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TCCUAM
Toplumsal Cinsiyet Çalışmaları
Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi

Gender and Violence

Any action that causes physical or psychological harm to a person can be considered violence. Additionally, harming the bodily integrity, symbolic, and cultural values of groups living within a mutual relationship set also falls under the scope of violence. As societies change, so do their norms. Therefore, the concept of violence should be viewed as a dynamic concept that varies with time and society. For instance, the position of nation-states within the global economic scale influences the approaches of political and institutional actors toward violence and the policies they develop against it. If we consider the concept in both its narrow and broad senses: in the narrow sense, violence is defined primarily in terms of physical violence, with a focus on legal aspects and criminal sanctions. It is also necessary to mention the existence of collective forms of violence such as terrorism, civil wars, genocides, and international wars, apart from individual acts of violence. When we move beyond the phenomenon of physical violence and consider the broader meanings attributed to violence, we see that new forms of violence emerge as society evolves. Particularly, economic violence and the violence of the media are frequently discussed today. Here, we encounter a more indirect and concealed area that lies outside of physical violence, one that may go unnoticed or is not defined as violence. The broad definition of violence mentioned here fundamentally encompasses the physical and psychological impacts of various forms of oppression on people. For this reason, it is increasingly necessary to discuss the legal measures that need to be taken against not only issues that pose a threat to life but also against violence that harms both physical and psychological integrity.

Another significant area at the center of the spiral of violence is gender. It constitutes one of the prominent counterparts of both physical violence in its narrow sense and psychological violence in its broad sense within society. Gender has been a concept used in international agreements since the 1980s. In many countries that have adopted the European Union's policies on gender equality, the concept of gender has gradually become mainstream since the 1990s. For instance, in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted in 1993, gender-based *violence is defined as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.* Since the 1990s, the effort to prevent all forms of traditional, customary, and physical violence related to a woman's gender identity, and to eliminate violence against women, has been included in

the programs of countries as a policy, sometimes with loose and sometimes with tighter institutional mechanisms. However, gender-based violence is not limited to physical violence in its narrow sense. It can include physical, sexual, verbal, economic, and psychological violence, as well as pressure or coercion related to any form of behavior. Therefore, the relationship between gender and violence refers to broader issues that cannot be confined to the forms of violence mentioned above.

In our book project, which focuses on the relationship between gender and violence, it has been observed that studies discussing forms of violence related to gender tend to concentrate primarily on the physical dimension of violence when addressing the issue. Discussing physical violence through case studies and contributing to the literature are certainly meticulous and valuable efforts. In this book, however, we aim to explore not only physical violence in its narrow sense but also the broader implications of the social changes over the past twenty to thirty years that have impacted the human psyche, including phenomena and events that have not yet even been defined as violence. The meanings societies attribute to violence and the ways they experience it have varied across different periods. In this context, categories such as environmental degradation, unhealthy urbanization, damage to property, terrorism, and unemployment—sometimes not even considered within the scope of violence—necessitate a re-examination as new forms of violence. These categories, previously associated with different domains, need to be reconsidered within the framework of gender relations.

This is because gender is a dynamic concept that is continuously reproduced and reshaped at the intersection of city, culture, identity, morality, religion, and values. Therefore, approaches to the relationship between gender and violence require an interdisciplinary perspective. In this book, which we embark on with such a concern, we need to interpret the theoretical and practical insights that focus on the intricacies of how violence operates on gender from different perspectives. We believe that by preparing this book, which addresses the new relationship between gender and violence, in collaboration with you, our esteemed authors, we will make a significant contribution to the field of social sciences. The book promises to delve into the reasons behind this violence while examining the relationship between gender and violence within the context of the current age and its challenges.

Suggestions that could provide authors with ideas about the scope of our planned book on **gender and violence** might include the following:

➢ **GENDER**	➢ **Media and Violence** ➢ **Identity and Violence** ➢ **Technology and Violence** ➢ **Family and Violence** ➢ **Sexual Violence** ➢ **Agression** ➢ **Literature and Violence** ➢ **Philosohy and Violence** ➢ **Violence in History** ➢ **Economic Violence** ➢ **Environment and Violence** ➢ **Psychology and Violence** ➢ **Political Violence** ➢ **Health and Violence** ➢ **Ecology and Violence** ➢ **Art and Violence** ➢ **City and Violence** ➢ **Law and Violence**

Key Dates

- The book will be published by Istanbul Gelisim University Press (IGU Press), which meets academic promotion criteria. Submissions are accepted in both Turkish and English. You may submit your 200-250 word chapter proposals by **October 14, 2024.**

- Response to authors: **30 October 2024**

- Deadline for full papers: **12 February 2025**

If you have any questions, please send them to the email address(es) below.

Sincerely,

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RULES AND WRITING STYLE IN BOOK CHAPTERS

Font type: Cambria. **Text**: 11-point font, **main headings**: 18 or 14-point font, **subheadings**: 12-point font, **footnotes**: at the bottom of the page, 10-point font.

Below are the citation formats for different types of sources, both in-text and in the bibliography:

a) Single-authored books and articles

In-text citation:

(Bakiler, 1989: 4-5)

In the bibliography:

Bakiler, Y. B. (1989). *Âşık Veysel*. Ankara: Kültür Bakanlığı Yayınları.

Articles:

In-text citation:

(Şimşek, 2016: 122).

In the bibliography:

Şimşek, E. (2016). "Âşık Veysel'in Âşıklık Geleneği İçerisindeki Yeri Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme." *Akra Kültür Sanat ve Edebiyat Dergisi*, 9, 117-126.

b) Two-authored books and articles

In-text citation:

(Alptekin, 2007: 19; Kaya, 2009: 397)

In the bibliography:

Alptekin, A. B. (2007). *Âşık Veysel - Türküz Türkü Çağırırız*. Ankara: Akçağ Yayınları.

Kaya, D. (2009). *Sivas Halk Şairleri V.* Sivas: Sivas Valiliği İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü Yayınları.

c) Articles in edited publications

In-text citation:

(Düzgün, 2008: 248)

In the bibliography:

Düzgün, D. (2008). "Âşık Edebiyatı." In *Türk Halk Edebiyatı El Kitabı* (6th edition), edited by Öcal Oğuz, Ankara: Grafiker Yayınları.

Online Sources

URL-1: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smallpox (Access Date: 27.02.2023)

URL-2: https://www.memorial.com.tr/hastaliklar/cicek-hastaligi-nedir (Access Date: 27.02.2023)

URL-3: https://www.turkyurdu.com.tr/yazar-yazi.php?id=1845 (Access Date: 02.03.2023)

In-text citation for online sources:
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