



## **Quality in Gender+ Equality Policies**

European Commission Sixth Framework Programme  
Integrated Project

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## **State of the Art and Mapping of Competences Report: Turkey**

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This State of the Art report is part of the comparative research project QUING that is financed by the European Commission. QUING will answer two important questions: What are actually gender equality policies in the practice of national and European policy making? And also: What is the quality of these current policies, especially in terms of their transformative potential, their attention for other inequalities and their openness for voices of the movements that lay at its origin? QUING studies all 27 EU-countries plus Croatia and Turkey. QUING will present results from January 2009 on, and will be finished in 2011.

For its analysis, QUING has chosen three gender equality relevant issues: non-employment, intimate citizenship and gender based violence. The comparative study will enable a better understanding of differences and similarities, and of the quality of gender+equality policies. This comparative analysis is the heart of QUING that will generate new theory, that will be relevant to the whole of Europe. These parts of QUING are named LARG and WHY. In a related part, named STRIQ, the project will further develop theories on intersectionality, on the relationship between gender inequalities and inequalities originating in ethnicity, class, religion or sexuality, and describe and analyze to what extent and how intersectionality is incorporated in gender equality policies with across Europe. Additionally, QUING will also be preparing the ground for comparative research on the history of feminist ideas in Europe. In this part, named FRAGEN, QUING will start with the construction of a database that will 'open' selected core feminist texts to researchers by storing original second wave feminist texts in the database together with an analytic description of these texts in English. QUING will open this database to the research community in its last year. In its last two years, QUING will also be very active with its fifth part, named OPERA, actively translating its knowledge in gender training for all actors in policy making, and it will develop high quality standards for such training, that will be tested in practice. For a more extensive presentation of the QUING project please consult the website at [www.quing.eu](http://www.quing.eu).

This State of the Art report has the goal of assuring that the QUING researchers start their research using the knowledge that is already available on gender equality policies in a country. In this sense, the State of the Art is a classic literature review, relevant to the different parts of the QUING project (LARG, WHY and STRIQ). Added to this, some information is asked for that facilitates the preparation of the activities in FRAGEN.

This report is structured as follows. In the first part a short assessment is made of the annotated bibliography that can be found in the second part of this report. In the second part of the report one will find the actual annotated bibliography. This part maps the most important relevant academic studies and other policy related literature (reports by IO, INGOs, experts etc.) about each country. The annotated bibliography has been divided into four separate sections. One section covers studies relating to gender equality policies, the following one is on non-employment related articles, the next one is on intimate citizenship related articles and the final one is on gendered violence related articles. In all sections, the accent is on studies that focus on the *gender equality aspects* of policies relating to these issues. The four sections itself have been divided into country language studies and English language studies. Comparative studies can be found under a separate heading within these language groups. Next to the bibliography, this part also contains a section relating to the OPERA part of the QUING project in which the most relevant gender training literature that has been produced in the country (e.g. gender equality manuals, gender mainstreaming manuals, gender impact assessment guides) is listed. There is a section related to the FRAGEN part in the QUING project listing the archives or documentation centres specialized in gender equality policies on national level.

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## Introduction

This state of the art report on gender+ equality policies in Turkey is based on a review of the literature that includes works on the theoretical, economic, social and cultural bases of the gender equality policies in the country. This rather wide approach has been adopted partly due to the fact that in Turkey, there is not much specific literature on gender equality policies as such. Also, each one of the three issue areas designated under QUING i.e. non-employment, intimate citizenship and gender-based violence, takes specific connotations in the Turkish context and owing to the size of the population and regional differences in the country significant variations exist within. For these reasons, to review the literature pertaining to the country-specific manifestations of these three policy areas in the context of the structures that frame them seemed necessary at this initial stage of the project.

### *Non-employment*

Owing to specific characteristics of the Turkish labour market, gender equality policies regulating the area of non-employment are hardly an issue in Turkey. In this context, primary factors can be thought as the inadequacy of the social welfare and social security systems for all and the imbalanced sex composition of the non-employed category in the country. Thus, the issue of non-employment seems to be a specific phenomenon for women and in the absence of a universal coverage, this category hardly receives priority consideration with regards to benefits and equality considerations.

Currently, the main issue of the literature on non-employment is the low and declining female participation in the labour market. This literature stresses the fact that women are disproportionately found in the various categories of inactivity, such as discouraged workers, students, unemployed and 'housewives'. The joint effect of the rural-urban migration since the 1950s and the limited employment creation capacity of the Turkish economy are seen as reasons for the withdrawal of women from the labour force and the resultant low female inactivity.

Many studies focus on analysing why women remain out of the labour force in the urban settings. Women's low education and lack of marketable skills have traditionally been viewed as most salient factors for their inability to join the workforce in the cities. Similarly, culturally attitudes stressing women's domestic roles and responsibilities coupled with the inadequacy of public provisions for child and elderly care are often -mentioned reasons. The literature also indicates that in the labour statistics more than half of inactive women are recorded as 'housewives', a reflection of how gender division of labour and the relationship between women and their families are lived in Turkish society. In this context, some research examining urban women's economic activities has stressed that the major reason keeping women non-employed is the lack of "husband's permission" for women's work outside the home. The patriarchal gender ideology that manifests itself in male authority and the concept of "husband's permission" is seen as a crucial factor keeping women out of the labour market.

Drawing attention to the demand for women's labour, more recently, some studies highlight the generally weak capacity of the Turkish economy in generating

employment for the masses, let alone for women. These emphasise the need for gender sensitive macro-economic policies to stimulate the demand for women's labour.

Existing research also points to other complicated factors exploring high non-employment rates of women in Turkey. It is argued that women's high inactivity rate (non-employment) is also the result of how women's activities are culturally defined. Findings of research show that women in the low income neighbourhoods do not consider what they do as 'work', even when their earnings are essential to the survival of the family, since 'work' is conceptualised as being formal work done for a salary outside the home.

Some literature also indicates that the high female economic inactivity is associated with gender biases in the official statistics. The fact that questions related to women's work are often asked directly to the male 'household-head' (although legally the concept no longer exists in the Turkish law), results in under-reporting of particularly women's informal market activities as these are culturally undervalued and being a 'housewife' is more prestigious.

On the other hand, a large body of analysis devoted to women's work in Turkey is about women's informal income generating activities and their home-based work. There is, in fact, a strong link between women's informal work and non-employment as research shows that most women registered as 'housewives' in the official statistics can be found engaged in informal market activities. This research outlines home-based work, domestic service work, unpaid family work and traditional handicraft activities as prevalent forms of women's informal work.

In Turkey, the Labour Law enacted in 2003, despite some remaining problems, operates parallel with the gender equality directives of the EU. Yet, in such areas as maternity leave, pension and benefit systems implementation lags behind and concrete policies have, so far, hardly been effective in bringing gender equality at the workplace. There is a growing body of literature on the analysis and impact of the EU and national legislation *vis-à-vis* existing social, economic and cultural structure. In this context, studies and reports analysing women's employment in Turkey have advocated for the improvement of public provision of childcare and elderly care and the promotion of a parental leave scheme that is to release women's labour free for the market. It is urged that increasing provisions of childcare facilities, introduction of parental leave, and better implementation of the legal provisions that oblige every employer with more than 100 workers to have a nursery would increase gender equality in the labour market.

With respect to intersectionality, conventionally the positive correlation between women's urban labour force participation rate and their level of education (particularly university education) and, by implication, their social class background has been underlined in many studies. Lately, some studies focusing on women's informal work also deal with social class due to their emphasis on poor women found doing casual, informal work in insecure jobs. Also a few studies have mentioned the differences among ethnic and religious groups (Alleviates vs. Sunnis) with regard to attitudes towards women's employment.

## *Intimate Citizenship*

So far as matters on the issue of intimate citizenship go a special focus in the literature in Turkey, in the recent past, has been on the reforms aiming to bring a gender equality perspective to legal regulations of 'marital partnerships'.

Assessing that the national legislation in Turkey contained various discriminatory provisions and an overarching patriarchal perspective in civil and penal laws, a debate on the reform of the Turkish Civil and Penal Code from a gender perspective was spearheaded by a broad coalition of women's organizations in late 1990s. The debate heated around 2000s with the speeding up of the process of Turkey's EU accession negotiations.

Studies, reports (by NGOs, IOs) and parliamentary debates pointed out numerous articles of basic legislation, which violated the equality principle. The designation of the husband as the head of the marital union and his residence as the 'legal abode' of the married couple as well as related provisions granting the husband last say on matters concerning the children of the couple were among the targeted clauses by Turkish women activists. Following the Constitutional amendments (2004), and amendments in Civil (2001) and Penal Codes (2005), which mainly did away with these provisions, there emerged a series of publications by both the NGOs and General Directorate of Women's Status, aimed to raise women's consciousness about their rights. Many internationally funded programs, joint workshops have also been led by these organizations including with the EU. Hence, literature includes data on these programs and reports of the results.

Another often-dealt issue is the remaining provisions in the laws that might still work against gender equality. The Civil Code article on equal distribution of objects of value purchased during the marriage is seen as problematical by many. It is argued that the law's provision that only property acquired after January 2002 will be subject to the equal division of assets excludes millions of women in the country.

While welcoming the legal reform and assessing its sufficiency, many researches have also dealt with divergences in practice. The gap between legislation and its implementation is seen as a major problem. Studies by referring to urban/rural and traditional/modern axes, and evaluating the role of economic, educational, cultural statuses to explore social contexts, and to understand the ways they become impediments to the access to legal rights and services by individual women have often incorporated intersectionality to their analyses.

The rise of political Islam since 1980s has given way to an increasing focus on Islamic identities and on the construction of gender within the Islamic discourse. While Turkish legal system does not recognise Islamic identity demands as a claim of democratic citizenship in a secular state, critique of such practices, particularly their gender-based reflections such as the 'headscarf' controversy, as well as the Islamic discourse in general has been increasingly prevalent in the literature. The politicization of Islam also led researchers to examine the discrepancy between Islamic and Republican tradition, particularly with respect to gender equality matters. Islam both as underlying culture and rising political ideology constitute an axis of intersectional analysis.

In the context of intimate citizenship, sexuality has received unprecedented attention in the recent literature. NGO reports and studies provide data on women's experience of sexuality in Turkey, their perception of sexual rights and analyse mechanisms through which women's sexuality are oppressed. Some studies have particularly problematised the Eastern and South Eastern part of Turkey. It is argued that prevailing traditional norms, along with social and economic conditions in these regions contribute to women's disadvantageous position in partnerships, to the violations of their legal citizenship and human rights. In issues such as polygamy, intra-family marriages, early and/or forced marriages, intersectionality with ethnicity and religion and internal migration is apparent in many field studies.

In issues on reproductive rights as regards to reproductive choice, studies point out from the shift of decision-making from the state to the family since 1980s. It is argued that women's relative power within domestic decision-making process and/or their autonomy is increasingly relevant in the exercise of their reproductive rights. The use of contraceptive methods is problematised within social contexts, the social, cultural background of both men and women and their perceptions of sexuality, sexual health and gender identities are explored. Several studies emphasise the need for education of women and men on birth control in rural contexts.

On the issue of abortion, there seems to be no legal or political debate that is reflected in the literature. Existing studies pertain to assessment the quality of abortion services and the level of access to the services by the public. In this context, it is pointed out that despite the liberal nature of abortion laws in Turkey (Turkish laws enable abortion until 10th week of pregnancy), the number of legal abortions performed in the country has been restricted by the scarcity of qualified medical personnel in rural areas. Public services on family planning, pre- and post-abortion counselling and provision of free medical services constitute main of the reports of international and national studies. There is not much literature on the issue of assisted reproduction and/or artificial insemination, despite the argument that a debate on the related legislation is necessary.

While most field studies in Turkish literature deal with either the specific content of laws and/or matters related to the access and quality of legal or public services, there are some works that address the issues from a more theoretical level, criticising the regulatory nature of Turkish laws. These critical works argue that while seemingly gender neutral politics of modern nation state operates over women's bodies and identities. In this context, it was argued that laws and policies on matters such as abortion, legal marriage, adultery, or virginity tests should be understood as part of the apparatus of surveillance of the modern nation-state rather than being expressions of 'backward', 'traditionalist' cultural norms.

Turkish literature reveals that partnership is defined within traditional, heterosexual family arrangements. Thence, there is no debate in legal regulations on the issues of new families and same-sex partnerships. The NGOs defending LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transsexual) rights provide most of the existing literature. Within these texts, it is emphasised that despite the lack of legal punishments against homosexuality, LGBTs are marginalized and their sexual identities are not recognised. The NGO produced literature on LGBT rights aim to overcome the discriminatory and exclusionary practices towards these groups and advocate an end

to the moral overtone within the presentation of homosexuality as a 'vice' or an act against 'public decency'. In this respect, the issue of same sex partnership is not within the scope of studies on gender+ equality policies but takes place within the debates on human rights i.e. overcoming discrimination and demand for recognition.

Since after the collapse of the Soviet Bloc, increasing immigration, both legal and illegal, a focus on this issue and questions of regulation of the migration flows became apparent. The fact that increased migration also serves as a cover for trafficking of women, including sexual trade, brought the gender dimension of the issue to the fore. However, only a limited number of studies are present on this topic and they mostly evaluate the issue from the perspective of human rights violations.

### *Gender-Based Violence*

Although the concept of gender-based violence means violence inflicted or suffered due to gender differences, in Turkey, most of the literature on gender-based violence considers women as main victims. In this respect, domestic violence, honour killings, virginity exams, forced and early marriages, sexual abuse and rape appear in studies as the most common forms of violence existing in Turkish society. Additionally, physical and sexual abuse of children and incest relations in family as well as violence against women in custody constitute other instances of gender-based violence reflected in literature.

Many studies concur that in Turkey it is not possible to know the exact extent of the prevalence and occurrence patterns of gender-based violence the basis of official statistics. None the less, many academic studies, several reports and various researches conducted by state agencies, NGOs, experts and international agencies provide a general picture of the different types of violence to which women are subjected.

A significant number of studies in the literature address domestic violence as the most common form of violence in Turkish society. Gender-based domestic violence, on the other hand, is understood as violence perpetrated by the husband against the wife in a heterosexual relationship, including psychological, physical, sexual and economic violence. Various studies have found different rates of occurrence of gender-based domestic violence in Turkish families (ranging from 30 to 70 percent). Academic works also document that domestic violence did not appear on the public agenda in Turkey until the 1980s. Before this date, it was regarded a taboo subject and it was not publicly acknowledged. With the emergence of an autonomous feminist movement in the 1980s, gender-based domestic violence became the primary issue addressed by the women's movement and paved the way to the collaboration of different groups in civil society as well as help generate state response to the problem..

Existing studies indicate that while majority of married women are routinely subjected to violence from their husbands, many single women also claim to have been beaten by male relatives. Literature argues that existing statistics are likely to reflect underreporting due to a number of structural and cultural reasons. The literature points out that 30% of women in Turkey believe in the privacy of family matters and do not approve seeking legal support in the case of domestic abuse. Furthermore,

some studies also indicate that an important number of female victims of physical violence believe that their husband's actions are justified.

In analyzing the causes of gender-based domestic violence, Turkish literature refers to the dominant patriarchal relations in families and communities. Lack of economic independence of women is also stressed as an important factor reinforcing gender inequalities and feeding the female 'dependency culture'.

Issues such as institutional constraints and deficiencies of legal provisions in the Turkish Civil and Penal Codes as well as in the Law on the Protection of Family are stressed in several studies. The role of civil society actors, the function of women's shelters; and the importance of international community (including UN mechanisms such as CEDAW and the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women as well as such regional agencies as Council of Europe, the European Parliament and the EU) in the promotion and protection of women's human rights are often emphasized in these studies as major forces to combat gender-based domestic violence.

It should also be mentioned that in the literature, there is still limited information and analysis on such aspects as health effects and/or cost of domestic violence in the country.

Honour killings form one of the most elaborated areas of study in the literature on gender-based violence in Turkey. Studies on this topic define honour killings as a customary practice whereby women and girls are murdered by the members of their family on suspicion of having had or having aspired to pre-or extra-marital relationships. Studies also indicate that the custom originates from the South-eastern and Eastern regions in Turkey where a significant part of the population is of Kurdish ethnic origin. At this point, it is possible to speak of a limited and rather oblique reference to the intersectionality between ethnicity and this particular form of gender-based violence in the literature. Additionally, recent literature points to suicides among young women in Eastern and South-Eastern Turkey and discusses this phenomenon as related to honour killings. Some works argue that the suicides of women in the region can be regarded as examples of murder or forced suicides because they are closely linked to violence emanating from the understanding of *namus* (honour) and *töre* (customary law).

Virginity exams have also been described in the literature as a type of violence committed against women. The literature on this subject focuses on enforced virginity tests and sexual control of female students, reconstructive virginity and their meanings within the gender ideology in contemporary Turkey. The interrelation of the legal and the cultural in the enforcement of gendered social norms and state's intrusion into women's bodies are also discussed in several studies.

A significant portion of the literature on gender-based violence focuses on the issues of domestic violence and honour killings several other forms of gender-based domestic violence such as sexual abuse in the family, marital rape, and incest relations are not much covered. A number of studies, none the less, underline the importance that such types of violence have to be studied comprehensively.

In Turkey, very few studies have been conducted on sexual harassment at work; the literature on this aspect of gender-based violence is limited.

While trafficking in women and the consequences of violence against trafficked women is another important site of study, it remains largely unexplored in the Turkish literature on gender-based violence.

# Annotated Bibliography

## 1 General Gender Equality Policy

### 1.1 Turkish Sources

1) Bora, Aksu, and Asena Günel, eds. 2002. *90'larda Türkiye'de feminizm* [Feminism in Turkey in the 90s]. İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları.

**Keywords:** feminist movement, women's institutions, women's organisations, Turkey

In this edited book, the authors aim to provide an overview of the feminist/women movement in Turkey in the 90s. Included essays analyse different women organisations their critique of the existing socio-political structure and regulations in Turkey; authors review the organisational structures, missions of women organisations and their achievements with respect to their operational area.

2) T.C. Başbakanlık Kadının Statüsü Genel Müdürlüğü [Turkish Republic Prime Ministry General Directorate on the Status of Women]. 2001. *Türkiye'de kadın* [Woman in Turkey]. Ankara: KSGM.

**Keywords:** gender policies, reforms, statistical data, Turkey, reference source

This booklet aims to be a reference source for those who wish to study gender and equality policies in Turkey. In the first part of the book, a chronology of reforms, policy regulations and amendments and the activities of the General Directorate on the Status of Women are provided. The second part presents social and economic gender statistics.

3) Çitci, Oya. ed. 1998. *20. yüzyılın sonunda kadınlar ve gelecek* [Women and future at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century]. Ankara: TODAİE.

**Keywords:** private sphere, sexuality, violence, working life, gender and education, civil society

The study includes different articles on gender-based violence, women in working life, women in civil society, women in private sphere.

4) Hacımirzaoğlu, Ayşe Berktaş. ed. 1998. *75 yılda kadınlar ve erkekler* [Women and men in 75 year], İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yayınları [History Foundation of Turkey].

**Keywords:** republican ideology, gender ideology, working life, politics, women's movement

The book includes articles on gender in Turkey; analysing republican ideology, women in working life and politics and offers a variety of studies on women's question in Turkey. The question of modernity and social change are the common concern of all articles included in the book.

5) İlkaracan, İpek and Pınar İlkaracan. 1998. Kuldun yurttaşa: kadınlar neresinde? [From subjects to citizens: where do women stand?]. In *75 yılda tebaa'dan yurttaş'a doğru* [From subjects to citizens in 75 years]. 77-90. İstanbul. Tarih Vakfı [History Foundation of Turkey].

**Keywords:** citizenship, civil code, private and public sphere, politics, rural migration, married women

This study presents a historical overview of the status Turkish women in the course of Turkish modernisation and nation-state formation. The authors point out the discrepancy between the legal framework and existing practices. By looking at the participation of women to political life, working life, and freedom of mobility and introducing the east/west and rural/urban axes they argue that the historical transformation from subjects to citizens is in progress.

## 1.2 English Sources

6) Elver, Hilal. 2006. Gender equality from a constitutional perspective - the case of Turkey. In *Gender of constitutional jurisprudence*, ed. Beverley Baines and Ruth Rubio-Marin. 278-305. Ontario: Queen's University.

**Keywords:** constitutional rights, gender, women's status in Turkey

This study is a review of the Turkish Constitutions from a gender equality perspective. The author, after presenting the main tenets of 1924, 1961 and 1980 constitutions examines the amendments realised in 2001 to assess the improvement in women's legal status. She looks at the legal regulations in family, work life, civic duties and women's sexuality and a specific section argues that the amendments are not sufficient and that the success or failure of the new version of equality, what can be called 'conditional gender equality' depends on future constitutional jurisprudence. The author further suggests that the state agencies and upper court are more sensitive to international demands than the domestic demands due to the depoliticised nature of civil society. Thus, an effective gender perspective, for her, requires with the empowerment and organization women's movement.

7) World Bank. 2006. *Bridging the gender gap in Turkey: A milestone towards faster socio-economic development and poverty reductions*. Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTECAREGTOPGENDER/Resources/TurkeyCGA.pdf> (accessed 18 March, 2007)

**Keywords:** gender in Turkey

The report included articles on the existing legal framework, women's education, gender issues in health and women's labour and social security. The article on rural women and poverty provides a review of the different roles women and men play in agriculture as well as an article on women's microenterprise activities. The article on migration, poverty, social protection and women takes

up the highly salient phenomenon of migration in Turkey and analyses its impact on poverty. There are also chapters on women in state, politics and civil society; and on violence against women.

8) Arat, Yeşim. 2005. *Rethinking Islam and liberal democracy: Islamist women in Turkish politics*. Albany, N.Y.: State University of New York Press.

**Keywords:** Islamic women, Islamic movement, democracy

The book provides an insight into the discourse and self-conceptualisations of a unique group of Islamist political activists gathered around the Ladies' Commissions of the Refah Party. Based on interviews and case studies, Arat provides a firsthand account of the lives, thoughts, and views of these women that goes far beyond the superficial and quite biased image that is attributed to them popularly by the secular media. According to Arat, the unique presence of Islamist women in the public sphere is changing (liberalising) Islam from within, thereby serving to negotiate a space wherein a possibility for reconciliation between Islamism and secularism may emerge, thus contributing to the expansion of liberal democracy.

9) Çınar, Alev. 2005. *Modernity, Islam, and secularism in Turkey*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

**Keywords:** Islamic veiling, secular unveiling, modernity, westernisation

The study explores modernity through daily practices and the social construction of identity and political agency in relation to nationalism, secularism, and Islam. Focusing on developments of the 1990s, *Modernity, Islam, and Secularism in Turkey* argues that Islamist ideology generated an alternative modernisation project, which applied the same strategies and techniques as that of the modernising state to produce and institutionalise its own version of an equally thorough nationalist program. Using local details and debates - including a fascinating discussion of veiling as symbolic of both the "liberation" of Western appearance and the Islamists' struggle to rescue their nation's culture - Çınar reveals modernity as a transformative intervention in bodies, places, and times. Bringing a much-needed critical theory approach to bear on the politics of an Islamic nation, Çınar's work introduces a new way of conceptualising modernity based on the analysis of a non-Western context.

10) Bozkurt, Emine. 2005. *Draft report on the role of women in Turkey in social, economic and political activities (2004/2215 (INI))*. European Parliament-Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality.

**Keywords:** women's rights, legal reforms, gender equality

Emine Bozkurt's report on the role of women in Turkey in social, economic and political life that contains guidelines for the Turkish government to improve women's rights. It notes that Turkey's legal framework on women's rights has in general been satisfactory, but its substantive implementation is still required. The report points out that violence against women and honour killings should be

tackled as a priority; more shelters with high security should be built for women who are victims of violence; a standing committee on women's rights and gender equality in the Turkish Parliament must be established and an adequate budget for women's rights issues should be provided; sufficient care facilities for children and elderly should be provided and a firm anti-discrimination stance should be adopted in order to stop the ongoing decrease in the participation of women in the official labour market and more female candidates should be included on the election lists ensuring fair representation of women in the upcoming elections in 2007.

11) Kardam, Nüket. ed. 2005. *Turkey's engagement with global women's human rights*. Cornwall: MGP Books.

**Keywords:** gender norms in Turkey, institutionalisation of human rights, empowerment through training, and violence against women

This book examines Turkey's engagement with global women's human rights norms and focuses on the question of how gender identities and norms are shaped, contested and negotiated within different institutions globally and locally. Examining the rise of global women's human rights and their interpretation and application to Turkey, Nüket Kardam provides an in-depth study that applies global norms-including women's empowerment, overcoming violence against women. The study includes research on the Turkish women's movements, its discourses and its relationship with the state from the 1980s to the 1990s during which time multilateral and bilateral donors exerted their influence, and the European Union and new partnership formed with the state.

12) Şenol, Nevin, Ceren İştat, Aysun Sayın, and Selma Acuner. 2005. Equal opportunities for women and men: Monitoring law and practice in Turkey. In *Equal opportunities for women and men: Monitoring law and practice in new member states and accession countries of the European Union*: Open Society Institute-Network Women's Program.

[http://www.soros.org/initiatives/women/articles\\_publications/publications/equal\\_2005\\_0502/eowmturkey.pdf](http://www.soros.org/initiatives/women/articles_publications/publications/equal_2005_0502/eowmturkey.pdf)

**Keywords:** gender equality policies, EU accession

Open Society Institute's project, EOWM aimed to monitor the progress of candidate countries as they prepared themselves for integration into the European Union and ensured that they met the Copenhagen political criteria. An assessment of the status of equal opportunities, *de jure* and *de facto*, was carried out in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Turkey. This report includes the relevant data provided, compiled and presented by national gender equality experts and local NGO representatives in Turkey. It describes existing national institutional mechanisms, policies, and programs on gender equality, and highlights several shortcomings. The research identified a general lack of awareness among men and women about how gender inequality affects their daily lives as well as a lack of political will to enforce existing national and EU gender equality policies.

13) UN CEDAW Committee. 2005. *Concluding Comments: Turkey* CEDAW/C/2005/I/CRP.3/Add.8/rev.1

**Keywords:** concluding comments of CEDAW, women's rights

This document contains the concluding comments of CEDAW Committee on Turkish government's report including the country's will to adhere to her international obligations to achieve women's rights.

14) Women for Women's Human Rights- New Ways. 2005. *Shadow report on the 4th and 5th combined country reports for Turkey to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.*

**Keywords:** shadow report for CEDAW, WHHR

This shadow report aims at raising a number of critical issues (including honour killings, Turkish Penal Code, virginity controls, gender-based discrimination, and low female participation rate in the labour force, etc.) to be taken up in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> combined periodical reports of Turkey, submitted to CEDAW.

15) Berktaş, Fatmagül, İnci Özkan Kerestecioğlu, Sevgi Uçan Çubukçu, Özlem Terzi, and Zeynep Kivılcım Forsman. 2004. *The position of women in Turkey and in the European Union: Achievements, problems and prospects.* İstanbul: Ka-Der.

**Keywords:** women's movement, status of women, Turkey, European Union

The book addresses the debates surrounding the position of women in Turkey, especially the achievements and the problems faced by the women's movement after the 1980s. Included sections review the historical development, institutionalisation of Turkish women's movement and their demands. A comparison with EU countries and EU policies is also covered within the book in order to develop an understanding of good practice and further actions to be taken by Turkey.

16) Country Report, Turkish Government. 2004. *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, combined 4th and 5th periodic report of states parties: Turkey.* CEDAW/C/TUR/4-5/Corr.1

**Keywords:** Turkish government's CEDAW report

This is the official report submitted by the Turkish Government to CEDAW presenting the current status of Turkish legal regulations regarding the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

17) Uçan Süpürge [Flying Broom]. 2004. *Shadow report on the 4th and 5th combined periodic country reports for Turkey to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.*

**Keywords:** shadow report for CEDAW, Flying Broom

This shadow report aims at raising a number of critical issues of concern taken up in the fourth and fifth combined official periodic reports of Turkey submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

18) Güneş-Ayata, Ayşe. 2001. The politics of implementing women's rights in Turkey. In *Globalization, gender and religion: The politics of women's rights in Catholic and Muslim contexts*, ed. Jane H. Bayes and Nayereh Tohidi, 157-177. New York: Palgrave Pub.

**Keywords:** Westernisation, women's movement, Islamist women

The article discusses the struggle between the modern West and the traditional in Turkey during the last decades of the twentieth century. It also examines the activities of the women's movement and the interactions between the women's movements and the state apparatus.

19) Arat, Yeşim. 2000. Gender and citizenship in Turkey. In *Gender and citizenship in the Middle East*, ed. Suad Joseph. New York: Syracuse University.

**Keywords:** gender, citizenship, formal vs. substantive equality, Islamist women

This study examines the way citizenship is gendered in the Turkish context. The author firstly, reviews the legal framework through which the state defines citizenship then discusses the marked differences between the legal framework and women's experiences of citizenship. Finally, she analyses how different groups of women try to redefine the concept in theory and practice. Arat presents the gendered nature of citizenship through women's own reactions to their experiences.

20) Arat, Yeşim. 2000. From emancipation to liberation: The changing role of women in Turkey's public realm. *Journal of International Affairs* 54(1): 107-123.

**Keywords:** women's emancipation, modernisation, secularism, sexuality, violence

The paper introduces the historical context of women's emancipation in the Republic of Turkey and then discusses how different groups expanded, transformed or perpetuated the parameters of the public realm with their different, at times seemingly contradictory, discourses for liberation. The focus of the article is on issues and concerns around which women voiced their differences from the founding fathers who "emancipated women" and not on politics in formal political institutions.

21) Arat, Zehra, ed. 1998. *Deconstructing images of 'the Turkish woman'*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

**Keywords:** women in Turkish society, feminist institutions, Islamist women

The book contains several articles focusing on economic, political and literary analyses of the representation of contemporary Turkish women. The study attempts to identify the images attributed to Turkish women and to analyse the continuity and change in women's representation since the late Ottoman period.

22) Acar, Feride. 1995. Women and Islam in Turkey. In *Women in modern Turkish society: A reader*, ed. Şirin Tekeli, 46-65. New Jersey: Zed Books Ltd.

**Keywords:** Islamist women, feminism, Islamist women's magazines

The article examines the contents of three Islamist women's journals and a series of interviews with a group of women university students who could be identified as followers of the Islamist movement. The study aims at providing background information on the relevant Islamist discourse of the 1980s and draw attention to some critical points of convergence or divergence among different Islamist groups' messages.

23) Arat, Yeşim. 1995. Feminism and Islam: Considerations on the journal *Kadın ve Aile*. In *Women in modern Turkish society: A reader*, ed. Şirin Tekeli. 66-78. London and New Jersey: Zed Books.

**Keywords:** Islamism, Islamic discourse, women in Islam

In this article the author assumes a feminist perspective and explores the meaning of Islamic activism might take for women in the secular Turkish polity. For this purpose, she examines an Islamist journal *Kadın ve Aile* (Woman and Family) in order to develop a hypothesis, which explains women's Islamic activism in the 1980s and its implications. The author concludes that the journal as an institution provides avenues of experience that could help empowering women, which could in turn challenge the Islamic restrictions on their liberties.

24) Acar, Feride. 1991. Women in the ideology of Islamic revivalism in Turkey: Three Islamic women's journal. In *Islam in modern Turkey: Religion, politics and literature in a secular state*, ed. Richard Tapper, 280-303. London: I.B. Tauris.

**Keywords:** Islam, Islamic journals, secularism

The study reports on the findings of a content-analysis of Islamic monthly publications for women. Feride Acar suggests that despite differences in style and content, the Islamic journal analyzed in the study aim basically at creating and/or increasing the Islamic consciousness of Turkish women through the development of an alternative culture of Islam in Turkey. The study also suggests that the interaction of Islam with the Turkish secular experience manifests itself in a series of values and attitudes articulated by different wings of the Islamist women. They range from uncompromising, militant fundamentalism to world views that suggest no more than a conservative social existence and pious individual behaviour.

### 1.2.1 Comparative Studies

25) Joseph, Suad, ed. 2000. *Gender and citizenship in the Middle East*. New York: Syracuse University Press.

**Keywords:** gendered citizenship, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran

The study represents a pioneering attempt to approach the Middle East from a citizenship perspective. The volume offers provocative discussions and suggested strategies for change concerning the controversial issues of women's rights as citizens in the Middle East and offers an in-depth examination of national legislation on personal status, penal law, labour law, nationality, and social security law.

## 2 Non-employment

### 2.1 Turkish Sources

1) Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı [State Planning Organisation]. 2006. *2006 yılı programı* [The 2006 annual programme], Ankara.  
<http://ekutup.dpt.gov.tr/program/2006.pdf>

**Keywords:** flexible work schemes, nurseries, elderly care, labour force participation

Although the report is not solely about gender equality issues, the State Planning Organisation expresses the need of increasing women's labour force participation and the importance of improving vocational training system. Additionally, increasing flexible work types and the mechanism enabling women to engage such work are the necessary component of coping with non-employment of women in Turkey. Improving childcare and elderly care centres is advised to increase women's gainful employment.

2) TİSK [Confederation of the Unions for Turkish Employers]. 2006. *Kadın istihdamı zirvesi* [Women's employment summit proceedings]. Conrad Otel, İstanbul 10-11 Şubat 2006.

**Keywords:** women, employers, barriers for women's employment, education, self-employment, social dialogue

The summit includes different sessions on female employment in Turkey and Europe, It identifies problem areas such as women's education and social exclusion, and offers proposals for solutions, case studies of best practise to increase female employment, and effects of civil society on female employment. In the concluding remarks of the Summit it is stated that only one in three women were employed in 1990 and this number dropped to one in four in 2004, which poses a major problem in women's labour force participation. Improving educational attainment of women is introduced one of the main elements to tackle the problem of women's inactivity and social exclusion. Strategies to

increase female employment i.e. promoting self-employment, tax reduction for the first time employees, and providing vocational training to establish a bridge between labour markets and employment, and flexible but secure employment are among the recommendations.

3) TÜRK-İŞ [Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions]. 2005. *Kadın emeği platformu komisyonu raporları* [Reports of the platform for women's employment]. Ankara: TÜRK-İŞ, ILO, UNDP.

**Keywords:** women's employment, health, trade unions, education

This document involves several reports on different aspects of women's work such as education, health, trade unions and employment. A special focus on the employment report prepared by Gülay Toksöz identifies the problem areas of women's employment and offers some solutions. Major problems for women who are willing to work are specified as rural-urban migration, getting permission for work, education level, working conditions (low pay, insecure jobs, and long hours of work), gender-based discrimination at recruitment, segmented labour market, and lack of childcare and elderly care facilities. Policy proposals include having a national employment strategy developed and supported by the collaboration between government, civil society and European Union.

4) Süral, Nurhan. 2002. *Avrupa topluluğunun çalışma yaşamında kadın-erkek eşitliğine dair düzenlemeleri ve Türkiye* [Gender equality regulations of European community on working life and Turkey], Ankara: T.C Başbakanlık Kadının Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü [Turkish Republic Prime Ministry General Directorate on the Status and the Problems of Women].

**Keywords:** gender equality policies, EU directives, national policies

The study maps out EU regulations and directives on gender equality and employment as well as other international conventions and agreements that Turkey ratified in the field of gender equality. These include equal pay, equal treatment at recruitment, work and promotion, measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding, etc. The study also examines the legislation and regulations related to gender equality and evaluate the state of compliance of Turkish legislation with the European legislation.

5) Ecevit, Yıldız. 2000. *Çalışma yaşamında kadın emeği kullanımı ve kadın erkek eşitliği* [Use of women's labour in working life and gender equality]. In *Kadın erkek eşitliğine doğru yürüyüş: Eğitim, çalışma yaşamı ve siyaset* [Towards gender equality: Education, working life and politics], 118-196. İstanbul: TÜSİAD [Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association].

**Keywords:** work, globalisation, flexible work, women's work, barriers to employment, solutions and policy recommendations

The author introduces the definition of what work means for women and how the work has been changing through globalisation and structural adjustment

programmes implemented in Turkey. A large part of the article is devoted to describe women's measured activities in the labour market (employment, unemployment, sector-based work) and then focuses on informal work activities of urban women. The author asks why women stayed out of the labour market and listed the reasons as urban migration, education, domestic-division of labour, women's priorities. Policy recommendations to improve gender equality in the labour market are the better provisions of childcare facilities, introduction of paternity leave, enforcement of law that oblige every company with more than 100 workers to have a nursery, and gender quotas in every occupation. Improvement of the social security system to cover all women in Turkey is also suggested.

6) Eyüboğlu, Ayşe, Şemsa Özar and Hülya Tufan-Tanrıöver. 2000. *Kentlerde kadınların iş yaşamına katılım sorunlarının sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel boyutları* [Socio-economic and cultural aspects of urban women's labour force participation]. Ankara: T.C Başbakanlık Kadın Statüsü ve Sorunları Genel Müdürlüğü [Turkish Republic Prime Ministry General Directorate on the Status and the Problems of Women].

**Keywords:** inactivity, housewives, unemployed, discouraged workers, family responsibilities.

The main aim of the research is to examine the reasons of women's inactivity in urban areas. By focusing on the supply side the study examines the socio-economic and cultural aspects of women's labour and the problems which are put forward before women's labour force participation. Inactive women are classified into two categories, unemployed and housewives and then their attitudes and their families' approaches to women's work are examined. The main reason for women's inactivity are determined to be women's domestic roles and responsibilities, gender division of labour at home, educational attainment and working conditions of available jobs. The study also examines the unemployment, discouraged workers and those who do not get permission of their families for work.

7) İlkaracan, İpek. 1998. Kentli kadınlar ve çalışma yaşamı [Urban women and working life]. In *75 yılda kadınlar ve erkekler* [Women and men in 75 years], ed. Ayşe Berktaş Hacımiraçoğlu, 285-302. İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yayınları [History Foundation of Turkey].

**Keywords:** migrant women, domestic roles, casual jobs, childcare, housewives

This study attempts to understand the process of change in women's economic status based on field data incorporating women's attitudes toward regular employment, reasons for not working, mobility, and participation in decision-making processes in their families, demographic profiles of the women and their families and migration profiles. Findings of a fieldwork took place among immigrant women in İstanbul show why women stay out of the labour market, the relationship between migration and employment, working conditions of the employed and how employment affected women's status at home.

8) Kalaycıođlu, Sibel and Helga Rittersberger. 1998. İş ilişkilerine kadınca bir bakış: Ev hizmetinde çalışan kadınlar [A female perspective on work relations: Domestic women workers], In *75 yılda kadınlar ve erkekler* [Women and men in 75 years], ed. Ayşe Berktaş Hacımırzaođlu, 225-235. İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yayınları [History Foundation of Turkey].

**Keywords:** domestic workers, women employers, recruitment, employee-employer relation

The article examines domestic women workers and their relationship with their employers who are middle-class women. The authors argue that low-income migrant women develop a patron-client relationship with their employers, which also bears the element of kinship relations. It is argued that having a kinship-like-relation with the employer secures the job for domestic worker on permanent basis. Family-like ties in which employer acts as the older sister of the employee, seems to be the essential dynamic of the domestic work in Turkey.

9) Özar, Şemsa. 1996. Kentsel kayıtdışı kesimde istihdam sorununa yaklaşımlar ve bir ön saha çalışması [A pilot study of urban informal sector and perspectives for employment]. *ODTÜ Gelişme Dergisi* [METU Studies in Development] 23(4): 509-534.

**Keywords:** informal work, women, employment creating, squatter settlements

The author conducted a pilot study in the squatter settlement of İstanbul, which aimed at exploring the employment creating aspect of the informal sector. The members of the informal sector are defined as people who are working under conditions not regulated by the formal institutions of the labour market. On the one hand, the aim of the survey was to explore the operational definitions of the informal sector and on the other hand to explore issues such as working conditions and status at work of the members of the informal sector. The study found that there are gender-based differences of informal economics activities where more women are found in the informal sector than that of formal.

10) Acar, Feride. 1993. Bireylerarası ilişkiler ve cinsiyet rolleri [Interpersonal relations and gender roles], In *Gecekonduarda ailelerarası geleneksel dayanışmanın çağdaş organizasyonlara dönüşümü* [Transformation of interfamilial traditional solidarity in squatter settlements to modern organisations], ed. Birsen Gökçe, Feride Acar, Ayşe Güneş-Ayata, Aytül Kasapođlu, İnan Özer and Hamza Uygun. 195-247. Ankara: TC Başbakanlık KSHM Yayınları.

**Keywords:** interpersonal relations, gender, solidarity, consumption, saving, attitudes, squatter settlements

The article examines the transformation of traditional interfamily relations to modern organisations during the social modernisation process and looks into changing interpersonal gender relations. While men are attained for the role of breadwinner women have the responsibility for domestic chores. However the

survey results show that more women than men had a positive attitude towards women's gainful employment outside the home. With respect to religious sects, Alevis had more liberal attitude towards women's economic activities and public appearances.

## 2.2 English Sources

11) Acar, Feride. 2006. *Turkey: Gender mainstreaming policies in education and employment*. Torino: European Training Foundation.  
[http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/\(getAttachment\)/B0E04DDF3BF831FFC12572830051F3C4/\\$File/NOTE6YFEXE.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/(getAttachment)/B0E04DDF3BF831FFC12572830051F3C4/$File/NOTE6YFEXE.pdf).

**Keywords:** education, employment, gender mainstreaming

The second part of the paper focused on gender mainstreaming and equality policies in employment. In this regard, current legislation, specifically new Labour Act adopted in 2003 is examined through its quality in equal treatment of men and women. Maternity leave, childcare, parental leave, equal pay, prohibited jobs and social security issues are examined.

12) Tunalı, İnsan and Cem Başlevent. 2006. Female labour supply in Turkey. In *The Turkish economy: The real economy, corporate governance and reform*. ed. Sumru Altuğ and Alpay Filiztekin. 92-127: London and New York: Routledge.

**Keywords:** employment trends, population, participation, marital status, married women, education, female labour supply

The aim of the chapter is to document the relevant developments in the labour market and identify the significant structural changes. The examination of the labour supply decisions of married women, developments on the labour demand side, demographic changes and patterns of supply side are examined. The study shows that there is strong evidence that labour force participation rise sharply with education and a large fraction of women born in the 1990s and beyond will enter the labour market, delay marriage and remain attached to labour market after getting married.

13) World Bank. 2006. *Turkey: Labour market study*. Report No: 33254-TR, Ankara: Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit.  
[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTURKEY/Resources/3616161144320150009/Labor\\_Study.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTURKEY/Resources/3616161144320150009/Labor_Study.pdf).

**Keywords:** labour markets, regulations, risk groups, employment agencies, women

The report points out that female labour force participation has been falling in Turkey since the 1960s, stagnating under 20 percent over the past 15 years. Slow job creation is part of the problem. Between 1988 and 2003 unemployment for urban men was about 11 percent, yet for urban women it fell from 28 percent to 18 percent. Many women, discouraged by limited opportunities, have dropped out of the labour force. Education plays a crucial role in encouraging female labour force participation: university-educated young women have participation

rates close to those of men. Although the availability of part-time work has significantly increased female labour force participation in other OECD countries that has not happened in Turkey. Only about 9 percent of female wage and salary earners work fewer than 35 hours a week. Employers and workers are not taking full advantage of changes introduced by the 2003 Labour Law that allow more part-time work. The new law also lifted a ban on female employment in night shifts at manufacturing firms. (Policies: creating flexible jobs, active labour market policies, private employment agencies)

14) Süral, Nurhan. 2005. Reorganization of working time and modalities of employment under the new Turkish Labour Act. *Middle Eastern Studies* 41(3): 407-420.

**Keywords:** working time, flexible work, new labour act, part-time employment

The article questions the new Labour Act in terms of its effectiveness in the area of flexibility and security which has been the area of radical changes. The trade unions opposed to the flexibility arrangements and destandardisation of employment relations. Süral argues that the less educated or unskilled workers may find it difficult to adapt to those changes offered by deregulations and flexibility. More traditional or secure workers may enjoy and benefit from variations of arrangements and choices. She predicts that expansion of part-time employment may increase the economics activity rate among married women.

15) Başlevent, Cem and Özlem Onaran. 2004. The effect of export-oriented growth on female labor market outcomes in Turkey. *World Development* 32(3): 1375-1393.

**Keywords:** Middle East, Turkey, export-orientation, growth, female employment, female labour force participation

Using raw data from two rounds of an official household labour force surveys, this paper analyses the impact of export-oriented growth strategy on female labour force participation and employment in urban Turkey, controlling for both supply and demand side factors. While the long term economic growth at the province level is found to have a significant positive effect on both the employment and participation of women, the impact of the degree of export-orientation is not as strong and is more pronounced in the case of non-married women. The case of single and/or younger women, whereas the benefits of exports can only be influential on married women's employment outcomes via the conventional female employing sectors like textiles or food, and with a time lag. Moreover for married women, there is no influence of export orientation on participation. Thus limited, but positive effects of export orientation in certain industries does not necessarily create an environment where married women would participate more. This indicates the continuity of the problem Turkey is facing regarding low female participation rates.

16) Dedeoğlu, Saniye. 2004. Working for family: The role of women's informal survival of family-owned garment ateliers in İstanbul, Turkey. Women and International Development, *Working Paper 281*, Michigan State University.

<http://www.isp.msu.edu/wid/papers/pdf/WP281.pdf>.

**Keywords:** gender, industrial production, garment ateliers, women's labour, unpaid labour, family establishment

Since the implementation of export-oriented industrialisation strategies in the early 1980s, small-scale firms have become increasingly important to Turkey's economy. In an era of flexible production and subcontracting, small-scale firms have been able to enter the global marketplace by cheaply producing and exporting labour-intensive commodities, such as textiles, food, garments, and leather goods. This paper investigates the changing nature of Turkey's manufacturing sector by investigating one increasingly prominent type of small-scale firm: garment ateliers (*atölye*) in İstanbul. As family-owned businesses, ateliers draw on inexpensive (and often unpaid), flexible, and loyal immediate and extended kin to provide labour. Garment ateliers operate informally on the outskirts of big cities, such as İstanbul, where rural migrant families comprise a cheap labour pool for enterprising migrant business owners. These small-scale firms then depend on unpaid and underpaid labour, encouraged by large-scale manufacturing factories seeking cheap subcontracting linkages to take over the labour-intensive parts of industrial production. This paper -through two case-studies- focuses on family labour and extended kin social networks to analyse the role of women's unpaid and underpaid labour in these small-scale garment ateliers.

17) Kardam, Filiz and Gülay Toksöz. 2004. Gender based discrimination at work in Turkey: A cross-sectoral overview. *Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi* [Journal of faculty of political sciences] 34(4): 151-172.

**Keywords:** female employment, discrimination at work, gender roles, patriarchal values and mentalities

The article presents data on the employment situation of women and on gender-based discrimination in different sectors in Turkey based mainly on research carried out within the framework of the Women's Employment Promotion Project (WEP) between 1994 and 1998. WEP provided abundant information on the current situation of women's employment in industry and services as well as the cultural obstacles and disincentives women must overcome to join the workforce. This study evaluates the data on discrimination in entering working life and in the workplaces and argues that patriarchal cultural values, pre-existing gender roles and subsequent social discrimination determine women's position in the labour market in contemporary Turkey. The fact that the percentage of women has increased to a certain degree in so called non-traditional occupations and that there is a framework of necessary legal protection for women in work life as a result of the international conventions, has not been enough to challenge and change radically the mentalities and traditional approaches concerning women's role in society.

18) Tansel, Aysıt and Mehmet Taşçı. 2004. Determinants of unemployment duration for men and women in Turkey, *ERC Working Paper in Economics, 04/04*. Ankara: METU.

**Keywords:** unemployment duration, gender

The article analyses the determinants of probability of staying unemployed for men and women. The analyses are carried out differently for men and women. Women are experiencing higher unemployment durations than men. Age had a negative and education had a positive impact on the duration of unemployment. The paper suggest that during the course of unemployment men change their behaviour or their environment to find employment but women do not show any of these responses, implying that policy makers should focus on married women and first time jobs seekers to tackle the problem of long term unemployment.

19) Başlevent, Cem and Özlem Onaran. 2003. Are married women in Turkey more likely to become added or discouraged workers, *Labour* 17(3): 439-458.

**Keywords:** labour force participation, married women, discouraged workers, unemployment

The purpose of the study is to examine the labour market outcomes of married couples to find out which of the added and discouraged workers effects is dominant in Turkish families. On yearly and pooled sample of married couples in the prime age group, added workers effect is associated with a positive influence on female employment trends as more and more women are exposed to the labour market during crises and get taste for work. It is concluded that a permanent increase in women's participation is to improve the demand side of the market while providing women with the right kinds of labour market skills.

20) Ecevit, Yıldız. 2003. Women's labour and social security. In *Bridging the gender gap in Turkey: A milestone towards faster socio-economic development and poverty reductions: World Bank Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit* <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTECAREGTOPGENDER/Resources/TurkeyCGA.pdf> .

**Keywords:** female employment, employment status, formal and informal work, benefits, childcare, social security

Ecevit outlines the trends in women and men's labour market participation, gender differences in terms of economics sectors and employment status regarding public and private sector employment of women. In addition women's engagement in informal work and gender differences in benefits and earning are covered. The study also tackles with the issues affecting women's active participation into labour market through childcare, social benefits and women's and their families' priorities.

21) Tansel, Aysit. 2002. Economic development and female labour force participation in Turkey: Time-series evidence and cross-province estimates. *ERC Working Papers in Economics 01/05* Ankara: METU.

**Keywords:** economic development, female labour force participation, Turkey

This paper provides time series evidence on female labour force participation rates in Turkey and considers its cross-provincial determinants. Time series evidence shows that after a period of sharp decline the female labour force participation rates have exhibited a slowdown in the rate of decline recently. An upturn in this rate may be expected during the coming decades. The results affirm the U-shaped impact of economic development. Further, unemployment had a considerable discouraging effect on female labour force participation while the impact of education was strongly positive. The hidden unemployment computations indicate that urban female unemployment rate is underestimated and the discouraged-worker effect for women is substantial.

22) Erman, Tahire, Sibel Kalaycıoğlu and Helga Rittersberger-Tılıgıç. 2002. Money-earning activities and empowerment experience of rural women in the city: The case of Turkey. *Women's Studies International Journal* 25(4):395-410.

**Keywords:** women, income generating activities, urban migration, patriarchy, empowerment

This article investigates empowerment in relation to money-earning activities in the context of rural-to-urban migrant women in poor families in Turkey. Acknowledging the exploitative character of employment accessible to migrant women, it asks whether working migrant women gain something in their families in return for their economic contributions. The article points to the traditional role of men as the heads of the family and family honour as the cultural basis which acts against the empowerment of migrant women in Turkish society. It attempts to understand empowerment as articulated by the women themselves based upon their lived experiences. While doing so, it examines women's positions in the family with regard to their role in the intra-family decision making, their degree of control over their earned money, and male violence in the family.

23) Erman, Tahire. 2001. Rural migrants and patriarchy in Turkish cities. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 25(1):118-133.

**Keywords:** patriarchy, urban migrants, housewife ideology, local community, economic activity

This article investigates patriarchy in the context of migration to cities in Turkey. It focuses on the ways in which patriarchy reproduces itself in the lives of migrants – for example through the local community, which reproduces traditional patriarchal control in the urban context, and through the social construction of female labour within the framework of the ideology of familialism and the housewife ideology in which women's economic contributions are devalued. Furthermore, the labour market, which offers low-level jobs for migrant women, as well as growing concerns about moral corruption in the city, inflated by the media, act to keep women at home and inside their communities under the control of 'their men'. The article also examines the attempts of individual migrant women to create niches for themselves in which they enjoy some autonomy and find personal meaning. This suggests a dynamic relationship between women and patriarchy. By examining the significant role of

culture in reproducing patriarchy, the article contributes to a further elaboration of the concept of patriarchy developed by Walby.

24) Özyeğin, Gül. 2001. *Untidy gender: Domestic services in Turkey*, Philadelphia: Temple University Press.

**Keywords:** domestic workers, class, gender, informal work, urbanisation, modernisation

Özyeğin introduces the interconnected worlds of Turkish maids and the women who employ them, tracing the incorporation of rural migrant women into the interiors of the domestic spheres of the urban middle-classes. Firmly grounded in data collected through a representative survey of 160 domestic workers, in-depth interviews, and participant observation in the kinship-based communities of domestic workers, the study introduces a new understanding of the complex interaction between gender and class subordination. Özyeğin traces the lives of two kinds of workers; those from the squatter settlements who work in a number of locations, and those who live with husbands employed as "doorkeepers" or building superintendents in the basements of middle-class apartment buildings. The very constraints on the spatial and social mobility of the women creates a labour market in which domestic workers' labour is expensive and not readily forthcoming, which, in turn, gives them a degree of power in negotiating their relationship with their middle-class employers.

25) Güneş-Ayata, Ayşe. 2000. Women as identity markers: The case of urban Alevi in Turkey, *Zeitschrift für Türkeistudien* (Journal for studies on Turkey) 1:57-68.

**Keywords:** urban migration, Alevis, gender, family, social life

The article is to analyse changing gender relations within the Alevi community and discusses the Alevis' perspectives on women in modern society and their impact on the family and social life. Alevi men and women define their liberal attitude toward women as an essential part of their identity. Güneş-Ayata argues that Alevi women, much more than their Sunni counterparts, become part of the public sphere within all levels of society. In this regard, women not only keep the community together by networking but define the community's boundaries; therefore the role of women is crucial as a boundary maker, socialiser and identity maker.

26) Kasnakoğlu, Zehra and Meltem Dayıoğlu. 1996. Education and labour market participation of women in Turkey. In *Education and the labour market in Turkey*. ed. Tuncer Bulutay, 145-174. Ankara: State Institute of Statistics.

**Keywords:** education, labour force participation, human capital

This paper concentrates on the labour force participation patterns of females in urban Turkey. Authors try to explain declining participation rates. They show that women's disadvantaged position in schooling is one of the main reasons of low participation rates. With their inferior human capital accumulations women are forced out of the labour force or into the informal sectors. As theory predicts,

they are also the first to be effected from an economic downturn. By using Household Income and Consumption Survey and “identify the factors effecting female labour force participation rates” using a probit model where “personal and family characteristics and socioeconomic backgrounds are taken as independent variables”.

27) Özbay, Ferhunde. 1995. Changes in women’s activities both inside and outside the home. In *Women in modern Turkish society: A reader*. ed. Şirin Tekeli, London and New Jersey: Zed Books.

**Keywords:** women, housewives, social mobility, employment, education, migration

Özbay criticises the definition of activity and inactivity regarding women’s work and how these two activities has been changing over time in Turkey. Economically inactive women performing work as ‘housewives’ have to pursue this work to maintain their livelihood even in the case of their participation in the sphere of production. During the course of socio-economic change in Turkey women experiencing social mobility through education and migration still do gain status through their roles in the domestic domain and the only way to move to a higher status is managed in conjunction with a rise in status of the whole family. As women identify their social status with that of the family they consequently direct their activities toward increasing the status of family, especially that of its male members. That is why women are not more concerned about their low status at work or getting low paid jobs.

28) Çınar, Emine. 1994. Unskilled urban migrant women and disguised employment: Homeworkers in Istanbul. *World Development* 22(3): 369-380.

**Keywords:** migrant women, home-based work, piece rate, gender

Formal and informal labour market opportunities for women are examined for Turkey. Data collected from three surveys are used to describe types of home work and hourly wages are imputed for home work to compare with formal sector wages. The number of migrant women who take home work in the city of İstanbul is estimated. Çınar’s surveys in İstanbul and Bursa show interesting findings regarding the social background and working conditions of home-based industrial workers in Turkey. The study showed that women who worked previous their marriages said that they had to quit their jobs when they got married because their husbands did not permit them to continue work. Among those who never worked, the majority did not work before marriage due to lack of father's permission and once they got married they did not look for jobs outside the home due to lack of husband's permission.

29) White, Jenny. 1994. *Money makes us relatives: Women’s labour in urban Turkey*. Texas: Texas University Press.

**Keywords:** gender, piecework, family workshop production, social networks, unpaid work

This is an anthropological study, based on two years of fieldwork in İstanbul, of the organisation of women's piece work and family workshop production in Turkey. It shows how gender and social ideologies, as well as the kinship relations in which women's work is embedded, cause both men and women to devalue women's work. These relations and ideologies also provide a mechanism whereby women produce, cheaply, for the international and national market. Gender and kinship relations play a much more central part in how such production is organised than generally recognised. Although women's engagement in this production is exploitative, nevertheless, their participation in production networks provides them with a social identity and security. Women's labour, both paid and unpaid, is conflated with their social and gender identity and membership of social groups such as the family. Thus, their involvement in home-based or workshop production is not a process they control as individuals, and tends to reproduce the patriarchal character of social relations.

### 3 Intimate Citizenship

#### 3.1 Turkish Sources

1) Bora, Aksu, and İlknur Üstün. 2005. *Sıcak aile ortamı: Demokratikleşme sürecinde kadın ve erkekler algılar ve zihniyet yapıları* [Warm hands of family: women and men, perceptions and structures of mentality in the process of democratization]. İstanbul: TESEV Yayınları.

**Keywords:** power relations, gender, subject formation, sociological analysis

The book studies the relationship between democratisation and mind-sets in Turkey, and focuses on gender as a powerful tool. In this attempt, the authors aim to combine micro and macro analyses, the structures and relations of power to understand how individuals are produced as 'gendered' subjects. Thence, to understand the limiting and enabling forms of power relations, the authors look for, what they call as, 'capacities for subjectivity' in intimate sphere. Included is a section on domestic violence presenting how destructive violence is for the capacity for subjectivity; the section on 'social gender' analyses the meaning of gender, and argues that gendered relations—family, marriage, sexuality, and control over body and mind have disempowering effects on both gender in Turkey. The third section 'deterritorialisation', deals with 'marginalities' and perception of differences to see whether in these sites autonomy or capacity for subjectivity is present. The authors conclude that Muslim and Kurdish identities seem to serve as empowerment tools for people, and for women waged work is the area of liberation still with certain limitations.

2) KAOS GL Culture Centre. 2004. *Lezbiyen ve geylerin sorunları ve toplumsal barış için çözüm arayışları* [The problems of gays and lesbians and the search for social peace]. Ankara: KAOS GL Publications.

**Keywords:** human rights, sexual rights, lesbians and gays, symposium book

This is a first volume ever in the field of gay-lesbian studies in Turkey covering various articles and speech notes presented in the symposium of the same name as the book. Although the legal aspects, which directly affects individual lives as well as the political activism of gays, lesbians and all others with variant sexual orientation, is not covered in the book it presents a concise and critical account of the problems that people of differing sexual orientations face in contemporary Turkey. The first part features gay-lesbian rights within the framework of human rights and point out the insufficiency of human rights concept for addressing the rights of sexual identities. The second part focuses on the history of gay-lesbian movement in Turkey. Third part deals with the discriminatory practices gays and lesbians face in workplaces. In the fourth section the relationship between media and gay image in Turkey is explored, the role media plays in the construction of homosexual image in culture is questioned. While the fifth part discusses the traditional notions of femininity and masculinity, the sixth section present evidence and data on violence against gays and lesbians in the Country.

- 3) Atamer, Yeşim M. 2003. Transseksüellerin Türk hukukundaki durumu. [The status of transsexuals and transvestites in Turkish law]. *International Journal of Transgenderism: The Official Journal of World Professional Association for Transgender Health* 8 (1): 65 – 71.  
<http://www.gacistanbul.org/hukuk.htm> (accessed 20 February 2007)

**Keywords:** sexual rights, Turkish civil code, regulations of gender re-assignment, transsexuals, transvestites

The author aims at briefly explaining the historical developments in Turkish law and presenting the current legal situation in Turkey with respect to transsexuals. She argues that the development of the legal regulations concerning transsexuals in Turkey can be analysed in three phases: prior to 1988 when there were no legal parameters at all; post-1988 when certain changes made in the Turkish Civil Code (TCC) when for the first time people who had already undergone sex reassignment surgery (SRS) the possibility to enter this change into the birth register was given. The third phase commenced in 2002 when the new Turkish Civil Code came into force. The related article of the Code now regulates the pre-conditions for a surgery and the procedure for getting a court authorisation in order to be operated as well as the procedure for entering the sex change into the birth register after the operation. The right of marriage given to transsexuals is also analysed in the article. The author presents remarks regarding the deficiencies in the existing regulations such as the absence of legal regulations in the case of abroad-surgery or that the right to gender-change is only given to unmarried persons.

- 4) Aydın, Devrim. 2003. Türk ceza kanununda kadın bedeni ve cinsellik [Women's body and sexuality in Turkish penal code]. In *Toplumsal cinsiyet, sağlık ve kadın* [Gender, health and women] ed. Ayşe Akın HÜKSAM, Hacettepe Üniversitesi Kadın Sorunları Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi. 73-91. Ankara: Hacettepe Üniversitesi Yayınları.

**Keywords:** sexual crimes, family values, public decency, Turkish criminal code

The article is a descriptive study on the crimes and punishments specified by the Turkish Criminal Code as acts offending 'Public Decency and Family Order' such as rape, marital rape, sexual intercourse with minors, and virginity issues. The author argues that most of the crimes and punishments specified by the Turkish Law are in accordance with European countries and differences derive from the respective socio-cultural contexts. Although, he mentions the critique that the language of Turkish Criminal Code protects public order and family order rather than defining sexual crimes as against sexual liberties and rights of individuals, for the author changes in the legal discourse could be realised gradually with societal transformations.

5) Özberk, Ebru. 2003. *Nüfus politikaları ve kadın bedeni üzerindeki denetim* [Population policies and the control over women's bodies], Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Kadın Çalışmaları Anabilim Dalı [Studies Graduate Program of Social Sciences Institute of Ankara University]. Master's thesis, Ankara Üniversitesi [Ankara University].

**Keywords:** population policies, reproductive rights, neo-Malthusian policies, gender aspect

The thesis aims to investigate the population policies implemented in Turkey within the framework of reproductive rights. The author firstly reviews the neo-Malthusian population policies and their implementations in third world countries in terms of their effects on women. The second part reviews the basic premises of Turkish population policies adopted in two periods: policies aiming to accelerate population increase rate between early 1920s and 1960s and policies aiming to decrease population increase rate from 1960s to present. The author claims that the population policies, in collaboration with policies followed in other areas consider women's bodies as tools to realise population targets.

6) İlkaraçan, Pınar. 1998. *Doğu anadolu'da kadın ve aile* [Women and household structure in Eastern Turkey]. In *Bilanço 98: 75 yılda kadınlar ve erkekler* [Women and Men in 75 Years]. 173-192. İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı.

**Keywords:** family, marriage, legal regulations, practices

This is a study to show the discrepancies between the legal framework and socio-cultural practices in Turkey. The author argues that in spite of the comparatively modern 1926 Civil Code and the early Republic's aim of modernising the family along with Turkish society, the family has proved to be the most traditional institution in Turkish society. The article aims to juxtapose formal laws, traditional and religious norms with regards to family relations operating in eastern Anatolia to assess women's status in the region. The study is based on data from a broader field survey made by Women for Women Human Rights action-research team in 1996-97 in the Marmara, Eastern and South-eastern regions of Turkey. It includes statistical data on marriage patterns (i.e. age of marriage, the existence of religious marriage, polygamy, bride's money) and divorce and examines factors like level of education of women affecting these practices. For the author legal improvements cannot be effective

until the traditional practices and norms are transformed and/or women become more conscious of their rights.

7) Berktay, Fatmagül. 1996. İslam'ın hiyerarşiye dayalı eşitlik söylemi [The hierarchical discourse of Islam]. In *Kadın gerçeklikleri* [The realities of women], ed. Necla Arat. İstanbul: Say Yayınları.

**Keywords:** Islamic discourse, gender in Islam, discourse of equality, critical analysis

The study is a critical analysis of the gender equality discourse of Islamist intellectuals. The author argues that the Islamic discourse essentialises identities of women and men and translates them into political and public discourse. By looking at the issues of inheritance, the assignment of men as the head of family, consideration of women as dependent, incapable of responsibility the Islamic discourse verifies hierarchical structure both in intimate and public sphere.

8) Elmacı, Nuran. 1996. Poligami: Çok eşli evlilikler [Polygamy: Marriage to multiple partners]. In *Türkiye'de kadın olmak* [Being a woman in Turkey], ed. Necla Arat. 79-125. İstanbul: Say.

**Keywords:** polygamy, Turkey, political anthropology

Although the Turkish Civil Code outlawed polygamy, the practice is still common within the country. The author assesses the impact of socio-economic factors, level of income, education, habitat and occupation of the individuals as contributing to marriage to multiple partners. The traditional family and gender conception dominant in the eastern region of the country is another effective factor. The study also presents how men and women in polygamist family structures conceive each other, their roles and rights.

### 3.2 English Sources

9) Miller, Ruth A. 2007. Rights, reproduction, sexuality, and citizenship in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey. *Journal of Women in Culture and Society* 32 (2):347-74.

**Keywords:** bio-politics, sexuality, reproduction, nation-state, rights and citizenship, Foucault, Agamben

Applying Michel Foucault's notion of 'bio-politics' and Giorgio Agamben's work on modern sovereignty and bio-political rights, the author aims to challenge the mainstream feminist studies, that argue modern nation states operate strictly on the private/public distinction and do not recognise women's identity as politically relevant. For Miller, modern nation-states underwent a gendered process of citizen shaping; far from being ignorant to women's identities and bodies, their politics operate over them. By looking at the legal regulations on the practices of abortion and adultery in the late Ottoman Empire and early Turkish republican period the author argues that it was men who maintained separate private and public identities, necessarily so, and they were punished for letting the two

overlap. Women's private and public, sexual and political, identities already overlapped—were one and the same—so the crime they committed was an emphatically sexual one, against public morality largely defined.

10) *Lambda İstanbul Survey Results: Problems of lesbians, gays and bisexuals in İstanbul*, March 15, 2006.

<http://news.kaosgl.com/item/140>. (accessed 20 February, 2007)

**Keywords:** sexual identities, LGBT, human rights

This is a report based on a study with 393 gays, lesbians, and bisexuals in İstanbul conducted by Lambdaistanbul LGBT Initiative. The results of the research were also published as a book titled "Neither Wrong Nor Alone!" in 2005. The survey looks at the problems LGBT people face because of their sexual orientation such as marginalization, discrimination and physical violence.

11) Sev'er, Aysan, Mazhar Bağlı. 2006. Levirat & Sororat marriages in South-eastern Turkey: Intact marriage or sanctified incest? *Women's Health and Urban Life* 5 (1):27-47.

**Keywords:** women's sexuality, patriarchy, forced marriages in South-eastern Turkey, in-depth, face-to-face interviews

Based on a study with 45 participants the article aims to assess the structural and dynamic determinants of Levirat and Sororat marriages in South-eastern Turkey. The authors argue that the patriarchal structure in the region operates on both men and women in their marriage arrangements and their expectations from partnerships. They found out that while men have an ultimate veto power over arranged marriages women do not. Further, men and women equally agree on the relative powerlessness of women, which for the authors is the result of women's lack of economic independency.

12) Akin, L., And Nilüfer Özaydın. 2005. The relationship between males' attitudes to partner violence and use of contraceptive methods in Turkey. *The European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care* 10(3):199–206.

**Keywords:** violence, attitude, gender perceptions, partnership

Interventions have been carried out to improve the reproductive health and status of women in Turkey. However, these efforts are limited due to lack of male involvement. Lifestyle risks such as partner violence need to be evaluated in terms of any effects on the use of contraception. Data collected from interviews of married women and their husbands for the 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey and 1971 husbands were included in the study. The percentage of husbands who were against partner violence was 20.4%. However, 22 (0.9%) husbands had an attitude toward the use of violence against their wives. The frequency of contraceptive use was increased from the group of men who had unfavourable attitudes towards violence to the group of men who had favourable attitudes. A similar trend was found in the percentages of condom use for men, with multiple factors influencing

contraceptive use. The study suggests that further investigations are needed for couple-related issues to improve the status of women in the community and to empower women for sexual health.

13) Anıl, Ela, Canan Arın, Ayşe Berktaş Hacımırzalıoğlu, Mehveş Bingöllü, Pınar İlkaracan, and Liz Erçevik Amado. 2005. *Turkish civil and penal code reforms from a gender perspective: The success of two nationwide campaigns*. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights (WHHR)-New Ways.

**Keywords:** women's legal status, penal code reforms, civil code reforms, reproductive rights, sexual rights, divorce, adoption, inheritance, booklet

This is a new version of The New Legal Status of Women, published by WHHR in 2002. The booklet includes the stories of two successful campaigns led by the women's movement in Turkey: the penal code reform campaign in 2002-2004 and the civil code reform campaign in 2000-2001. It also describes in a concise yet comprehensive manner the key gains the new Civil and Penal Codes have brought to Turkish women's lives in both private and public spheres. Covering a wide array of fields ranging from marriage to economic rights; from sexual and reproductive rights to violence against women, the booklet provides a good resource for advocacy and research on women's human rights and recent gains in Turkey.

14) KAOS GL. 2005. *Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights in Turkey: An overview of issues*. Ankara, KAOS GL.  
<http://news.kaosgl.com/item/95>. (accessed 20 February, 2007)

**Keywords:** sexual rights, LGBT movement in Turkey, discrimination, demands of policy on sexual orientations, NGO report

This is a report prepared by KAOS GL, one of the prominent NGOs struggling against discrimination and for equal rights for LGBT people in Turkey. The report provides an overview of the problems of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgendered people in Turkey. The report assesses that although Turkey has never criminalised nor made homosexuality illegal, ongoing practices and discourses treat LGBT sexuality as an 'immoral and unnatural' act, hence open to discrimination and hostility. The report voices the demands of LGBT people from the Turkish state, the Turkish public to be recognised and from EU to press Turkey for legislative and policy-related changes on issues of sexual orientation and gender identity.

15) Çarkoğlu, Ali. 2004. Religiosity, support for şariat and evaluations of secularist public policies in Turkey. *Middle Eastern Studies* 40 (2): 111–136.

**Keywords:** Sharia, Islamic movement, civil code, secularism, Turkey

The rise of Islamist politics from a marginal to an undeniably imposing position in Turkish electoral politics has led many to worry that a deep-rooted schism has come to the forefront of Turkish politics. The front line of this secularist vs. pro-Islamist confrontation is quite wide, ranging from a debate around the ban on

turbans and headscarves in universities to religious education in the country, from Islamic principles in the economy to Turkish foreign policy towards Middle Eastern countries. Based on a study of a nation-wide representative random sample of 3053, face-to-face interviews conducted during February 1999, the author aims to contribute to this debate by drawing an outline of the popular bases of support for the secular principles in Turkey reflected in debates over the civil code as opposed to shariah rule (şeriat in Turkish) and a number of recent policies followed in especially the sphere of education.

16) Elçioğlu, Ömür, and Atilla Yıldırım. 2004. Ethical and legal problems with assisted reproduction in Turkey. *JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine* 3 (5): 33-8.

**Keywords:** in vitro fertilization, embryo transfer, legal and ethical problems, Turkey

The units of certain university and private gynaecology clinics in some provinces are carrying out in vitro fertilization (IVF) and embryo transfer (ET) studies in Turkey. Embryos developed in vitro in labs can be transferred into uterus pr, if it is not realized, can go on developing in vitro, can be used for research purposes, discharged like aborted through induced abortions or kept frozen for use later. All these applications have important medical, legal and ethical problems in them. The aim of this study is ethical evaluation of related legislation in Turkey. The first legal regulation concerning assisted reproduction is title "Regulation on In Vitro Fertilization and Embryo Transfer Centres" is dated 21.08.1987. Certain amendments have been made since than. According to regulation a couple's consent is a prerequisite for them to be admitted to treatment using assisted reproductive techniques (ART's). Heterological fecundation and embryo research are forbidden. In order to keep up with such rapid advances in medical science and to get the expected benefits, the authors argue, further discussion in this area are needed.

17) Göle, Nilüfer. 2004. Contemporary Islamist movements and new sources for religious tolerance. *Journal of Human Rights* 2 (1):17-30.

**Keywords:** gender, Islamic identity, religious marriage, veiling

Examining the question of tolerance through social praxis in the Islamic context, the author focuses on the voice of Islam as a non-assimilative critique of secular modernity. After discussing the controversial cases of Rushdie and Zeid, where the relationship between modernity and Islamic identity presented an important political challenge, she turns to Turkey - and to issues of religious marriages and veiling - and suggests that the politics of tolerating difference in Islam requires reconciliation with history as well as a reconciliation (as in the relationship between Islam and modernity) that must first come from within Islam.

18) Kulczycki, Andrzej. 2004. The determinants of withdrawal use in Turkey: A husband's imposition or a woman's choice? *Social Science & Medicine* 59 (5):1019-33.

**Keywords:** reproduction, withdrawal, Turkey, family planning

This paper seeks to understand why Turkey has one of the highest rates of withdrawal (coitus interruptus) use in the world. Despite a pronounced fertility decline, a marked increase in contraceptive prevalence, and expansion of family planning activities, in 1998 one in four Turkish couples relied on withdrawal, and this fraction has remained stable since 1983. In contrast to previous research that has focused on women's reports, the authors use the husbands' module of the 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey to examine user characteristics and attitudes, as well as the determinants of withdrawal use among a representative sample of 1950 currently married men in Turkey. Multivariate methods are employed to estimate these effects and the likelihood of using withdrawal rather than other methods. Among other findings, the study argues that less egalitarian-minded husbands were more likely to select withdrawal over other contraceptive methods, but measures of male authority had only partial predictive power after controlling for other variables. Although withdrawal use typically reflects husbands' preferences, it is widely practiced as it satisfies user requirements and simplifies women's lives. The results of this study are discussed in a broader historical and cultural context and used to provide insight into how Turkey's family planning and reproductive health programs might be improved. In contrast to neighbouring countries, there is little sign of withdrawal being displaced in Turkey anytime soon by modern methods.

19) Erder, Sema, Selmin Kaşka. 2003. *Irregular migration and trafficking in women: The case of Turkey*. Geneva: International Organization for Migration.

**Keywords:** trafficking, regulations in Turkey, exploitation of women, human rights, migration, (semi-structured and/or) in-depth interviews, political sociology

This is the first book presenting the results of a comprehensive study conducted in İstanbul between March 2002 and September 2003 on the issue of women trafficking into Turkey. Following a review of the legislative framework, the authors aim to assess relevant sociological aspects of women trafficking in Turkey. Thus, the second part of the book presents the result of 88 interviews with 85 persons (government officials, embassy and consular staff from countries of origin, representatives of interest groups, persons who have direct contacts with irregular migrants, NGOs and aid agencies and the immigrants themselves). In the concluding part, authors argue that the activities related to 'trafficking in women' between Turkey and the countries concerned (mostly former Soviet Union) are intermingled with massive irregular migration movements and are concealed in tourist activities, entries for irregular work, the sex trade, regular and irregular trade and migration with the intention to settle. The reasons of immigration and trafficking are mostly economic, although there seem to be no evidence for kidnapping or such forced activities, the conditions women face after their arrival derive from the lack of regulations and provisions of services in cases of rights violations. Although, the regulation of the issue is complex, the authors state that there is an emergent necessity of the development of national and regional policy measures, which could effectively address the phenomenon.

20) Yılmaz, İhsan. 2003. Non-recognition of post-modern Turkish socio-legal reality and the predicament of women. *British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies* 30 (1):25 - 41.

**Keywords:** Islamic identity, legal pluralism, Muslim law, Turkey

This article argues that after the transplantation of the Swiss Civil Code in 1923 the Turkish state developed hybrid rule system that amalgamates the rules of unofficial Muslim law and of official Turkish law. The consequences of this for women are not promising, however, in its current condition. The author argues that if the state does not change its 'melting pot' mentality, which does not take into account the reality of the plurality of cultures. Women suffer because of the state's rigid stand regarding the black-letter law. It is not feasible to ignore dynamic legal pluralism. Otherwise, other than being unable to protect women, the State could lose its control over the socio-legal domain as a result of the growth of unofficial legal alternatives.

21) Gülçür, Leyla, Pınar İlkaracan. 2002. The 'Natasha' experience: Migrant sex workers from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in Turkey. *Women's Studies International Forum* 25 (4):411-421.

**Keywords:** migrant sex workers, immigration policy, women's conditions, media discourse, policy analysis

While the debate on the abolition or regulation of 'prostitution' is going on, the authors claim that the abolitionist perspective has neglecting the need to address sex workers' rights to economic, social and legal safeguards and decent labour conditions in the receiving countries. By looking at the Turkish case, analysing the illegal immigrants' experiences, and addressing the countries exclusion of 'immigrant' sex workers from legal protection authors conclude that the existence of harsh immigration policies and restrictive laws on unregistered sex work results in abuse of rights by the third parties. Decriminalisation of sex work, accompanied by labour standards applied to migrant sex workers is needed not only in Turkey but in the region as well.

22) Gündüz-Hoşgör, Ayşe, and Jeroen Smits. 2002. Intermarriage between Turks and Kurds in contemporary Turkey: Inter-ethnic relations in an urbanizing environment. *European Sociological Review* 18 (4):417-432.

**Keywords:** interethnic-marriages, ethnicity, social exchange theory, logistic regression analysis, log-linear analyses

Authors use data from the 1993 and 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Surveys to explore the patterns and trends in Turkish-Kurdish intermarriage between the early 1960s and the late 1990s. A strong tendency to marry within the own ethnic group (or towards 'ethnic homogamy') is found, however, the authors argue that it has decreased significantly between the early 1960s and the late 1990s. Therefore, in spite of the conflict in south-eastern Turkey, the groups seem to have grown together somewhat in recent decades. This result remains intact if authors control for the difference in-group size between the

groups and for the presence of educational homogamy. An individual-level analysis shows that most Turkish-Kurdish intermarriage takes place between Kurdish males and Turkish females and that both Turks and Kurds intermarry more in the large cities and in regions where their own group is small. With regard to education, the highest intermarriage tendencies are found among Turks with a low educational level and among Kurds with a high educational level. Authors argue that this finding is in line with social exchange theory.

23) Kandiyoti, Deniz. 2002, Pink card blues: Trouble and strife at the crossroads of gender. In *Fragments of culture: the everyday of modern Turkey*, ed. Deniz Kandiyoti and Ayşe Saktanber. 277-293. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press.

**Keywords:** transvestites, transsexuals, Turkey

Engaging with the transsexual community in İstanbul the author deals with the experiences and problems of transsexuals living in Turkey.

24) Parla, Ayşe. 2001. The honour of the state: virginity examinations in Turkey. *Feminist Studies* 27 (1): 65-88.

**Keywords:** virginity, woman's body, biopolitics, state control

Ayşe Parla shows in this article how the 'woman question' has been, and continues to be, central to Turkish modernisation. She demonstrates how the body of the woman--unveiled but still required to embody traditional virtues such as chastity and modesty--becomes the site on which the relationship between tradition and modernity in Turkey is played out. She argues that rather than seeing state virginity controls as the expression of 'backward', traditionalist attitudes, understanding them as part of the apparatus of surveillance of the modern nation-state is necessary.

25) Senlet, Pınar, Levent Çağatay, Jülide Ergin, and Jill Mathis. 2001. Bridging the gap: Integrating family planning with abortion services in Turkey. *International Family Planning Perspectives* 27 (2): 90-95.

**Keywords:** family planning, reproductive services, abortion services

According to the authors, providing family planning services to Turkish women seeking abortions has led to an increase in the use of effective contraceptives and a significant decrease in the number of repeat abortions. Their analysis, examines a pilot program funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The authors note that despite a successful, progressive family planning program in Turkey, women have not had adequate access to modern contraceptives, which has resulted in repetitive abortion procedures rather than long-term modern contraceptive methods to limit their family size. For the authors, prior to the establishment of the new post abortion family planning program, women rarely left an abortion provider facility with the contraceptives and information necessary to prevent another unplanned pregnancy. This article shows that the post abortion family planning program contributed to a decline in abortion in Turkey, both by increasing contraceptive

use overall and by shifting the method mix toward more effective methods and away from repeat abortion.

26) Gül Sallan, Songül, and Gül Hüseyin. 2000. The question of women in Islamic revivalism in Turkey: A review of the Islamic press. *Current Sociology* 48 (2):1-26.

**Keywords:** conservatism, Islamic press, Islamic revivalism, women in Islam

The authors analyse three Islamic magazines (Kadin ve Aile [Woman and Family], Mektup [Letter] and Tevhid [Unity]) and an Islamic newspaper (Zaman [Time]). The four publications are reviewed in terms of their approach to the role of women in public and private life, westernization and secularism. The study also specifically aims at examining how the Islamic press sees the role of women in the Islamic movement. The authors argue that their analysis reveals that the Islamic press in Turkey promotes a return to the essence of Islam even though the Islamic publications selected do not necessarily agree on the components of an Islamic social order and norms. The Islamic press also attempts to provide a theoretical or ideological base for the Islamic movement, to increase Turkish women's consciousness of Islam and expand the number of propagators of Islam. Moreover, the results of this study suggest that the Islamic press seems to be united in resisting modernist and secular values and institutions as well as western cultural influence on Turkish society. In this attempt, the selected Islamic publications place woman at the centre of their arguments to symbolize their opposition to the Kemalist view of women. Yet, this accordance weakens somewhat when it comes to the 'question of women'. In particular, some female columnists seem to tolerate more freedom for women in public and private life, and argue against paternalistic practices.

27) ILGA. 2000. *Country by country world survey of the legal position for lesbians, gays and transgendered people: Turkey.*

[http://www.ilga.info/Information/Legal\\_survey/europe/turkey.htm](http://www.ilga.info/Information/Legal_survey/europe/turkey.htm). (accessed 20 February, 2007)

**Keywords:** human rights violations, sexual rights, LGBT people, Turkey

The survey covers all the main areas of law of concern to LGBT people: sexual offences law, freedom of association and expression, anti-discrimination legislation, employment protection, partnership, parenting, laws affecting transgendered people, and the human rights aspects of HIV/AIDS. It has also included general comments on the situation in Turkey, and a section covering police harassment, street violence and assaults on LGBT activists.

28) İlkaracan, İpek, and Gülşah Seral. 2000. Sexual pleasure as a woman's right: Experiences from a grassroots-training program in Turkey. In *Women and sexuality in Muslim societies*. ed. Pınar İlkaracan. 187-197. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights-New Ways.

**Keywords:** women sexuality, sexual rights, politics of pleasure, training programme

Women and Sexuality in Muslim Societies, is an anthology of writings by female researchers, academics, activists, poets, journalists, and cartoonists from various Muslim societies. The volume explores various aspects of women's sexuality through analysis, research, literature, and personal stories, demonstrating that the sexual oppression of Muslim women is not the result of an 'Islamic' vision of sexuality, but rather a combination of political, social, and economic inequalities with complex historical antecedents. The cited article presents the findings, method, results and the prospects of a training module 'women and sexuality' covered within the WWHR Human Rights and Legal Literacy Training Programme.

29) İmamoğlu, Olcay. 2000. Changing gender roles and marital satisfaction in Turkey. In *Gender and identity construction: women of central Asia, the Caucasus and Turkey*. ed. Feride Acar and Ayşe Güneş Ayata. 101-116. Leiden: E.J. Brill.

**Keywords:** gender roles, marital satisfaction, turkey

The study aims to analyse the marital satisfaction in Turkey by looking at several dimensions; egalitarianism, harmonious relationship with spouse, spouse's love, and importance of sexuality along with factors like the extent of socioeconomic development, desire for sexual possessiveness and harmonious relations with the extended family. The study reveals that in Turkey a trend from traditional to modern marriages is present. Although in modern marriages couples appear to have more satisfying relationships, they might be more aware of their relational problems. The author also points out that in this study husbands scored higher than wives on each factors, offering that in Turkey men seem to be more satisfied with their marriages than women.

30) Erman, Tahire. 1998. The impact of migration on Turkish rural women: Four emergent patterns. *Gender and Society* 12 (2): 146-167.

**Keywords:** internal migration, Muslim migrant women, city life, rural women, family life

This article explores the diverse experiences of Turkish rural migrant women in the city and how city living enters the definition and the distribution of power in the migrant household. It draws on data collected in an ethnographic study of migrants in Ankara, Turkey, and examines whether this migration improves or deteriorates migrant women's position in the family. Specifically, it identifies four groups of migrant women and speculates on some of the factors that shape their diverse experiences. The data reveal that city living affects the position of migrant women to varying degrees, depending on their particular Islamic sect; the demands made on them to assure family survival and achievement; and to some extent, their age, socioeconomic status, educational level, position in the life cycle and economic wealth of the wife's family and the wife's relationship with it.

31) Özdalga, Elizabeth. 1998. *The veiling issue, official secularism and popular Islam in modern Turkey*. Surrey: Curzon Press.

**Keywords:** veiling, political Islam, citizenship rights, secularism

Elizabeth Özdalga's book deals with one of the issues that has been front-page news in Turkey since the 1980s. The most visible and controversial sign of the increasing participation in public discourse of Islamic revivalists has been the marked increase in numbers of women in urban spaces and institutions who wear the particular form of dress called *tesettür*, a public symbol of a personal commitment to a certain form of Islamic values. The banning of the Islamist Welfare Party (Refah Partisi) from Turkish politics since the publication of the book, as well as the internationally noted furore surrounding the election to, and subsequent dismissal of, a headscarf-wearing woman in Parliament, show that what the author calls Turkey's "large-scale attempt to integrate Islam within the institutions of a modern, liberal democratic polity" continues to be a vitally important and controversial subject. The book attends both to the symbolic power and legal status of women's clothing in public debate and to women's actual participation in the re-formations of public and private definitions of citizenship.

32) Akadlı Ergöçmen, Banu. 1997. An overview of women's status and fertility in Turkey. In *Women and families: Evolution of the status of women as factor and consequence of changes in family dynamics*. ed. M. E. Cosio-Zavala. 79-105. Paris: Cited.

**Keywords:** modernization, socio-economic transformations, fertility behaviour

The study seeks to identify the possible impact of women's status on marital fertility behaviour in Turkey and tries to find out whether the fertility behaviour of women in Turkey has been modified by their status. The Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), besides its full demographic nature which focuses primarily on issues like fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health, also makes it possible to study the status of women, mainly at a descriptive level. The first point in the study that is referred to is the socioeconomic, cultural and legal milieu within which the status of women is established. Secondly, the status of women in Turkey is studied at a descriptive level and finally the study concentrates on an analysis, which determines the effective factors in fertility behaviour related to women's status.

33) Göle, Nilüfer. 1996. *The forbidden modern: Civilization and veiling*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

**Keywords:** veiling, Islamic women, feminism, Islam, modernity, sociology

The book examines the relationship among modernity, religion and gender relations in Turkey. By employing a number of personal interviews, the author presents a case study of young Turkish women who are turning to the tenets of fundamental Islamist gender codes. She analyses 'veiling' as a politicised practice rather than a signification of backwardness, and aims at a broader critique of Eurocentrism and the academic literature regarding the construction of meaning of 'modernity' and 'backwardness'.

34) Gürsoy, Akile. 1996. Abortion in Turkey: A matter of state, family or individual decision. *Social Science and Medicine* 42 (4):531-42.

**Keywords:** abortion, family planning, state policy

The author argues that in the last 70 years a historical and ideological progression can be discerned in the line of assuming first the state and then the family to have decision-making legitimacy as regards to reproductive choices. Today, the platform of radical discussion has shifted to evaluating the importance of individual women in making this reproductive choice. In this context, in conclusion, the paper discussed the rationale, the logic behind, and the implications for gender power structures of the existing legal situation in Turkey.

35) Bolak Cihan, Hale 1995. Towards a conceptualization of marital power dynamics: Women breadwinners and working class households in Turkey. In *Women in modern Turkish society: A reader*. ed. Şirin Tekeli. 173-98. New Jersey: Zed Books.

**Keywords:** marital power dynamics, gender roles, patriarchy, autonomy

This study addresses the patterns of marital negotiation in urban-working class marriage in which the wife is the major breadwinner. Focusing on the ways women engage with male authority in mostly nuclear households, the author locates these negotiations in the intersection of economic, cultural and affective layers of marital dynamics, looking for continuities and discontinuities with traditional patterns. She argues that there is no simple link between women's wage-work, their use of employment as an advantage to gain more power, and the renegotiation of gender relations in the household. The conditions for the sustenance or transformation of power relations are shaped by the interactive and mutually reinforcing effects of cultural, economic and emotional dynamics.

36) Kayır, Arsalus. 1995. Women and their sexual problems in Turkey. In *Women in modern Turkish society: A reader*. ed. Şirin Tekeli. 288-306. London and New Jersey: Zed Books.

**Keywords:** women's sexuality, sexual problems, gender and sexuality

In the light of fourteen years of clinical practice and research, the author discusses how women in Turkey experience their sexuality and cope with their sexual problems. The study focuses mostly on cases of vaginismus in married women. The paper argues that a gendered construction of sexuality reinforces sexual dysfunctions. In Turkish society, the common belief that sex is a physiological necessity for man, whereas a woman is entitled to sexual experience only after marriage reinforced sexual disorders.

37) Saktanber, Ayşe. 1994. Becoming the 'other' as a Muslim in Turkey: Turkish women vs. Islamist women. *New Perspectives on Turkey* 11:99-134.

**Keywords:** head covering, islamic women, identity formation, self vs. other

In this study, the author aims to explain how Muslim women's identity is subjectively constituted through reflexive social action in the process of becoming the 'other' in contemporary Turkish society. She argues that rather than exploring the identity of Muslim women vis-à-vis modernity is fraught with the inherent danger of rendering them as 'objects' of history. Thence in order to understand Islamic women and Islamic movement, she argues that it is necessary to analyze how others perceive 'Islamic women' and how Islamic women perceive 'themselves' in the constitution and reproduction of Islamic life strategies.

38) Toprak, Binnaz. 1994. Women and fundamentalism. In *Identity politics and women: Cultural reassertions and feminisms in international perspective*, ed. Valentine M. Moghadam, 293–306. Boulder, CO: Westview.

**Keywords:** Islamic fundamentalism, women, identity politics, sexuality, head covering

This study argues that Islamic fundamentalism in Turkey is primarily concerned with the status of women and defines the parameters of Islamic community in terms of a sexual differentiation of social and familial roles. For the author the movement sees the defining characteristics of a Muslim society in its conception of women and that in turn shapes the social organization without which Islam would have become a purely individualistic faith. She argues that fundamentalist politics reflect a struggle to redefine women's status in Turkish society.

39) İşvan, Nilüfer A. 1991. Productive and reproductive decisions in Turkey: The role of domestic bargaining. *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53 (4):1057-70.

**Keywords:** cultural differences, decision making, employed women, personal autonomy, power structure, reproduction

Based on a national household survey from Turkey the author examines the relationship between employment and fertility. She hypothesized that women's relative power within domestic decision process and/or autonomy are additional factors in determining responsiveness of fertility to female employment. She concluded that in Turkey, where gender relations are generally nonconfrontational, autonomy was stronger conditioning factor in employment-fertility relationship than was power.

### 3.2.1 Comparative Studies (QUING countries)

40) Pinter, Bojana, Elizabeth Aubeny, Gyorgy Bartfai, Olga Loeber, Sinan Özalp, and Anne Webb. 2005. Accessibility and availability of abortion in six European countries. *The European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care* 10 (5):51 – 58.

**Keywords:** abortion law, abortion services, accessibility, comparative analysis

This is a comparative study on six European countries (the Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Slovenia, Hungary and Turkey) on the accessibility and availability of abortion services as a reflection of abortion law in respective countries. Authors also aim to present experiences from six countries with different political, cultural, social and religious backgrounds. The study reveals that in Europe abortion is generally well accessible in terms of abortion laws. There are differences in accessibility to abortion services between the countries, and in some countries, also between different areas of the country. The differences range from complete prohibition to complete liberalisation of abortion. Some countries demand a waiting period for the procedure, pre-abortion counselling, parental approval for minors, and in the others, there are no mandatory requirements. Abortions are generally performed in authorised facilities by gynaecologists or general practitioners. Abortion services are easily accessible, in terms of the law, availability of facilities and health insurance coverage of the procedure in the Netherlands, France and Slovenia. Abortion service is less accessible in United Kingdom, Hungary and Turkey, because of limited accessibility to abortion services or a relatively high abortion fee. In some Eastern European countries, there has been a tendency in the last decade to limit the availability and access to abortion.

41) Liljestrom, Rita, and Elizabeth Özdalga, eds. 2002. *Autonomy and dependence in the family -Turkey and Sweden in critical perspective*. İstanbul: Swedish Research Institute in İstanbul.

**Keywords:** critique of modernisation theory, nuclear family, extended family, urban/rural, Turkey, Sweden, comparative sociology

Critically analysing the concept of the nuclear family the contribution of this book to family sociology is to point at the great variety of patterns 'hidden' behind this one concept. The authors argue that the increasingly large space rendered to negotiation between the different members of the family in a modern setting has increased the range of diversity and unpredictability of the individual outcomes of each family relationship, or 'project'. Juxtaposing the Turkish and Swedish case, they show that economic independence does not automatically weaken family norms, but may in combination with emotional interdependence preserve the importance given to family relationships (Turkey). Alternatively, individual autonomy within the family may give opportunity to high self-realization, but it may as well lead to increased vulnerability and dependency in relation to peer-groups and other groups outside of the family (Sweden). Or, equality between the spouses may in combination with active interest lead to family relationships with a strong 'inner core', but equality is no guarantee for such personal commitment, and a family, where the spouses are on an equal footing, may as well end up in a situation where the inner core of the family is weak or even absent.

42) The United Nations Population Division (UNPD). 2002. Turkey: Country profile. In *Abortion policies: A global review*. New York: United Nations.  
<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/abortion/profiles.htm>. (accessed 1 March, 2007)

**Keywords:** population, abortion, women, social settings

The study is an updated, examination of national policies in Turkey concerning induced abortion and the context within which abortion takes place. The publication aims at providing the most up-to-date, accurate and objective information about the nature of laws and policies relating to abortion in Turkey at the end of the twentieth century. Included in the analysis is information on the social and political settings of these developments, the ways in which these laws and policies have been formulated, and how they have evolved over time.

43) ILGA Europe. 2001. *Equality for lesbians and gay men. A relevant issue in the EU accession process*. Bucharest: Arta Grafica.  
[http://www.ilgaeurope.org/europe/publications/non\\_periodical/social\\_exclusion\\_of\\_young\\_lesbian\\_gay\\_bisexual\\_and\\_transgender\\_people\\_lgbt\\_in\\_europe\\_april\\_2006](http://www.ilgaeurope.org/europe/publications/non_periodical/social_exclusion_of_young_lesbian_gay_bisexual_and_transgender_people_lgbt_in_europe_april_2006).  
(accessed 1 March, 2007)

**Keywords:** lesbians, gays, social exclusion, discrimination

This report maps the legal and social situation of lesbians and gay men in 13 candidate countries to EU accession including Turkey.

### 3.2.2 Comparative Studies (Other Countries)

44) Zuhur, Sherifa. 2005. *Gender, sexuality and the criminal laws in the Middle East and North Africa: A comparative study*, ed. Pinar İlkkaracan and Megan Clark. Istanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) - NEW WAYS.

**Keywords:** gender, sexuality, Middle East, North Africa, human rights

The article is based on a comparative study on how gender and sexuality is constructed and regulated in the criminal laws of the Middle East and North Africa. It examines the communalities of criminal laws from the region in the domain of sexuality, also providing a historical perspective and insight into the amalgamation of tribal, religious, colonial laws and their impact on the modern codes. Providing a thematic comparative study of constructs of honour, adultery, honour crimes, rape, sexual abuse, abortion, marital rape, homosexuality, sex work, FGM etc., the article explores how human rights violations in the domain of sexuality are legitimized by law in the region and how oppression of sexuality is perpetrated by the existing penal systems.

45) Amado, Liz Erçevik. 2004. Sexual and bodily rights as human rights in the Middle East and North Africa. *Reproductive Health Matters* 12 (23):125–128.

**Keywords:** sexuality, gender, sexual rights, human rights, sexual violence, Middle East, North Africa

This is a report on a regional workshop on sexual and bodily rights as human rights in the Middle East and North Africa held in Malta in 2003. Attended by 22 NGO representatives from Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Pakistan and USA the meeting aimed to develop

strategies for overcoming human rights violations in the region with reference to law and social and political practices. Session topics included sexuality and gender identity; sexuality and sexual health; sexuality and comparative penal law; sexual rights in international documents; advocacy and lobbying. Sexual rights, sexual health and education, sexual violence and adolescent sexuality were explored in depth, including taboos and emerging trends. Specific areas of concern included marital rape, early marriages, temporary marriages, sexual orientation, premarital and extramarital sexuality, honour crimes, female genital mutilation, unmarried mothers, adolescent sexuality, unwanted pregnancies and safe abortion, sexuality in education and health services. An analysis of civil codes, penal codes and personal status codes indicated a clear imperative for legal reform. Participants heard about efforts to promote the right to sexual orientation, which have already been initiated in Lebanon, Turkey and Tunisia. Networking within the region and with counterparts in other regions in comparable situations and conditions was deemed essential.

46) Hortaçsu, Nuran, and Sharan Baştuğ. 2000. Women in marriage in Ashkabad, Baku and Ankara. In *Gender and identity construction: Women of Central Asia, the Caucasus and Turkey*, ed. Feride Acar and Ayşe Güneş Ayata. 75-101. Leiden & Boston MA: Brill.

**Keywords:** gender formations, cultural differences, marriage expectations, comparative analysis

The study is a comparative analysis on family functioning in three Turkic Capitals. It is argued that similarities between three cultures emerged with respect to gender division of household labour and decision-making and with respect to endorsement of sexual double standards in relation to views concerning marriage. The author argues that the differences are mostly on the issue of involvement with extended family.

## 4 Gender-Based Violence

### 4.1 Turkish Sources

1) T.C. Başbakanlık Kadının Statüsü Genel Müdürlüğü [Turkish Republic Prime Ministry Directorate General on the Status of Women]. 2006. *Töre ve namus cinayetleri ve kadınlara ve çocuklara yönelik şiddetin sebeplerinin araştırılarak alınması gereken önlemlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla kurulan TBMM araştırma komisyonu raporu* [Report of research commission of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on measures that needed for the prevention of violence against women and children including custom and honour crimes]. Ankara: Can Ofset Matbaa.

**Keywords:** honour crimes, domestic violence, preventive measures

This report analyzes several dimensions of violence against women such as domestic violence and honour crimes. It gives a special interest to the causes of honour killings and it attempts to outline some preventive measures. The report focuses also on other studies which have been conducted by other institutional

mechanisms in order to struggle against domestic violence and violence against children.

2) Kadın Dayanışma Vakfı [Foundation for Women's Solidarity]. 2005. *Aile içinde kadına yönelik şiddet el kitabı* [Manual of domestic violence against women]. Ankara: Kadın Dayanışma Vakfı.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, physical, psychological, economic and emotional violence

The study offers a descriptive analysis of domestic violence and attempts to examine its societal influences. The book analyzes also how women have been affected from several particular forms of domestic violence. The final part of the study explores different international mechanisms struggling against domestic violence.

3) Erkan, Rüstem and Faruk Bozgöz. 2004. Kadına yönelik şiddetin sosyo-ekonomik, dinsel ve kültürel boyutları: Diyarbakır örneği [Socio-economic, cultural and religious dimensions of violence against women: Diyarbakır case]. *Ekev Akademi Dergisi* 8(18): 219-242.

**Keywords:** violence, domestic violence, Ka-Mer

The article is about a study carried out on 164 women who applied to Resorting Centre of Women called Ka-Mer in Diyarbakır by pretending they were subjected to in-family violence. At the theoretical part of the study, violence and domestic violence were defined and different religious, traditional, economic and socio-psychological reasons of violence were discussed.

4) Ka-Mer [Women's Centre]. 2004. *'Namus' adına işlenen cinayetler raporu* [Report of killings in the name of 'honour']. Diyarbakır: Berdan Matbaası.

**Keywords:** honour crimes, southeast and east regions

The report describes the project entitled "Project to Develop Methods in the Struggle against Killings Committed in the Name of Honour in the Southeast and East Anatolia Regions" covering 13 provinces. The activities carried out to propagate the project and the support on the national and international level are discussed in this report.

5) Kardam, Filiz. 2003. Namus gerekçesiyle öldürme veya kendi canına kıyma [Killing in the name of honour and suicide]. In *Toplumsal cinsiyet, sağlık ve kadın* (Gender, health and woman). ed. Ayşe Akın, 249-262. Ankara: Hacettepe University Press.

**Keywords:** women's sexuality, honour killings, female suicides

The article explains honour killings as a consequence of the control of women's sexuality. The study suggests that women, in patriarchal societies, represent the honour of the society. While it is the duty of men to protect this honour, women

are expected to conserve their purity. The article explores several dynamics of honour killings as well as female suicides, women's virginity and patriarchal society.

6) İstanbul Barosu [İstanbul Bar Association]. 2002. *Kadına yönelik şiddete karşılaştırmalı hukukun yaklaşımı* [Approach of comparative law to violence against women]. İstanbul: İstanbul Barosu.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, honour killings, the Turkish penal code

The study comprises a variety of articles discussing particular dimensions of domestic violence. It gives also a historical summary of the development of campaigns against domestic violence. Some articles in the study address the insufficiency of the Turkish Penal Code in the punishment of perpetrators.

7) Halis, Müjgan. 2001. *Batman'da kadınlar ölüyor* [Women are dying in Batman]. İstanbul: Metis Yayınları.

**Keywords:** female suicides, Kurdish women, domestic violence, patriarchy

The author examines female suicides in Batman populated by Kurdish people. The study points out domestic violence, patriarchal family structure and the influence of the religion as the main reasons behind this phenomenon.

8) Arın, Canan. 1998. Kadına yönelik şiddet [Violence against women]. In *75 yılda kadınlar ve erkekler* [Women and men in 75 Years], ed. Ayşe Berktaş Hacımırzaoğlu, 201-210. İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı [History Foundation of Turkey].

**Keywords:** violence against women, rape, role of shelters

The article attempts to describe what violence against women means and to explore the issue of rape as a particular form of gender-based violence. The study analyzes the inefficiency of the punishments for those who attempt to commit violence against women. It focuses also on how to protect women from violence. At this point, it discusses the important role of shelters in the protection of women against violence by giving the example of Mor Çatı Kadın Sığınağı (Purple Roof Women's Shelter Foundation).

9) Cindoğlu, Dilek. 1998. Namus, nikah, bekaret: 1990'lar Türkiye'sinde cinselliğe ilişkin paradokslar [Virtue, purity and marriage: The paradoxes of sexuality in 1990s Turkey]. In *20. yüzyılın sonunda kadınlar ve gelecek* [Women and future at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century]. ed. Oya Çitci, 165-169. Ankara: TODAİE.

**Keywords:** women's sexuality, honour, patriarchy, virginity

The article analyzes the importance of honour and virginity in patriarchal societies and examines how women's bodies become objects of male authority by focusing on specific examples.

10) T.C. Başbakanlık Aile Araştırma Kurumu [Turkish Prime Ministry: Family Research Institution]. 1998. *Aile ve toplum içinde şiddet* [Violence in the family and society]. Ankara: Family Research Institution.

**Keywords:** Domestic violence

The study analyzes particular types of violence that women are subject to such as physical, sexual, psychological and sexual violence. In addition to that, it also examines different factors affecting domestic violence. It gives also a special attention to the role of media in interpreting and producing violence.

11) Tılıç, Helga Rittersberger. 1998. *Aile içi şiddet: Bir sosyolojik yaklaşım* [Domestic violence: A sociological approach]. In *20. yüzyılın sonunda kadınlar ve gelecek* (Women and future at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century). ed. Oya Çitci, 119-129. Ankara: TODAİE.

**Keywords:** Domestic Violence

The article based on a research in Ankara aims to describe how domestic violence is defined and understood in Turkish society. It discusses mainly the different types of domestic violence by focusing on different causes of violence. The study pays a special attention to violence committed to children in the family.

12) Yıldırım, Aysel. 1998. *Sıradan şiddet: Kadına ve çocuğa yönelik şiddetin toplumsal kaynakları*. [Ordinary violence: Social sources of violence against women and children]. İstanbul: Boyut.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, violence against children

The book examines the reasons, nature and implications of different kinds of violence against women and children in Turkey based on the available information. The study indicates that violence against women in the family can take various forms such as pinching, beating and killing and physical violence is often accompanied by economic violence. After discussing several dynamics, the study mentions also the role of different institutions in dealing with violence.

13) Mor Çatı Kadın Sığınağı Vakfı [Purple Roof Women's Shelter Foundation]. 1997. *Geleceğim Elimde* [My future is in my hand]. İstanbul: Mor Çatı.

**Keywords:** violence against women, child abuse

The book composed of three main parts offers a collection of a number of studies exploring particular forms of gender-based violence. The study can be regarded as the next volume of the book entitled *Evdeki Terör: Kadına Yönelik Şiddet* [Terror at home: Violence against women]. The articles on sexual rape, incest relations and women's bodies as objects of violence in the study are helpful in having a better understanding of the issues such as domestic violence and sexual abuse of children in the family.

14) İlkaran Pinar, Leyla Gülçür and Canan Arın. 1996. *Sıcak yuva masalı: Aile içi şiddet ve cinsel taciz* [The myth of warm home: Domestic violence and sexual abuse in the family]. İstanbul: Metis Yayınları.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, child sexual abuse, Turkish civil and criminal code

The study comprises personal accounts of research about and individual and institutional solutions to domestic violence and sexual abuse in the family against women and children. The book includes a critical overview of the Turkish Civil and Criminal Code from a feminist perspective, theoretical and prevention-oriented policy articles on domestic violence and child sexual abuse and the findings of two field studies. One field study was conducted with immigrant women from Turkey living in Berlin, Germany, while the other was carried out in Ankara.

15) Mor Çatı Kadın Sığınağı Vakfı [Purple Roof Women's Shelter Foundation]. 1996. *Evdeki terör: Kadına yönelik şiddet* [Terror at home: Violence against women]. İstanbul: Mor Çatı.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, rape, child abuse

The book is a collection of several articles on particular forms of gender-based violence such as domestic violence, rape and child abuse. In the first part of the study, several dimensions of violence against women such as physical, sexual, economic and verbal violence are discussed. In the second and third part, however, there are several studies exploring the issues such as marital rape, sexual abuse against children and the analysis of the Turkish Law.

## 4.2 English Sources

16) UNDP, Population Association, UNFPA. 2007. *The dynamics of honour killings in Turkey: Prospects for action*. Ankara: UNDP and UNFPA.  
[http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib\\_pub\\_file/676\\_filename\\_honourkillings.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/676_filename_honourkillings.pdf)

**Keywords:** perception of honour killings, reasons behind honour killings, proposals for solutions

The report analyses the social structures, lifestyles and mentality structures behind this type of violence against women. The information is derived from interviews and group discussions conducted in four Turkish cities with relatively high numbers of such murders. The report aims at guiding policies to eradicate violence against women, including killings in the name of honour. The report notes that where such crimes are frequent, people close to the assaults approach the subject in a pessimistic manner, with little or no hope for change. This requires a social agreement to eradicate "honour" killings, including actions to break the chain of hopelessness and helplessness for preventing such events. Public statements by influential society leaders and organizations are crucial to ending this notion. The report cites a number of examples proving that individual actions can make significant difference.

17) Alat, Zeynep. 2006. News coverage of violence against women: The Turkish case. *Feminist Media Studies* 6(3): 295-314.

**Keywords:** media, Turkish press, patriarchal society, violence against women

The aim of the study is to identify issues embedded in the Turkish press coverage of violence against women. The study reveals that analysis of the data collected from four different mainstream newspapers revealed that the Turkish media pointed the finger at women holding them responsible for the violence exerted upon them and it suggests that this victim blaming position draws its argument from the pillars of patriarchy. The article defends the idea that by concentrating much emphasis on victims' morality, their adherence to gender norms, their careless or provocative behaviour and even accusing them of inventing the crime, press reports seem to be oriented towards the exoneration of perpetrators.

18) Ertürk, Yakın. 2006. *Report of the special rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*: United Nations.

**Keywords:** violence against women, suicides of women, penal code

The report suggests that despite the recognition of equality between women and men as an integral component of Turkey's modernization project and the adoption of legal and constitutional measures towards this end, the basic development indicators for women are bleak and violence against them all too pervasive. The report suggests that the situation of women in eastern regions is particularly worrisome. This report contains Ertürk's findings as Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences. It addresses suicides of women in eastern and South-eastern Turkey and claims that the deaths of these women may be examples of murder or forced suicides. It suggests that the suicides occurring in the South-eastern/eastern region are closely linked to violence emanating from the understanding of *namus* (honour) and *töre* (customary law). At the end of the report, Yakın Ertürk calls on the Turkish government to ensure women's advancement, strengthen the legal and institutional framework, implement a zero-tolerance policy towards all forms of violence against women, identify cases of forced suicide and improve the database on violence against women. She also underlines the role of media and other civil society actors in challenging the gender stereotypes and in showing sensitivity. She urges the international community to support the initiatives of local women's groups.

19) Sev'er, Aysan. 2005. In the name of fathers: Honour killings and some examples from-south-eastern Turkey. *Atlantis* 30(1): 129-145.

**Keywords:** patriarchy, women's sexuality, forced virginity tests, honour killings

This article explores the control of girls/women under classic patriarchies, particularly virginity, forced virginity tests and honour killings. The writer points out that the goal of all patriarchies is to control women's freedom, sexuality and

reproduction. Using examples from Turkey, the article proposes a multilevel approach to bring change to patriarchal systems.

20) Amnesty International. 2004. *Turkey: Violence originating in the family*. London: AI. <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGEUR440212004> (accessed 22 February, 2007)

**Keywords:** honour crimes

The report *Turkey: Women confronting family violence* examines the causes behind violence against women in the family; lists cases of individual women who are victims of such violence; identifies the perpetrators; and gives credit to the work of women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In the same report, Amnesty International calls on the Turkish government to ensure that women are provided with protective mechanisms such as shelters, judicial mechanisms and appropriate health care, reparation and redress. It also underlines the importance of a comprehensive recording and statistical monitoring of incidence of violence against women.

21) Amnesty International. 2004. *Turkey: Women confronting violence*. London: AI.

**Keywords:** human rights violations, violence against women

The reports points out that violence against women is an abuse of the human rights of women and girls which violates rights such as the right to mental and physical integrity, right to liberty and security of the person, freedom of expression and the right to choice in marriage. It also suggests that at least a third and up to a half of all women in the country are estimated to be victims of physical violence within their families. They are hit, raped, and in some cases even killed or forced to commit suicide. Young girls are bartered and forced into early marriage.

22) Koğacıoğlu, Dicle. 2004. The tradition effect: Framing honour crimes in Turkey. *A Journal of Feminist Cultural Studies* 15(2): 119-151.

**Keywords:** tradition, honour crimes, violence against women, different actors, state institutions

The article introduces an important perspective to the issue of how honour crimes are conceptualized by various institutions including the government, media, state institutions and international organizations. The author focuses on influence of several social and political dynamics on permanence of honour killings. In Turkey, in spite of the fact that honour crimes are considered by the general public as crimes in order to clean the tainted honour, the institutions mentioned above choose to call it 'crimes of tradition'. Kogacioğlu argues "to frame such practices as tradition is to ignore the structures of power and inequality at play".

23) Sirman, Nükhet. 2004. Kinship, politics and love: Honour in post-colonial contexts-the case of Turkey. In *Violence in the name of honour: Theoretical and*

*political challenges* ed. Shahrzad Mojab and Nahla Abdo, 39-56. İstanbul: Bilgi University Press.

**Keywords:** honour crimes, Turkish penal code

The study aims to provide an analysis of the social conditions that produce honour-related crimes. The paper is written from the perspective that sees crimes of honour as punishment meted out to those women who will not live according to the dictates of the code of honour.

24) Amnesty International. 2003. *Turkey: End sexual violence against women in custody*. London: AI.  
<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/engEUR440062003>. (accessed 2 March, 2007)

**Keywords:** sexual violence, state, women's rights

This report is based on research undertaken by Amnesty International, including visits to Turkey in June and September 2002. Whilst steps are being taken with the declared aim of combating the use of torture in Turkey, Amnesty International seeks to ensure that the mechanisms which foster sexual violence against women by state and society are permanently eradicated, and to ensure that those women who have been subjected to sexual violence have access to mechanisms which enforce their rights to protection, reparation and redress. In compiling this report Amnesty International has worked in partnership with women who for reasons of "honour", state repression, discrimination or fear of ostracism, have found it difficult to speak out against sexual violence, although some continue to do so. Some of the survivors' names, whose cases have been highlighted in this report, have been withheld at their request - the full names are known to Amnesty International.

25) Arın, Canan. 2003. Violence against women. In *Bridging the gender gap in Turkey: A milestone towards faster socio-economic development and poverty reduction*: World Bank Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit.  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTECAREGTOPGENDER/Resources/TurkeyCGA.pdf>

**Keywords:** forms of violence against women, honour crimes, sexual abuse and incest, virginity testing, rape, trafficking in women, legal measures, civil and penal code

The article points out that the information on violence against women is limited. After analyzing various forms of violence that are widespread in Turkey such as domestic violence, honour crimes, rape, virginity testing and sexual abuse, the study elaborates also different legal measures in the Civil and Penal Code. It mentions also the role of women's shelters as an important way of protecting women from domestic violence. At the end of the study, some recommendations, incentives and protective policies are also addressed.

26) Bağlı, Mazhar and Aysan Sev'er. 2003. Female and male suicides in Batman, Turkey: Poverty, social change, patriarchal oppression and gender links. *Women's Health and Urban Life* 2(1): 60-84.

**Keywords:** female suicides, patriarchal oppression, Batman, Suth-eastern Turkey

In this paper, the authors first discuss traditional theories by paying close attention to Batman in Turkey where suicide rate for women is much higher than men. Based on the interviews with the guardians of 31 victims, the study attempts to analyze the living conditions of the victims. The authors suggest that extreme patriarchal oppression of Batman women may be responsible for their high suicide and that prevention of female suicides may require the loosening of the patriarchal choke on women in general and young women in particular.

27) Kuraner, Efsa.2002. Celebrations of love: Women denounce honour killings in Turkey. *Off Our Backs* March-April: 28-29.

**Keywords:** honour killings, women's sexuality, female suicides, patriarchy

This article explores the origins and contemporary practices of 'honour killings' in Turkey, identifying the practice's origins in the South-Eastern/Eastern regions. 'Honour killings' have "deeply embedded historical and cultural roots within an oppressive context of women's sexuality" (p.28) and are integrated with other gender-discriminatory practices such as forced and/or child marriage. Several issues are raised. Firstly, the increasing occurrence of suicide among young women in Turkey has revealed 'forced suicides' as another form of honour killing. Secondly, whilst there are no official statistics on honour killings, it is clear from media and other sources that the killings are usually preceded by a family assembly and are usually perpetrated by minor family members. Thirdly, whilst honour killings are a cultural practice, they are located within a legal framework which is gender discriminatory traditions and have little awareness of violence against women as the context against which honour killings are committed.

28) Women for Women's Human Rights. 2002. *The new legal status of women in Turkey*. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights.

**Keywords:** Turkish Civil Code, legal status of women

In this booklet, Women for Women's Human Rights attempts to offer a comprehensive overview of the new legal status of women in Turkey. The booklet describes the gains that the New Civil Code has brought to women's lives. Its contents are not limited to a description of (new) laws defining women's status in the family. It aims rather to provide information on the laws and regulations shaping all spheres of women's lives in Turkey. The issues covered range from domestic violence to women's political participation and from abortion to a woman's right to economic independence.

29) Arın, Canan. 2001. Femicide: In the name of honour in Turkey. *Violence against Women* 7(7): 821-825.

**Keywords:** honour killings, gendered-based violence

This article discusses 'honour killings' in Turkey, beginning with several case studies. The study elaborates the incidents that constitute honour killings or customary murders, noting the historical roots of such practices in a specific area for Turkey and the rest of the world no longer makes this an issue of the other. The author notes that women are seen by their family members as the property of their families, who, in some instances, are willing to forgo the life of female members to restore honour.

30) Pervizat, Leyla. 2001. Honour killings in Turkey. *Fempower* 3: 10-11.

**Keywords:** honour killings, Turkish penal code

The article is based on the qualitative research of 200 cases involving honour killings in four cities in Turkey, analysed from a gender sensitive perspective. The results demonstrate that whilst Turkish law does not explicitly refer to honour killings, there is a wide impunity granted to men committing such crimes, thus honour killings are a form of extra-judicial execution. The article examines debate surrounding the use of article 462 of the Turkish Penal Code, finding that the article is in fact rarely used in practice. The article highlights an underlying cause of impunity for the perpetrators of honour killings: the tendency of the judicial system to justifying these crimes by reference to women's sexuality.

31) Sev'er, Aysan and Gökçiçek Yurdakul. 2001. Culture of honour, culture of change. *Violence against Women* 7(9): 964-998.

**Keywords:** honour killings

This article presents a feminist analysis of honour killings in rural Turkey. One of the main goals is to dissociate honour killings from a particular religious belief system and locate it on a continuum of patriarchal patterns of violence against women. The authors first provide a summary of the defining characteristics of honour killings and discuss the circumstances under which they are likely to occur. Second, they discuss modernization versus traditionalism in Turkey, emphasizing the contradictory forces in a culture of change. Third, they discuss conflict orientations in understanding violence against women, starting from some of the assertions and assumptions of the Marx/Engels hypothesis and socialist feminism, and comparing and contrasting the radical feminist orientation with the materialist orientation. Fourth, the authors give examples of honour killings in Turkey that have been recorded in recent years, specifically highlighting the common threads among these crimes. The patterns observed are more supportive of the radical and socialist feminist orientations than the Marx/Engels hypothesis. The article ends with modest suggestions about breaking the cycle of violence against women, emphasizing the personal, social, structural, and global links in engendering positive change.

32) Altınay, Ayşe Gül. 2000. Talking and writing our sexuality: Feminist activism on virginity and virginity tests in Turkey. In *Women and sexuality in muslim societies*, ed. Pınar İlkkaracan, 403-411. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights-New Ways.

**Keywords:** virginity tests, women's sexuality, state, women's groups

The study argues that virginity is one of the most important concepts defining women's sexuality in Turkey. It emphasizes the importance of feminist activism in questioning the concept of virginity. The paper presents excerpts from the publications of women's groups in İstanbul and in Ankara during 1992 and 1993 to show how virginity and the related campaigns were experienced and discussed. The author suggests that the writings of women from İstanbul and Ankara point to the need to acknowledge and act upon the centrality in defining women's identities in Turkey. It is mentioned that the process of women getting together, forming networks of solidarity and working to create their own language remain very important.

34) Seral, Gülşah. 2000. Virginity testing in Turkey: The legal context. In *Women and sexuality in Muslim societies*, ed. Pınar İlkkaracan, 413-427. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights-New Ways.

**Keywords:** virginity tests, legal regulations, women's rights

Despite the lack of legal regulations, ongoing practices of virginity tests in the country, the author argues, violate the women's human rights. Following women's protests on the issue she notes, the Ministry of Justice issued a statute to eliminate practice of virginity in case of medical and judicial needs. However, the author argues, a legislation through which women can seek redress if they are forced to undergo such tests is lacking.

34) Gülçür, Leyla. 1999. *A Study on domestic violence and sexual abuse in Ankara Turkey*: Women for Women's Human Rights Reports no.4.

**Keywords:** domestic violence

This report is based on a field study on domestic violence and family life of women living in Ankara. This research contributed to the campaign to combat domestic violence which focused on realizing the enactment of new legislation on domestic violence in Turkey, namely the 'protection orders' system. This publication, compiling the findings of research on domestic violence, was sent to members of the Justice Commission, several parliamentarians and ministers, and was used extensively to lobby for such legal changes. This report provides an interesting example of action-research and includes at the end, the full text of the new law on the protection of the family, which was successfully enacted as a result of this intense lobbying and campaigning.

35) İlkkaracan, Pınar. 1998. Exploring the context of women's sexuality in Eastern Turkey. *Reproductive Health Matters* 6(12): 66-74.

**Keywords:** gender-based violence, forced, arranged and religious marriages, honour killings, women's sexuality

This article describes customary and religious laws and beliefs and their impact on both rural and urban women in Eastern Turkey. In an unusual move in 1926, the Turkish Civil Code banned polygamy granted women equal rights in matters of divorce, child custody and inheritance. However, based on a study 599 woman from eastern Turkey, this article concludes that early marriages and polygamy are still prevalent, religious marriage takes places earlier than civil marriage, forced marriages occur and arranged marriages are predominant. More than half of all married women surveyed are subject to domestic and sexual violence. The fear of honour killing is prevalent and a majority of women surveyed thought that they would be killed by their husbands and/or families if suspected of improper sexual behaviour.

36) Cindoğlu, Dilek. 1997. Virginitiy tests and artificial virginitiy in modern Turkish medicine. *Women's Studies International Forum* 20(2): 215-228.

**Keywords:** gender-based violence, virginitiy tests, state, physicians

The paper addresses two medical practices- reconstructive surgery and virginitiy tests and their possible inherent meanings within the gender ideology of contemporary Turkey. The focus of the paper is on the physicians who are performing these tests and surgeries and their perception of medicine and their role vis-à-vis the virginitiy issue in modern Turkey. The research in the study indicates that physicians as professionals and medicine as an institution are not independent of the social environment in which they exist, moreover, they, like their patients, are the products of the existing social system.

37) İlkaracan, Pınar. 1996. *Domestic violence and family life experienced by Turkish immigrant women in Germany*. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights-New Ways.

**Keywords:** domestic violence, Turkish immigrant women, Germany

This study is based on empirical information on the family life of Turkish immigrant women living in Berlin, as well as on their experiences of domestic violence and their strategies to combat it. In Germany, as in most of Western Europe, there is a stereotype of Muslim women as having very low decision-making power in the family and being exposed to more violence than their Western counterparts at home. This paper argues that women from Muslim or Eastern societies develop and apply various strategies of decision-making at home and stand up to the violence in their daily lives just as much as other women despite the drawbacks which result from their immigrant status.

#### 4.2.1 Comparative Studies (QUING Countries)

38) Eurofound. 2007. *Fourth European working conditions survey*. Dublin: Eurofound.

**Keywords:** work organisation, impact of work on health, violence and harassment in the workplace.

This report analyses the findings of the fourth European Working Conditions Survey, carried out in 2005 across 31 countries, including the 27 EU Member States. Based on workers' responses, it paints a broad and varied picture of the physical, intellectual and psychological dimensions of work and its impact on personal fulfilment and work-life balance.

39) Sigal, Janet, Margaret Gibbs, Carl Goodrich, Tayyab Rashid, Afroze Anjum, Daniel Hsu, Carrol Perrino, Hale Boratav, Aggie Carson, Arenas Berna van Baarsen, Joop Van der Pligt and Wei-Kang Pan. 2005. Cross-cultural reactions to academic sexual harassment: Effects of individualist. *Sex Roles* 52 (3-4): 201-215.

**Keywords:** sexual harassment, culture, gender, United States, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Ecuador, Pakistan, the Philippines and Turkey

Male and female university students from the United States, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Ecuador, Pakistan, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Turkey read a standardized scenario in which a male professor was accused of sexually harassing a female graduate student. Respondents from individualist countries judged the professor to be guilty of sexual harassment more often than did those from collectivist countries. Women rendered significantly more guilty judgments and assigned more severe punishments to the accused professor than did men. Implications for the individualist–collectivist classification system and cross-cultural research are discussed.

#### 4.2.2 Comparative Studies (Other Countries)

40) Mojab Shahrzad and Nahlo Abdo, eds. 2004. *Violence in the name of honour: Theoretical and political challenges*. İstanbul: Bilgi University.

**Keywords:** honour killing, patriarchy, state, Israel, Turkey, Sweden

This book is the outcome of the International Seminar on Violence in the Name of Honour, a gathering of activists, policy makers, and academics in İstanbul in 2003. The goal of the Seminar was to engage in a re-thinking of honour killing and to strategize towards global action in combating violence against women. Readers will see the contributions of this diverse group to a deeper understanding of violence and ways to challenge it. The book is organized into four sections: 'Theoretical Explorations of Honour Killing' provides methodological and theoretical attention to the issue of honour violence; the second section focuses on the theme of 'Community Struggle Against Honour Killing'; the third section looks at 'State Responses to Honour Killing'; and the fourth section contains a list of recommended resources for the study of honour violence. It will be of interest to policy makers, activists, researchers, feminists, and anyone else interested in the issue of human rights and social justice.

41) Women for Women's Human Rights. 2004. *Sexual and bodily rights as human rights in the Middle East and North Africa: A workshop report*.

**Keywords:** sexual rights, sexual violence, honour crimes, Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Pakistan and USA

The 'Workshop on Sexual and Bodily Rights as Human Rights in the Middle East and North Africa', co-organized by Women for Women's Human Rights – New Ways and the Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, was held in Malta from May 29 to June 1, 2003. Twenty-two representatives of NGOs from Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Turkey, Pakistan, Malta and the USA participated in the three days meeting. The workshop was designed to exchange information, knowledge and experience in the area of sexual and bodily rights and thus provide a broader regional framework for the ongoing efforts. Furthermore, it aimed at strengthening the growing network on sexuality in the Middle East and North Africa and promoting regional efforts, while maintaining the significance of national contexts and peculiar characteristics of individual cases. The objective was to establish and/or strengthen the organic and inherent links springing from commonalities in the societies' social, religious, legal and political structures and develop and/or elaborate on strategies to promote sexual and bodily rights as human rights.

## 5 OPERA- Gender Training Books and Manuals

1) Atauz, Akin, Filiz Kardam, Ayse Saktanber, and Halil İbrahim Yalın. 1999. *The gender education handbook*. Ankara: Directorate General for Status and Problems of Women [DGSPW].

**Keywords:** Turkey, gender, gender roles, education

The Gender Education Hand Book is produced as a document for everyone who wants to think on gender issues and take gender into consideration during the processes of producing, working or planning to work in this area. In this sense target readers are general readers, government/policy makers, academicians. The material consists of 10 chapters; including basic concepts as gender, gender roles; notes for trainers how to prepare of gender education programs and techniques of adult education; beginning activities like life stories, meaning of name, sharing gender experiences; gender roles, relations and needs; improving of gender sensibility; estimation of institutions with gender perspective; planning and policy making with gender perspective; exchange strategies; working and producing together and evaluation of programs.

2) İlkaracan, İpek, Pınar İlkaracan, Filiz Kerestecioğlu, Zülal Kılıç, Ferhan Özenen, and Gülşah Seral. 1998. *Kadının insan hakları eğitimi: Eğitici el kitabı* [Women's Human Rights Training: Training Manual]. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights-New Ways.

**Keywords:** women's human rights, training manual, violence

The Human Rights Education Program for Women (HREP) was developed in 1995 by WWHR-New Ways to combat against violations of women's human rights and violence against women in Turkey. In this context, this book is a manual for gender trainers working within the project.

3) Sancar Üşür, Serpil, Selma Acuner, İlknur Üstün, Aksu Bora, and Lara Romaniuc. 2006. *Bir de buradan bak: cinsiyet eşitsizliği bir 'kadın sorunu değil', toplumun sorunudur* [Another point of view: gender inequality is not a 'woman issue' but a societal problem]. Ankara: Ka-Der [Association for the Support and Training of Women Candidates].

**Keywords:** UNDP, gender training, development plans

This booklet is prepared specifically for the use of UNDP personnel—developmental project developers and project executives and also aims to be used by public officials and policy-makers to acquire gender awareness and related skills.

4) Işık, Nazik. 2004. *Kadınlar ve kadın kuruluşları için kadınlara karşı her türlü ayrımcılığın önlenmesi sözleşmesi ve ihtiyari protokol "başvuru el kitabı"* [The guideline on CEDAW for women and women's organizations]. Ankara: Uçan Süpürge [Flying Broom].

**Keywords:** CEDAW

This manual was prepared to be a guide for women who cannot solve their problems within the existing Turkish legislation and need to use the CEDAW procedure in order to secure their vested rights. This basic guidebook aims to help all women and women's NGOs fighting against violence towards women.

5) Bora, Aksu. 2000. *Gücümüzü farketmek: Kadınlarla grup çalışması için rehber* [Realizing our power: A guideline for workshop with women]. Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi KASAUM [Ankara University Research and Implementation Centre on the Problems of Women].

**Keywords:** gender awareness, women's participation

This guide aims to promote gender awareness and encourage women to participate into politics. It is specifically used to raise consciousness among women and to strengthen women's position in the society.

6) Bora, Aksu, and Ceren İşat. 2006. *Düğüm bilgisi* [Knowledge on deadlock]. Ankara: Ka-Der [Association for the Support and Training of Women Candidates].

**Keywords:** local politics, local organisation, women's solidarity, local agenda 21

The booklet introduces the problems of women's participation in politics in Turkey and outlines the ways in which women can improve their involvement in local politics. Becoming a local women's organisation, local actors and grand problems and accessible solution are the main parts of the booklet. It also has an introductory part on the Turkey Local Agenda 21 Programme.

7) Tokman, Yıldız, and Sema Kendirci. 2006. *Yerel yönetimlere ilişkin yasal düzenlemeler çerçevesinde kadınlara yer açmak* [Providing space for women within the legal framework on local government]. Ankara: Ka-Der [Association for the Support and Training of Women Candidates].

**Keywords:** local politics, local elections, women candidates, women's needs and rights

The booklet aims to introduce the legal framework of local governance and how more space can be generated for women's active participation in local politics. Criticising the practice of doing politics based on kinship relations, the booklet puts an emphasis on the importance of neighbourhood organisation for women's political participation and of the local services provided by the municipality for women's mobility and their protection against violence.

8) Anıl, Ela, Pinar İlkaracan, Ayşe Berktaş, Tuluğ Ülgen, and Zülal Kılıç. 2001. *Pekin +5: Birleşmiş Milletlerde kadının insan hakları ve Türkiye'nin taahhütleri* [Beijing+5: Women's human rights in the UN and Turkey's commitments]. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights - NEW WAYS.

**Keywords:** Beijing +5, women's human rights, Turkey, international commitments, women 2000

This booklet was prepared with the aim of contributing to the translation of international agreements concerning gender equality into national policies and to the implementation of commitments countries have made in UN meetings. While giving an overview of the historic process of the incorporation of women's human rights in the UN mechanisms, the booklet draws attention to the discrepancy between the actual situation in Turkey and the commitments Turkish governments have made to ensure gender equality.

9) Çelik, Aydan. 2001. *Doğurganlık haklarımız var!* [Our reproductive rights!] İstanbul: Women's Human Rights New Ways.

**Keywords:** reproductive rights, gender training, consciousness raising, booklet

The text is comprised of information on methods of birth control, abortion and infertility, and cautions women on the need to be aware of and to demand information about their potential effects on their health. Women for Women's Human Rights-New Ways series entitled Our Rights! constitutes part of the organization's efforts to render laws accessible for all and to do this with a rights perspective. In this series aiming to be understandable by all, publications utilize very simple language and are rich in terms of visual material. The booklets in this series are also used by the women participating in the WWHR-New Ways has been carrying out in 33 cities in cooperation with the General Directorate of Social Services since 1998.

10) Çiftçi, Nuray. 2001. *Cinselliğimiz var!* [Our sexual rights!] İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) – New Ways.

**Keywords:** sexual rights, informative booklet

Our Sexual Rights! highlights the fact that a healthy and happy sexual life is everyone's right. The booklet aims to help women to prevail over the negative social prejudices and pressures on issues related to women's sexuality and to discover and enjoy of their sexuality. WWHR-New Ways series entitled Our Rights! constitutes part of WWHR's efforts to render laws accessible for all and to do this with a rights perspective. In this series aiming to be understandable by all, publications utilize very simple language and are rich in terms of visual material. The booklets in this series are also used by the women participating in the Women's Human Rights Education Program WWHR has been carrying out in 33 cities in cooperation with the General Directorate of Social Services since 1998.

11) Women for Women's Human Rights (WWHR) – New Ways. 2001. *Yeni haklarımız var!* [Our new legal rights!] İstanbul: ERA Publication Services.

**Keywords:** human rights, informative booklet

WWHR-New Ways series entitled Our Rights! constitutes part of the NGOs efforts to render laws accessible for all and to do this with a rights perspective. In this series, which aim to be user friendly; publications use simple, clear language and are rich in terms of visual material. The booklets in this series are also used by the women participating in the Women's Human Rights Education Program WWHR, which has been conducted in 33 cities in cooperation with the General Directorate of Social Services since 1998. Our New Legal Rights! is the latest booklet of the series and elaborates some basic rights gained with the enforcement of the new Civil Code in 2002.

12) Üşür Sancar, Serpil. 2000. *Siyasal örgütlerde cinsiyetçiliğe karşı eğitim rehberi* [Training manual -against gender discrimination in political organizations]. Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi KASAUM [Ankara University Research and Implementation Centre on the Problems of Women].

**Keywords:** gender, women's participation into the politics

The objective of this guide is to explain the significance of gender equality to women working in political organizations. This manual offers also some training activities

13) İlkaracan, İpek, Pınar İlkaracan, Filiz Kerestecioğlu, Zülal Kılıç, Ferhan Özenen, and Gülşah Seral. 1998. *Kadının insan hakları eğitimi: Eğitici el kitabı* [Women's Human Rights Training: Training Manual]. İstanbul: Women for Women's Human Rights-New Ways.

**Keywords:** women's human rights, training manual, violence

The Human Rights Education Program for Women (HREP) was developed in 1995 by WWHR-New Ways to combat against violations of women's human rights and violence against women in Turkey. In this context, this book is a manual for gender trainers working within the project.

## 6 FRAGEN

Name	<b>Kadın Eserleri Kütüphanesi ve Bilgi Merkezi Vakfı (Women's Library and Information Centre Foundation)</b>
Address	Fener Mahallesi, Fener Vapur İskelesi Karşısı, Fener-Haliç 34220 İstanbul, Turkey
Telephone	+90 212 5349550
Fax:	+90 212 5237408
Comments	This first and only women's library and information centre in Turkey was established in 1990. Its purpose is to collect, preserve and present information about women's history and present situation. Its main clients are researchers, women's organisations and activists and the media. The library and information centre is run by 5 staff members and several volunteers. The periodicals section consists of about 40 complete sets of Ottoman periodicals on topics relating to women, published between 1867 and 1928. Languages: Turkish, English, French, German.

Name	<b>Documentation Centre of the GDSPW (General Directorate on the Status &amp; Problems of Women)</b>
Address	Meşrutiyet Caddesi No:19 06650 Bakanlıklar-Ankara, Turkey
Telephone	+90 312 4192979
Fax:	+90 312 4184917
Comments	Established in 1996 with collection of books, articles, dissertations, seminar and conference proceedings, and newspaper articles, the Documentation Centre is resource centre also includes information on equality policies.