the study in question, and wider and larger improvements can only be possible with GM policies.

**Key Words:** Sustainable Development, Gender, Women, Development Index

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## Woman and Alienation

*Diler Ezgi Tarhan\**

### Abstract

The idea of a woman accepted as the “other sex” has been unacceptable throughout history in terms of masculine mentality, existence of a woman with her own gender in a gendered society has only been possible as a “second sex”. The problem is that the demand of the woman to live with her own gender, with equal rights and freedoms to the man, is subject to natural legality without the need or approval of the masculine mentality. Therefore, while it is argued that gender studies have a functioning parallel to ecological cycle and natural laws in the perspective of ecofeminism and it has also thought that labor exploitation, marginalization, reification and cultural capitalism were built on the basis of a particularly sexist discrimination. Therefore, the masculine politics that caused women to be alienated to society evokes the pressure of power on women in the constitutional order, about representation in science-philosophy and art, and in demands for equality and freedom in social life and etc. It has known that this negative discrimination leads to the exploitation of labor, the commodification of the female body, reification of people in general, legitimizing the reduction of women to second class human status with the perception of "second gender", making the image of women a marketing tool in art, the extortion of women's right to speak and represent in politics, hence the alienation of the woman to her own society and marginalized to it. This alienation problem will be evaluated in terms of gender with the paper titled “Woman and Alienation” and sociological, philosophical, psychoanalytic, political, ethical and aesthetic dimensions of the mentioned concept will be discussed as a whole.

**Keywords:** Alienation, Woman, Gender, Reification, Marginalization

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## **Evaluation of Ciller Governments (1993-1996) in terms of Women's Policies**

*Ece Yüksel \**

### **Abstract**

As one of the important figures of Turkish political life; Tansu Ciller, an economics professor whom President Suleyman Demirel addressed as “My Daughter” and led her to step in politics, started her political career at the True Path Party (Doğru Yol Partisi) in 1990. She was elected as the Member of Parliament from Istanbul in 1991 elections. Ciller served as the state minister in charge of the economy in the coalition government established with the Social Democratic People's Party with Suleyman Demirel as prime minister.

After the death of the 8th President Turgut Ozal, Suleyman Demirel was elected as the president and left the position of the prime minister and chairman of the True Path Party. Tansu Ciller elected as the chairman of the True Path Party on June 13, 1993, with the highest number of votes and also became Turkey's first female prime minister. She served as prime minister in the 50th, 51st and 52nd governments formed from June 1993 to March 1996.

Since she is Turkey's first female prime minister, Tansu Ciller governments are periods that should be examined specifically with women's projects and women's policies. Within the scope of this study; the perspective of the current ideology of the period on the concept of women will be essentially examined in the first part. The introduction will provide information on the women's policies of the governments formed before the Ciller Governments. Studies on women's problems and women's rights conducted during the periods of these governments will be evaluated. In Chapter 1, data on Ciller governments' (1993-1996) women's policies and practices conducted on women will be presented, supported by media reports. In Chapter 2, how successful the government programs were and their shortcomings will be focused on and the study will be concluded with an overall assessment. With this study, it is aimed to contribute to both women's projects and literature of Turkish Political Life by analyzing the women's policies of Governments of Tansu Ciller, Turkey's first and only elected female prime minister so far.

**Keywords:** First Women Prime Minister, Tansu Ciller, Political Life, Women's Studies, True Path Party

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## **Daily Life of Turkish Women in the Middle of Routine and Stationarity**

*Emel Çokoğullar\**

### **Abstract**

Woman identity / feminine experience in Turkey has been influenced by the changes experienced in the political and social structure. These changes have been seen as processes of modernization, building of national state, secularization, democratization and etc. Indeed all these developments have introduced various values and moral principles on the current social values; or resulted in transformations on them. When recent Turkish political history is taken into consideration, it could be seen that although social and political transformation policies have saturated into number domains and have yielded practical results, no radical changes have been observed with women's daily life. Especially, daily lives of low and medium level women have preserved its regular routines up until today since they have been shaped by solid consistency of social gender roles; and "job" and "strength" descriptions have remained unchanged. A constant status quo has been experienced through patterns same or inherently similar, which seem different illusively. Such monotony / uniformity / lameness has come to become more and more noticeable through globalization. Efforts of globalization dynamics to permanently infiltrate into the social structural characteristics and their introduction as if they are conformity with the locals have been tried to be presented especially through stationarity of the characteristics of women's domain. Stationarity of daily life of women, which needed to be transformed essentially, has persisted due to lack of counter action against patriarchal order and most importantly avoidance from consequences of disruption to daily comfort of patriarchal dominants. Today, the same process which reflects the persistent stationarity in differentiated way has still been observed. This "stationarity" results in that phenomenon referred as "women's issues" are to be resurrected once again. These closely and almost directly inter-related phenomenon have emerged social gender roles of women and their persisted routines within the boundary of gender inequality. Accordingly, the transformation failed to emerge in women's daily life in Turkey adversely affect the possibility of occurrence of positive practical consequences of policies created to better off women's social and political position.

**Keywords:** Daily life, Woman, Globalization, Gender roles in society

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## **Women's Movement in Argentina and Turkey: Similarities and Differences**

*Ezgi Çolak\*, Olcay Bige Aşkun†*

### **Abstract**

Civil wars in the 19th century and military dictatorship in the 20th century resulted in Argentine women being active participants in the historical process. In the 21st century, they continued to come to the agenda with their actions that would give the women's movement a revolutionary character. Ni Una Menos, national women's gatherings and millions of women on the streets with their green bandanas are reflections of this active participation. Recently, the efforts of the right and left-wing parties in the country to include feminist women candidates in the elections were another striking examples. Similarly, Turkey has gradually become one of the symbols of the women's movement that has long struggled with the handicaps created by the hegemonic male perspective towards women. Actions organized by women from different regions of Turkey, the effective struggle that women's organizations put forward in the demand for rights and justice, especially through social media, and ultimately the legal gains achieved show that women's movements have become prominent political actors in Turkey.

In this study, the similarities and differences between the women's movement in Argentina and Turkey are examined. In this context, a comparative analysis is presented by examining the literature on recent news published in national and international media, and important discussions carried out on digital platforms and social media. When the last period of the 2000s is analyzed, it is seen that the demands of feminist women's organizations are on the agenda, that produces political discourse, the voice of the movement gets louder, and the current order is transformed into a formidable and transformative form. With the comparison, it is aimed to explore whether the women's movement in both countries is one of the important power actors in the economic and social fields, especially in the political order, by looking at their public impact. Thus, in other countries, notably Turkey, where the women's movement gained momentum, a road map that might affect the future of the movements is tried to be presented.

**Keywords:** Argentina Women's Movement, Turkey Women's Movement, Politics, Human Rights

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## **Thinking About the Representation of Women in Senior Management**

*Feyza Ak Akyol \**

### **Abstract**

Today, despite the rapid increase in the female population in the business world, the rate of female employees in top management positions is quite low. The obstacles women face when they come to senior management positions are among the most common examples of gender discrimination. The “gender” based thought patterns existing in the society are among the reasons for women not being able to come to senior management levels, and they are known as the reason of the obstacles that are not clearly visible and expressed, regardless of their success and merit.

In the field study completed in 2019, with the data obtained from the surveys conducted with female and male managers we aimed to examine how the perceptions of career, success and happiness are perceived in terms of women and men; On the other hand, through the in-depth interviews with female managers, the study aims to investigate whether the women working in this field have problems in working life, whether they experience inequality of opportunity while climbing the career ladder, and whether the role conflict in which women are involved has a negative impact on their careers.

It shows that today, especially the highly educated, culturally capitalized female workforce in urban areas is less exposed to discriminatory attitudes. The concept of cultural capital used by the French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu<sup>†</sup> is used to explain how social inequality is reproduced through a number of institutions (such as school). In Turkey, the volume of acquired cultural capital, bringing the individual into a different social position, leads to a distinction differentiating from others. By looking at the areas that individuals consider important in their lives, it can be seen in what form and with which faces cultural capital creates the distinction in those areas. The self-confidence created by this distinction is reflected in the interviews with female managers.

Almost all of the female managers interviewed in the qualitative research think that being a woman does not prevent the person from rising despite the gender roles in society. Because these women, who work in a senior management position, have high levels of cultural capital, consisting of two components, such as educational background and lifestyle (we can also call habitus or class training). As a result of the research, it has been determined that male and female managers have a similar attitude towards gender discrimination. Female managers do not accept the issue of gender discrimination in their organizations like their male counterparts.

**Keywords:** Gender, Female manager, Cultural capital

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<sup>†</sup> Pierre Bourdieu, « Les trois états du capital culturel », Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales, vol. 30, novembre 1979, p. 3-6



## **Flirting with Death: Reflections on Women Workers in the Cut Flower Industry in Kenya, 1990-2018**

*Felistus Kinyanjui\**

### **Abstract**

Kenya's cut flower industry is only second in ranking to that of tea in earning foreign exchange. It is therefore an industry that cannot be ignored when matters development are concerned. The industry employs over 50, 000 people majority of whom are females granted the industry's requirement of dexterity and socio-cultural context of the tasks of packing and grading being feminine. Flowers are synonymous with tender aesthetic but contra are the conditions under which they are produced. This paper aims to document for policy and practice, a political economy of the plight afflicting women workers in the industry in Thika an area that is under researched unlike Naivasha. It provides gendered perspectives on their vulnerability and that of their children. Daily women are flirting with death as they produce for a globalized flower market. Long standing and bending hours, injuries and exposure to dangerous pesticides some long banned in Europe exposes them to reproductive and respiratory diseases. Manipulating male supervisors demand sex of the females in return for favours, there is no reproach for them as they are not unionisable. They earn meagre wages in their most insecure of employment amidst Kenya's youth bulge and subsequent soaring unemployment. This paper is the product of empirical data collected over a period of three years in flower farms in Thika, Kenya. In-depth and key informant interviews as well focus group discussions were conducted with the workers, owners of farms, managers, supervisors and labour officers in the county. Data from reports and secondary sources were corroborated. Findings reveal a disconnect of the soothing effect of a flower bouquet on its beholder with the disproportionate to the economic, physical and psycho-social discomfort that defines the subject of this study. Urgent intervention is required from; supply chain, regulatory bodies to exert pressure on legislation and punish the sex predators. The time for action is now if the glory of the cut flower industry is to be enjoyed by all and sundry, the women human resource who are responsible to deliver joyous moments with a smile that fresh cut carnations and roses put on our faces globally.

**Keywords:** Flirt Death, Gender, Women, Politics

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## **Representation of the Death of Raşan Ecevit on Turkish Newspapers: A Political Leader or the Wife of a Political Leader?**

*Gözde Yirmibeşođlu\*, Begüm Birsan Arslan Çelik†*

### **Abstract:**

Born in Bursa in 1923, Raşan Ecevit was one of the major woman political leaders of Turkey. In 1946, she married Bülent Ecevit, who himself was an important political figure who became Prime Minister of the country several times. Their commitment to their marriage and love and bound between them had always been recognized by Turkish people. Turkish media demonstrated her as an educated woman and dedicated wife. In addition, she was shown as a dedicated politician after the 1980 because she founded Democratic Left Party (DSP) in 1985 because her husband was suspended from active politics. She was the leader of the party until 1987 when the ban of her husband from politics was lifted. Therefore, she played both an active primary role as a leader and a secondary role as the wife of a leader in Turkish politics. Her death on the 17<sup>th</sup> of January 2020 was given on the first page of many Turkish newspapers since she was a significant character of Turkish politics. The purpose of this study is to examine the attitude of Turkish newspapers while representing the death of Raşan Ecevit. In this study, discourse analysis method was used to explore the way the newspapers present this news. Thus, several newspapers representing the center of the left, right and the conservatives were investigated. The study examines its findings through a feminist perspective. The findings and the results focus on the approach of Turkish newspapers when representing her whether as a strong character, a political leader or the wife of a strong leader, Bülent Ecevit.

**Keywords:** Raşan Ecevit, Political Leader, Wife, Turkish Newspapers

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## **Representation of Megxit Crisis on British Newspapers**

*Gözde Yirmibeşoğlu\*, Begüm Birsan Arslan Çelik†*

### **Abstract:**

The wedding of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle was in 2018 and the news about their marriage has played a major role in international arena. In fact, this has been an important issue for the media before their marriage. Media from all over the world concentrated on the family of Meghan, her education, her profession, her first marriage and all the details about her past before the marriage. Naturally, the day of the wedding was the primary agenda of the media. Accordingly, her pregnancy, the baby and her motherhood started to become focus point. Nowadays, she has been on the agenda with the Megxit crisis, which denotes the combination of the words Meghan and exit with reference to the exit of Britain from the European Union, Brexit. This study will evaluate the attitude of Western newspapers towards Megxit crisis since this became a major royal crisis and thus, a significant piece of news for the Western media in particular. The main aim of the paper is to examine the representation of the role played by Meghan Markle on the Megxit crisis on several British newspapers. Therefore, a number of newspapers such as Guardian, Daily Mail and Independent will be investigated and an academic literature will be evaluated in order to reach the aim. Those three newspapers are selected since they represent center of the left, right and conservatives. The method of the study is discourse analysis since Megxit crisis represents a number of key issues regarding representation of women and gender. The study underlines the feminist perspective in its investigation and analysis. The gendered language of the newspapers will be explored and analyzed during the discourse analysis. The possible findings of the study will be the demonstration of the crash of two strong women, Meghan and the Queen.

**Keywords:** Megxit Crisis, Representation of Women, Media, Newspapers

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## **Right-wing Populism and Gendered Discourses**

*Gülçin Özge Tan\**

### **Abstract**

Having been one of the most controversial subjects in World's and Turkey's politics and being a strong political form in the rise of the right-wing politics, populism, while being tackled in many different ways, a feminist filtration has been overlooked by many political scientist when doing so. It is the sexist rhetoric of right-wing populism, which is one of the constituent components of agonistic politics created in social, economic and cultural times that establishes a significant part of its basic policy actions and discourses over anti-women and anti-LGBTI. While the new antagonistic boundaries between women are drawn by using traditional discourse that feeds sexism, similar polarization created in society is created among women by feeding with masculine discourse. At this point, right populism, with gendered discourses that somehow respond in a social conservative society, not only ensures the reproduction of sexism, but also makes use of hate politics by declaring those who oppose this production as the antagonistic border. The aim of this paper is to examine the position and language of the right populism, which is reinforced by patriarchal authority with gendered discourses, with an alternative meaning and interpretation with a feminist perspective.

**Key Words:** Populism, Feminism, Gendered Discourse

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## **‘Complementary’ or ‘Equal’? The Rise of ‘Moderate’ Islamism and the Undeclared War on Women Rights in Tunisia**

*Hajer Ben Hadj Salem\**

### **Abstract**

Since the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the UNDP yearly Human Development Reports have played an invaluable role in shaping Western political strategists and actors’ wisdom about the ruling regimes and the status of women in the MENA region through linking Human development and Human rights indicators to the Gender Development Index. The 2010 Report, published on the eve of the so-called “Arab spring,” placed Tunisia ahead of most of the Arab countries in terms of Gender Development despite its relatively low Human Development Index. However, Tunisian women took the international observers by storm as they featured prominently on the frontlines of the popular demonstrations which broke out across the country brandishing slogans denouncing lack of freedom, employment opportunities, and dignity. The un-Islamist leaning of these predominantly unveiled women and their slogans challenged not only Western received wisdoms about the status of women in Muslim societies, but also a whole body of new Western strategic thinking about the post-secular dictatorships Muslim world, conferring upon “Moderate” male Muslims and Islamist women the daunting task of Muslim women liberation.

This paper studies how the Tunisian women’s experience with the Islamist leadership prior to the 2014 elections represented a real challenge to the ideological underpinnings of this neo-Orientalist discourse. First, it defines neo-Orientalism and demonstrates how it paved the ground for the ‘Islamic spring’. Second, it gives a brief overview of the status of women rights in Tunisia, underscoring the limitations of state feminism prior to 2011. Third, it dissects the anti-women rights agenda of the Islamists and debunks the myth of the “Islamist women as custodians of women rights” by shedding light on landmark conflicts between women rights activists and the Islamists during the constitutional drafting process.

**Keywords:** State feminism, moderate Muslims, women rights

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## **Is Geography Destiny? Gender Divide and Global Report on an Assessment of Turkey**

*Hazal Ilgın Bahçeci Başarmak \*, İrem Ece Akpınar†*

### **Abstract**

Although the changes in the globalization process started to be examined on the basis of social dynamics and inequalities, it is a recent past, but significant progress has been made in this area. Although the history of the feminist movement dates back to very old times, the fact that the changes and transformations created by globalization have not been successful in creating a tangible progress in the social, economic and political positions of women around the world have led to intensification of gender-based research in this field and this is the feminist geography literature. It started to form.

In this study, feminist geography perspective will be used in the handling of space. Gender equality is defined as men and women having equal opportunities for participation in all areas of social life. One of the main goals of the states that have adopted the social welfare state approach is to achieve this equality. In this context, the aim of the study is to determine the status of countries in terms of gender equality and to assess its position among other countries of Turkey. In this study, first laid down in 2006 at the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index (The Global Gender Gap Index) situation in Turkey, among other countries on the basis of the data will be analyzed. Countries except Turkey is not in detail, to determine the position of Turkey within the scope of the relevant issues will be discussed to the extent useful for pain. The analysis will be made over the ratio of women and men using the political authority, economic opportunities, participation in education and health indicators stipulated by the report.

**Key Words:** Women, Space, Feminist Geography, Globalization, Gender

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## **Struggle for Equality Locally - Mukhtar Women**

*Hilal Dokuzcan\**

### **Abstract**

The Mukhtar institution entered our lives from the beginning of the 19th century and made a great contribution to the formation of local dynamics as the smallest management unit. As a unique model, it also has a different value. The election and nomination processes of the muhtar and their administrations create an important opportunity for participation and representation, starting from the local point of view for voters. Its proximity to the public, its availability, intervention to local problems and the provision of solutions are very important for local dynamics. There is the possibility of solidarity and sharing. All these features have a great potential for change and development in terms of women's representation and participation. Despite this potential, women are represented very little or even negligibly in the mukhtars. As of 2019, there are 50,157 mukhtars in our country, including villages and neighborhoods. Only 1,071 of these mukhtars are women. Although the rate of women mukhtars, which was 1.3% in the 2014 elections, increased to 2.14% in 2019, it points to a serious representation problem. It is a situation that deserves to be examined in terms of many areas in itself, because women who make up half of the society have so little place in a structure that is so close and within their lives. This can also provide a basis for the need to create different sensitivities, models and awareness in terms of democracy and equality.

The main purpose of the study is to trace how the muhtar model can be an exemplary model on the road to ensuring equality between men and women in the developing world of the 21st century. This study will also be examined in terms of local dynamics, with the participation of women and representation in an mukhtar scale from an egalitarian perspective. Experiences of women mukhtars during their candidate and election processes, their studies, their organization styles will be conveyed through one-to-one interviews and interviews. Service examples of women mukhtars after they are selected will be included in the study.

**Keywords:** women mukhtars, equality, women representation

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## **Women Empowerment and Antenatal Care Utilization in Pakistan**

*Kashif Siddique<sup>\*</sup>, Ra'ana Malik<sup>†</sup>, Irum Batool<sup>‡</sup>, Ahmed Usman<sup>§</sup>, Salam Bin Naeem<sup>\*\*</sup>*

### **Abstract**

Maternal health improvement is a major health issue in Pakistan. World Health Organization (WHO) reported that the maternal mortality rate in Pakistan was declining. But still, it is higher than any other South Asian country. Local and international studies mentioned that women's status in households mattered in maternal health care, especially in antenatal care. This study aimed to examine the role of women empowerment in the antenatal care utilization in Pakistan. Antenatal care utilization was dependent variable and measured through antenatal visits during pregnancy. According to the latest WHO recommendation, eight or more than eight antenatal visits of a woman during pregnancy were considered adequate antenatal visits, and less than eight antenatal visits were considered inadequate antenatal visits. From the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, a total of 8287 married women who reported about their antenatal visits during pregnancy last 5 years were selected, among them 1259 women who had no antenatal visits and 28 women who did not know about the antenatal visits were excluded. A sample of 6996 women was selected. Simple descriptive, bivariate associations, and multivariate analyses with odd ratio (OD) and 95% Confidence Interval (CI) were performed by adjusting women's age, women's education, and wealth index. Only 1048 (15%) women had adequate antenatal health care utilization in Pakistan. Bivariate analysis showed that women who had higher income status, higher education and were working at managerial positions had significantly adequate antenatal health care ( $P < 0.05$ ). Women who had power of decision making in their health care alone (OD-1.47; 95% CI- 1.04, 2.10), decided their mobility along with husbands (OD-1.83; 95% CI-1.46, 2.30), controlled over resources- their own mobile (OD-1.31; 95% CI-1.11, 1.55) and bank account (OD-1.75; 95% CI-1.37, 2.22), access to use information resources- internet use (OD-1.84; 95% CI-1.53, 2.21), reading newspaper (OD-1.18; 95% CI-1.00, 1.39), watching TV (OD-1.69; 95% CI-1.38, 2.07) and did not justify wife-beating (OD-1.42; 95% CI-1.20, 1.68) had adequate antenatal care. To improve maternal health during pregnancy, there will be a need to enhance empowerment among women in Pakistan, especially among those who had no education, had less decision making power at the household level, lack of control over resources, and who had justified wife-beating. Adequate antenatal care utilization will be achieved by husbands' involvement in reproductive health care and deciding the matter of reproductive health jointly.

**Keywords:** Antenatal care, women empowerment, decision making, Pakistan

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## **Gender Dimensions in Myanmar: Policy Implications for TVET Sector**

*Khin Ma Ma Myo\**

### **Abstract**

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector is the interface between education and employment that provides knowledge and skills for employment as a vehicle to social equity, social inclusion and sustainable development of the country. Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is closely linked to TVET sector in terms of SDGs 4 and SDGs 8. Although SDGs 4 of quality education and SDGs 8 of productive employment and decent work are being addressed to have linked to TVET, in fact, SDGs 5 to address gender issue is inevitable linked to TVET as a cross cutting issue. Access to TVET programmes in general could not ensure access to disadvantaged women. Women from lower socio-economic backgrounds are often underrepresented in TVET sector in developing countries that could raise equity concerns. Thus, it is essential to make TVET sector accessible to the socially disadvantaged people by emphasizing “inclusion of” and “access for” as the key policy priorities for gender mainstreaming process to improve social equity while addressing the gender dimensions. This paper will analyze gender dimensions of Myanmar in terms of social norms, policies & legislations, institutions and the role of youth with a special focus on TVET sector and address policy recommendations for gender mainstreaming in TVET sector in Myanmar.

**Keywords:** gender mainstreaming, gender analysis, TVET sector, Myanmar

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## **Light Leaking to the Dark Half of Social Memory: “Alyazma Monument”**

*Lütfiye Bozdağ\**

### **Abstract**

This paper includes a research on the traces left by sculpture artist Meriç Hızal in the public memory of a monument she made to the public space to express her reaction to the murders of women. "Alyazma Monument", which was built in cooperation with Antalya City Council Women's Assembly and Muratpaşa Municipality, was opened on 07 March 2012 in Palmiye Park in Muratpaşa district. This monument, built on the concept of women's murders, represents women killed by male violence. In order to symbolize the women who were killed in Anatolia, the artist designed the alyazma form with a red metal pyramid concept. The fact that the light passing through the female names carved on Alyazma falls on the people entering the monument creates an intense state of emotion for the people who experience this artwork. The audience, who sees these names, feels uneasy and confronted with these murders. Thanks to the light leaked from these names, the names of female victims are reflected on the ground, and visitors do not want to step on the names reflected on the ground.

The aestheticization of social pain in a pyramid monumental form creates a thought-provoking, questioning feeling for viewers. When it rains rain drops from the cavities formed by the names of women found on alyazma are identified with the tears of the relatives of the deceased women. Can a work of art leave a mark in social memory? Is art only an area of aesthetic pleasure experience? The paper will be developed on these questions and an evaluation will be made in the conclusion section.

**Key Words:** Women's Murders, Alyazma Monument, Social Memory

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## **Women and Migration: A Sociological Review on the Current Trends and Future of Women Migration in Bangladesh**

*Manzuma Ahsan\**

### **Abstract**

In Bangladesh, it is estimated that more than 10,000,000 individuals have migrated overseas for work from 1976 to 2016. Women workers constituted less than 1 per cent of the total workers in 2002 which has arose to a 13 per cent by 2013. This shows that migration has been a demanding issue for both men and women aspirants from a long time. However, many of the migrant workers face the challenge of adapting to a society that is not their own. And women become the most vulnerable of such situations as they experience a continuum of gender-based violence. According to a government report, 35 per cent of returned migrants have faced abuses in many forms. Some recent stories of exploitations from the victims have even surfaced the social media. This shows the harsh conditions of Bangladeshi women migrant workers in abroad. This ultimately becomes a threat for the overall socio-economic development of the country. Following this, the aim of this study was to explore the issue of women migration in Bangladesh in terms of its current trends and future from a sociological viewpoint.

The study had followed its development mainly from the secondary information focused on existing literatures. Different international journals, reports, and data from national statistics have been followed. Special concentration has been provided to the newspaper reports. The sociological review on the current trends of women migration from Bangladesh indicates that there exists a cruel reality for the women workers in abroad. But these go mostly unreported. The fear of being stigmatized after returning also plays a notorious role for such cases. This creates a constant threat for the future of migration in Bangladesh. To mitigate the problem, both awareness and activities should be in place with proper inclusion of human resources.

**Keywords:** Women Migrant Workers, Migration Challenges, Gender-based Violence

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## Ethiopian Legal Regimes Vis-À-Vis Gender Based Violence

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### Abstract

Ethiopia, where gender based violence persistently exists, has adopted different national and ratified international legal frameworks that address specifically gender based violence. This research investigated these legal rules proclaimed and international instruments ratified by Ethiopia to address gender based violence. Accordingly, a number of national legal instruments have also been adopted including the Federal Constitution, the Revised Family Law, the Criminal Code and other relevant policies pertinent to the protection of gender based violence in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Criminal Code did shy away from giving holistic definition and did not show the scope of the term violence against women in full spectrum. The constitution overly empowers religious and customary laws as arbiters of family matters such as divorce and inheritance. Gender-related laws adopted by Ethiopia did not have any kind of civil remedies protecting those affected by the violence. There are also neither separate domestic violence acts nor any kind of laws adopted to give specific civil remedies for the survivors/ victims. This is attributable to the absence of comprehensive anti-violence laws in Ethiopia that affects law enforcement from pursuing incidents of violence within marriage and cohabitation on the premise that there are no clear legal provisions.

**Keywords:** Ethiopia, Legal frameworks, Gender violence, women

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## Inconsistency between Women Rights in Iran and Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Negin Bavili\**

### Abstract

The focus of this study is on women rights. This study analyzed whether there is any inconsistency between Iran's Islamic constitution<sup>†</sup> and Universal declaration of Human Rights<sup>‡</sup>. Iran's constitution and family law attachment which were approved after 1979 revolution redefine men and women relationship is compared with Universal Declaration of Human Rights which is a common standard for rights and freedoms for all people and nations.

Qualitative research methodology are used for comparison of Iran's constitution and Universal declaration of Human rights. These contrastive analysis are conducted at the following domains; first, equal recognition of women in front of law. Second, The right to work and employment. Third, the right to work in political arena. Fourth, the right for education. Fifth, the right for free movement and dressing.

By means of qualitative content analysis, the inconsistency between Iran's constitution and universal declaration of human rights are studied. Moreover, how these inconsistencies have affected women's real life conditions are more elaborated in this essay?

**Keywords:** Women Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Women's Political Rights

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† <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ir/ir001en.pdf>

‡ United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 10, 1948, <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>



## **Gender Pay Gap on a Global and National Scale**

*Nur Banu Kavaklı\**

### **Abstract**

This paper utilizes data based on a survey conducted in Istanbul, Turkey with labor force participants. The data reveal that the wage differential between genders is an evident and ongoing problem. Evaluated against the backdrop of government policies to “reconcile work and family life”, the current situation gains importance especially in the struggle for gender equality in Turkey. The Justice and Development Party’s call on women to have at least three children to keep the population young and hence maintain economic growth counters the alleged attempts to integrate women into the economy as equal citizens. Particularly in an economic environment where the government boasts about the growth rate of Turkish economy, this issue enables us to question the “gender appropriate” role of women in the labor market as well as the domestic sphere. Assessing the relative economic welfare of working women in Turkey, this paper aims at understanding the factors underlining the persistence of gender pay differentials. By relying on data from different countries, it also assesses the extent of gender pay gap on a global scale and compares the Turkish case to its counterparts around the world.

### **Keywords:**

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## **Traces of the Academy in Graduate Thesis on Gender Equality**

*Nuran H. Belet\**

### **Abstract**

Women and Gender Equality debates have shown a significant momentum in the last 60-70 years. One of the most important reasons for this is the increased visibility of academic studies specific to this field. Discussions on the basis of gender inequality or gender discrimination in all areas continue in the axes of individuals, institutions and society in a historical process. One of the most important arrangements that increase the visibility of women's studies in the academic field is their participation in undergraduate and graduate studies. In this context, this study analyzes the footprint of the thesis on women and gender equality made at universities of Turkey.

The main purpose of the study is to make a context analysis of the graduate and doctoral thesis from different disciplines and reveal the paradigmatic transformation in which women and gender equality studies evolved.

In this framework, this paper consists of three main sections. The first part focuses on the development of the concepts of women and gender equality in line with as feminism has evolved in a historical process. Also, it aims to identify prominent breaking points and changes in the field within the scope of the study. It will include methodological discussions in the study of women and gender equality. The second part deals with the graduate thesis. The paper sheds light on the use of quantitative and qualitative methods by thesis and offers a depth-analysis by examining the scope and data analysis of the theses. By doing so, it aims to reveal the reflections of the observed paradigmatic transformation within the field. With the findings obtained in this section, the paper brings together the breakthrough points discussed in the first section with the conceptual and methodological transformation in graduate thesis. The third part of the paper shows where our universities stand in women's and gender equality studies and how they have reached such position with a what kind of road map. The study makes use of the graduate theses in YÖKTEZ data system with the key concepts of gender equality.

**Key words:** Women, Gender Equality, Feminism, University

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## **The Role of Ombudsman for Preventing Violence against Women at Workplace: A Comparison of the European Ombudsman and the Ombudsman Institution of Turkey (KDK)**

*Nuran Halise Belet\* , Gonca Bayraktar Durgun\*\**

### **Abstract**

Everyone has right to live and work in a workplace which is purified from violence and harassment. It is widely accepted that inequalities based upon gender in all societies generates obstacles to basic rights. Gender-based violence and harassment is the foremost of those. The main responsibility for the prevention of violence and harassment in front of the right to live and work is seen among the primary duties of individuals and institutions in decision-making mechanisms. Unfortunately, violence and harassment towards women continues to be common in overall working life. In addition to preventing women from getting stronger, violence and harassment in work life prevents them from not only accessing labor markets but also advancing in business life. Violence and harassment negatively affects the sustainability of the economy and causes occupational gender discrimination to take root in general. Studies show that violence and harassment against women stem from unequal power dynamics, gender stereotypes, patriarchal values and historical inequalities between women and men. Combating violence and harassment against women and providing women with a safe working environment, can be built by conducting sophisticated institutional and systematic actions and good governance practices with multilateral actors such as governments, employers, workers, workers and employers' organizations and civil society. The basic principles of good governance are such: an administration in compliance with human rights and the rule of law, prevention of discrimination, proportionality, non-abuse of authority, equality, impartiality, transparency and accountability. In particular, the prevention of violence and harassment against women is closely related to the Istanbul Convention and the monitoring of good governance and sanctions.

The Ombudsman Institution of Turkey (KDK) established in 2012 with the law number 6328. The aim of the KDK is stated to examine, investigate and make suggestions for all kinds of actions, attitudes and behaviors of the administration according to compliance with law and fairness in terms of justice and equality based on human rights. This mechanism also aims to prevent unequal practices in governance in the functioning of its services by creating an independent and effective grievance mechanism. The KDK is in close contact with the European Ombudsman institution, which is among the mechanisms of the European Union.

This study focuses on the effectiveness of the developed Ombudsman mechanisms launched out for preventing violence and harassment that women are exposed to in their working life. In this

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## KÜRESEL DÜNYADA KADIN VE SİYASET ULUSLARARASI KONGRESİ II

2<sup>ND</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON WOMEN  
AND POLITICS IN A GLOBAL WORLD



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context, good examples and efficiency in providing good governance principle will be discussed. In the first part of the study, the scope and prevention mechanisms of violence and harassment against women will be included in the context of international conventions and the “prevention of violence and harassment”, which is the Convention No. 190 published by the International Labor Organization in 2019. The Convention 190 focuses mainly on the prevention of violence and ill-treatment in working life. In the second part of the study, the decisions and case studies of how the European Ombudsman handled the events in the context of violence and ill-treatment against women in terms of good governance principles will be analyzed. This section also deals with the applications made to KDK, who serves as Turkey's ombudsman, for terminating ill-treatment and violence against women and the KDK's monitoring and decisions taken for promoting good governance principles will be discussed. In the third and last part, the European Ombudsmanship and KDK will be included in the comparative evaluation of violence and harassment that women are exposed to in working life, and good practices for active monitoring and prevention of KDK will be included.

**Keywords:** Violence, Harassment, gender, workplace, The Ombudsman Institution of Turkey (KDK), European Ombudsmanship



## **The Problematic of Women's Metalization through Social Media Channels, in the Framework of Culture of Consumption**

*Pınar Sevginer\* , Burçak Kadioğlu Puhur†*

Today's societies, defined by Jean Baudrillard's conceptualization, are defined as “Consumption Society, the foundation of which was laid since the 1970s. The phenomenon of consumption has now come out of the need base and has become a need.

As a result of the abundance of consumption objects in the capitalist order and the increasing consumption culture; individuals are alienated from themselves and enslaved in consumption societies. In this context, individuals through the objects they consume they tend to create image and status for themselves. In the article, in the context of consumption society focusing on the concepts of consumption and consumption culture and then; it will be discussed the issue of women metalization in the social media channels. It is aimed to make an analysis through visuals by selecting samples from YouTube and Instagram.

When the general structure is examined, women's roles on social media channels promoting consumption observed. Considering the impact of new communication technologies, consumption culture created with the structure transformed in the understanding of new advertising will be examined. Also, concerns about the socialization created will be addressed.

**Keywords:** Consumption society, Culture of consumption, Social media, Women's commodification

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## **Symbolic Representation of Women Mayors: The Fact that They Are Role Models**

*Ruziye Tali\**

### **Abstract**

This research focuses on the impact and contribution of women mayors as role models on community members in the context of the theory of symbolic representation. The less amount of studies particularly focused at Turkey, have revealed the necessity of this research. The theoretical infrastructure of the research consists of the theory of symbolic representation. The aim of the study is to show that women mayors' role model effects influence not only women and girls, but also other members of society (men, children, and the elderly). There is a consensus that the visibility of role models plays an important role in raising leadership and political desire among women. Turkey's women mayor representation rate was 3.2% in the local elections on 31 March 2019. The rate shows not only how few women are represented as mayors, but also how little visible they are as role models. Many studies prove how important it is for girls and women to be role models for a women mayor. The method used in the research is qualitative research. The data were obtained from face to face in-depth interviews with 11 women mayors working in the central district/districts elected in the 2014 local elections. Firstly the data have been separated into codes. Then, the codes were been allocated into certain categories and finally we reached the themes. According to preliminary results, the visibility of women mayors as role models strengthens her desire of being a mayor like them/her by setting an example for those women and girls and also increase their tendency to enter politics. It has been seen that girls wanted to introject women mayors (on speeches, clothing, hair style, etc.) as role models and try to reflect their lifestyles on their own lives. It turned out that women mayors are role models not only for women/mothers but also for men/fathers as they want their daughter to be a mayor. Also, women mayors, as the role models, appears to have contributed to the opening up of women's participation in political activities (meetings, election office visits, etc.). The results of the research will be evaluated in more detail with this paper).

**Key Words:** Women Mayors, Role Model, Qualitative Research

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## **Evaluation of the Rules and Procedures Regarding Taking and Implementation of the Cautionary Decisions within the Scope of Law No. 6284**

*Simge Aksu Kayacan\**

### **Abstract**

Within the scope of Law No. 6284, it is possible to take a protective cautionary decision with regard to the persons who are protected and a preventive cautionary decision with regard to the perpetrator of violence. The followings are the persons protected within the scope of this Law; the women, the children, the family members and the victims of stalking who have been subject to the violence or at the risk of violence. The followings are the authorities that can take a cautionary decision; the judge of family court, the administrative chiefs and law enforcement officers. The judge of family court can take both protective and preventive cautionary decisions, the administrative chiefs can only take a protective cautionary decision. In cases where delay is considered to be risky, the law enforcement officers can take the protective cautionary decisions identified within this Law which can be taken by the administrative chiefs and some of the protective cautionary decisions which can be taken the judge. The cautionary decision can be taken for the victims and perpetrators of violence within the scope of this Law upon request or ex officio.

The cautionary decision can be taken for a six month period at most initially. No evidence or report providing violence is required in order to take a cautionary decision. The fact that the cautionary decision haven't been pronounced or notified to those concerned does not constitute an impediment to implement the decision. With regard to the perpetrator of violence who acts contrary to the requirements of the preventive cautionary decision, the preventive imprisonment is ruled by a judicial decision even if the act constitutes crime. In each recurring action contrary to the requirements of the cautionary decision, the period of the preventive imprisonment is increased. But the total duration of the preventive imprisonment shall not exceed six months. The judge has no discretion with respect to decide on the preventive imprisonment in the event of violation of the cautionary decision. In order to decide on the preventive imprisonment, the cautionary decision must be pronounced or notified to the perpetrator of violence including the legal warning stating that in case of acting contrary to it the preventive imprisonment in respect to him will be issued. The cautionary decisions and decisions regarding to the preventive imprisonment may be appealed to the family court by the relevant persons. The decisions on appeal are final.

In this paper, it is aimed to examine and evaluate the issues of making and implementing the cautionary decisions, acting contrary to the cautionary decisions, appealing against the cautionary decisions and the decisions regarding to the preventive imprisonment by making use of relevant legislation, scientific studies and judicial decisions, besides addressing and offering solutions to the problems encountered and possible to be encountered.

**Keywords:** The Protective Cautionary Decision, The Preventive Cautionary Decision, The Preventive Imprisonment

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## Sexual Violence as a «Political» and «Expressive» Act.

### The Interpretative Model Devised By Rita Laura Segato and the Contribution of the Latin American Feminist Thought on the Issue of Gender-Based Violence

*Susanna Mantioni\**

#### Abstract

My contribution within the *2nd International Congress on Women and Politics in a Global World* would aim to examine the interpretative model devised by the Argentine anthropologist Rita Laura Segato, in reference to the phenomenon of sexual violence, not only highlighting her innovative theses but also trying to extend Segato's interpretation in a diachronic and global perspective.

Segato proposes that sexual violence can be read as a **political act**. As such, rape would express a “**moralization**” intent of its perpetrators. In other words, it would be used as a **pedagogical tool** to re-educate, restrict, punish and confine women (or persons with feminized bodies) perceived as transgressors of the patriarchal norm. Rape would not be a mere sexual act, contrary to what public opinion is often led to believe, but an **act of subjugation**. Rita Segato thus provides us with a complex interpretative approach that clearly relates sexual violence to a “**masculinity mandate**”, which pushes men to prove their virility through acts of exhibitionism and domination.

Rape – as Segato argues – is therefore not the abnormal action of a solitary or psychotic person. Rather, it utters a **message** (hence its connotation as an “**expressive act**”, as well as a political one) of appropriation and power over the female body, over the body of the *other*. A message charged with violence, blatantly and flagrantly stated in society. «The rapist is a symptom of a social evil that crosses us all», explains Segato.

Her arguments are inspired by ethnographic analysis and mythical tales, from those of indigenous peoples up to the Genesis story of the Judeo-Christian tradition, a global narrative which highlights how gender relations are rooted in men's violent dispossession of women. With this approach, scientific research and feminist thought can help to break the veil of hypocrisy with which sexual violence is often addressed in public debate and courtrooms, emphasizing its inextricable link with the cultural construction of masculinity in the framework of patriarchal societies.

**Keywords:** Sexual Violence; Rape; Latin American feminist Thought

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## **Analysis of Refugee Women's Access to Fundamental Rights during the Covid 19 Pandemic and Recommendations to Stakeholders**

*Süleyman Gök\**

### **Abstract**

In addition to the ethnic discrimination experienced by migrants and refugees, gender discrimination stemming from cultural norms has also negatively affected refugee women during the pandemic process. This situation can go beyond the discrimination dimension and evolve into violence. The situations of women in these difficult conditions have also been emphasized by institutions and organizations.

As the Association for Solidarity with Syrian Refugees in İzmir, a project called “Tech4 Refugee Women” has been carried out on refugees between the ages of 18-60, especially in the districts of Karabağlar, Konak and Bayraklı. The project focused on the problems faced by refugee women and children during the COVID-19 Pandemic process and the general situation and solutions were produced. The researches have been strengthened with academic background and field work enriched with literature review. The survey was conducted with refugee individuals through face-to-face interviews. Before the research, the participants were informed about the purpose of the research. While determining the sample, attention was paid to demographic data such as gender and age, as well as the female population. A sample was created based on the target region districts, the numbers provided by the Provincial Directorate of Migration. The research was supported by two different research methods as questionnaire and focus group. The consistency of the findings was observed by subjecting the research results to various controls both in the field and in the digital environment. The research margin of error is within the confidence limits.

As a researcher and non-governmental professional at the 2nd International Congress on Women and Politics in the Global World, to share the results and findings of our research with refugee women, to prepare a ground to include the problems and solutions of refugee women in the context of women's rights and to contribute to sustainable migration and refugee policy This summary paper has been prepared for the purpose of The results and findings of the research were prepared in a fully participatory manner and were reported. If accepted, the experiences of refugee women during the pandemic process will be analyzed and recommendations will be presented to decision makers and stakeholders at local and national levels.

**Keywords:** Migration, Woman, Covid19, Refugee

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## **Caring - A Missing Emancipatory Approach in Critical Education**

*Tammy Shel (Aboody)\**

### **Abstract**

The philosophy of caring is associated with feminist thoughts because it is predominantly associated with girls' socialization - as assigned caretakers. It is perceived as subjective, emotional and fragile, and thus, stereotypically feminine. This perception is derived from stereotypical images of female fragility and maternity, and from the attribution of emotional vulnerability to weakness. The robust and seemingly physically strong and militant force, however, is associated primarily with macho-masculine images of power. A paradigm shift is required, in which macho patterns are perceived as violent and a weakness, whereas caring is perceived as an inner emancipatory approach that overpowers violence. The question is, how to deconstruct archaic images of power, and to reconstruct new ones based on caring?

Critical education that emanates from caring is vital for such a shift. My study examined, through an ethno-philosophy method, teachers' and students' definition of caring, and the implication on teachers' pedagogy. Diverse circles of caring emerged, but the two dominant ones were tribal and inclusive caring. The former is more relevant to our mundane life, and the latter is a compass and an ideal to aspire to.

Conclusions indicate that caring is a unisex approach, just as much as machoism is, in patterns. Although we ordinarily seek, in our mundane praxes, rapid and materialistic evidence-based remedies, interactions and relationships govern and impact our faculties, choices, and well-being, more than we are aware of. Within that, there is an incessant fluctuating tension between prompt and instant needs and caring for future ramifications; between tribal protection, affinity and pride, and inclusiveness. More studies from multicultural aspects should be conducted on caring and gender, if we want to diminish violence, and raise young and caring world leadership.

**Keywords:** caring, cultures, critical education, leadership, gender

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## **Characteristics of Mongolian Marriage Migrant Women in South Korea**

*Tsetsejargal Tsedem\**

### **Abstract**

Marriage migration of Mongolians to South Korea has increased since mid-1990s, in company with immigrant laborers and became one of the primary contributors to the bi-national population movement. And, tens of thousands of Mongolians expatriates are one of primary contributors to the first-ever multicultural trend throughout Korean history.

Owing to the political, economic, and social transformation of the transition period, all Mongolians had been suddenly endowed with a great deal of freedom and personal opportunities which were beyond the boundary conception under the socialism and planned economy. While Mongolian people were involved in the abruptly-switching environments, they might anticipate witnessing the short-term outputs and enjoying a huge benefit from the shift term. The reality of the Mongolian society was, however, somewhat different from their expectation. Especially, it has not brought any breakthrough in the political, economic, and social status of Mongolian women, except for education. Notwithstanding the high level of educational qualifications of the women, they were barely standing on more competitive prestige than men in Mongolian society. Instead, Mongolian women's participation rate in paid jobs has rather decreased. Another consequence of the 'reverse' gender gap of the education attainment level created a serious imbalance between males and females in orbit for marriage. This social mood of Mongolia naturally influenced many women to migrate into, mainly, South Korea for the purpose of marriage as a way to improve the standard of living for themselves and their family.

This paper seeks for in-depth discussion on the future-centered approach from gender and family perspectives by looking over a close bi-national relation between both nations, articulating characteristics of Mongolian expatriates and female marriage migrants in South Korea, analyzing their socio-cultural impact on Korea's multiculturalism, thinking about a role of Mongolian female marriage immigrants, being interconnected with South Korean society's forthcoming future.

**Keywords:** Bo-national migration, Marriage migrant, Mongolian woman

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## **Women's Rights in National and International Jurisdictions: Constitutional Background**

*Ural Aküzüm\**

### **Abstract**

Since the early 2000s, Turkey have changed all legislation, mainly the Constitution, to guarantee the gender equality and to eliminate discrimination against women in all fields. The principle of equal rights of men and women in Turkey has been strengthened with the changes made successively on the Article 41 of the Constitution in 2001, Article 90 in 2004 and Article 10 in 2010. In 2010, with the amendment on Article, 10 of the Constitution, which is "Women and men have equal rights. The state is obliged to ensure the realization of this equality" has been strengthened with an additional clause "Measures to be taken for this purpose cannot be interpreted as contrary to the principle of equality." With these revolutionary changes, Turkey became one of the few countries having such a provision in its Constitution. In this context, Turkey has taken two important steps. First, the national mechanism of women's rights on gender equality is strengthened with continuing support to NGOs. The second step is the establishment of the Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men in the Turkish Grand National Assembly on March 24, 2009. In this study, my main intention is to set forth the differences with the public law texts related to gender equality in Turkey and the rights described in continental Europe and Turkish-Muslim geography.

**Key words:** Women's rights, Constitution, gender equality, legal texts

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## **Women's Movement in the Media from the 90s to Today - Example March 8**

*Yelda Tekin\**

### **Abstract**

Increasing globalization after industrialization has transformed the production process and property relations. After the emergence of the working class and its existence as a social movement, the other half of the population joined the labor force, further increasing the population of the oppressed. Thus, female workers were also involved in the production process. In the study, the exploitation of women in the patriarchal and capitalist system is discussed through the concept of "patriarchal capitalism" developed by the socialist feminist theory, which is seen as a compromise of radical and Marxist feminist theories. The study, the development of the feminist movement in Turkey after 1990 aims to reading through the media. The presentation of the women's movement, which created itself in the new social movements, was tried to be read through the news between 1990 and 2019. International World Women's Day, which is an achievement of the socialist feminist movement, is the sample of the research. Newspapers that were served every year on the 8th of March were examined. Whether the media sees different portrayals of femininity such as women's day actions and activities, and "activist women", "feminist Kurdish women", "LGBTI individuals" or "a group of angry women"; This study, which examines what ideology and social institutions see through the eyes of this institution, aims to contribute to the literature with this aspect. Critical discourse analysis method of Teun A. van Dijk was used in the analysis of his news. Discourse analysis was applied to Sabah newspaper, which frequently changed its political focus. The findings were interpreted through the newspaper's changing media ownership structure.

**Keywords:** Women's Movement, Feminism, Socialist Feminist Theory, Media, 1990s, 8 March

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## **The Contributions of Universities Women Groups' to Discourse in the Fight of Gender Inequality and Feminism**

*Yıldırım Kesgin\**

### **Abstract**

One of the proposed solutions to achieve equality between women and men is the correction of discourse. Since the patriarchal system has deeply penetrated everywhere in the society, it has also spoken extensively in language and speech. The power of discourse is important and underestimating is extremely wrong. However, for those who do not care about the power of discourse, trying to correct the discourse from time to time has been a mockery or used as a counter argument for those who do not believe in feminism. The most important address of the solution of discourse correction is the media. However, with the increase of media and social media producers along with new media and social media, this struggle came out of the media professionals and spread to a wider audience. This produced good results along with bad results. The resistance of paying attention to discourse or trying to correct discourse has spread to the base. The women's organizations of universities on Twitter, where people with missions such as giving importance to rhetoric, drawing attention, and trying to improve it, come together and have people working on feminism were examined. In this context, these groups are very important in terms of bringing together people concerned. Since the groups consist of educated student groups who are sensitive to the issue of women, especially in universities, they have an important value in analyzing the discourses about women. The last 10 posts by Çukurova, Düzce, Istanbul, Marmara and Bilgi universities until December 2020 were analyzed in terms of their importance in the context of discourse. Their shares were analyzed with content analysis and current discourse was revealed.

**Keywords:** Discourse, Gender, Feminism, New Media, Twitter Groups

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## **Role of Women's Magazines in the Late Ottoman Society and Feminist Awakenings**

*Zeynep Banu Dalaman\**

### **Abstract**

From an orientalist point of view, until the 80's, feminist historians approached the late Ottoman woman as part of the oppressive society of mysterious harem and sharia traditions. In these studies, the idea that women were liberated by the modernization movement from top to bottom after the 1923 Kemalist revolution. With the increasing interest in women's studies after 1980 and reaching primary sources produced by women, researcher historians have been observed to have a feminist awakening among Ottoman women especially after the declaration of the Second Constitutional Monarchy. Centralization in the Ottoman State, which started especially with Tanzimat in the 19th century, and parallel to this, the change and transformation in the political, legal, administrative, cultural and social areas also affected the position of women. The trainings women received and their dominance in the Western languages led to the creation of modern portraits of women who think and organize on women's issues.

Although the position of the woman is not included in the content of the Tanzimat Edict, the bureaucratization and legalization process brought by the edict and the possibility of women's right to education have become the first starting point of today's Turkish feminism. In the periodicals published by women between 1869-1927, Ottoman women's problems were discussed, issues such as education, family, work, marriage, fashion were studied and women were aimed to be educated in these areas. Women's magazines of the period, which advocated women's rights, were influenced by the women's rights slogans of first wave feminism in the world and they tried to apply it to the Ottoman society. In this study, based on the topics and goals of women's magazines, the changes they have made in the perception of women in society, the feminist discourse they have formed through the points they get closer to and away from the first wave feminists will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Ottoman, Women, Feminism, Women's Magazines

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## **A Pioneer in Women's Rights: Süreyya Ağaoğlu**

*Zeynep Üskül Engin\**

### **Abstract**

As of 2019, there are 132 law faculties including 87 states and 43 foundations, and many women students receive education in these faculties, and then they become judges, prosecutors, lawyers, academicians. Although this situation seems natural to all of us today, during the periods when the law school was only in Istanbul and the Turkish Republic was not established yet, a woman's entrance to the law school and her reading was mocked. Although there were some developments regarding the education of women in the post-Tanzimat period, many areas were closed to women. The jobs that can be considered as the continuation of home care services such as teaching, midwifery and nursing are deemed appropriate for women, however, there are many restrictions on making women visible in the public sphere. Due to the job of distributing justice, entering the law school was also under the monopoly of men like many other fields. This continued until a woman broke this monopoly and insisted on it.

Süreyya Ağaoğlu is the first woman to open the way for women to enter law school. After graduating from law school, she became the first lawyer in Turkey. She lived to protect the rights of women, to engage in activities for the education of women and her life was dedicated to representing Turkey through associations as a lawyer and republican women. There are many aspects that deserve to be an inspiration in this sense.

Süreyya Ağaoğlu has an exemplary life story for lawyers, as she has a life dedicated to justice, the rule of law and women's rights. Besides being the first woman lawyer's life and his activities makes it interesting, coincided with the anniversary of the republic during his lifetime and throughout the long life is a witness to Turkey's political and legal history.

In this article, Süreyya Ağaoğlu's life will be evaluated by evaluating it together with our social and political past.

**Keywords:** A Woman In The World of Law, Women's Right to Education After Tanzimat Period, Women's Right to Education in Turkey

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Dr. Tuba DEMİRCİ YILMAZ, Bilgi University, Turkey

# KÜRESEL DÜNYADA KADIN VE SİYASET ULUSLARARASI KONGRESİ II

2<sup>ND</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON WOMEN  
AND POLITICS IN A GLOBAL WORLD



25-26 ARALIK 2020

25-26 DECEMBER 2020

ONLINE

NEW DATE



İSTANBUL  
AYVANSARAY  
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

# KÜRESEL DÜNYADA KADIN VE SİYASET ULUSLARARASI KONGRESİ II

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## Konu Başlıkları:

- Siyasette ve Karar Alma Mekanizmalarında Kadın
- Kadın ve Sivil Toplum (Feminist Hareketler, STK'lar)
  - Kadın ve İstihdam (Eşit ücret, haklar)
  - Kadın hakları ve Küresel Sözleşmeler (CEDAW, Pekin Deklarasyon, İstanbul Sözleşmesi)
  - Kadın ve Göç
- Kız Çocukların Eğitimi ve Kadınların Meslek Edinmesi
  - Kadın ve Sağlık
  - Kadın ve Medya
  - Kadın ve Sanat
  - Kadın ve Adalet
  - Kadına Yönelik Şiddet
- Aile İçi Şiddet (Kadın, çocuk ve Erkek Hakları)

## Subject Headings:

- Women in Power and Decision-making
- Women and Non-institutional Politics (Feminist movements, NGOs)
- Women and Employment (Equal pay, rights)
- Education of Girl and Training of Women
- Women's Rights and Global Agreements (CEDAW, Pekin Declaration, Istanbul Convention)
- Women and Migration
- Women and Health
- Women and Media
- Women and Art
- Women and Justice
- Violence Against Women
- Domestic Violence (Womwn's, children's and men's rights)

## Kongre Başkanı/ Congress Head:

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zeynep Banu DALAMAN / İstanbul Ayvansaray Üniversitesi  
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Banu DALAMAN / İstanbul Ayvansaray University

## İletişim / Contact:

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## KÜRESELLEŞEN DÜNYADA KADIN VE SİYASET ULUSLARARASI KONGRESİ II

25 ARALIK 2020

ONLINE

AÇILIŞ PANELİ/OPENING PANEL

13:00

## 2<sup>ND</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON WOMEN AND POLITICS IN A GLOBAL WORLD

25 DECEMBER 2020

zoom Meeting ID: 838 6508 6206  
Passcode: women2020

### COVID-19 Salgını Sırasında Kadınların Karşılaştığı Zorluklar The Challenges Faced by Women During The COVID-19 Pandemic

#### Konuşmacılar/ Keynote Speakers:



**Ahu ÖZYURT**  
Gazeteci, WomanTV Genel Yayın Yönetmeni  
Anchorwoman, Editor-in-Chief at WomanTV



**Prof. Dr. Aşkın ASAN**  
Avrupa Konseyi, GREVIO (Kadına Yönelik Şiddet ve  
Ev içi Şiddete Karşı Eylem Uzmanlar Grubu) Üyesi  
Council of Europe, GREVIO (Group of Experts on Action  
against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence) Member



**Hilal DOKUZCAN**  
Sosyalist Enternasyonal Kadın (SİK) Başkan Yardımcısı  
Vice President of Socialist International Women (SIW)



**Nuray KARAOĞLU**  
Kadın Adayları Destekleme Derneği  
(KADER) Genel Başkanı  
President of the Association for Support  
of Women Candidates (KADER)



**Ouafa Hajji**  
Sosyalist Enternasyonal Kadın (SİK) Başkanı  
President of Socialist International Women



**Prof. Dr. Zeynep KARAHAN USLU**  
UNESCO.TMK Türkiye Milli Komitesi Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği  
İhtisas Komitesi Başkanı, Çankaya Üniversitesi HIR Bölüm Başkanı  
Chairperson of UNESCO Expert Committee for Gender Equality,  
Çankaya University Head of PR and Advertising Department



**Dr. Zeynep Banu DALAMAN**  
İstanbul Ayvansaray Üniversitesi  
Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler Öğretim Üyesi  
Istanbul Ayvansaray University, Assistant Professor  
of Political Science and International Relations

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Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Banu DALAMAN / Istanbul Ayvansaray University

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