Turkey: Country WID Profile

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Planning Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Country WID Profile
(Turkey)

Table of Contents

Abbreviation
(Turkey)

BCG	Bacille Bille de Calmette et Guerin
BEPP	Basic Education Pilot Project
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
DPT	Diftheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
GTZ	Agencia Almana de Cooperación International
EFA	Education for ALL
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
DGSPW	Directorate General on the Status and Problem of Women
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization,UN
F/P	Family Planning
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross (Values of) Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
KSSGM	General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women
IMF	International Manetary Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norweginan Agency for Development Cooperation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
MOH	Ministry of Health
MONE	Ministry of National Education
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PHC	Primary Health Care
POPTECH	Population Technical Assistance Project
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational,Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
WID	Women in Development
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate	Gini coefficient*	
	US$2,780	3.2%('90-'95)		64.6%	NA	1)
Public Sector('97-'98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure to sectors	3.0%	16.1%	3.1%	10.0%	67.8%	1)
Population(1996)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate('90-'95)		
Total	6.179million	71.0%		1.7%		1)
Women	49.6%	NA				
Industry/GDP	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Service		
	16%	31%(21%)		53%		1)
Proportion of workers('90)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP		
Total	53%	18%	39%	0.1%		1)
Women	NA	NA	NA			1)
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total*		
Total	28 million	6.4%	NA	33.2%(1994)		3)
Women	35%	6.3%				3)
Decision-making	Women/Total			Women/Total(1991)		
Member of parliament	2.4%			Managers	6.6%	2)
Ministries(1995)	3.0%			Technicians	29.3%	2)
Deputy ministries('95)	6.0%					2)
Law for women		Year	Details			
Family Protection Law		1998	Prevention of Violence against Women			
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year	
CEDAW				Yes	1986	3)
Policy of WID						
National Action Plan(1996)		Action Platform of Beijing Conference				3)
Governmental organization of WID						
National Machinery	General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women					3)
	Belonging to the Prime Ministry					3)

References

1) World Bank,World Development Report1997,1997
2) UNDP,Human Development Report1997, 1997
3) Aykut Toros,Women in Development-Turkey,1998

*Refer to 7. Definitions (P.22)

1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy(1994)	Male 68 Male 65.9 Female 70.6		Population growth rate	1.7%('90-'95)	3)
Expansion of health service	801 persons /Doctor		994 persons /Nurse and Midwife		3)
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP '90)		NA			1)
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*			% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children	
Total	41(1996)		BCG('90-'95)	69%	4)
Female	NA		DPT('90-'95)	84%	4)
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)*			Polio('90-'95)	83%	4)
Total	47(1996)		Measles('90-'95)	84%	4)
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('90-'97)	63%	Total fertility rate(1993)*	1.9	2)
Births attendance rate*	76%		Age at first marriage	26.7	3)
Maternal anemia rate*	NA	% of infants with low birth weight		8%('90-'94)	2)
Maternal mortality rate	180 persons per 0.1million				2)
Nutrition		Oral rehydration therapy use rate		16%	4)
Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt NA		Malnutrition	10%,under 5 ('89-'95)	2)4)
Community health service('90--'96)					
Access to safe water	urban 63 % rural 28%	Access to adequate sanitation		urban 83 % rural 31%	4)
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected		AIDS cases		
Statistics(1995)	NA	1 person per 1 million			6)

1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system	Compulsory education(5 year)、Primary education(5 year)				5)
Public expenditure on education	16.1%(1991)				5)
% of GNP(1995)	3.4%				5)
Illiteracy rate(1995) Total 17.7% Male 8.3%,Female 27.6%					3)
by region	NA				
Primary education('93-'97	Net enrollment ratio		Net Drop out Rate		
Male	98%		Total 12.5%		5)
Female	94%				5)
<Educational Issues>					
Secondary education('93)	Net enrollment ratio*		% of completion		
Male	67%		NA		5)
Female	45%		NA		5)
<Educational Issues>					
Higher education('93)	Enrollment ratio				
Total	NA				5)
Female	NA				5)

References
1)UNDP,Human Development Report1997,1997
2)World Bank,World Development Report1997,1997
3)Aykut Toros,Women in Development-Turkey,1998
4)UNICEF,The State of the World's Children,1998
5)UNESCO,World Education Report1998, UNICEF Publishing

*Refer to 7. Definitions (p. 22)

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women

General Situation of Women

- Total illiteracy rate(1995) is 17.7%, male 8.3%, female 27.6%.
- The expansion of equal education has been promoted. However, the lower income level, the more difficult female go to school or get the job due to household work, young marriage and patriarchal value.
- The participation in decision making along with economic independence of the highly educated women are promoted.
- The government draw the Turkish National Plan in accordance with Beijing Action Platform to aim to implement the international commitment of International Conference of Population Development (ICPD) and CEDAW.
- First delivery is easy. 40 % of first delivery is teen ager's delivery. Total fertility rate is 4.2 in the case of the primary graduate, 2.4 in the case of the lower secondary graduate, 1.7 in the more educated

From the 1980s to 1992, Turkish achieved 3%~5% average growth rate by the economic reform policy such as the market oriented policy, the introduction of foreign capital, the export oriented industrialization, in accordance with the IMF and World Bank recommendations, the economic stabilization programme. However, the fiscal deficit has been deteriorated. The inflation rate since 1988 is 60%~70%(EIU,1998). Unemployment rate (1996) is 6.4% (Toros,1998). GNP per capita is 2780 US$('95). The government expenditure(1991-1995) is defense 10.0%, health 3.0%, education 16.1%, and social welfare 3.1%(World Bank,1997).

Total population is 61.79 million(1996). The female rate is 49.6%. The recognition of population control is high in terms of implementation of National Development Plan. The various family planning has been implemented. Present population growth rate decreases down to 1.7%(Toros,1998). Total fertility rate is 1.9(1995)(World Bank,1995). According to the classification of educational background, Total fertility rate is 4.2 in the case of the primary graduate, 2.4 in the case of the lower secondary graduate, 1.7 in the more educated(Toros,1998). The age of first delivery is early. 40 % of first delivery is teen ager's delivery. The family plan prevalence rate(1990-1997) is 63%. Immigrant from the urban to rural is increasing. Changing from the traditional society to the modern society, the female labour participation are increasing(Cigdem Akikan, 1992). Average household number is 4.68(Turkish Demographic Survey,1989, Cigdem Akikan,1992).

Female parliamentarian is 2.4%, minister 3%, vice-minister 6%. Few women take management level. The ratio of management level is 6.6%, technical job is 29.3%(Toros,1998). The decision making participation in the local administration is few. Female mayor is 0.2%(1989). Female governor exist in 1991. In the senior administrative court, the number of female is 19 out of 60. Supreme court is 14 out of 226. According to the Turkish lawyer association, the female lawyer shares 29% (Toros,1998). The participation in decision making along with economic independence of the highly educated women are promoted (Toros,1998).

Turkey is a secular Islamic state which has religious system which is not ruled by Divine Law. Polygamy is prohibited. The divorce can be brought to the court. Females have equal property rights and succession rights(Cigdem Akikan,1992). The civil law and other laws still have discriminative articles in equal principle. In 1986, CEDAW was ratified. However, the discriminative article remains. Later, some new revision draft was passed in the parliament. In the constitution law, some discriminative article was aborted(Toros,1998). The gender disparity in the statistics has been pointed out. The government draw the Turkish National Plan in accordance with Beijing Action Platform to aim to implement the international commitment of International Conference of Population Development (ICPD) and CEDAW(Toros,1998).

Net enrollment rate of primary education is male 98%, female 94%. Gender gap in the net enrollment rate is evident, male 67%, female 45% (UNESCO,1998). In principle, the gender equality has been

promoted. The expansion of equal education has been promoted. However, the more the income level is low, the more difficult female go to school or get the job due to the help of household activities, young marriage and patriarchal value. After the primary education, students are supposed to progress Vocational Technical High Schools or General High Schools. However, female enrollment ration is lower than male(Toros,1998). Female teacher of the primary school is 42.39%(1990-1991), secondary school 38.70%(1990-1991), technical vocational school 38.29%(1990-1991), university (1991-1992) 31.88%. The rate of female teacher is relatively high(Formal Education Series(SIS), Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994).

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender
-The article 10 of constitution prohibited that the discrimination by language, race, political thinking, philosophy and belief. Turkish civil code still remains contradictory status to the principle of the gender equality in the items of the head of household, responsibility of the family, housing, representative of marriage, legal procedure, divorce, inheritance. -National Machinery made National Action Plan in collaboration with public organization, women's organization, political organization, labour organization, specialized institution, mass media for the implementation of the Beijing Action Platform.

[Laws]

The article 10 of constitution prohibited that the discrimination by language, race, political thinking, philosophy, belief. The article 41 guarantees the welfare and mother and child protection. and article 49 guarantees the labour employment conditions and its improvement(Cigdem Akikan, 1992). Turkish civil code still remains contradictory status to the principle of the gender equality in the items of the head of household, responsibility of the family, housing, representative of marriage, legal procedure, divorce, inheritance. The items below are pointed out in the Beijing Conference in more concrete way (Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994).

The discriminatory article needed to be revised which are pointed out in the Beijing Conference

<Turkish Civil Code>

	Concrete Discriminative Article	Remarks
Article 153	Husband ought to be representative marriage. Wife ought to take care of husband	It is needed to be revised in relation to the Article 15/2a and 16/c in CEDAW
Article 153	Wife uses husband name. The place of wife has to be husband housing	Because it was against the Article 16/9 of CEDAW, in 1997, women were allowed to use the name before marriage.
Article 159	Husband controls the wife's major field and activities	Because of the reason that it was against the principle of gender equality, the article was null and void in 1990.
NA	The agriculture land is inherited into the son in order not to minimize the agriculture land.	Article 62 of Nairobi Strategy and Article 15/2 CEDAW need to revised

Resource: Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994
Aykut Toros,1998

Women's Research and Implementation Centers was established for the international commitment of ICPD or CEDAW. For the purpose of the capacity building or promotion of the study (Toros,1998). Institutions established in the university are shown below (Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994).

- Istanbul University, Center for Women's Issues Research and Implementation(1990)
- Marmara University, Center for Women Labor Force Research and Implementation(1990)

- Ankara University, Center for Women's Issues Research and Implementation(1993)
- Middle East Technical University, Women's Studies Master's Program (1994)

[Turkish National Action Plan]

In 1996 National Machinery(KSSG) made National Action Plan in collaboration with public organization, women's organization, political organization, labour organization, specialized institution, mass media for the implementation of the Beijing Action Platform (Toros,1998).

National Action Plan

Education	elimination of the discriminatory content of women's education.
Health	reproductive health related activities HIV/AIDS, STD prevention
Violence against Women	necessary measures for prevention of the violence
Labour	protection of women's labour rights, supervision of conditions
Decision Making	promotion of active political activities
Media	promotion of decision making for female usage of media

Resource: Toros,1998

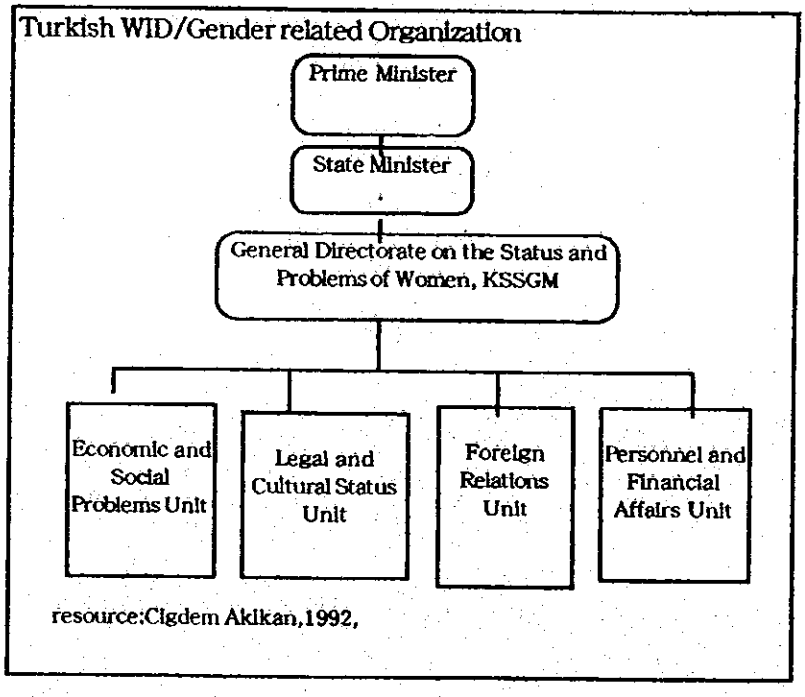
2- 3 National Machinery

General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women(KSSGM)

- General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women(KSSGM) was established in 1991. And it becomes one of the organization of prime ministry.

[Background]

According to the No. 3670, General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women (Turkish abbreviation is KSSGM, English abbreviation, GDSPW) was established under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in 1990(Cigdem Akikan, 1992). This organization is National Machinery and belongs to the Prime Ministry (Cigdem Akikan, 1992).



resource:Cigdem Akikan,1992,

[Objectives]

It has objectives in accordance with CEDAW, Nairobi Strategy Resolution and National 5 year plan, and proposed the policy of female status improvement (Cigdem Akikan, 1992). The objectives of establishment are below (Cigdem Akikan, 1992).

-improvement of Women's education level
-promotion of economic participation
-legal guarantee, and assurance of healthy life, social guarantee
-increase of the opportunity of the social · economic · political decision making in the

development process and social progress
-collection of gender statistics for the utilization of the women's status advancement
-coordination and cooperation with women's organization
-support of training activities and monitoring by regional authority for the purpose of upgrading the effect of the women's activities
-dissemination

[Organization and Activities]

General Directorate on the Status and Problems of Women(KSSGM) has Economic and Social Problems Unit, Legal and Cultural Status Unit, Foreign Relations Unit and Personnel and Financial Affairs Units. The activities of each division except Personnel and Financial Affairs Units are described below.

<Economic and Social Problems Unit>
-female training for the improvement of female education especially which meet the labour market
-assurance of creation of employment opportunity and female economic independence
-promotion of decision making at all levels
-utilization of research and study which was conducted in university
-exchange view programs with university related personnel on the subject on female status and related problems.

<Legal and Cultural Status Unit>
-promotion of female participation in decision making on legal status and related policy study
-implementation of international comparative study on women issues
-improvement on negative situation through the law enforcement process
-establishment of the public opinion on women's rights guaranteed by the law
-organizing of the seminar and conference for the formation of the public opinions

<Foreign Relations Unit>
-contribution to the study on women's issues and taking the actions by international assistance organization
-resolution of international conference and implementation of international treaty
-evaluation of whether the policy is appropriates to fit the resolution of international conference and article of international treaty or not

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education
- Total illiterate rate(1995) is 17.7%, male 8.3%, female 27.6% which represent s that of women is higher than that of men. -Net enrollment rate in primary education is male 98%, female 94%. The female rate is lower than that of men. The more evident the gender gap, when it comes to net enrollment rate in the lower secondary male 67%, female 45%.

[Educational System]
Primary education is 5 year (UNESCO,1998). Since the year 1997-1998, it has become 8 years. The educational expenditure of GNP in 1995 is 3.4%. The educational expenditure of public expenditure is 16.1% (World Bank,1997). The 7th Five-year Development Plan 1996-2000 put emphasis on the secondary education and vocational education (Turkish Republic, Prime Ministry, 1995, Toros,1998).

[Literacy Education]
Total illiteracy rate(1995) is 17.7%, male 8.3%, female 27.6%. Female rate is higher than that of male. (UNESCO,1998). In 1994-1995, 1.103743 million male and 1.16743 million female received adult literacy education at the adult literacy education institution.

【Primary · Secondary Education】

Net enrollment rate in primary education is male 98%, female 94%. The female rate is lower than that of men. The more evident the gender gap, when it comes to net enrollment rate in the lower secondary male 67%, female 45%(UNESCO,1998). The expansion of equal education has been promoted. It is difficult that female go to school or get the job due to the help of household activities, young marriage and patriarchal value. After the primary education, students are supposed to progress Vocational Technical High Schools or General High Schools. However, female enrollment ration is lower than male(Toros,1998).

Training Committee of the Ministry of Education(MEB) established primary education textbook and distributed free at the lower income region(Toros,1998). MEB appointed the teacher's training and destiny. The Eastern area and South eastern area are suffering from the teacher shortage (Toros,1998).

Female Teacher Rate and Graduate at Educational Level(unit:%)

Education Level and Year		Female Graduate	Female Teacher
<Primary>	1982-1983	45.37	41.11
	1985-1986	46.54	41.77
	1990-1991	46.43	42.39
<Secondary>	1982-1983	39.64	36.00
	1985-1986	41.17	36.73
	1990-1991	41.02	38.70
<Technical>	1982-1983	40.03	35.53
	1985-1986	42.68	36.50
	1990-1991	43.06	38.29

Resource:Formal Education Series(SIS),Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994

Female Rate of University Graduate (unit:%)

	1980-1981	1985-1986	1991-1992
<Total>	25.40	30.26	31.88
Professor	13.94	15.82	20.41
Associated Professor	20.95	21.01	24.92
Assistant Professor	23.52	24.60	26.50
Lecture	25.24	29.08	28.20

Resource:Formal Education Series(SIS),Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994

Female teacher of the primary school is 42.39%(1990-1991), secondary school 38.70%(1990-1991), technical vocational school 38.29%(1990-1991), university(1991-1992) 31.88%. The rate of female teacher is relatively higher(Formal Education Series(SIS), Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994).

3-2 Health

Health

-Population increase rate(1990-1995) is 1.7%.
-Family planning rate(1990-1997) is 63%. Population Planning Law in 1983 addresses that the termination is legal
-First delivery is early. Teen ager's pregnancy shows 40%.
-Prevalence rate of safe water is urban 63%, rural 28%. Sanitation facility prevalence rate is urban 83% and rural 31%, showing the prevalence gap by gender.

【General Health】

Life expectancy rate is 68, male 65.9, female 70.6(Toros,1998). The situation of health prevalence is 801 persons/one doctor, 994 persons/one nurse and midwife(UNICEF,1998). The prevalence rate of safe water is urban 63%, rural 28%. Sanitation facility prevalence rate is urban 83% and rural 31%, showing the prevalence gap between gender (UNICEF,1998).

【Health Policy】
Public sector expenditure to health sector is 3%(1991-1995). It is low allocation(cf.Defence10%).

【Nutrition/MCH】
Birth attendance prevalence rate is 76%('90-'97). Maternity mortality rate is 180 per 0.1 million. It is high compare to the income standard. Immunization of prevalence rate of one year child(1990-1995) is BCG 69%, DPT 84%, Polio 83%, measles 84%(UNICEF,1998). Oral rehydration therapy usage rate(1990-1996) is 16%(UNICEF,1998).

【Family Planning/Reproductive · Health】
Population increase rate(1990-1995) is 1.7%(World Bank,1997). Total fertility rate is 1.9(1995) (World Bank,1997). According to the classification of educational background,40 % of first delivery is teen ager's delivery. The age of first delivery is early. Total fertility rate is 4.2 in the case of the primary graduate, 2.4 in the case of the lower secondary graduate, 1.7 in the more educated(Toros,1998). The family plan prevalence rate(1990-1997) is 63%. Population Planning Law in 1993 shows that the abortion is legal. Women have the rights to abort in case of 10 month pregnancy. Under the supervision of the obstetrician and gynecologist, the termination is allowed. Both gender take the contraceptive operation (Toros,1998).

MCH · Family Planning in Turkey(Towards the year 2000)

Population Increase	less than 2% (achieved already as of present,1998)
Health Service	decrease the regional gap
Pre-natal and Post-natal Service	expansion of medical check-up by midwife improvement of birth attendance rate
Maternal Mortality Rate Infant Mortality Rate	50% decrease
Family Planning	Prevalence rate 75%

Resource: Toros,1998

First Delivery Age(Teen agers' Pregnancy)

Age	Rate
15	1%
16	3.4%
17	8.1%
18	15%
19	23%

Resource: Hacettepe University, Turkish Population and Health Survey1993, Toros,1998

【HIV/AIDS/STD】
The HIV infectious is increasing slowly. The 753 AIDS cases are reported by the end of 1997. 190 out of them are female(Toros,1998).

3-3 Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forest and Fisheries

-According to the household survey in 1997, whereas the male agricultural worker is only 33.9%, 72.4% of female are engaged in the agricultural work.
-Male owns 70% of intra-household property. In rural area, male are regarded as agricultural owner.
-86.8% of female agriculture worker do not participate in decision making and do not receive the remuneration as unpaid household assistant labour.

【General Situation】
Turkey has a favorable agricultural condition and realizes the high productivity and production of

bio diversity agricultural product. In all over the world, it shows the highest self-sufficient rate (EIU,1998). Agriculture position in Turkish economy is high. Land resource is rich, and produce the various crop, vegetable and fruits(Toros,1998).

[WID/Gender related Policy and Budget]

Since the 1980s, the WID related policy has been engaged by the decision maker. But not implemented to the full extent yet. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Presidency of Southeast Annotation Project Administration, Ministry of Education and GDSPW have implemented program for the rural women(Toros,1998). 72.4% of the female are engaged in the agriculture(male 33.9%) (Toros,1998). According to the Household Labour Survey in 1997, 86.8% of rural women do not participate in the decision making and do not receive the remuneration as unpaid household assistant labour (Toros,1998).

Property Ownership by Intra- household(by Region) (unit:%)

	Total	Rural	Urban
<Total>			
parents	8.87	10.78	6.98
male	73.13	77.96	68.34
female	8.71	4.66	12.71
both gender	5.62	3.79	7.44
child(son)	0.52	0.53	0.50
child (daughter)	0.10	0.02	0.18
family member	1.61	1.37	1.83
others	1.46	0.90	2.01

Resource:SPO,Turkish Family Structure,1992,Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994

[Extension Activities]

In the 1980s, agriculture extension service began and included the income generation. In 1992, Ministry of Agriculture has implemented the Agricultural Extension and Application Research Project. The agricultural women has taken course of training of senior official service. 4309 female took training in 80 provinces. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs are taking the course at household economics such as environment, health, food, village articraft, sewing and clothing. The accumulated number is 65,570(Toros,1998). Multi-purpose Community Centers(ÇATOM) is implementing the reading for the improvement of life, family planning, skill training program by supported by Presidency of Southeast Anatolian Project Administration, which put an importance on the role under the Prime Ministry(Toros,1998). General Directorate of MEB's Apprenticeship and Widespread Education have 914 People's Training Centers which have various course such as beekeeping, viniculture and handicrafts (Toros,1998).

[Land Ownership]

Regardless of sex, the land ownership has been guaranteed by law(Toros,1998). However, the article 597 of the civil law addresses that the agriculture land is inherited into the son in order not to minimize the agriculture land. This is against Article 62 of Nairobi Strategy and Article 15/2 CEDAW (Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994). In general, men are regarded as the agriculture ownership and men inherit it(Toros,1998).

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- Many females are working in the service sector(86.3%) in contrast to the little number of the public sector (13.7%)(1997).
- Female working in the mining sector is regarded as illegal. The seventh plan(1996-2000) will be revised by the industrial promotion which fits to the structural adjustment.
- Labour law admits layout by pregnancy and delivery.

[Employment Situation]

Total labour population is 28 million, and 35% of them are female. Unemployment rate is male 6.4%, female 6.3% (Toros,1998).

Rate of Labour Participation by Region and Sex(1992) (unit:%)

	1988		1990		1992	
Labour Participation	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	76.5	34.9	75.2	34.7	72.5	32.3
Urban	72.8	16.9	72.2	17.0	69.2	16.1
Rural	79.9	50.5	78.6	53.1	76.6	50.2

Resource: Household Labour Survey(SIS),Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994

【Labour related Law】

Regulation related with labour have two sides. One is protecting the women and the other is motherhood protection. From the view point of international standard, the revision of Labour Law has to be examined.

Revision of the Article which has to be Examined<Labour Law>

	Contents of Articles	Problems
Article 81	those who are employing more than 100 women must open a nursing room and more than 150 must have day-care facility	the most of the female employee do not have benefit because the number of employee tend to be below the minimum by employer
Article 17	Labour law admits layout by pregnancy and delivery.	

Resource: Directorate General on the Status and Problems of Women,1994

【Informal Sector】

There is no specific information on informal sector. The cases of income tax exemption for women exist in this sector. They are tax exempted. Payment are made by piece rather than on a daily basis. Labour standard on appropriate labour hours are not followed. Females tend to work much longer than male(Toros,1998).

【Small Scale Enterprise】

For the purpose of entrepreneureship, especially support for the female and the youth, they can get the loan from the Turkish People's Bank. The target age of female who manage the business outside home, which was below 35, was changed to 45 age to meet the demand of the middle age(Toros,1998). The business women who manage the business outside home with the other co-owner can get one million 100(Turkish Currency) (Toros,1998).

【Vocational Training】

Since the layoff due to the result of privatization increased, the development of entreprenureship has been put emphasis on. Training of accounting outside the school are few. Many female took computer course and language course(Toros,1998).

【Support for Working Women】

The article 81 of Labour Law, prescribes that those who are employing more than 100 women must open a nursing room and hose who are employing more than 150 must have day-care facility. But the most of the female employee do not have benefit because the number of employee tend to be below the minimum requirement by employer (Toros, 1998).

4. WID/Gender Projects by Other Donors

Title	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Content
<General>				
Intersectional Voluntary Training	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	1994 -	Voluntary training for improvement of status of women
Keeping Development Project for Women in Giresun province	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, UN, FAO, Foundation for Empowerment of Turkish Women	FAO		Support of women in agriculture with no income
<Education>				
Training of Village Women on Modern Poultry and Production Methods	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, UNDP, Foundation for Empowerment of Turkish Women	UNDP	planning stage	Training and support for women entrepreneurs
Project for Vocational Training for Women and Integration to Rural Cooperatives	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	UNDP	planning stage	Training for home economics and agricultural issues
Project for Strengthening Women's Integration to Development	General Directorate of Women Status and Problems	UNDO	1993 -	Training for integration of women to development
<Health>				
Implementary Nutrition and Health Research	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	UNICEF		Research on nutrition and health of women and children
<Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry>				
II. Agricultural Extension and Implementation Research Project	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs	World Bank	1992 -	Female farmers, agricultural extension pilot, bee keeping, viny culture, fruits, dairy cattle, vegetables
<Economic Activities>				
Project for Promotion of Female Employment	General Directorate of Women Status and Problems	World Bank	1993 -	Identification of current position of women in employment and training in this issue
Project for Supporting Micro Enterprises	General Directorate of Women Status and Problems	World Bank (Japanese Loan Fund)	1994-1996	Identification of women enterprenurship
Occupational Orientation and Employment Project for Young Girls and Women	Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Labor and Employment Organization	UNICEF	1991-1995	Training courses with guarenteed employment

5. WID/Gender Infomation Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs related WID/Gender

【Government Agency】

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
General Directorate of Status and Problems of Women Senay Eser:General Director		Tel: +3124192973
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Ayse Bayyndyroglu Director of Women in Rural Development Division	Women in Rural Development	Tel: +3124178400
Ministry of Education Süheyla Akpynar General Director of Vocational Training	Vocational Education	Tel:+3124131401
General Directorate of Apprenticeship and Adult Education Esat Sagcan:General Director	Adult Education Projects	Tel:+3124191410 Tel:+3122123582
Ministry of Labor and Social Security Perihan Sary Çlysma Gen. Deputy General Director of Labor	Women and Work Life	Tel:+3124312180
Labor and Employment Organisation Namyk Ata :Division Head	Women and Entrepreneurhip	Tel:+3122860717
Ministry of Industry and Technology Orhan Akkus:Division Head	Women and Health	Tel:+3124314831
Ministry of Health Adviye Togay MCH/FP General Directorate	Women and Law	Tel:+3124177770
Ministry of Justice Neslihan Karakaya:Judge		
Social Services and Child Protection Agency Nilgün Geven:Division head	Women and Social Services	Tel:+3124186662
State Institute of Statistics Ayse Karaduman Tas Division Head	Social Structure and Women Statistics	Tel:+3124176440
Promotion of Middle and Small Scale Industries KOSGEB		Tel:+3122860717
Turkish Arts and Handicrafts Organization Alev Günal General Secretary	Women and Entrepreneurhip	Tel:+3124183269

【Institution】

Name	Activities	Contact Address
Ankara University Women Problems Research and Implementation Center Prof. Dr. Ülker Gürkan, Director		Tel:+3123197714/209 Fax:+312365904
Gazi University Women Problems Research and		Tel:+3122126460

Name	Activities	Contact Address
Implementation Center Prof. Dr. Handan Sezer, Director		Fax:+3122124108
Ystanbul University Women Problems Research and Implementation Center Prof. Dr Necla Arat, Director		Tel:+2125119826 Fax:+2125119826

[NGO]

Name	Activities	Contact Address
Contemporary Lawyers Association, Ank. Br.. Women Commission Senal Saryhan., President.		Tel:+3124255732
Association of Turkish Women Lawyers. Aydeniz Tuzkan., President		Tel:+2122302285
Association for Turkish University Women. Tüten Ang.:President		Tel:+2126352582
Association of Turkish Women Council. Sevim Erel.:President		Tel:+3124172604
Turkish Women Union Sema Kendirci.:President		Tel:+3122311640
Support of Contemporary Living Association Türkan Saylan.:Director		Tel:+2122498222
Kadyn Dayanysma Vakfy. Füsun Tayanç.:President		Tel:+3123100670
Mor Çaty Kadyn Sygynagy Vakfy.		Tel:+2122336085
Federation of Turkish Soroptomist Clubs Ersan Akpir.:President		Tel:+2122680808
Kadyn Eserleri Kütüphanesi ve Bilgi Merkezi		Tel:+2125237408

[Consultant]

Name	Activities	Contact Address
Promotion of Female Employment Project Akyn Atauz Filiz Kardam	Women and Public	Tel:+3124192979/ 292
Selma Acuner	Administration	Tel:+3122666121
Zeliha Ünaldy	WID	Tel: +2102007
Ankara University Prof. Rüveyde Akbay	Women in Rural Areas	Tel:+3123167154
Ankara University Prof. Seniha Hasipek	Women in Rural Areas	Tel:+3122126040
Ankara University Doç. Dr. Serpil Üsür	Political Life and Women	Fax:+3123635904 Tel:+3122126040
Ankara University Dr. Eser Köker	Women and Media	Tel:+3122126040
Ankara University Prof. Mine Tan	Women and Education	Tel:+3122126040

Name	Activities	Contact Address
Hakan Satryoglu	Women & Health	Tel:+3123203550 /114
METU Prof. Feride Acar	Kadyn ve Egitim	
METU Prof. Ayse Ayata	Women in Political Participation	Tel:+3122101000
METU Doç. Yyldyz Ecevit	Women and Worklife	Tel:+3122101000
METU Prof. Nurhan Süral	Women and Law	Tel:+3122101000
METU Prof. Öztas Ayhan	Gender Statistics	Tel:+3122101000
Hacettepe University Prof. Ayse Akyn	Women and Health	Tel:+3123243975
Hacettepe University Assc. Prof. Nesrin Çilingiroglu	Women and Health	Tel:+3123243975
Hacettepe University Prof. Tülin Yçli	Women and Delinquency	Tel:+3123243975
Bilkent University Doç. Dilek Cindoglu	Social Life and Women	Tel:+3122664000
Baskent University Doç. Duygu Altug	Women and Education	Tel:+3122341010
Çukurova University Prof. Gaye Erbatur	Women and Agriculture	Tel:+3223386081
Marmara University Prof. Belkys Kümbet oglu	Women and Entrepreneurhip	Tel:+2165758447
Marmara University Prof. Ynci User	Women and Health	Tel:+2165758447
Marmara University Prof. Necla Pur	Women and Work life	Tel:+2165758447
TODAYE Prof. Oya Çitçi	Public Adm. and Women	Tel:+3122317360
Ystanbul University Prof. Türkan Saylan	Women and Education	Tel:+3122317360
Ystanbul University Prof. Necla Arat	Women and Education	Tel:+2125340000
Ystanbul University Dr. Nazan Moroglu	Women and Law	Tel:+2125119826
Ystanbul University Dr. Fatmagül Berktay	Gender	Tel:+2125119826
Ystanbul University Prof.Sahika Yüksel	Women and Politics	Tel:+2125119826
Bogaziçi University Prof.Nermin Abadan Unat	Gender	Tel:+2122631540
Bogaziçi University Prof. Yesim Arat	Political Life and Women	Tel:+2125119826
Ankara University Dr. Aksu Bora	Gender	Tel:+3122126040

5-2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender

[Socio/Gender Analysis]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
"The Use of Psychodrama as a Technique in Support Groups, With Specific Focus Given To Immigrant Women Who Are Experiencing Abuse" Immigrant and Visible Minority Women Against Abuse. Workshop Report Canada	Aktas, Aliye	1994	KSSGM
"Sygynaklarda Kalan Kadynlaryn Ugradygy giddetin Boyutlaty" HÜ Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sosyal hizmetler Anabilim daly. Yüksek Lisans tezi.	Yyldyrym, Aysel	1996	KSSGM
"Evli Kadynlara Yönelik istismar ve Kadynlaryn Sygynma Evleri Hakkyndaki Dügünceleri" Hacettepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sosyal Hizmetler Ana bilim Daly Doktora Tezi	Demiröz, Filiz.	1996	KSSGM

[Women in General]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
"Women and Religion: Discourses of Domination and Resistance". University of York, Center For Women's Studies, unpublished master thesis	Berktay, Fatmagül.	1990	KSSGM
Kemalizmde ve Kemalizm Sonrasynda Türk Kadyny	Caporal, Bernard	1982	KSSGM
"II. Megrutiyet'te Osmanly Kadyn Hareketi ve Kadynlar Dünyasy Dergisi". Ystanbul University unpublished Phd. Dissertation	Çakyr, Serpil.	1991	KSSGM
Türkiye'de Kadynyn Dünü ve Bugünü	Dogramacy, Emel	1989	KSSGM
Edebiyatymyzda Kadyn Duyarlylygy	Aral, Ynci., Atasu, Erendiz., Hepçilingiroglu, Feyza., Uyar, Tomris.,Akatly, Füsun.	1995	KSSGM
National Identity, Conflicts and Outcomes: Turkish Women Writers as a Product of Paradoxes in Kemalist Women Image.	Cindoglu, Dilek.	1994	KSSGM
A Comparision of Violent and Non-Violent Families	Yüksel, Sahika	1995	KSSGM
Cinsel Tecavüze Ugrayan Kigilere Kargy Alynan Tavyr	Akvardar, Yyldyz.,Yüksel, gahika.	1993	KSSGM
"Women in Legislature" in Bogaziçi Journal Vol 8	Ayata-Günes, Ayse.	1994	KSSGM

"Women's Subordination in Turkey: Is Islam Really the Villain?" in Middle East Journal Vol 48	Kadyoglu, Ayge	1994	KSSGM
"Women and Their Sexual Problems in Turkey" in Women in Modern Turkish Society.	Cindoglu, Dilek	1995	KSSGM

[Education]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
"The Impact of Legal and Educational Reforms on Turkish Women" in N.R. Keddie and B.Baron (eds.) Women in Middle Eastern History: Shifting the Boundaries in Sex and Gender	Abadan Unat, Nermin	1991	KSSGM
Women's Intra-family Status, Education and Employment in Turkey	Kagytçybagy, Çigdem.	1990	KSSGM

[Health]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Virginity Tests and Artificial Virginities in Modern Turkish Medicine	Cindoglu, Dilek	1994	KSSGM

[Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Determination of Improvements for the Production of Gender Disaggregated Agricultural on Rural Statistics in Turkey	Ayhan, H.Ö	1993	KSSGM
Guidelines on Improvements for the Production of Gender Dissagrageted Data in Agricultural Surveys for Near East Countries	Ayhan, H.Ö	1994	KSSGM
"Dogu Anadolu'da Modernlegme ve Kyrsal Kadyn" in girin Tekeli (ed.) Kadyn Bakyg Açysyndan 1980'ler Türkiye'sinde Kadynlar	Ertürk, Yakyn	1990	KSSGM
Women Carpet Weavers in Rural Turkey: Patterns of Employment, Earning and Status.	Berik, Günseli	1987	KSSGM

[Mining and Industry]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
"The Status and Changing Forms of Women's Labour in the Urban Economy" in Sirin Tekeli (ed.) Women in Modern Turkish Society.	Ecevit, Yyldyz	NA	NA

[Social Development]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Günümüzdeki Yaklagymlar Igygynda Kadyn ve Siyaset	Koray, Meryem.	1991	KSSGM

Turkish Women in the Professions: Why so many?	Öncü, Ayse.	1981	KSSGM
"Sex Roles and Social Change: A Comperative Appraisal of Turkey's Women" in Journal of Women in Culture and Society.	Kandiyoti, Deniz.	1977	KSSGM
"Ataerkil Örüntüler: Türk Toplumunda Erkek Egemenliginin Çözümlenmesine Yönelik Notlar" in girin Tekeli (ed.) Kadyn Bakyg Açysyndan 1980'ler Türkiyesi'nde Kadynlar	Kandiyoti, Deniz.	1990	KSSGM
"Gender and Wage Work: A Case Study of Turkish Women in Manufacturing". University of Kent unpublished Phd. Dissertation.	Ecevit, Yyldyz	1986	KSSGM
"Dyg Göç Akymynyn Türk Kadynynyn Özgürlegme ve Sözde Özgürlegme Sürecine Etkisi" in Amme Ydaresi Dergisi	Abadan Unat, Nermin	1977	KSSGM
"Türkiye'de Yslamcy Hareket ve Kadyn" girin Tekeli (ed.) Kadyn Bakyg Açysyndan 1980'ler Türkiyesi'nde Kadynlar	Acar, Feride	1990	KSSGM
Life in a Turkish Squatter Settlement: Conflict and Cooperation Among the Diverse Groups of Women Residence	Erman, Tahire	1994	KSSGM
Migrant Women	Kadyoglu, Ayge	1994	KSSGM
Men and Women in the Turkish "Gecekondu": Gender Differences in Attitudes, Expectations and Behavior of Rural-Urban Migrants. Paper presented to the XIII World Congress of Sociology Bielefeld, Germany.	Acar, Feride	1994	KSSGM
"Emergence of Feminist Movement in Turkey" in D. Dahlerup (ed.) The New Women's Movement.	Tekeli, Sirin.	1986	KSSGM
"Feminism in Turkey: A Short History" in New Perspectives on Turkey, Fall 1986	Sirman, Nükhet.	1986	KSSGM
"Toward a Democratic Society: The Women's Movement in Turkey in the 1980's" in Women Studies Int. Forum Vol 17.	Arat, Yesim	1994	KSSGM
"A Model of Gender Relations in the Turkish Family" in Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences	Ymamoglu, E. Olcay	in print	KSSGM
Dimensions of Marital Relationships as Percieved by Turkish Husbands and Wives	Ymamoglu, E. Olcay., Yasak, Yegim.	1994	KSSGM
Gender and Ethnicity in Urban Turkey	Ayata-Günes, Ayse.	1994	KSSGM
Siyasetin Kilitlenmesi ve Çözüm	Çelebi, Toros, Aras	1996	Milliyet
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"The Impact of Legal and Educational Reforms on Turkish Women" in N.R. Keddie and B.Baron (eds.) Women in Middle Eastern History: Shifting the Boundaries in Sex and Gender	Unat Abadan, Nermin.	1991	KSSGM

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Ülke Raporu, (Birlegmig Milletler Kadynlara Kargy Ayrymcylygyn Önlenmesi Komitesine (CEDAW) sunulan 2. ve 3. Birlegtirilmig Dönemsel)		1997	KSSGM
Eylem Platformu ve Pekin Deklarasyonu		1995	KSSGM
Yedinci Beg yyllyk Kalkynma Plany (1996-2000)		1995	PrYme ministry
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Türkiye Nüfus ve Saglyk Aragtyrmasy		1993.	Hacettepe University, Saglyk Bakanlygy, Demographic and Health Surveys Macro International Inc.
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" Ethnic Structure in Turkey as Implied by the Analysis of Mother Tongue Data"	Özsoy, A.E., Koç, Y., Toros, A.;	1992	The Turkish Journal of Population Studies
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7. Definition

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporationg women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to " reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth among

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.