



**KADIN VE AİLE ARAŞTIRMA VE UYGULAMA MERKEZİ
WOMEN AND FAMILY RESEARCH AND APPLICATION CENTER**

**ULUSLARARASI KADIN ÇALIŞMALARI SEMPOZYUMU
ÖZET BİLDİRİLER KİTABI**

12-13 Mayıs 2022

Manisa, Türkiye

**INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S STUDIES SYMPOSIUM
ABSTRACT BOOK**

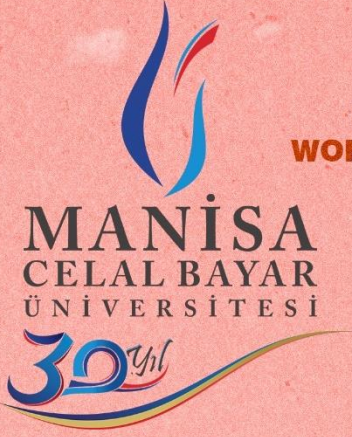
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Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri

Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir.

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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S STUDIES SYMPOSIUM

Tebliğ Özetleri için Son Tarih
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Sempozyumda 21 yurt içinden, 27 yurt dışından olmak üzere toplamda 48 bildiri Türkçe, Azerbaycan Türkçesi ve İngilizce dillerinde sunulmuştur.

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES

Turkiye, Azerbaijan, Albania, Bulgaria, China, France, India, Iran, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Spain, Sweden, UK, Ukraine, USA.

During symposium 48 papers in total - 21 from Turkey and 27 from abroad – have been presented in Turkish, Azerbaijani Turkish and English.

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SYMPOSIUM PROGRAM

ONLINE SESSIONS: 14.00-15.00 (IST TIME ZONE)

SESSION I- CHAIRMAN: FAIKA CELIK

Presentations (Teams meeting code: zwdtrnm)

- Farhat Asif, Niazi Aiman Iqbal and Zubeda Anjum. “Women in International Relations- Perspective from Pakistan”, President Institute of Peace and Diplomatic Studies/Pakistan
- Irem Askar, Z. Nilufer Karacasulu. “The Evolution and Diffusion of Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the Global South”, Dokuz Eylul University/Turkey
- Burcu Ozturk. “Unheard Stories From Middle Eastern Immigrant Women IPV Survivors: A Qualitative Study”, University of Oklahoma/USA
- Rong Wang and Dan Mu. “Feminism and Intercultural Communication -Chinese Cross-Gender Dialogue as an Example”, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies South China Business College / Republic of China.
- Natalia Khodyreva. “Two Waves of Ukrainian Refugees to Russia: Social and Psychological Features”, St.Petersburg State University / Russia

SESSION II- CHAIRMAN: ARZU TURGUT

Presentations (Teams meeting code: 3gh2xul)

- Burkay Pasin and Itr Bagdadi. “Gendering Urban Memory: Do Cities Exclude Women in Their Histories?” Yasar University / Turkey
- Alina Goncharova (Sumy State University) and Fabienne Labelle (University of Tours). “Inheritance Right of Women and Their Unborn Children”, / Ukraine / France
- Olena Kyselova. “The Issue of Discrimination Against Women in Labor Relation”, Sumy State University / Ukraine
- Gozde Kaya. “Retackling the Gender Pay Gap under EU Law: What Chance for the EU's Newly Proposed Pay Transparency Directive?” Dokuz Eylul University / Turkey
- Denis Hyams-Ssekasi (University of Bolton), Diana Cole (Arden University) and Yasemin Tutar (Yeditepe University), “Exploring the World of the West African Women Entrepreneurship Development”, UK / Turkey

SESSION III- CHAIRMAN: MINA FURAT

Presentations (Teams meeting code: or42bo1)

- Rosa San Segundo. “Violence Against Women in Judicial Separation Procedures”, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid / Spain
- Rabia Zaid. “Islam and Women's Movement in Turkish Politics”, Lahore University of Management Sciences / Pakistan.
- Elif Uzgoren. “Internationalism and Women’s Rights/Feminist Movement in Turkey: Reconsidering Europeanisation within a Historical Context of De-Globalisation”, Dokuz Eylul University / Turkey
- Ela Gokalp Aras. “Governance of Vulnerabilities Regarding International Protection in Turkey”, Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul / Sweden

- Burcu Ozdemir Sarıgil. “Women and Leadership in Times of Covid-19 Pandemic: The Model of New Zealand’s Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern”, Bilkent University / Turkey

SESSION IV- CHAIRMAN: HUSEYİN KUTAY AYTUG

Presentations (Teams meeting code: 2ot14pt)

- Hulya Karakartal (Izmir Kavram Vocational School) and Derya Sasman Kaylı (Manisa Celal Bayar University). “Genc Multeci Kadınların Turkiye'deki Ureme Saglığı Hizmetlerine Yonelik Farkındalıkları”, Turkey
- Sefanur Yesilyurt Akasaka. “Olmeye Yatmak ve Dagin Oteki Yuzu Romanlarının Feminist Yurttaslık Baglamında Analizi: Toplumsal Kurgular ve İce Donuk Hayatlar-Aysel ve Vicdan”, Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey
- Lale Cabbarlı. “Turkdilli Dovletlərdə Qadınların Məsgulluqda Rolu və Onun Qiymətləndirilməsi (The Role and Current Situation of Women's Labor in Economic Life in Turkish-Speaking States)”, Azerbaijan Academy of Labor and Social Relations / Azerbaijan
- Suleyman Gok (Surdurulebilir Kalkınma ve Girisimcilik Dernegi) and Emine Gok (Ege Universitesi Kadın Saglığı ve Hastalıkları Hemsireligi ABD). “İklim Politikalarına Cinsiyet Esitligi Perspektifinden Yaklaşmak” / Turkey

SESSION V- CHAIRMAN: FEYDA SAYAN CENGİZ

Presentations (Teams meeting code: kjbimlo)

- Fatemeh Rezaei and Shahryar Niazi. “Study of Gendered Narrations in Arabic Short Stories: Case Study of Fazila Farooq's Short Story”, University of Tahrān / Iran
- Temitope Balogun and Julianah Akindele. “Representation of Women in the Academia Using Selected Universities in The Southwest as the Case Study”, Osun State University / Nigeria
- Mariya Stankova. “The Woman in Science Today - Storytelling Showcase From Bulgaria”, South-West University "Neofit Rilski" / Bulgaria
- Shamenaz Bano. “Women as a Paragon of Virtue & Epitome of Evil: Portrayal of Women in Alice Munroe’s The Love of a Good Woman”, University of Allahabad / India
- Joana Kosho. “Gender Issues in a Mediatized Society: Gender Stereotypes vs Gender Confusion”, Aleksander Xhuvani University / Albania
- Rasool Bazyan and Mohammad Hasan Foadyan. “The Impact of Gender on Learning Arabic Language in Iran”, University of Tahrān / Iran

FACE TO FACE SESSIONS: 14.00-15.00

SESSION I- CHAIRMAN: MURAT GOC

Presentations

- Eshgin Tanriverdi. “The Benefit of the Family Strengthening and Economic Strengthening Training for the Low-Income Azerbaijani Women in the Child Development Process”. SOS Children's Villages Azerbaijan Association / Azerbaijan

- Mina Nazari. “EQ status in women victims of domestic violence compared to the control group: Case study in Tabriz City”, Power Distribution Company of Tabriz Research and PR Expert / Iran
- Esmira Jafarova. “Women in Politics: An Overview”. Center of Analysis of International Relations (AIR Center) / Azerbaijan
- Nazlı Kazanoglu. “Europeanisation Patterns of Gender Equality within the Work and Family Life Reconciliation Policies: Germany and Turkey”. Nisantasi University / Turkey

SESSION II- CHAIRMAN: MAHINUR AKSEHIR

Presentations

- Elda Zotaj and Eriada Cela. “Gender Equality in the Framework of the European Union: The Albanian Context”, “Aleksandër Moisiu” University Durrës University of Elbasan “Aleksandër Xhuvani” / Albania
- Mehrdad Tahmasebi (University of Kazeroon) and Rasool Bazayar (University of Tahran). “The Development of Iranian Legislation Regarding the Protection of Womens Rights” / Iran
- Sedigheh Shakouri Rad. “Woman at the Crossroad of Religion and Politics”, University of Tahran / Iran
- Seyed Amir Akram. “Mawlana Rumi’s View on Women”. Iranian Research Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies / Iran

SESSION III- CHAIRMAN: HANDE SAHIN

Presentations

- Hicran Mirzeyeva. “Azərbaycanda qadın sahibkarlığının təsəkkülü və fəaliyyət istiqamətləri”, Azərbaycan Academy of Labor and Social Relations / Azerbaijan
- Nurengiz Mikayılova. “Azərbaycanda Qadın Əmək Bazarı və Məsgulluq Problemləri”, Azərbaycan Academy of Labor and Social Relations / Azerbaijan
- Kadriye Semerci Ozkan and Derya Sasman Kaylı. “Kırsalda Anneler ve Kızları-Kusaklar Arasında Ataerkilligin Gorunumu, Turkey”, Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey
- Birgul Yıldırım and Hande Sahin. “Turkiye’de Universite Mezunu Kadınların Calismama Durumlarını Belirleyen Etmenler: İzmir Ornegi”, İzmir Demokrasi University / Turkey

SESSION IV- CHAIRMAN: AHMET UCAR

Presentations

- Faika Celik and Gamze Sarıtunalı. “Cumhuriyet’in “Ideal Kadın” Soylemini Yerelde Okumak: Manisa Gediz Dergisi Ornegi (1937-1950)”, Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey
- Muge Bozkurt and Rasim Akpınar. “Kadının Yerel Siyasete Girisinde Mahalle Muhtarlığının Onemi: Manisa Ornegi”, Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey
- Meltem Erdinc and Duygu Alptekin. “Harry Potter Kitaplarında Annelik Olgusunun Feminist Bir Degerlendirmesi”, Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey

- Burak Hamsa Eryigit (Marmara University) and Ahmet Ucar (Manisa Celal Bayar University) “Merkez-Yerel İkileminde Kadın Sigınma Evleri: İstanbul Bağlamında Bir Alan Analizi”, Turkey
- Meral Ozcınar. “Türk Sinemasında Kadın İmgesi”, Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey

SESSION V- CHAIRMAN: SIBEL KIRAZ

Presentations

- Umran Berfin Guneysu and Ayse Gonullu Atakan. “İsci Kadınların Özel ve Kamusal Alandaki Ataerkil Deneyimleri ve Basa Cıkma Stratejileri: Manisa Organize Sanayi Bölgesi Örneği”, Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey
- Hakan Gulcay and Sibel Sebuktekin. “Cumhuriyet Tarihine Etki Eden Aydın Kadınlar Çerçevesinde Mesleki Eğitimin Kadının Güçlendirilmesindeki Önemi”, Usak University / Turkey
- Gozde Yılmaz. “Toplumun Kadın Bağımlılara Yönelik Tutumları”. Manisa Celal Bayar University / Turkey
- Durkadın Akyar and Nurdan Sağlam. “Kadınların Çalışma Hayatında Yeri”, Usak University / Turkey

THE ISSUE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN LABOR RELATION

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ABSTRACT

Equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation is an essential aspect of the general principle in law, which is now almost universally accepted. This is one of the most fundamental rights on which a democratic society is based. It is enshrined in international acts, national constitutions, and laws. However, despite significant progress, almost all over the world, there are inequalities between men and women, between races, and on such grounds as religion, political views, and national and social origin. Gender discrimination in employment has a systemic nature and various manifestations. Despite significant progress in this area, women's rights still face many challenges. The problems of protecting the rights of persons subjected to discrimination are identified. It is noted that proving the fact of discrimination is difficult for a potential job seeker or employee. It is emphasized that the level of legal technique lags far behind emerging problems in society regarding discrimination in labor. Several proposals are made to improve legislation protecting the rights of women subjected to discrimination.

Keywords: discrimination, employee, employer, restrictions, anti-discrimination legislation.

WOMEN IN POLITICS: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Women in Politics is a topic that touches the foundations of family systems in many parts of the world. Although it is also stated that women's equal representation and leadership in political and public life are important for attaining Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, women are still underrepresented in political offices and even more so when it comes to leadership positions and decision-making. Much progress has certainly been made over the course of last centuries and decades, particularly with the rise of feminist movements over the world, however, shortcomings still exist. This work attempts to highlight the predicaments associated with political participation of women around the world and also focus on the solutions to improve the situation. Last, but not least, women's political participation in Azerbaijan and some data in this regard is also presented in an attempt to highlight the upward trend in the country on this issue.

Keywords: women in politics; gender stereotypes; political participation; women and decision-making; women in Azerbaijan; women empowerment

AZƏRBAYCANDA QADIN SAHIPKARLIĞININ TƏŞƏKKÜLÜ VƏ FƏALİYYƏT İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ

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XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycanda bazar iqtisadiyyatının təşəkkülü ağırlı bir keçid dövrünü əhatə etmişdir. Dövlət mülkiyyətinin özəlləşdirilməsi, kollektiv təsərrüfatçılıq müəssisələrinin və torpağın özəlləşdirilməsi məşğulluğun zəifləməsinə, ölkədə işsizliyin artırılmasına və sosial-iqtisadi həyatın pisləşməsinə səbəb oldu.

Yaranmış ağır vəziyyətin aradan qaldırılması məqsədilə 2003-cü ildən daha intensiv surətdə həyata keçirilən yeni iqtisadi siyasətin ana xətti ölkədə bazar iqtisadiyyatına keçid üçün geniş miqyaslı iqtisadi islahatlara rəvac verilməsi oldu. Məhz bu islahatlar nəticəsində özəl sahibkarlıq fəaliyyətinin təşəkkülünə və inkişafına yeni şərait yaradıldı. Məqalədə qadın sahibkarlığının inkişafı məsələləri təhlil edilir.

Açar sözlər: iqtisadi siyasət, iqtisadi fəaliyyət, sahibkarlıq, özünü məşğulluq, dövlət dəstəyi

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN AZERBAIJAN AND DIRECTIONS OF ACTIVITY

ABSTRACT

The formation of a market economy in Azerbaijan has gone through challenging period. Privatization of state property, privatization of collective farms and land has led to a decline in employment, increased unemployment in the country and the deterioration of socio-economic life. The main line of the new economic policy, which has been implemented more intensively since 2003 in order to overcome the difficult situation, was to promote large-scale economic reforms in the country for the transition to a market economy. As a result of these reforms, new conditions have been created for the formation and development of private entrepreneurship. The article analyzes the development of women's entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Economic policy, economic activity, entrepreneurship.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN THE ACADEMIA USING SELECTED UNIVERSITIES IN THE SOUTHWEST AS THE CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

As at 2019, in statistics published by Doris Dokua Sasu, the number of professors in Nigerian universities totalled 1.9 thousand and female professors were only a meagre 1.8 thousand while male professors summed up to 10.1 thousand. The numbers reveal that there is so much to be done to achieve better representation of women in academia, however, one cannot but appreciate the fact that women's representation in academia has certainly increased compared to previous times, while it is true that there is much room for improvement, we have certainly come a long way from where we began when it comes to the representation of women in academic spaces. We have torchbearers like Professor Felicia Adetoun Ogunsheye, Professor Grace Alele-Williams and Olabisi Oreofe Ugbebor and indeed other women who were the first women in various Nigerian Universities to thank for the growing number of women thriving and climbing high in academia. This study features the current state of women's representation in academia in contrast to what was obtainable in the past using selected universities in the South-West as the case study. This study also examines possible reasons for the improvement in representation and what may be done to ensure a wider representation of women in academia now and in the future.

Keywords: Women's representation, academia, South-West.

THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILY STRENGTHENING AND ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING TRAINING FOR THE LOW-INCOME AZERBAIJANI WOMEN IN THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to investigate the impact and benefit of the family strengthening and economic strengthening training sessions for low-income Azerbaijani women whose children reintegrated from boarding schools. Considering the main pushing factors that caused mothers to leave their children in the boarding schools were a lack of family unification, lack of stress management knowledge, and lack of communication skills to deal with a difficult situation. Another main pushing factor is the lack of economic stability. Mothers have no hope of maintaining their financial status to support a child's development process in all stages. Fundamentally, all these happen because of unawareness of the tactics and means to combine with knowledge and apply on daily basis behaviors. Obviously, most of the low-income women in Azerbaijan are uneducated and have little access to education to obtain basic knowledge, which upgrades their life standards. This paper proves that by delivering articulately prepared and designed training modules using family strengthening instruments and economic strengthening means, women increase their self-motivation to cope with difficulties and obtain a habit of constant saving out of their minimum income and knowledge to plan their financial needs. As a result, we observe confident, economically stable, emotionally positive women in our societies. The concept is if we heal women, women heal children for a better future.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, child development, economic strengthening, family strengthening, low-income women.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN JUDICIAL SEPARATION PROCEDURES

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ABSTRACT

Mothers victims of violence against Women who have suffered and report violence and sexual abuse against their children are forced into endless legal battles for custody. Divorce or separation does not put an end to violence and children are instrumentalized to continue the violence. American pedophile advocate Gardner devises his Parental Alienation Syndrome, PAS, to perpetuate violence against women. where the PAS serves for the violent to prolong the violence by making use of the judicial system. The creation of PAS, a fictitious disease, first called Malicious Mother Syndrome, and later Parental Alienation Syndrome, was devised by the expert, captain and psychologist of United States military veterans of the Korean War. He was asked to create a strategy for the defense of the many violent ex-combatants with a history of sexual abuse and mistreatment, articulated through judicial therapy based on threat. The diagnosis of PAS is not medical or scientific but legal, since it does not correlate with an identifiable pathology and is, therefore, legally unacceptable. This ruse is used in many countries in divorce court proceedings. The AMA (American Medical Association) and the APA (American Psychological Association), criticize this ruse used in judicial separation procedures of Violence against Women.

Keywords: Violence against Women, Parental Alienation Syndrome, Pederasty, Pedophilia, Sexual abuse, Divorce.

EQ STATUS IN WOMEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COMPARED TO THE CONTROL GROUP CASE STUDY IN TABRIZ CITY

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ABSTRACT

The issue of interpersonal violence and self-destructive behaviors of couples is rooted in the context of marital incompatibility and lack of emotion control. Emotional intelligence is a type of social intelligence and includes the ability to monitor the emotions of oneself and others. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of emotional intelligence in preventing domestic violence against women. Research Method in the present cross-sectional, descriptive-analytical project by selecting two experimental and control groups of 62 abused women during the last 3 years referred to the Forensic Medicine Organization and women with no history of domestic violence are unlikely from the available groups is. Samples from both groups completed the demographic profile sheet and the Bar-on emotional intelligence questionnaire. The results showed that in the overall score of emotional intelligence and also in all components of interpersonal, intrapersonal intelligence, adaptation, stress tolerance and general mood, the average scores of normal women were higher than women who were abused. There was also a significant difference in the components of Emotional Intelligence. The results of this study showed that promoting and making effective emotional intelligence abilities, which are among the main emotional and social skills of life, is very important in preventing domestic violence.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Domestic Violence, Forensic Medicine, Bar Questionnaire - Women Victims of Violence.

EUROPEANISATION PATTERNS OF GENDER EQUALITY WITHIN THE WORK AND FAMILY LIFE RECONCILIATION POLICIES: GERMANY AND TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

With the dramatic changes in the extent to which women and men contribute to unpaid domestic work and paid employment, work and family life reconciliation (WFLR) has turned into a prominent issue on the EU agenda. Although the issue was left to national level initiatives for a very long time, particularly from the 2000s the EU began to require a relatively stronger convergence from member and candidate states. However, this did not necessarily bring a total policy change. Existing domestic political and cultural conditions played a significant role in shaping the Europeanisation process at national levels. This growing emphasis on WFLR issues at the EU level and half-way reforms at national levels have been reflected in an increasing research focus on the topic. Accordingly, there is now a vast literature on WFLR. Yet, there is also a salient research gap. Development of the European Social Model resulted an increased level of social policy convergence with the EU and its member and candidate states. In line with this increased convergence, a process of Europeanising the domestic social policy framework has begun in most member and candidate states. Therefore, the existing literature on Europeanisation has largely focused on the Europeanisation of various social policy spheres. However, the Europeanisation of WFLR policies has mostly been overlooked. Moreover, number of notable social policy scholars have paid significant attention to WFLR issues. They have focused on the internal and external factors influencing WFLR policy-making as well as the existing WFLR policies at the EU and national levels. These researchers questioned the policy paradigm behind WFLR policies and developed a number of alternative paradigms, with the aim of solving the work and family life conflict. As WFLR is embedded in a highly tangled nexus of employment, family and gender equality policies, the issue has also been assessed by researchers in the area of gender studies and social policy. Using a feminist lens, they question whether and to what extent WFLR policies could alleviate gender inequalities. Finally, a number of notable Europeanisation scholars combined Europeanisation with welfare state typology and questioned how the transmission of EU standards to national levels has been filtered through the welfare regimes. However, although the welfare typology is a conscious preference of a certain socio-political ideology, the roles of the domestic actors

remain unexamined. Seeking to fill these gaps, this research aimed to explore the Europeanisation patterns of gender equality of a longstanding candidate country, Turkey and a founding member country, Germany in the specific policy area over the last decade with a particular emphasis on intervening domestic actors. To interrogate the subject, the research draws on a combination of Europeanisation literature and New Institutionalism (NI) theory. In so doing, it employed a qualitative research design and adopt a comparative approach. The comparison is conducted between the Europeanisation process in Germany and the Europeanisation process in Turkey around this specific policy area. The data have been collected through the combination of document analysis and 80 semi-structured in-depth interviews with EU representatives; German and Turkish political elites; and CSO representatives. The collected data is then analysed through the combination of thematic analysis and process tracing. Relying on the data collected, this research contends that at the time when the EU started to require a stronger convergence, the gaps between the German and Turkish WFLR policies and the EU WFLR policies were considerable. Therefore, each country received a high level of adaptational pressure in this specific policy area. In response to this adaptational pressure, both governments introduced a number of laws with respect to WFLR. However, a close examination of these laws indicates an incomplete and a contradictory Europeanisation process in each country. In the quest for a full understanding of this incomplete and a contradictory Europeanisation process in each country, this research established a link between the simultaneous existence of domestic actors supporting the Europeanisation process and of those supporting the status quo; their contributions to the process and the adaptational pressure coming from the EU, which adds to the view that Europeanisation is a twofold process, which comprises both the push from the EU and the pull by the domestic actors.

Keywords: De-Europeanisation, Europeanisation, gender equality, social policy, work and family life reconciliation.

AZƏRBAYCANDA QADIN ƏMƏK BAZARI VƏ MƏŞĞULLUQ PROBLEMLERİ

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə Azərbaycan qadın əmək bazarının formalaşması, onun sosial-iqtisadi təbiəti, əmək bazarında mövcud olan problemlər, qadın məşğulluğu kimi məsələlərdən bəhs olunur. Dünya statistikasında qadın məşğulluğu, “Covid-19” pandemiyasının məşğulluğa təsirləri statistik rəqəmlərlə göstərilmiş və təhlillər aparılmışdır. Vurgulanmışdır ki, iqtisadi, hüquqi və təşkilatı baxımdan dövlət tərəfindən mütəmadi yardım edilməsinə baxmayaraq, hələ də Azərbaycanda qadın əmək bazarı və məşğulluqda problemlər qalmaqdadır.

Eyni zamanda məqalədə gender amili nəzərə alınmaqla İnsan İnkişafı İndeksi, əmək bazarının sosial-iqtisadi göstəriciləri, iqtisadi fəaliyyət növləri üzrə maddəli işçilərin orta aylıq nominal əməkhaqqı göstəriciləri, fəlsəfi və elmlər doktorlarının cins üzrə bölgüsü üzərində təhlillər aparılmış və sonda mühüm nəticələr əldə edilmişdir. Qeyd olunmuşdur ki, əmək bazarında qadınların rolunun artırılması, həm də onların yalnız istehlakçı olmaqdan çıxıb istehsalat cəlb edilməsi, qadınların işlə təmini, iqtisadi imkanlarının genişlənməsi, mikro kreditlərin və digər vəsaitlərin verilməsi, onlar üçün gəlir gətirən fəaliyyət növlərinin təşkili dövlətin daim diqqət mərkəzindədir.

Məqalədə iqtisadi göstəricilər cədvəl və şəkil formasında ümumiləşdirilmişdir. Tədqiqat işində dünya dövlətləri və Azərbaycanın milli statistikasına, çoxsaylı yerli və xarici ədəbiyyatlara, internet resurslarına istinadlar edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: qadın, əmək bazarı, məşğulluq, statistika, idarəetmə

WOMEN IN LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT ISSUES IN AZERBAIJAN

ABSTRACT

The article is dedicated to the issues such as forming labour market of women, its socio-economic nature, existing problems in labour market, women's employment in Azerbaijan. The employment of women, the effects of “Covid-19” pandemic to the employment were displayed in statistic figures in the world statistics and the analyses were conducted. It was emphasized that despite of continuous support of the state in terms of economy, law and organization, the issues in labour market of women and employments still remain in Azerbaijan.

Meanwhile, in the articles the analyses were carried out on Human Development index, socio-economic indicators of labour market, average monthly nominal salary indicators of hired employees on economic activity types, division on sex of doctors of Philosophy and Sciences by taking into account the gender factor and consequently, the significant results were obtained. It was mentioned that increasing women's role in labour market, involving them into the production from being only consumer, recruitment of women, extending their economic opportunities, giving micro credits and other allowances, organization of activity types that bring income for them are always paid attention by the state.

In the article the economic indicators were generalized in the form of tables and figures. In the study work, it was referred to the national statistics of world states and Azerbaijan, numerous national and foreign literatures, internet resources.

Keywords: Woman, labour market, employment, statistics, management.

THE EVOLUTION AND DIFFUSION OF WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA AND THE GLOBAL SOUTH

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to examine the evolution and diffusion of norms concerning the role of women in peace and security. In 2000, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) adopted its first resolution on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, Resolution 1325, to address the particular impact of armed conflict on women and the need to promote their rights for protection and participation in peace and security. Eight years after the UNSCR 1325, many other resolutions followed such as UNSCR 1820 (UNSC 2008), UNSCR 1888 (UNSC 2009a), UNSCR 1889 (UNSC 2009b), UNSCR 1960 (UNSC 2010), and UNSCR 2106 (UNSC 2013). The UNSC encouraged national-level implementation of UNSCR 1325 since 2004. National Action Plans (NAP) are the documents outlining domestic and/ or foreign course of policy of a country to meet the WPS objectives: women's participation, protection from sexual violence, conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building. So far, 98 UN member states adapted NAPs. Diffusion of WPS agenda has also been advanced at regional levels such as at the European Union and African Union. By considering the fact that most of the ongoing conflicts are taking place in the developing/under-developed parts of world, the study questions the extent to which the Global South countries have adopted/implemented NAPs and contributed to the evolution of the WPS agenda through their experiences. The first part of the study will explore contemporary scholarship on the WPS and the second part will analyze the extent of diffusion of WPS norms in the Global South and (potential) contributions by the Global South for an inclusive development of the agenda. It is argued that since it would be misleading to assume the Global South as a uniform entity consisting of only state actors, responses and contributions by the Global South to the WPS agenda offer mixed results.

Keywords: Women, Peace and Security (WPS), UNSCR 1325, norm diffusion, Global South, women's empowerment

İKLİM POLİTİKALARINA CİNSİYET EŞİTLİĞİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN YAKLAŞMAK

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği, çağımızın belirleyici insani gelişme sorunu olarak tanımlanmıştır. Genellikle tamamen bilimsel ve teknik bir fenomen olarak görülse de, iklim değişikliği aslında sosyal adalet ve cinsiyet eşitliği için derin etkileri olan sosyal, ekonomik ve politik bir olgudur. İnsanlar iklim değişikliğini cinsiyetlerine bağlı olarak farklı şekilde yaşarlar. İklim krizine yönelik başa çıkma stratejileri de cinsiyete göre değişebilir.

Güç ilişkileri ve toplumsal olarak inşa edilmiş toplumsal cinsiyet normları, dünya genelinde farklı cinsiyet kimliklerine sahip insanların haklarını, rollerini, kapasitelerini ve tercihlerini şekillendirmektedir. Kadınlar genellikle iklim değişikliğinin etkilerinden erkeklere kıyasla orantısız bir şekilde etkilenmektedir. Aynı zamanda, iklim politikasına ve tepkilerine katılma konusunda sınırlamalarla karşı karşıya bulunmaktadır.

Paris Anlaşması'nın başlangıç kısmında yer alan; Anlaşma taraflarının “sadece iklim değişikliğinden değil, iklim değişikliğine karşı alınan tedbirlerin etkilerinden de etkilenebileceği”, “iklim değişikliği eylemleri, müdahaleleri ve etkileri ile sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya adil erişim ve yoksulluğun kaldırılması arasındaki yapısal ilişkiyi vurgulayarak”, iklim değişikliğinin ele alınması sürecinde “toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ve kadınların güçlendirilmesi” konularının keşimsel bir şekilde gündeme getirilmesinin gerekli olduğu görülmektedir.

Yaptığımız araştırma sonuçları göstermektedir ki; küresel ölçekte ki iklim krizinden ve ortaya çıkacak dönüşüm senaryolarında ki çözümler “toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği” perspektifi olmadan “adil bir dönüşüm” üretmeyecektir. Hatta mevcut toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği alanında 20 ve 21.yüzyılda elde edilen kazanımların ortadan kalkmasına ve toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin yeniden üretilmesine yol açabilir.

Hazırladığımız çalışma ile iklim değişikliğinden ve alınan tedbirlerden en çok etkilenecek kesim olan kadınların iklim eylem politikalarına aktif katılımlarının önündeki engelleri ve fırsatları kadın hakları alanında faaliyet gösteren sivil toplum temsilcileri ile yaptığımız

araştırma sonuçlarını paylaşarak ortaya koymak ve iklim eyleminde kadınların güçlendirilmesi çalışmalarına katkıda bulunmak istenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal Cinsiyet, İklim Değişikliği, İklim Adaleti, Kadın Hakları, İklim Politikaları

APPROACHING CLIMATE POLICIES FROM A GENDER EQUALITY PERSPECTIVE

ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

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

With the study we have prepared, it is desired to reveal the obstacles and opportunities regarding active participation of women in climate action policies, who will be most affected by climate change and the measures taken, by sharing the results of our research with civil society

representatives working in the field of women's rights, and to contribute to the efforts of women's empowerment in climate action.

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

UNHEARD STORIES FROM MIDDLE EASTERN IMMIGRANT WOMEN IPV SURVIVORS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) affects all society, but immigrant communities can be distinctively more vulnerable. Although there have been numerous studies conducted on particular aspects of IPV among immigrants in the United States, there is limited research about intimate partner violence among Middle Eastern immigrants and refugees. This study aimed to advance knowledge and greater understanding of lived experiences of Middle Eastern women immigrant survivors and their coping strategies. A phenomenological design was utilized to explore ten Middle Eastern immigrant women IPV survivors lived experiences and their coping strategies. Participants were recruited in the U.S. and data was collected through semi-structured interviews. Interviews were transcribed verbatim. For the data analysis, phenomenological data analysis steps were followed. Regarding the research findings, the study provided a deeper understanding of lived experiences of Middle Eastern immigrant women survivors and their coping strategies after experiencing interpersonal violence. The study explored Middle Eastern immigrant women IPV survivors' lived experiences and their coping strategies, as well as their challenges and strengths as immigrants, and highlighted that their abuse experiences were varied. The participants had different experiences with formal resources, such as the police and counseling services. In summary, the results suggest there is considerable need for future research to extend the study of this population, as well as an urgent need to increase accessible resources to empower immigrant IPV survivors in the United States.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, phenomenological study, Middle Eastern women, immigrants, qualitative study

ISLAM AND WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN TURKISH POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

This paper traces the trajectory of women's movement in Turkish politics and further highlights the intersectional lives of Turkish women, divided between modernity, secular movement, Islam, and Feminism. Western feminist movements paved way for uprisings against patriarchal institutions across the world. However, as Nawal Al Sadaawi notes in her work, Feminist movements garbed in western ideals may have been one of a kind, but certainly women across countries for centuries have mobilized across cultures claiming gender equality.¹ Earlier governance structures within Turkey were intermingled with patriarchal interpretation of Islam, which the Islamic Feminists now challenge. These institutions used Islam as means to subjugate women. The rise of women's movements in Turkey paved way for a larger debate and efforts for reconciliation of Islam with women's liberation movement, setting a precedent for women across the Muslim diaspora. Women demanded rights and studies reveal women's major involvement in religious research and engagement with religious texts. As Kabir Helminiski, a Shaykh in the Mevelevi order in United States notes, women play a fundamental role in Spiritual activity in Turkey. This Diligent involvement of women in the social circles offered better understanding of the Quran and Hadeeth, highlighting that woman are not inferior to men; furthermore, they emphasize the creation of a fair relationship between the two sexes. Women's active engagement in Politics and across socio-cultural milieu was an antidote to the earlier suppression during the Ottoman Era. More than five decades of hard work have resulted in a relatively autonomous society for women. According to official data more women are running for government office, while others continue to increase the breadth of their rights. Interestingly, Turkey's issue on the headscarf ban, which had divided people for centuries, now seems be nearing resolution. More and more people consider the headscarf to be a choice, and dopting the headscarf is not seen as a sign of oppression, which according to secular west-centric discourse is one.

Keywords: Islamic Feminism; Intersectionality; Women's Movements; Islam and Women's Movements; Gender Equality; Turkish Politics

¹ Nawal El Saadwi. "The Nawal El Saadawi Reader," Bloomsbury, accessed April 28, 2022, <https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/nawal-el-saadawi-reader-9781856495134/>.

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: THE ALBANIAN CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

Gender equality lies at the core of the European Union's democratic principles. In addition to being a fundamental right and a common value, gender equality is a necessary condition for economic growth, and employment, as well as for ensuring social cohesion in modern society. There have been great efforts to implement this principle among member countries since the establishment of the first Community until today. Albania's long journey toward the European Union includes a series of reforms that have been undertaken to develop the country and achieve European standards. This paper aims at analyzing the impact of the European Union on the processes implemented by Albania for the development of the legal framework for achieving gender equality throughout the country. The paper addresses the components of decision-making, education, and civil society from a gender perspective in light of the intended impact of the European Union principles. The used methodology is desk review with an analytical approach from a gender perspective. The results highlight specific achievements in each component, alongside the need for further improvement on a larger scale.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Albania, European Union, Democratic Principles

KIRSALDA ANNELER VE KIZLARI-KUŞAKLAR ARASINDA ATAERKİLLİĞİN GÖRÜNÜMÜ

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ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, kırsalda yaşayan kadınların kadınlık ve erkeklik kimliklerinin kurgulanmasında hâkim olan ataerkil kültürün kuşaklar arası aktarımını kadınların söylemleri üzerinden açığa çıkarmak, söylemlere ilişkin benzerlikleri ve farklılıkları anlamaktır. Bu çerçevede çalışmanın araştırma boyutunda; ilgili literatür taranarak hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış form doğrultusunda derinlemesine görüşme tekniğiyle veriler toplanmış, verilerin analizinde feminist metodolojiden yararlanılmıştır. İki aşamalı olarak tasarlanan saha araştırmasının ilk aşamasında kadınların sosyo-demografik yapılarına ait veriler “Sosyo-Demografik Görüşme Formu”, ikinci aşamasında kadınlara ait veriler ise “Yarı Yapılandırılmış Görüşme Formu” aracılığıyla elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada maksimum çeşitlilik ilkesiyle kartopu örneklem yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturan; Manisa'nın Akhisar ilçesinin Karaköy Mahallesi'nde yaşayan anneler ve kızları olarak 1. kuşaktan 8 kadın, 2. kuşaktan 8 kadın olmak üzere toplam 16 kadın ile yapılan derinlemesine görüşmeler sonucunda ana temalar ve alt temalar oluşturularak tematik analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. İki farklı grupta gerçekleştirilen çalışmada annelerden oluşan birinci kuşak kadınlar A1, A2,..., A8 olarak, annelerin evli kızlarından oluşan ikinci kuşak kadınlar ise K1, K2, ...K8 olarak kodlanmıştır.

Araştırmanın bulgularında; evlilik, aile içi şiddet, anne ve baba rollerine dair algı, kadınların bakış açılarından kadın bedeni ve kadınların mekanları kullanma biçimlerine yönelik kuşaklar arası farklılaşmaların yer aldığını gösteren bulgulara ulaşılmıştır. 1. kuşaktan 2. kuşağa doğru çalışmanın eğitim temasında farklılaşmaların yer aldığı, kadınların eğitim seviyelerinin yükselmesiyle birlikte ev dışı alanı kullanma biçimlerinde otonomi sahibi oldukları ve anne-baba rollerine ilişkin eşitlikçi yaklaşımlar benimsedikleri görülmüştür. Evliliğin, her iki kuşak kadınlar tarafından toplumsal yaşamda kimlik kazanmanın vazgeçilmez bir gerçeği olarak görüldüğünün saptandığı çalışmada, kadınları baskı altında tutan toplumsal normların, erken yaşta evlilik oranlarını yükselttiği saptanmıştır. 1. kuşak ve 2. kuşak kadınların eril şiddeti meşrulaştırmaya yönelik ifadelerin ortak olduğunun görüldüğü çalışmada, sosyo-ekonomik

şartların, şehir merkezine uzaklıkla birlikte sağlık kuruluşlarına erişimindeki güçlüklerin, eril ideolojinin kadın bedeni üzerindeki tahakkümünün ve dini değerlere bağlı kadercî yaklaşımların kadınların doğum kontrol yöntemlerine yönelik tutumlarını etkilediği görülmüştür. 2. kuşaktan kadınların ev dışı alanı kullanma biçimlerinde izin alma ile haber verme arasında bir fark olduğuna yönelik vurguları, 2. kuşağın hareket alanını belirleyici olanın kadının kendisi olması, izin alarak erkeğe tabi olduğu denetim alanından kurtuluşu, 2. kuşak kadınlarda okullaşma oranlarının ve ücretli bir işte çalışma oranlarının 1. kuşağa göre daha yüksek olmasıyla ilişkili olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ataerkillik, Kırsal Alan, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Roller, Karaköy Mahallesi, Kadınlık ve Erkeklik Kimliği, Kuşaklararası Aktarım

CUMHURİYET’İN “İDEAL KADIN” SÖYLEMİNİ YERELDE OKUMAK: MANİSA GEDİZ DERGİSİ ÖRNEĞİ (1937-1950)

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ÖZET

On dokuzuncu yüzyılın ikinci yarısında başlayan ve yirminci yüzyılın ilk yarısına kadar devam eden modernleşme süreci boyunca Osmanlı – Türk toplumu ve siyaseti önemli değişim ve dönüşümler yaşamıştır, Yaşanan değişimler toplumun hemen her kesimini etkisi altına almış ve kadınların hukuki ve sosyo-politik konumları üzerinde önemli etkileri olmuştur. Yapılan yasal düzenlemeler ve uygulamaya sokulan sosyal politikalar neticesinde kadınlar kamusal alanda daha çok görünür olma imkânını elde etmiş ve hukuki anlamda erkekler ile eşit sayılmışlardır. Erken Cumhuriyet döneminde “kadın hürriyeti” için yapılan hukuki düzenlemeler, uygulamaya konulan politikalar ve üretilen söylemler Cumhuriyet’in elit kadroları tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Yeni kurulan Cumhuriyet’in söylem ve politikaları yine Cumhuriyet’in yeni kurulan kurumları tarafından yukarıdan aşağı, merkezden taşraya doğru yaygınlaştırılıyordu. Bu bağlamda Türkiye’de modern bir ulus devletinin kuruluşu ile rejimin yerleşmesi için atılan adımlardan biri Halkevleri’nin kuruluşu olmuştur. Erken Cumhuriyet döneminde sosyal ve kültürel kalkınmada büyük etkiye sahip olan Halkevleri (1932), Cumhuriyet ideallerinin geniş halk kitleleri arasında yaygınlaştırılması bağlamında önemli görevler üstlenmiştir. Halkevlerinin faaliyetleri aynı zamanda Türk modernleşmesi sürecinde Cumhuriyet elitleri tarafından kadınlar için biçilen yeni rollerin tanıtılmasında ve yaygınlaştırılmasında kayda değer etkilere sahip olmuştur. Bu bağlamda bizim çalışmamızın amacı, Manisa Halkevi tarafından çıkarılan ve 1937-1950 yılları arasında yayımlanan Gediz Dergisi’nde kadınların nasıl temsil edildiğini ve kadın sorunlarının nasıl ele alındığını ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada öncelikle Manisa Halkevi’nin bir yayın organı olan Gediz dergisi tanıtılacak ardından ise dergide kadınlar üzerine yayımlanan yazıların içerik analizi yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkevleri, Erken Cumhuriyet Dönemi, Kadın, Gediz Dergisi

READING THE REPUBLIC'S "IDEAL WOMAN" DISCOURSE THROUGH LOCAL LENSES: THE CASE OF MANISA GEDIZ MAGAZINE (1937-1950)

ABSTRACT

The social and cultural transformations that can be observed in the Ottoman- Turkish society are the result of the modernization process that started in the second half of the nineteenth century and continued up until the first half of the twentieth century. These socio- cultural and political changes affected almost every sphere of society including women’s lives. Women's socio-political and legal status transformed significantly as a result of various new laws and state policies initiated by the Republican elite. As a result of the legal regulations and social policies, women achieved the opportunity to be more visible in the public sphere and were considered equal to men in a legal sense. In the early Republican period, the legal regulations, social policies and political discourse for “women's freedom”, were developed by the elite cadres of the Republic. These regulations, policies and the discourse pertaining women’s freedom were again being disseminated by the newly established institutions of the modern Republic from the top down, from the center to the provincial level. In this context, one of the steps taken to settle the regime with the establishment of a modern nation-state in Turkey was the establishment of People’s Houses (*Halkevleri*) in 1932. People’s Houses had a great influence on social and cultural development in the early Republican period and performed important tasks in the context of popularization of Republican ideals among the masses. The activities of public houses also had a significant impact on the promotion and dissemination of new roles for women constructed by the Republican elites in the process of modernization. In this context, the purpose of our study is to demonstrate how women were represented and how women's issues were addressed in the Gediz Magazine published by Manisa Halkevi between 1937 and 1950. In the study, first, Gediz magazine, which is a publishing organ of Manisa Halkevi, will be introduced and then the content analysis of the articles on women will be carried out.

Keywords: People’s Houses, Early Republic Period, Women, Gediz Magazine

TÜRKİYE’DE ÜNİVERSİTE MEZUNU KADINLARIN ÇALIŞMAMA DURUMLARINI BELİRLEYEN ETMENLER: İZMİR ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Türkiye’deki üniversite mezunu kadınların çalışmama durumlarını belirleyen etmenlerin neler olduğunu ortaya koymak çalışmadaki temel amaçtır. Dolayısıyla ilk olarak kadınların istihdamını etkileyen etmenler incelenmiştir ve İzmir’de bulunan 20 üniversite mezunu çalışmayan kadınla derinlemesine görüşme gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kadınlara kartopu örnekleme tekniğiyle ulaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Görüşmeler Covid 19 salgını sebebiyle telefon aracılığıyla tamamlanmıştır. Verilerin analiz edilmesinde ise betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın önemi kadınların çalışması ile ilgili teorilere ve istatistiklere yer vermesinin yanı sıra kadınların öznel deneyimlerine dayanmasıdır. Türkiye’de üniversite mezunu kadınların istihdama katılmama nedenlerine ve kadınların kendi özgün değerlendirmelerini ifade etmelerine dayalı olan bu nitel çalışma, çalışmanın özgün kısmını oluşturmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, bu kadınların çalışmama durumlarının belirleyici etmenlerinin; medeni durum, yaş, çocuk sahipliği, ekonomik koşullar gibi ana unsurların yanı sıra olumsuz yönde maaş, sigorta, çalışma koşulları, mesleki becerilerinden yoksun olma ve kreşe erişim gibi sorunlar nedeniyle de çalışmadıkları bulgulanmıştır. Kreşlerin sayısının yetersiz, kreş ücretlerinin yüksek olması nedeniyle çocuklarını kreşe veremeyen kadınların bu problemine yönelik olarak; belediyelerin ve kamu kuruluşlarının kreş sayılarını arttırması gerekir. Ayrıca evlilik iki yönlüdür. Dolayısıyla kadın istihdamı çalışmalarında eşin de ailesinin ve doğup büyüdüğü çevrenin göz önünde bulundurulması gerekir. Kadın çalışmalarının yanı sıra erkek odaklı çalışmaların da sayısı arttırılmalıdır. Kadın istihdamının iyi düzeyde olduğu ülkelerin yasalarına bakılarak Türkiye’deki mevcut politikalar iyileştirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üniversite mezunu, kadın, çalışmama durumu, istihdam, toplumsal cinsiyet

THE DETERMINANTS OF THE UNWORK STATUS OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATED WOMEN'S IN TURKEY: THE CASE OF IZMIR

ABSTRACT

The primary purpose of studying is to reveal the factors that determine the non-working status of university graduate women in Turkey. Therefore, first of all, the factors affecting women's employment were investigated and in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 university graduates in Izmir, who did not work. Women were tried to be reached by the Snowball sampling technique. Interviews were completed over the phone due to the Covid 19 outbreak. The descriptive analysis method was used to analyze the data. The significance of the study is that it contains theories and statistics about women's work, as well as is based on women's subjective experiences. This qualitative study, which depends on the reasons why university graduate women in Turkey cannot participate in employment and the women expressing their unique evaluations, constitutes the original parts of the study. As a result, the determining factors of these women's non-working status are; In addition to the major factors such as marital status, age, having children, and economic conditions, it has been found that they do not work owing to problems such as salary, insurance, working conditions, deficiency of professional skills and access to a nursery. For this problem of women who cannot give their children to kindergartens due to an insufficient number of nurseries and high nursery fees; municipalities and public institutions should increase the number of nurseries. Also, marriage is two-side. Consequently, it is necessary to consider the family of the spouse and the environment in which he was born and raised in women's employment studies. In addition to women's studies, the number of male-oriented studies should be increased. Existing policies in Turkey should be improved by looking at the laws of countries where women's employment is at a good level.

Keywords: University graduate, female, inability to work, employment, gender.

THE IMPACT OF GENDER ON LEARNING ARABIC LANGUAGE IN IRAN

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of gender on students' achievement in learning arabic as a forieign language in university of Tehran in iran, as well as stu-dents' opinions concerning the importance of this influence. The knowledge about such parameters affects the process of foreigen language learning. To this aim, hypotheses were tested through scientific comparative method and t-test. Purposeful sampling was used for collecting data from 200 male and female students of tehran University. Considering this, the present study investigated the role of gender in learning the four language skills of Arabic. There are different views about the effect of gender on second language learning. The collected data provided ample evidence that female students outperform males as they are more open to new linguistic forms in the target language and eradicate interlanguage forms that deviate from target language norms more readily than their male counterparts counterparts.

Keywords: gender, attainment, university of Tehran, learning arabic as a foreign language.

**FEMINISM AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION:
CHINESE CROSS-GENDER DIALOGUE AS AN EXAMPLE**

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ABSTRACT

Feminism was the earliest political movement and social trend of Western women's pursuit of liberation and independence. It was based on the independence of individual consciousness and equality for all. In feminist research, it is often necessary to examine the communication difficulties and barriers between male and female subcultures caused by gender differences under the cage of patriarchy from the perspective of intercultural communication. When criticizing the complicity between white feminism and colonialism, Indian scholar and feminist Spivak pointed out that women in the developing countries marginalized by Western feminism have their own unique cultural heritage and traces of nationalism. From intercultural perspective, this research interprets the theoretical basis and methodological system of Western feminism for the study of Chinese feminism development and cross-gender dialogues, exploring the self-identity displayed by women in different cultural backgrounds and field situations as well as insisting feminist practices in any culture could have unique implications for the values, institutions, and practices of that culture. According to cultural relativism, there is no so-called universal standard, western countries are not superior in terms of culture, morality and values. The researcher tries to respect the integrity of cultures in different societies, stay away from ethnocentrism, transcend the barriers of different cultures, advocate cultural relativism, and jointly develop feminist theories.

Keywords: Feminism, Intercultural Communication, Cross-gender Dialogue

MERKEZ-YEREL İKİLEMİNDE KADIN SIĞINMA EVLERİ: İSTANBUL BAĞLAMINDA BİR ALAN ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Modern ve modern ötesi toplumun siyasi, iktisadi, sosyal, kültürel, psikolojik algılaması ve anlam dünyası büyük değişim yaşamıştır. Bu değişim beraberinde sosyal ilişkileri de dönüştürmüştür. Bahsi geçen durum, kadın erkek arasındaki ilişkilere de yeni bir boyut kazandırmıştır. Tarım toplumunun ortaya koyduğu kadın erkek ilişkileri sanayi ve bilgi toplumunun realiteleri ile yeni bir harmoniye uğrarken, farklı zaman dilimlerinin ilişki biçimleri arasında yaşanan gerilim kadınların negatif boyutlar yüklediği problemler üretmiştir. Söz konusu problemlere ilişkin farklı toplumların kendi toplumsal ve kültürel realitelerine göre geliştirdikleri çözümler birbirinden farklı modeller olarak ön plana çıkmıştır. Kimi toplumlar bireysel çözümler ile söz konusu sorunları çözmeye gayretinde iken, kimi toplumlar kurumsal yaklaşımlar ile söz konusu sorunların üstesinden gelmeye gayret etmiştir. Akdeniz refahı diye tabir edilen ve Akdeniz coğrafyası üzerinde bulunan kimi toplumlar ise geleneksel dönemden gelen yapılar ile söz konusu sorunların çözümünü sağlamaya çalışmışlardır.

Türkiye’de de sosyolojik olarak yaşanan mevcut değişim ve dönüşümün kadına yönelik negatif etkileri; “kadına şiddet” söylemi ile ifade edilmiştir. Kadına şiddet olgusuna karşı hukuki, siyasi, yönetsel, iktisadi, toplumsal ve sosyolojik boyutta birçok önlem geliştirilmiştir. Bu önlemlerden birisi de hiç şüphesiz kadın sığınma evleri olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada İstanbul’da merkezi yönetim ile yerel yönetimler tarafından kadın sığınma evleri üzerinden verilen hizmetler, mukayeseli bir değerlendirmeye tabi tutulacaktır. Alanda nitelik araştırması yöntemlerinden mülakat yöntemi ile elde edilecek veriler mukayeseli irdelenerek birtakım öneriler geliştirilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Merkezi Yönetim, Yerel Yönetim, Kadın Sığınma Evleri.

WOMEN'S SHELTERS IN THE CENTRAL-LOCAL DILEMMA: A FIELD ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF ISTANBUL

ABSTRACT

Political, economic, social, cultural, psychological perception of modern and post-modern society and semantic world has undergone a great change. This change has also transformed social relations. The mentioned situation has also given a new dimension to the relations between men and women. While the relations between men and women revealed by the agricultural society have a new harmony with the realities of the industrial and information society, the tension experienced between the relationship forms of different time periods has produced problems in which women have been burdened with negative dimensions. The solutions developed by different societies according to their own social and cultural realities regarding the problems in question have come to the forefront as different models from each other. While some societies have tried to solve these problems with individual solutions, some societies have tried to overcome these problems with institutional approaches. Some societies that are called Mediterranean prosperity and are located on the Mediterranean geography have tried to solve these problems with structures deriving from the traditional period.

The negative effects of the current sociological change and transformation in Turkey on women have also been expressed with the rhetoric of "violence against women". Many measures have been developed in the legal, political, administrative, economic, social and sociological dimensions against the phenomenon of violence against women. One of these measures undoubtedly comes to the forefront as women's shelters. In this study, the services provided by the central government and local governments in Istanbul through women's shelters will be evaluated in a comparative way. The data obtained by the interview method from the qualification research methods in the field will be analyzed comparatively and some suggestions will be tried to be developed.

Keywords: Woman, Central Government, Local Government, Women's Shelters.

GENDER ISSUES IN A MEDIATIZED SOCIETY: GENDER STEREOTYPES VS GENDER CONFUSION

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ABSTRACT

The way women are presented in the media, in the workplace and in politics is crucial for the wellbeing of the society. Promoting stereotypes regarding women and men and their social role, can be harmful, especially through media, when it is known that media can create public opinion. Through its news reporting lenses, media can improve the status of the women, or decrease their power, by creating new gender stereotypes or strengthening old ones (Kosho, 2019). Beside gender stereotypes, that are fixed schemes of ideas about how people should behave, based on their gender, there is an increasing need to address in a balanced way the gender confusion in our postmodern society. Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson of the U.S. Supreme Court, couldn't define what 'a woman is', during her confirmation hearings; Lia Thomas, a biological man, identified as a woman, won the Ivy 2022 Championship Swim in women sport, lighting up a big debate about transgenderism and healthy boundaries. Using quantitative research of facts, combined with the qualitative approach, including monitoring and observations, my aim is to bring into academic awareness, gender stereotypes and gender confusion, viewed in and through the media, to draw some constructive conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Gender confusion, stereotypes, gender identity, woke, media.

GENÇ MÜLTECİ KADINLARIN TÜRKİYE’DEKİ ÜREME SAĞLIĞI HİZMETLERİNE YÖNELİK FARKINDALIKLARI

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ÖZET

Suriye’de 2011 yılında “Arap Baharı” olarak adlandırılan gösterilerin ülke geneline yayılarak karışıklık ve çatışma ortamlarını oluşturmasıyla, ülke bir iç savaşa sürüklenmiştir. Bu durum neticesinde, Suriye vatandaşları kendileri ve aileleri için daha güvenli gördükleri bölgelere ya da komşu ülkelere sığınmak için ülkelerini terk etmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Suriye’de yaşanan “iç karışıklık” nedeniyle, Türkiye’yi güvenli olarak gören ve göç eden mültecilerin yaratmış olduğu etki nedeniyle yaşanan göç durumu, Türkiye’deki en önemli sosyal, politik ve “halk sağlığı” sorunlarından biri haline gelmiştir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ)’ne göre, “mülteci olmak” kendi başına belirli bir sağlık riski faktörü veya sağlık belirleyicisi olmakla birlikte; göçün sağlığa etkisi, göçün türüne ve göç yolculuğu koşulları ile bu yolculuk sırasında yaşanan durumlara, stres faktörlerine ve sığınılan yeni yerleşim yerlerindeki sağlık hizmetlerine erişimle de bağlantılıdır. Cinsel sağlık ve üreme sağlığı, genel fiziksel ve ruhsal iyilik halinin bir parçasıdır ve cinsel sağlık- üreme sağlığına yönelik hizmetlere ulaşma ya da çeşitli nedenlerle ulaşamama durumu, kadınların “kadın sağlığı” ve yaşam kalitesini etkileyen önemli bir sağlık faktördür. Bu çalışma, Suriye uyruklu genç mülteci kadınların Türkiye’deki üreme sağlığı hizmetlerine yönelik bilgilerini araştırmak amacıyla, nitel araştırma esasına dayalı “fenomenolojik” desende tasarlanmıştır. Araştırma, 18-30 yaş aralığındaki 26 evli genç mülteci kadın ile yüz yüze derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma verilerinin tematik analizi sonucunda; katılımcıların Türkiye’deki üreme sağlığı hizmetlerine dair bilgisi; “hizmeti veren yerler” ve “verilen hizmetlere dair” şeklinde bulgulanmıştır. Katılımcılar hizmeti veren yerlere dair; kamuya ait, özel teşebbüs ve sivil toplum olmak üzere farklı sağlık kuruluşlarından; verilen hizmetler konusunda ise; “doğum hizmetleri”, “danışmanlık ya da eğitim alma” ve hizmetlere “ücretsiz” erişimden söz etmişlerdir. Araştırma sonucu; katılımcıların üreme sağlığı hizmetlerine yönelik sınırlı da olsa farkındalıkları olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: genç mülteci, kadın, üreme sağlığı, sağlık hizmetleri.

AWARENESS OF YOUNG REFUGEE WOMEN ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES IN TURKEY

ABSTRACT

The demonstrations called the "Arab Spring" in Syria in 2011 spread throughout the country, creating environments of confusion and conflict, leading the country to a civil war. As a result of this situation, Syrian citizens had to leave their country to seek refuge in regions or neighboring countries that they consider safer for themselves and their families. Due to the "internal turmoil" in Syria, the immigration situation due to the effect of refugees who see Turkey as safe and migrated, has become one of the most important social, political and "public health" problems in Turkey. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), "being a refugee" is in itself a certain health risk factor or health determinant; The health impact of migration is also related to the type of migration and the conditions of the migration journey, the situations experienced during this journey, the stress factors and access to health services in the new settlements. Sexual and reproductive health is a part of general physical and mental well-being, and access to sexual and reproductive health services or the inability to reach them for various reasons is an important health factor that affects women's "women's health" and quality of life. This study was designed in a "phenomenological" design based on qualitative research, in order to investigate the knowledge of young refugee women of Syrian origin on reproductive health services in Turkey. The research was conducted through face-to-face in-depth interviews with 26 married young refugee women between the ages of 18-30. As a result of the thematic analysis of the research data; participants' knowledge of reproductive health services in Turkey; It has been found as "the places that provide the service" and "about the services provided". Regarding the places that provide the service to the participants; from different health institutions, including public, private enterprise and non-governmental; As for the services provided; They spoke of "maternity services", "counseling or training" and "free" access to services. Research result; It was observed that the participants had limited awareness of reproductive health services.

Keywords: young refugee, women, reproductive health, health services.

GENDERING URBAN MEMORY: DO CITIES EXCLUDE WOMEN IN THEIR HISTORIES?

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ABSTRACT

How cities remember the past is a reflection of power relations that have shaped inclusion and exclusion in public spaces. Gender is often neglected as an area of focus in local history. There has recently been an upsurge in the creation of local histories and memories by local governments with the aim of providing close and more familiar links with the locals of a city. Sometimes these memories are created in an ethnographic way trying to mimic the past exactly as is, sometimes there is a categorization of chosen histories of the city meant to provide local residents with a curated window to their past. Unfortunately, almost always, these memories are created by local and traditional leaders who see the history of the city through their own patriarchal lens. As the representation of women is almost non-existent at the local government level, almost all of these leaders are men who recreate sexist and exclusionary power relations void of women's representation. Women are relegated to the private sphere and are almost never seen as those active in the history of city and their stories remain untold. As our research shows, the marginalization of women is a constant in urban memory. This paper will address how urban memories are reflected in several different cities in Izmir and what – if any – representation women receive in this process.

Keywords: urban memory, gender, exclusion, representation, case study

**“ÖLMEYE YATMAK” VE “DAĞIN ÖTEKİ YÜZÜ” ROMANLARININ FEMİNİST
YURTTAŞLIK BAĞLAMINDA ANALİZİ: TOPLUMSAL KURGULAR VE İÇE
DÖNÜK HAYATLAR – AYSEL VE VİCDAN**

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de Erken Cumhuriyet dönemiyle başlayan kadınların yurttaşlar olarak kamusal alana dâhil olma süreçlerinde dönemin hâkim ideolojisi olan Milliyetçilik ve Türk Modernleşmesinin devrim içindeki devrimini ortaya çıkaran iki önemli edebi eser, Adalet Ağaoğlu’nun “Ölmeye Yatmak” ve Erendiz Atasü’nün “Dağın Öteki Yüzü” adlı eserleridir. Bu çalışma kapsamında, Cumhuriyet rejimi ve modernleşme özünde kadınları özgürleştirmiş mi yoksa baskı altına mı almış, dönemin hâkim ideolojisiyle kadınların kimlikleri örtüşüyor mu yoksa kadınlar ikilemler yaşıyorlar mı, modernleşmeyle birlikte eskiye dair tüm fikirler siliniyor mu yoksa tarihsel olarak değişimin içinde bazı devamlılıklar da söz konusu mu gibi soruların cevapları aranmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Cumhuriyet rejiminin kurulduğu ve bu duruma paralel olarak gelişen ideolojik yaklaşımla geçmişe ait tüm değerlerin silinip çağdaşlaşma yolundaki süreci aktaran dönemin hâkim söylemiyle “Makbul” ve “Aydın” olan eserlerdeki iki kadın başkarakterin, Aysel ve Vicdan/Nefise’nin yaşadıkları ikilemleri ve sorgulamalarını yansıtacaktır. Bu ikilimler analiz edilirken Türk ulusçuluğu ve modernleşmesine odaklanılacak, seçilen iki kadın karakter üzerinden bireyselleşme krizleri yansıtılacaktır. Bireyselleşme krizleri bağlamında ise yeni ahlak anlayışları, mesleki kimlikleri ve kadın-erkek ilişkileri arasında ikilemler yaşadıkları gözler önüne serilecek ve bu bağlamda romanlardan seçilen kadın başkarakterler üzerinden Türk Modernleşmesinin kadın yurttaşlığı projesi tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ölmeye Yatmak, Dağın Öteki Yüzü, Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Yurttaşlık, Feminist Kuram

**ANALYSIS OF “LYING TO DIE” AND “THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN”
IN THE CONTEXT OF FEMINIST CITIZENSHIP: SOCIAL FICTIONS AND
INTROVERTED LIVES - AYSEL AND VICDAN**

ABSTRACT

In the process of women's inclusion in the public sphere as citizens, which started with the Early Republican Era in Turkey, two important literary works that reveal the dominant ideology of the period, Nationalism and the revolution of Turkish Modernization within the revolution are Adalet Ağaoğlu's “Lying to Die” and Erendiz Atasu's “The Other Side of the Mountain”. Within this study, the questions such as "Did the republican regime and modernization essentially liberate or oppress women? Do women's identities overlap with the dominant ideology of the period or women experience dilemmas, all ideas about the past disappear with modernization, or are there some continuities in historical change?" were tried to answer. This study will reflect the dilemmas and interrogations of the two female protagonists: Aysel and Vicdan/Nefise, who are the dominant discourses of the period, "Acceptable" and "Intellectual", conveying the process of erasing all values belonging to the past and becoming modern with the ideological approach that developed in parallel with the establishment of the republican regime. While analyzing these dilemmas, Turkish Nationalism and Modernization will be focused on, and individualization crises will be reflected through two selected female characters. In the context of individuation crises, it will be revealed that they experience dilemmas between their new moral understanding, professional identities and male-female relations, and in this context, the female citizenship project of Turkish modernization will be discussed through the female protagonists selected from the novels.

Keywords: Lying to Die, The Other Side of the Mountain, Gender, Citizenship, Feminist Theory.

HARRY POTTER KİTAPLARINDA ANNELİK OLGUSUNUN FEMİNİST BİR DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

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ÖZET

Feminist teoride annelik, içgüdüsel bir duygu olmaktan öte sosyal, politik ve kültürel normlar etrafında tartışılan bir olgudur. Annelik bir yandan toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinin ve dayatılan cinsiyet rollerinin sürdürülmesinde etkin bir araç olarak kullanıldığı için sorgulanırken, diğer yandan kadınlığa özgü düşünme ve deneyim pratiği olarak olumlu açıdan değerlendirilmektedir. Kadınların üreme hakları ve sağlık durumları, doğum ve emzirme izni gibi yasal hakları, annelik öğretileri ve deneyimleri, ev içi roller ve bakım emeği, sınıfsal farklılıklar ve yoksulluk gibi konular ile annelik, feminist tartışmaların her zaman gündeminde olmuştur. Çocukluk döneminde annelik algısının oluşum süreci ise masallar, çocuk edebiyatı ve medya ürünleri çözümlemeleriyle tartışılmaya devam etmektedir. Bu çalışma J. K. Rowling'in yazdığı Harry Potter kitap serisindeki kadın karakterlerin annelik rolüne odaklanmaktadır. Harry Potter fantastik kurgu serisi, 1997-2007 yılları arasında çıkan yedi kitaptan oluşmaktadır. Kitapların incelendiği bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi izlenmiş, doküman analizi tekniği kullanılarak bulgulara erişilmiştir. Serideki anne karakterlerin özellikleri, üstlendikleri sorumluluklar, aile içi konumları ve çocuklarıyla ilişkileri incelenmiştir. Harry Potter kitaplarının sihir dünyasının ataerkil kalıp değerleri içerip içermediği tartışılmıştır. Anneliğin kadınlar için önemli bir rol olarak işlendiği, hayal gücünün sihir dünyasını dahi toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğinden kurtaramadığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Annelik, Feminizm, Harry Potter, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Roller.

A FEMINIST REVIEW OF THE MOTHERHOOD PHENOMENON IN HARRY POTTER BOOKS

ABSTRACT

In feminist theory, motherhood is a phenomenon that is discussed around social, political and cultural norms rather than being an instinctive feeling. On the one hand, motherhood is questioned as it is used as an effective tool in maintaining gender inequality and imposed gender roles, on the other hand, it is positively evaluated as a practice of thinking and experience

specific to femininity. Issues such as women's reproductive rights and health status, legal rights such as maternity and breastfeeding leave, motherhood teachings and experiences, domestic roles and care work, class differences and poverty, and motherhood have always been on the agenda of feminist debates. The formation process of the perception of motherhood in childhood continues to be discussed with the analysis of fairy tales, children's literature and media products. This study focuses on the maternal role of female characters in the Harry Potter book series written by J. K. Rowling. The Harry Potter fantasy fiction series consists of seven books released between 1997 and 2007. In this study, in which the books were examined, the qualitative research method was followed and the findings were reached by using the document analysis technique. The mother characters in the series, their features, their responsibilities, their positions in the family and their relations with their children were examined. It has been discussed whether the magic world of Harry Potter books includes patriarchal stereotypes. It was concluded that motherhood was treated as an important role for women, and that imagination could not save even the magic world from gender inequality.

Keywords: Motherhood, Feminism, Harry Potter, Gender Roles.

EXPLORING THE WORLD OF THE WEST AFRICAN WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The development of women's entrepreneurship has proved useful in the business world. Schemes have been set to encourage more women to indulge in the business especially in the developing world. Hence, the women's entrepreneurial profile is feasible and their positions in the business adventures is growing. However, there are still concerns about how women progress and become entrepreneurs in their own rights.

This paper aims to examine the business world of the Western African women and its effects on entrepreneurship. Considerations rendered to women's motives, creativity and innovation in relation to starting their own businesses. Despite the growth in the number of women becoming entrepreneurs in developing countries, there is still unequal share of businesses compared to the male counterparts who seem keen in exploiting business opportunities. Evidence from the semi-structured interviews suggests the cultural impact of societal taboos; stereotyping, religion, glass ceiling and inequality, as the common factors preventing women to indulge in the start-ups. The socioeconomic and political aspects are contributory factors to the failure to become entrepreneurs. Nevertheless, African women who proactively ventured and succeeded to become entrepreneurs, faced significant challenges from the community of practice and in some most cases led to rejection by family and extended members. It is also noted that these businesswomen, especially sole traders attained informal community development studies and community learning, little or no higher education pertaining to traditionalism and gender expectations. This paper concludes by noting that Western African women who start their own business at whatever scale, experience an array of difficulties but in the long term aim to overcome the obstacles in an attempt to maintain and sustain their businesses.

Keywords: Entrepreneur, Development, African women, Business, Inequality

TOPLUMUN KADIN BAĞIMLILARA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI

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ÖZET

Madde kullanım bozukluğu tüm dünyada gün geçtikçe artan ve sadece sağlık alanıyla değil sosyal ve ekonomik alanla da derin ilişkileri bulunan evrensel bir sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ülkeleri ve toplumları tehdit eden madde kullanım bozukluğu hem halk sağlığı hem de toplum güvenliği sorunu olarak mücadele edilmesi gereken önemli alanlardan biridir. Günümüzde bağımlılık yapıcı madde kullanan bireylerin toplum tarafından olumsuz kalıplarla etiketlenmesi ve dışlanması, bu bireylerin hastalığı kabullenmesini ve tedaviye başlama sürecini geciktirmekte, tedavinin etkinliğini azaltmakta ve tedavi sonrasında bağımlı bireyin sosyal hayata uyum sağlamasını zorlaştırmaktadır. Cinsiyetler arasındaki farklar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda ise toplumsal cinsiyet kalıpları kapsamında bağımlı olan kadınların toplum tarafından daha fazla damgalandıkları görülmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle gerçekleştirilen araştırmada, yasa dışı bağımlılık yapıcı madde kullanan kadınlara yönelik tutumları ve bu tutumların sosyodemografik değişkenlerle ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Nicel yöntemle gerçekleştiren araştırmada, bağımlılık yapıcı madde kullanan kadınlara yönelik tutumları ele alan soru formu ve Bağımlılık Yapıcı Madde Kullanan Bireylere Yönelik Tutum ve Davranışlar Ölçeği (BYMT) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, Google Forms aracılığıyla ulaşılan 410 kişiyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcıların %50'si kadın %50'si erkektir. Yasa dışı madde kullanan kadınlara yönelik birçok tutum ve düşüncede cinsiyetin, eğitim düzeyinin ve 18 yaşına gelene kadar yaşanan bölgenin etkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra yasa dışı madde kullanan bireylere yönelik olumsuz tutumları olan katılımcıların, yasa dışı madde kullanan kadınlar şiddeti hak eder, tedavi olmaları zordur, erkeklerin yasa dışı madde kullanımı daha kabul edilebilirdir düşüncelerine katılma düzeyleri daha yüksektir. Toplumun kadın bağımlılara yönelik damgalayıcı tutum ve davranışlarının, madde kullanım alanında kadınların görünürlüğünü azalttığını ve tedaviye başvurma süreçlerini olumsuz etkilediğini söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Madde Kullanım Bozukluğu, Kadın, Bağımlılık, Tutum

SOCIETY'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE ADDICTS

ABSTRACT

Substance use disorder emerges as a universal problem that is increasing day by day all over the world and has deep relations not only with the field of health but also with the social and economic field. Substance use disorder, which threatens countries and societies, is one of the important areas that should be tackled as both a public health and community safety problem. Nowadays, labeling and exclusion of individuals using addictive substances with negative stereotypes by the society delays the acceptance of the disease and the initiation of treatment, reduces the effectiveness of treatment and makes it difficult for the addicted individual to adapt to social life after treatment. Considering the differences between the sexes, it is seen that women who are addicted within the scope of gender stereotypes are more stigmatized by the society. From this point of view, in this study, attitudes towards women using illicit addictive substances and the relationship of these attitudes with sociodemographic variables were examined. In the research carried out with the quantitative method, questionnaire about attitudes towards women who use addictive substances and Scale in Attitudes and Behaviors toward Individuals Using Addictive Substance were used. The research was conducted with 410 people reached via Google Forms. 50% of the participants are women and 50% are men. It has been determined that gender, education level and the region where they live until they reach the age of 18 are effective in many attitudes and thoughts towards women who use illegal substances. In addition, participants who have negative attitudes towards individuals who use illegal substances are more likely to agree that women using illegal substances deserve violence, it is difficult to get treatment, and men's illegal substance use is more acceptable. It is possible to say that the stigmatizing attitudes and behaviors of the society towards female addicts reduce the visibility of women in the field of substance use and negatively affect the processes of seeking treatment.

Keywords: Substance Use Disorder, Woman, Addiction, Attitude

TWO WAVES OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES TO RUSSIA: SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

The first wave of Ukrainian refugees appeared at the beginning of the military conflict in southeastern Ukraine in 2014. Based on the interviews with the women, the main problems were identified as the obtaining the Russian citizenship. Other problems were associated with it: employment, housing; health; education for children. Every fifth respondent noted the traumatic situations, 12% women were the survivors of the physical and sexual abuse. The new wave began after February 2022, associated with military conflict throughout Ukraine. Women need, first of all, medical help, food and clothes. Most of the refugees would like to urgently leave Russia and go to the EU countries. However, most of them would like to return to Ukraine after some time. The evidences of the rape required the organization of the psychological help in Ukrainian and Russian. But the negative reaction to Russian speech is the reason why Ukrainian women who survived rape by Russian servicemen refuse to receive help. Comparative analysis of two refugee waves can help reveal the influence of contextual and situational factors on the social and psychological problems, motives and plans for migration.

Keywords: Female refugees, rape, citizenship, migration, military conflict.

WOMEN AND LEADERSHIP IN TIMES OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: THE MODEL OF NEW ZEALAND’S PRIME MINISTER JACINDA ARDERN

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ABSTRACT

Addressing the Covid-19 pandemic, countries followed various strategies ranging from loose herd immunity to strict lockdown measures. Due to the varying degrees of effectiveness in responding to the pandemic, the reliability of leaders and state institutions was tested as never before. Strikingly, women leaders in various parts of the world were the first in mitigating the spread and devastating socio-economic consequences of the virus. This paper focuses on one of the world's most prominent women leaders: Jacinda Ardern, the Prime Minister of New Zealand. It aims to analyze the background and critical role of Jacinda Ardern’s ‘feminist’ leadership style in responding to Covid-19 and reflects on what lessons are there in this for our post-pandemic world. The findings show that Ardern's New Zealand has offered a novel pandemic response and leadership model. The pandemic response was built on a three-pillared strategy: “early and pre-emptive act”; “strict measures and reliance on science”; “clear, empathetic and transparent communication”. Ardern's leadership style, in its essence, put people’s health and safety before the economy, 'low politics' over 'high politics'. Ardern also put feminist idea(l)s of gender equality and non-discrimination into practice even under pandemic conditions. Ardern exhibited an unusually strong, energetic, rational, and resolute leadership profile; and at the same time, she kept on being a caring, kind, empathetic, and emotional politician. Thus, Ardern posed a challenge to conventional masculine leadership style and power politics.

Keywords: Women, Leadership, Covid-19 Pandemic, New Zealand, Jacinda Ardern

KADINLARIN ÇALIŞMA HAYATINDA YERİ

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ÖZET

Kadınlar birçok konuda toplumun sahip olduğu cinsiyet algısından dolayı daha fazla çaba sarf etmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Tarihe baktığımız zaman toplum için önemli olarak adlandırılan birçok isim erkektir. Fakat biraz daha detaylı bakıldığında birçok kadınında tarihte ilklere imza attığını görüyoruz. Kadınların iş yaşamına katılımını engelleyen olumsuz faktörler aynı zamanda çalışma hayatına başladıklarında da karşılıklarına çıkmaktadır. Bunlar ekonomik, sosyal, dini ve zaman zaman politik etkenler olabilmektedir. Kadınlar çalışma hayatında toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğiyle yoğun olarak karşılaşmaktadır. “Sen kadınsın bunu yaparsın” ya da “sen kadınsın burada çalışamazsın” tarzı söylemlere çok sık rastlanmaktadır.

Sanayi devriminden bu zamana kadar var olan, kadın iş gücünü her zaman ucuz emek olarak gören bu düşünce toplumun gelişmesini de önlemektedir. Kadın olarak toplumda bazı normları kabul ettirmeye çalışmak birçok konuda zorlayıcı olmaktadır. Tarihin tozlu sayfalarına baktığımızda Sabiha Gökçen dünyadaki ilk kadın savaş pilotu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İlk kadın doktor Safiye Ali, İlk kadın tiyatrocusu Afife Jale, İlk kadın öğretmen Fatma Refet Angın gibi birçok emektar iş insanı, kadınların öncüsü olmuştur. Çok sık bahsedilmese de kadınlar çalışma tarihinde önemli bir yere sahiptir.

Toplumsal normların ve toplumdaki cinsiyet rollerin kadına biçtiği görevler kadını belirli sınırlar içerisinde tutmaktadır. Bu sınırlar dâhilinde kadına sadece annelik ve ev hanımı olma kimliği atfedilmektedir. Oysaki kadın sadece bunlardan ibaret değildir. Bir kadın hem anne olurken hem de aktif bir çalışma hayatına sahip olabilir. Sonuç olarak sadece toplumun kadınlara verdiği kimliklerden ibaret değildir. Her kadının kendi hikâyesi her kadının kendi hayatıyla bütünleştiği bir başarısı olmaktadır. Yine aynı şekilde toplumda kabul kazanmış başarı hikâyelerine ayak uydurmak zorunda değildirler. Anne olmak, ev hanımı olmak, marangoz ya da öğretmen olmak buna sadece kişinin kendisi karar vermelidir.

Çalışmamızda bu konulara değinilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, çalışma hayatı, annelik, toplum

CUMHURİYET TARİHİNE ETKİ EDEN AYDIN KADINLAR ÇERÇEVESİNDE MESLEKİ EĞİTİMİN KADININ GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİNDEKİ ÖNEMİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, toplumsal hedeflerin ve iş çevrelerinin uygulama yeterliliklerinin kazandırılması amacıyla toplumsal alanın tüm platformlarındaki ihtiyaç duyulan kulvarlara gerekli bilgi ve beceri edinimlerinin öğretilmesi olarak ele alınan ve karşılıklı bir etkileşim sürecinin tam ortasında yer alan mesleki eğitim kavramının, kadın çalışmaları alanında ciddi bir önem arz ettiği ve destekleyici yatırımların merkezinde yer alması gereken bir kulvar niteliği taşıması konularında rol modeller ile birlikte girişim önerilerinde bulunacaktır. Söz konusu destekleyici yatırımların sağlandığı rol modellerin veya bilgi ve beceri edinimlerinin Cumhuriyet Dönemi'nden itibaren başlayan ve ilerleme sürecini giderek artıran bir olgu olduğu düşünüldüğünde, Türkiye açısından olumlu etkisi kolaylıkla görülebilmektedir. Bu bağlamda Suat Derviş, Nezihe Muhittin, Halide Edip Adıvar, Samiha Ayverdi gibi Türkiye'nin aydın kadınları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, kadınların özellikle mesleki eğitim edinimlerinin kazandırılmasındaki ve salt bir biçimde dahi kadın olgusunun güçlendirilmesindeki öneminin tarifi mümkün olmayan bir ciddiyet olarak ortaya konulduğu belirtililebilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmanın amacı; mesleki eğitimin kadının güçlendirilmesindeki önemini edebiyat düzeydeki teorik yaklaşım ve araştırma örnekleriyle irdelemektir. Dolayısıyla çalışma, kadının güçlendirilmesi konusundaki mesleki eğitim öneminin dâhil olduğu alana ilişkin yararlılığına belirginlik kazandırma ve eleştirel boyutlarına açıklık getirebilme çabasının içerisinde yer almaktadır. Böylelikle çalışmada, Cumhuriyet tarihine etki eden aydın rol model kadınlara ve mesleki eğitimin kadının güçlendirilmesindeki olumlu katkılarına yönelik araştırmalar üzerinde durulmaktadır. Bu perspektifte ise araştırma konusu derinleştirilerek elde edilen veriler bildiri bütünselliğinde değerlendirilerek sonuçlandırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesleki Eğitim, Kadın, Rol Model, Gelişim, Cumhuriyet Tarihi.

ARABIC IS A GENDER-SENSITIVE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

A language's grammatical and discourse structure is always influenced by the culture of that society. The Arabic language is no exception to this rule. One of the fundamental components of culture is the issue of gender sensitiveness in language. In gender-oriented languages like Arabic, masculine and feminine representations are unequal, and one gender is frequently privileged while the other is underrepresented. In Arabic, prejudice is toward the masculine, and the feminine is considered insignificant. Based on specific criteria, the research attempts to determine the extent of gender sensitiveness in the Arabic language in a short story by an Arab woman author. The study found that gender stereotypes persisted even among feminist women who seek to represent gender equality in their work because of long-standing historical, cultural, and religious roots. This research is based on indexing to evaluate and measure the presence of gender stereotypes in the subconscious of Arab female novelists in the context of the study.

Keywords: Short Story, Gender Language, Fadhila Al-Farooq

THE WOMAN IN SCIENCE TODAY - STORYTELLING SHOWCASE FROM BULGARIA

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ABSTRACT

According to UNESCO, women in science and women researchers are still a minority worldwide (Women in Science, Unesco, 2020). Statistics in this regard are also insufficient, but even the few available are of great interest. The World Map of Women Employed as Researchers shows about 30% of employment, which is definitely unevenly distributed across regions. Against this background, the situation in Bulgaria is different to some degree. That is why the current study tries to outline where women stand in science in Bulgaria and aims to examine the attitudes for career choices in this direction. With this in mind, in-depth interviews registered specific incentives for choosing a scientific career, as well as for future attitudes among women researchers and lecturers in the field of economics. The results show a certain high satisfaction and confidence that women have a place in science as provocateurs of creativity, bearers of innovation, tirelessly provoking and inspiring the others.

Keywords: Women as: researchers, scientists, teachers, personal and academic development

INTERNATIONALISM AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS/FEMINIST MOVEMENT IN TURKEY: RECONSIDERING EUROPEANISATION WITHIN A HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF DE-GLOBALISATION

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ABSTRACT

This study is an outcome of two concerns. First, it aims to study evolution of women rights/feminist movement in Turkey by historicizing women rights/feminist struggle at the international as well as domestic levels. Here, the emphasis is studying main contours of international dynamics as well as Turkish specific factors in their struggle within the political sphere. How do the relation between women rights/feminist movement and the political sphere been shaped in different historical conjunctures? To what extent is it possible to observe change and continuity at these different historical conjunctures especially in terms of the women rights/feminist movements' relation with the political sphere? Second, how have globalisation and the EU membership process affected women rights/feminist movement in Turkey at the last two decades. How do women's rights/feminist movement conceive of globalisation and EU membership? How do they shape their strategies to influence the political sphere? How did Turkey's reform process of the 2000s affect women's rights/feminist movement? Importantly, is it possible to observe a change in the last decade after rising debates on de-globalisation, the Euro-zone crisis, and the stagnation in Turkey-EU relations? The study starts with studying the main contours of Turkey's women's rights/feminist movement within the political sphere through embedding the debate at the women's rights/feminist struggle at the international level. It questions how the relation between the women's rights/feminist movement and the political sphere is shaped in different historical conjunctures. After this historical review, it investigates how globalization and Europeanisation processes have impacted the women's rights/feminist movement in their historical evolution of struggle through an empirical study. The empirical findings rely on semi-structured interviews conducted in İstanbul and Ankara at two different critical junctures. The first round of interviews was conducted in April–May 2010 and January–February 2011 with eleven interviewees from five important women's NGOs in Turkey, namely: Ka-der (Association for the Support and Training of Women Candidates), ÇYDD (Association in Support of Contemporary Life), Socialist Feminist Collective, Kamer, and the Capital City Women's Platform. The second round of interviews was conducted in March–April 2019 at a different historical conjuncture increasingly described with de-globalisation and de-Europeanisation. Comparing these two different conjunctures is important to unravel to what

extent Europe has continued to be a reference point for the women's rights/feminist movement in Turkey. Indeed, Turkey is an interesting laboratory given that the first round of interviews was conducted at a time when Turkey's membership motive was pre-eminent, whereas the second round of interviews was conducted when Turkey's prospects of becoming a member is vaporised in tandem with the Euro-zone crisis and rising populism.

Keywords: Europeanisation, women rights/feminist struggle in Turkey, internationalism

TÜRK SİNEMASINDA KADIN İMGESİ

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ÖZET

Türk Sinemasında kadın imgesi ve bu imgenin değişimi üzerine tasarlanan bu çalışma alan yazınındaki diğer çalışmalardan farklı olarak Bechdel testi kullanmayı planlamaktadır. Bugüne kadar Türk Sinemasında kadın imgesine dair yapılmış çok sayıda çalışma olmasına rağmen, Bechdel testi kullanan az sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bechdel test, Türk Sinemasının feminist bir perspektiften okunması bağlamında farklı bir bakış açısı sağlama potansiyeline sahiptir.

Bu çalışma Yeşilçam Sineması'ndan (1960-1978), *Vesikalı Yarım* (Akad, 1968) *Gurbet Kuşları* (Refiğ, 1964) ile Yeni Türk Sineması olarak tanımlanan 90 sonrası Türk Sinemasından *İşe Yarar Bir Şey* (Esmer, 2017) ile, *Bir Zamanlar Anadolu* (Ceylan, 2011) filmlerini Bechdel test üzerinden analiz ederek iki dönemi karşılaştırmayı ve sinemada kadın imgesinin değişim yaşayıp yaşamadığı üzerine bir değerlendirme ortaya koymayı planlamaktadır. Bu filmlerde üretilen kadın söyleminin karşılaştırılması ve Bechdel testin sağlanmasının da yapılması amacıyla metin analizi yöntemi de kullanılmıştır. Bechdel test 1985 yılında sinema kadın ilişkisine mizahi bir dille yaklaşarak ortaya çıkmasına rağmen oldukça geniş bir tartışma yaratmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada incelenen filmlerin bu temel kriterleri bile geçememesi sinemada kadın imgesinin yokluğuna dair önemli bir sonuç ortaya koymaktadır. Ancak kadın imgesinin eksikliğine rağmen film öykülerinin gizli kahramanının kadın olması ise bir başka ilginç noktasıdır. Bu bağlamda Avrupa ülkelerinde uygulanan Bechdel test ve Türk Sinemasının kendine özgü parametreleri göz önünde tutularak, Türk Sinemasında kadın imgesinin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği perspektifinden analiz edilmesine olanak sağlayacak yeni bir ölçeğin geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Sineması, Kadın İmgesi, Bechdel Test, Toplumsal Cinsiyet

THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRANIAN LEGISLATION REGARDING THE PROTECTION OF WOMENS RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

Although the Iranian law gives womens what were considered progressive rights regarding marriage, inheritance, and child custody, any legal guarantees remained tenuous. Through this article we have tried to trace the development of Iranian legislation, regarding the protection of womens rights. Consequently we studied family law and concerns about marriage and the rights and obligations between the spouses; polygamy dismantling marital tie; amendments enshrined in the nationality law in terms of women's right to acquire and transfer. We studied the rights prescribed for women in labor law protection, as well some amendments devoted to protecting the rights of woman in the Iranian penal code.

Keywords: National legislation, Iranian legislation, womens rights, family law, nationality law, labor law, penal law.

İŞÇİ KADINLARIN ÖZEL VE KAMUSAL ALANDAKİ ATAERKİL DENEYİMLERİ VE BAŞA ÇIKMA STRATEJİLERİ: MANİSA ORGANİZE SANAYİ BÖLGESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Kadınların toplumdaki ikincil konumlarının temel nedenlerinden biri olan ataerkillik, sistematik ve tarihsel erkek egemenliği ve kontrolüne dayanan bir toplumsal örgütlenme düzenidir. Ataerkil kültür içerisinde şekillenen toplumun norm, inanç, kültür ve adetlerine göre kadın ve erkeğe farklı sorumluluklar ve roller yüklenir. Söz konusu toplumsal cinsiyet rolleri çoğu zaman kadının yaşam döngüsünde erkeklere göre daha dezavantajlı konumda olmasına neden olmaktadır. Diğer yandan kadınların hem özel hem de kamusal alanda karşılaştıkları toplumsal cinsiyet temelli sorunları açıklayabilmek için tek başına ataerkil sistem analizi yeterli olmamaktadır. Kadına yönelik şiddetin nedenlerini anlamada etkili bir araç olan ataerkil sistem analizi, toplumda süregiden üretim ilişkilerinin dinamiklerini hesaba katmadan kadınların ezilmesine yönelik bir anlayış geliştirmekte eksik kalma riski taşımaktadır. Bu doğrultuda kadınların toplumdaki ezilmiş konumlarını hem ataerkil hem de kapitalist üretim ilişkileri olmak üzere birbirini karşılıklı olarak tamamlayan iki sistemin uyumlu birlikteliğine bağlayan sosyalist feminist teori bu alanda çalışan araştırmacılara önemli bir metodolojik yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Sosyalist feminist teorisyenlerden bir kısmına (Eisenstein ve Young) göre kapitalist sistemin temelinde ataerkil sistem olduğu için kadınların emeği marjinalleşmiş ve değersizleştirilmiştir. Var olan durumda kadınlar hem ataerkil yapının baskısı altında tutulmakta hem de kapitalist sistemin sınıf temelli sömürüsüne maruz kalmaktadırlar. Bu kapsamda bu çalışma işçi kadınların hem özel alan hem de çalışma yaşamında karşılaştıkları deneyimleri sosyalist feminist perspektiften analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Kadınların kendi deneyimlerine odaklanan feminist metodolojik yaklaşımla yürütülen çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Manisa Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde yer alan bir fabrikada çalışan işçi kadınlarla yüz yüze derinlemesine görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın bulguları kadınların toplumsal cinsiyet rollerine göre şekillenen yeniden üretim ve üretim emeklerinin, yaşam döngülerindeki eğitim, evlilik, istihdam gibi özel ve kamusal alandaki deneyimlerini şekillendirdiğini ortaya koymuştur. Araştırmanın bir diğer bulgusu da kadınların aktif öznel

olarak var olan sistem içerisinde karşılaştıkları sorunlarla baş etmeye yönelik ataerkil pazarlık stratejileri geliştirdikleri yönündedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ataerkillik, Toplumsal Cinsiyete Dayalı İşbölümü, Ataerkil Pazarlık, Kadın Emegi

THE PATRIARCHAL EXPERIENCES OF WOMEN WORKERS IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SPHERE AND THEIR PATRIARCHAL BARGAINING STRATEGIES: THE EXAMPLE OF MANISA INDUSTRIAL ZONE

ABSTRACT

Patriarchy, one of the main causes of women's secondary positions in society, is a system of social organization based on systematic and historical male domination and control. Different responsibilities and roles are assigned to men and women according to the norms, beliefs, cultures and customs of the society shaped in the patriarchal culture. These gender roles often cause women to be more disadvantaged in the life cycle than men. On the other hand, patriarchal system analysis alone is not sufficient to explain the gender-based problems that women face in both private and public spheres. Patriarchal system analysis, which is an effective tool in understanding the causes of violence against women, carries the risk of being deficient in developing an understanding of women's oppression without taking into account the dynamics of ongoing production relations in the society. In this direction, socialist feminist theory, which connects the oppressed positions of women in society to the harmonious coexistence of two mutually complementary systems, both patriarchal and capitalist production relations, offers an important methodological approach to researchers working in this field. According to some of the socialist feminist theorists (Eisenstein and Young), the labor of women is marginalized and devalued, as the patriarchal system is at the core of the capitalist system. In the current situation, women are both oppressed by the patriarchal structure and are subject to class-based exploitation of the capitalist system. In this context, this study aims to analyze the experiences of working women in both private and working life from a socialist feminist perspective. Qualitative research methods were used in the study carried out with a feminist methodological approach focusing on women's own experiences. In-depth interviews were held face-to-face with worker women working in a factory located in the Manisa Organized Industrial Zone. The findings of the research reveal that the reproduction and production efforts, which are shaped according to women's gender roles, shape their experiences in private and public spheres such as education, marriage, employment in their life cycle. Another finding of the research is that

women develop patriarchal bargaining strategies to deal with the problems they face as active actors in the system.

Keywords: Patriarchy, Gender Based Labor Division, Patriarchal Bargaining, Women's Labor

WOMEN AS A PARAGON OF VIRTUE AND EPITOME OF EVIL: PORTRAYAL OF WOMEN IN ALICE MUNROE'S THE LOVE OF A GOOD WOMAN

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ABSTRACT

Alice Munroe is considered as one of the finest writers belonging to Canada. Her strength is her complex narrative for which she is regarded as a master. She has gained name and fame because of her thriller and suspense stories. This is due to her complex narrative style which she has displayed in almost all her stories. *The Love of a Good Woman* is one such story that challenges the conventional notion of story structure by using techniques like discontinuity, layering, diversion, incompleteness and so on. This is perhaps one of the most important stories written by Munroe because of its unique narrative style which creates suspense and readers are compelled to think about the story again and again. The story centres around Enid, a nurse by profession who is considered as a good woman because of her virtue. There is another woman character of vital importance in the story, Mrs Quinn. She is portrayed as cranky and dominating who is looked after by Enid. In the third section of the story she tells Enid that she has been a partner in her husband's crime of murdering Mr. Willens and presenting it as an accident before the world. In this way, she can be called as an epitome of evil. But the fact is that there is no other reference in the story about this incident. Neither Mrs Quinn's husband, Rupert or anyone else mention this incident. So the readers are never sure whether such a thing happened or not. In my paper, I want to highlight the portrayal of women characters in Alice Munroe's *The Love of a Good Woman*.

Keywords: complex narrative, depiction of women character, suspense, thriller.

RETACKLING THE GENDER PAY GAP UNDER EU LAW: WHAT CHANCE FOR THE EU'S NEWLY PROPOSED PAY TRANSPARENCY DIRECTIVE?

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ABSTRACT

Gender equality is both one of the fundamental rights and core principles of European Union law. If one accepts the existence of a hierarchy among the prohibited grounds of discrimination under EU law, the prohibition of discrimination on gender is easily to be listed as one of the highest ranking grounds of discrimination. Under this comprehensive field of law, the principle of equal pay between women and men deserves special attention. The principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value was formulated initially under the famous ex. Article 157 within the Founding Treaties in 1957. Currently it has been laid down under Article 4 of the Directive 2006/54 which prohibits any form of direct and indirect discrimination to be based on sex in terms of all aspects and conditions of remuneration in working life.

Both the primary and secondary law in terms of equal pay require that each EU Member State shall guarantee that the principle of equal pay for female and male workers for equal work or work of equal value is to be implemented fully and effectively in their labour markets. However, the practice and particularly the case law of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) reveal that this principle is not fully effective and there exists still a considerably huge gender pay gap even in the advanced member states of the EU. The European Commission introduced Recommendation 2014/124 with the purpose of strengthening the principle of equal pay through transparency in 2014. Recently, the Commission in March 2021 prepared a new Directive Proposal to further strengthen the equal pay principle through pay transparency and enforcement mechanisms.

Yet, the paper will start by providing a brief definition of the principle of equal pay, the primary and secondary norms related to equal pay under EU law. This will be followed by the core part of the paper which seeks to question whether or not the principle of equal pay (or to what extent) between female and male workers is adequately put into practice in the Member States and whether or not the newly proposed Directive could be sufficient in addressing the lacking issues that require to be solved in practice in light of the case law of the ECJ.

Keywords: EU law, EU Pay Transparency Directive, European Union, gender equality, gender pay gap.

KADININ YEREL SİYASETE GİRİŞİNDE MAHALLE MUHTARLIĞININ ÖNEMİ: MANİSA ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Kadın ve erkek nüfusu neredeyse eşit olmasına rağmen kadın ekonomik, toplumsal, siyasal alanda aktif değildir. Geçmişten günümüze kadın ve erkeğe eşit haklar tanınmış olsa da siyasette kadın oranı çok düşük seviyededir. 2018 yılında yapılan en son seçim de kadın parlamenter oranı %17'dir. Düşük temsil oranına sahip olan kadın ulusal siyasette yeteri kadar temsil edilemiyorken yerel düzeyde temsil oranı nedir? sorusunu da beraberinde getirmektedir. 2019 yerel seçimlerinde kadın muhtar sayısında artış yaşanması dikkat çekicidir. Kadınların kamusal alanda görünürlüğüne ilk basamağı olarak mahalle muhtarlıkları önemli bir role sahiptir. Bu amaçla çalışmanın amacı, mahalle muhtarlığı kurumunun kadınların yerel siyasete girişindeki rolü üzerinde durulmuştur. Manisadaki kadın mahalle muhtarlarının mahalle muhtarı olma süreci, muhtar olmaya iten motivasyonları, seçmenlerin bakış açısı ve muhtarlık görevi boyunca olumlu ve olumsuz durumları üzerinde durulmuş ve son olarak da yerel siyasette kadının yeri ile alakalı düşünceleri incelenmiştir. Kadın muhtarlar için en çok zorlayıcı olan zihniyetle mücadele etmeleri ancak yaptıkları işlerle bu algıyı yıkmaları ve muhtarlık kurumuna cinsiyet temelinde değil birey temelinde yaklaşımları, yaptıkları projeler ve eğitimlerle kadın ve çocuklara örnek olmaları, kadınların yerel siyasette temsil oranının artması için pozitif ayrımcılık, kota, eğitim uygulamaları önerilerinde bulunmaları üzerinde durulmuş ve incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Katılım, Yerel Siyaset, Muhtar, Mahalle Muhtarlığı Kurumu

WOMEN AT THE CROSSROAD OF RELIGION AND POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

Islam has had a great influence in Iranian society and politics throughout history. In the last century a series of serious political challenges and developments changed the face of its political system. In the first Constitutional mandate in 1906 Shī'i Islam found an official authority through a committee of *mujtahids*. Since then, the interactions of religion and politics has been reflected on the changes in the condition and rights of Iranian women throughout more than the last century. To explore these interactions, using historical approach and library method, this article focuses on the following two issues: women's right to education and their right to vote. The historical evidence indicates that the interpretation of Islamic sources by Muslim scholars on the rights and duties of women has been influenced by their own social-political conditions and their views on those holding the power in office. That means in some cases when they were on power the social and political pressure made them to accept changes that they rejected when did not hold governmental power and vice versa. This means women's rights and status has always been at the crossroad of religion and politics.

Keywords: Islam, women's rights, right to vote, right to education

WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS - PERSPECTIVE FROM PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

International relations have undergone a revolutionary change in the 21st-century. Consequently, this transformation has raised many critical questions about the inclusion of women in the decision-making processes concerning foreign and diplomatic affairs in both the academic discourse and professional debates. Like many other countries in the world, Pakistan is still far from having an inclusive foreign policy. Pakistan, like many other nations around the world, relies on traditional foreign policy-making frameworks to solve the challenges. However, the country is also popular for producing many "first" women in foreign policy leadership like Benazir Bhutto, the first female Muslim leader; Maleeha Lodhi, the first woman to be a permanent representative to the UN; Hina Rabbani Khar as the first female Foreign Minister and Nigar Johar, the first female Lieutenant-General. When talking about the status of women in diplomacy, the role of Begum Rana Liaquat in promoting soft diplomacy and her diplomatic efforts that created space for women in foreign policy. This paper endeavors to evaluate the notion that foreign policy can create equality, justice, solidarity, and peace, globally. There is an increasing amount of data and literature which demonstrates the positive impact of the inclusion of women in the key areas of foreign affairs and the lopsided representation of women in leadership and other important positions in the field. Together with the cultural and social realities, the patriarchal has created a gender imbalance in Pakistan. However, statistics show that gender-balanced workforces are more efficient, innovative, and effective. The field of international relations needs to address this disparity. A more diverse workforce will better represent Pakistani society and fully use the available talent pool. Until this is done, it becomes difficult for Pakistan to navigate the increasingly complex world.

Keywords: International Relations, Women, Leadership roles, Foreign Policy, Women in Pakistan

TÜRKDİLLİ DÖVLƏTLƏRDƏ QADINLARIN MƏŞĞULLUQDA ROLU VƏ ONUN QIYMƏTLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ

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XÜLASƏ

Qadınlar kimi sosial və ailənin inkişafı iqtisadi həyatda mühüm rol oynayır. Belə ki, cəmiyyətin sosial və iqtisadi inkişafı həm ailə-məişət işlərində, həm təsərrüfat təsərrüfatlarının həm təsərrüfatlarının, həm də təsərrüfat müəssisələrinin işçilərinin işçi heyətində rəhbər və işçi vəzifələrində, həm də siyasi həyatda və dövlət idarəetmə sektorunda qadın əməyindən istifadə olunur. Müasir dövrdə gender bərabərliyi və qadın əməyindən səmərəli istifadəyə dair global çağırışların aktuallaşdığını nəzərə alaraq, bu sahədə təfərrüatlı tədqiqat işinin aparılmasına ehtiyac vardır. Məqalədə iqtisadi həyatda qadın əməyinin rolu öyrənilmiş, onun fəaliyyətinin vəziyyəti dünya ilə bağlı, o cümlədən türkdilli qrup ilə əlaqəli şəkildə təhlillər aparılmışdır. Tədqiqat aparılan statistik, analiz və sintez kimi təhlil metodlarından istifadə edilmişdir. Tədqiqat işinin informasiya və statistik məlumat bazası kimi Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi ilə yanaşı, Dünya Bankı, BMTİP, Avropa İqtisadi İnkişaf Nazirliyi və digər təşkilatların hesabatlarından, statistik məcmuələrindən, məlumat bazalarına istinad edilmişdir. Yekun hissədə qadın əməyinin məşğulluqdakı rolu ilə əsaslandırılmış nəticələr əldə edilmiş, əvvəlki iqtisadi həyatda qadın əməyindən istifadə edilməsi, qadın liderliyi və sahibkarlığın rolunun artmasına dair təkliflər verilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: qadın sahibkarlığı, iqtisadi həyat, məşğulluq, əmək resursları, kənd təsərrüfatı

THE ROLE AND CURRENT SITUATION OF WOMEN'S LABOR IN ECONOMIC LIFE IN TURKISH SPEAKING STATES

ABSTRACT

Women play an important role in economic life as well as in social life and the family. Women's labor is utilized in home matters, as a subject of households and farms, in management and staff roles in businesses and companies, as well as in political life and the public administration sector, in the social and economic life of society. There is a need for extensive research in this area, given the urgency of global concerns on gender equality and the effective utilization of women's labor in modern times. The article investigates the importance of women's labor in economic life and compares our country's current status to that of the rest of the world, especially the Turkic-speaking countries. The research implemented analytical procedures such

as statistics, comparison, analysis, and synthesis. The research's information and statistical database, as well as the State Statistics Committee's, referenced World Bank, UNDP, European Economic Commission, and other international organizations' publications, statistical collections, and databases. In the last chapter, substantiated results in relation to the role of women's labor in employment were acquired, as well as recommendations for the effective use of women's labor in economic life, including strengthening the role of women's leadership and entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Women's entrepreneurship, economic life, employment, labor resources, agriculture

KADIN BM SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİNDE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma BM tarafından 2030 yılı için öngörülen Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerinin gerçekleştirilmesi sürecinde kadının önemini incelemektir. Gıda, iklim, enerji ve finans gibi birden fazla krizden etkilenen bir kalkınma modeli, kadınların erkeklerden daha fazla olduğu yoksul nüfuslar için eşitsizlik ve daha yüksek çevresel riskler yaratmaktadır. Bu anlamda toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğinin sağlanması ve kadınların güçlendirilmesi, BM'nin 17 Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefinden biri olup, aynı zamanda kapsayıcı ve sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın tüm boyutlarının ayrılmaz parçasıdır. Dikkatle incelendiğinde, tüm Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerinin, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini öngören Hedef 5'in gerçekleştirilmesine bağlı olduğu söylenebilir. Kadınlar, bu kaynaklara erişim ve kontrol konusunda ciddi kısıtlamalara sahip olmalarına rağmen tüketici ve eğitimciler olarak doğal kaynakların yönetiminde, korunmasında, işletilmesinde ve kullanılmasında kilit rol oynamaktadır. Kırsal kesimdeki kadınlar başlıca tarımsal üreticilerdir ve bu nedenle ülkelerin gıda güvenliği için esastır. Doğal afetler toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğini pekiştirip artırsa da kadınların potansiyel katkıları, risk azaltma ve kadınların afetlerle başa çıkma konusundaki liderliği genellikle göz ardı edilmektedir. Bir diğer ifade ile sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanması kadınlara bağlıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: BM, Kadın, Güçlendirme, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri

WOMEN IN UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ABSTRACT

This study examines the importance of women in the process of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals foreseen by the UN for 2030. The development model affected by multiple crises such as food, climate, energy and finance creates inequality and higher environmental risks for poor populations where the number of women is more than men. In this sense, achieving gender equality and empowering women is one of the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals and it is an integral part of all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable

development. If to examine carefully, it can be argued that all Sustainable Development Goals depend on the performance of Goal 5, which envisages gender equality. Women, as consumers and educators, play a key role in the management, protection, exploitation and use of natural resources, although they have severe restrictions on access and control of these resources. Rural women are the main agricultural producers and are therefore essential to countries' food security. Despite the fact that the natural disasters reinforce and increase gender inequality, women's potential contributions, women's leadership in risk reduction and disaster coping are often overlooked. In other words, ensuring sustainable development depends on women.

Keywords: Empowering, Sustainable Development Goals, UN, Women.

GOVERNANCE OF VULNERABILITIES REGARDING INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Turkey hosts more refugees than any other country in the world, with near 4 million refugees- including the ones under international protection (non-Syrians, mainly Iraqis and Afghans) and temporary protection (the overwhelming majority, 3.7 million) living in the country by April 2022. Notwithstanding this, the nature of the crisis calls for humanitarian assistance to help refugees cope with it and also to respond to the vulnerabilities of this population. With this paper, as being aware of the fact that categories blind us, the governance of vulnerabilities and refugee protection in Turkey is focused, in particular in Ankara and Izmir as asking by whom, when, and how vulnerabilities are identified and in response, what are the consequences? The paper sheds light on the legal framework and practices in Turkey based on macro, meso and micro level analyses of the fieldwork conducted as a part of the “RESPOND: Multilevel Governance of Mass Migration in Europe and Beyond” Horizon2020 Project. The empirical data that we gained from the fieldwork was based on semi-structured meso and micro level interviews and participant observations conducted between July to March 2019 in the above-mentioned cities. The paper, not only criticizes the limited legal framework regarding vulnerabilities, which provides entitlement to additional safeguards and prioritised access to rights and services provides; but also, the identification of vulnerabilities as emphasizing the important role of meso-level actors.

Keywords: International protection, Syrian refugees, Temporary protection, Turkey, vulnerabilities

INHERITANCE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND THEIR UNBORN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the issue of ensuring the rights of heirs at law, namely, the order of inheritance of *nastiturus*. The relevance of this topic is that the legal status of the unborn child is insufficiently regulated by the civil legislation. Civilians have not reached a single conclusion on the extent of the legal capacity of the *nastiturus*. The volume of legal capacity, possibilities of legislative consolidation, variants of the decision of problems are investigated. In today's world, the question of the legal status of a conceived but not yet born child is quite problematic given the intensity of the development of reproductive technologies. The current legislation of Ukraine is aimed at protecting private property. From the day of death of the person the inheritance which heirs as a general rule can accept within six months opens. Exceptions to this rule occur in cases where the number of persons called to inherit includes *nastiturus* - a child conceived during the life of the testator, but not born. *Nastiturus* will become a subject of legal relations only if it is born alive (regardless of its life expectancy). The Civil Code, protecting the interests of a potential heir, prohibits the distribution of inherited property before his birth. *Nastiturus* will become a subject of legal relations only if it is born alive (regardless of its life expectancy). The Civil Code, protecting the interests of a potential heir, prohibits the distribution of inherited property before his birth. However, in practice there may be situations when neither the heirs nor the notary knew about the presence of an unborn but already conceived child. There is an unresolved problem related to the consequences of the distribution of inheritance without taking into account the interests of the *nasciturus*. There are also many controversial issues in situations where *nasciturus* was conceived using assisted reproductive technologies, especially with the use of such a method as surrogacy. Currently, there is a situation when a child born in this way has no heir rights in the event of the death of his genetic parents.

Key words: inheritance, inheritance, inheritance by law, heirs, testator, embryo, *nastiturus*.

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN MEDIATORS IN THE PROCESS OF RESOLVING
CONFLICTS AND DISPUTES, INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO ITS
ORGANISATION AND APPLICATION IN MAJOR COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD**

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is devoted to the role of the mediator woman in the process of resolving conflicts and disputes. It is focused upon the innovative approaches in organizing and conducting mediation procedures, researches the international experience of the mediation institute in leading countries.

Keywords: mediation institute, mediation procedure, mediator woman, innovative approaches in work, international legal standards of mediation procedures.

MAWLANA RUMI'S VIEW ON WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The mystical tradition in Islam presents a different view on women than the traditional one, in which women usually tend to be subservient to men. Although there are both positive and negative perspectives offered by the Sufis on women, one can find interesting possibilities for a women friendly view in their writings. This paper attempts to argue that, despite some negative and depreciative remarks on women in Mawlana's writing, he does not have an essentially negative view on women and his disparaging remarks can be seen as having to do with accidental cultural conditions in which women have normally lived.

Keywords: Mawlana Rumi, Women, Islam, mystical tradition