

Abstracts (İngilizce özetler)

The Anatomy of a murder: Gender, media and violence

Z. SELEN ARTAN-BAYHAN

This study examines the ways in which the murder of Münevver Karabulut, which took place in 2009 in Istanbul and stayed in the headlines for several months, is covered by the Turkish press. By focusing primarily on the language of the news articles, as well as the templates used, the binary categories the killer and the victim are placed into, the messages carried onto the readers via the (sub)titles and/or the images, it argues that news articles include ideological propositions that construct "reality." The analysis of the news articles brings forth two important outcomes. First, while covering the murder case, the press simplifies both the murder and the parties of the murder by using binary oppositions. Hence, the case of violence, narrated through categories such as villain/angel, good/bad, normal/deviant and the personal characteristics of the parties involved, gets isolated and divorced from the social context. Second, binary categories the killer and the victim would be placed into are decided by the values and norms regulated by the chastity regime. Therefore, women having experienced similar forms of violence are distinguished based on where they stand vis-à-vis the thick border drawn by the chastity regime, and are either found innocent and defined as "virgin" or found responsible for what happened and defined as "vamp." A close examination of the news articles on the Karabulut case reveals that while she was placed into the "virgin" category in the aftermath of the murder, as her violation of the chastity regime came under attention over time, she was held responsible for her own murder by the press.

Keywords: Gender, binary oppositions, media, violence, news.



Coping strategies of unmarried women: "Parrying" unequal gender roles

KEZBAN ÇELİK - YASEMİN YÜCE TAR

"If you do not go to school, you would be ready to do your military service", "If you do not go to school, you would be ready to marry". The first threat is used for a young man whereas the second one is used for a woman in Turkey. The aim of both expressions is to achieve educational goals of a young woman or a man. Getting married, just like doing the military service for a man, is presented as something to be afraid of and is considered as a compulsory measure and a necessity for a young woman. This study explores never-married women, who took note of warning of their families and stayed in education. Although marriage in Turkey is still nearly universal, it is expected that numbers of never-married adults over age 30 will increase along with the later marriage trends. The study focuses on the experience of university graduates and professional women, between the ages 35 and 50, who have never been married. This qualitative, descriptive study draws upon 40 in-depth interviews (20 in Ankara and 20 in Samsun) to probe the reasons these women have never married and to explain their coping strategies in order to examine whether this decision emerges as an individual solution to some structural problems. The results of the study support that unmarried women are using several mutually non-exclusive coping strategies to defend their position: i) to protect fatalistic approach to marriage and the protection of the possibility of a marriage with love, ii) to ignore sexuality, be like a man, be like a sister, and finally iii) to focus on career/to create a limited social environment for themselves.

Keywords: Unmarried women, women and marriage, coping strategies of unmarried women.



Peasant, worker, dangerous: Gecekondu and the transformation of urban space in Turkish cinema

BURCU ŞENTÜRK

The peasants migrating to the city centers throughout the fast urbanization period in Turkey, started to build their own houses on mostly publicly owned empty areas to meet their housing needs due to the lack of social housing policies. These settlements were rarely seen in the 1940s, spreaded out faster in the 1950s and gecekondu (squatter) neighborhoods encircling the cities arose. As well as being the name of a physical structure, gecekondu has always been the name of a social phenomenon that formed a basis on which the newly emerged dichotomies in Turkish social structure can be discussed. Like all the other spatial and social issues, gecekondu and gecekondu dwellers didn't remain the same as in the day they emerged, but gone through a series of change. As a social phenomenon, gecekondu and

the spatial transformation in urban areas were reflected on the movies since the 1960s, in various forms. This article will discuss, how the gecekondu and the edges of the cities were reflected on movies, starting from the day they emerged up to today, and will lay emphasis on the analogy between the change in urban areas themselves and the change of Turkish movies' story telling forms on these two phenomena.

Keywords: Gecekondu, internal migration, Turkish cinema, urban transformation, urban space, social change.



Transition for the conventional supply chain to a modern one in the fresh food sector and small farmers becoming workers in their own fields

EBRU SEÇKİN

Since the 1990s, a major change in the retail sector has been the enlargement of organized retailing in both developed and developing countries, leaving the conventional retail sector behind. The fresh fruit and vegetable supply sector, which is the subject of this study, started to change regarding the actors, behaviors, and networks of relations with this new supermarket revolution. The middlemen and small-scale farmers in the traditional supply chain have been leaving their places in supermarkets' purchase strategy to large-scale farmers. The cause of this shift is the supplier having to have the power to meet a supermarket's demands in terms of many aspects, including quality, amount, and speed. The supply chain, which involves the supermarket, is called a modern supply chain. In the relevant literature, many studies have been conducted on the effects of this new system on small farmers in developing countries. In the context of Turkey, where most farmers are small farmers, this study will make a great contribution by drawing attention to the growth of organized retailing. Thus, the aim of this study is to analyze the current status in Turkey of the fresh fruit and vegetable supply chain, which is shaped by supermarkets and, particularly, how small farmers are influenced by this process. The dynamics discussed in this study were addressed from the perspectives of both buyers and suppliers. The findings were based on the study data collected in 2013 and 2014. In conclusion, the study provides clues about the structural contradictions between the small-scale production market, which is not completely standardized, and the large-scale standardized consumption market, as well as the change in the role of the middlemen related to these contradictions.

Keywords: fresh food supply chain, small-scale farmer, supermarket revolution, modern supply chain, Bursa.



Dichotomic production of private teaching institutions: Is it a public service or is it a societal problem?

NURETTİN ÖZGEN - NİLÜFER KÖŞKER

Private teaching institutions are private educational establishments that arose out of the insufficiencies in the current educational system for more than half a century. Such institutions, in an exam-referenced educational system, have been structured, in a parallel way, to both formal and informal educational institutions in the process of training individuals and reintegrating them into the society. In the centralized exam-referenced educational system, students or individuals are always in the status of 'candidate'. In such a competitive process that was caused by demand and supply gap, individuals tend towards private teaching institutions regarded as an indispensable way to succeed in order to determine their social positions and to have an esteemed status. In addition to influences producing such tendencies, there are various reflections led by private teaching institutions. In this regard, it has been explored that private teaching institutions are multiple-ordered, dichotomized structures and, more importantly, are political productions with regard to their causes and effects. The main objective of this study is to unveil causes and effects of private teaching institutions and underline what kind of relations they have produced within school system. The study has been carried out by means of interview technique, one of qualitative designs. The working group, determined with a purposive sampling method, is composed of 35 participants, who have direct or indirect relationship with private teaching institutions. In the study, a semi-structured interview form developed by the researchers as a data collection instrument, has been put to use and the data obtained through the interviews have been analyzed via descriptive and content analysis method. According to research findings, it is revealed that opinions on private teaching institutions are categorized into six sub-headings (political, academical, social, institutional, economical, and physiological) and such thoughts are connected with multi-dimensional dichotomous productions.

Keywords: Private teaching institutions, central examination, education policies, ideological production, neoliberalism.



The challenge of peasants and goats for scientific forestry: Forest conservation from colonial empires to nation states

SEZAI OZAN ZEYBEK

This article tackles the discourse of scientific forestry and forest conservation starting with its colonial past and onwards. It traces how, during the European expansion, a new field of expertise on forests emerged and how it was subsequently ad-

opted by nation states such as Turkey. The article consists of four parts. The first part deals with the early colonizers' quest for "unspoiled" lands and the Edenic search, which was supplemented by "land preservation", especially against the natives of invaded lands. Such "preservation" was effective in creating dependent economies in the colonies and it had a considerable impact on forests. The second part investigates how forests became an object of scientific knowledge, which was achieved by vigorous interventions of states in the forest areas in the name of preserving, monitoring, inspecting, mapping, and improving them. The overall effect of all these efforts was to put forests under the "rational" control of states and to make them the sole authority on those lands. The expansion of the states and the accompanying spatial arrangements meant a critical transformation of people's relationship with forests. The third part focuses on the transference of forest management from colonial governments to national ones. Hence, it looks at the perpetuation of specific techniques and discursive regimes. The final part is mainly about the advent of scientific forestry and forest conservation in the late Ottoman Empire and the new Turkish Republic (1850-1950). The main endeavor of this article is to illustrate how forests came to being as a *dispositif* and, by means of that, how they were immersed into capitalist forms of accumulation.

Keywords: Scientific forestry, forest conservation, environmental movements, colonialism, nationalism.