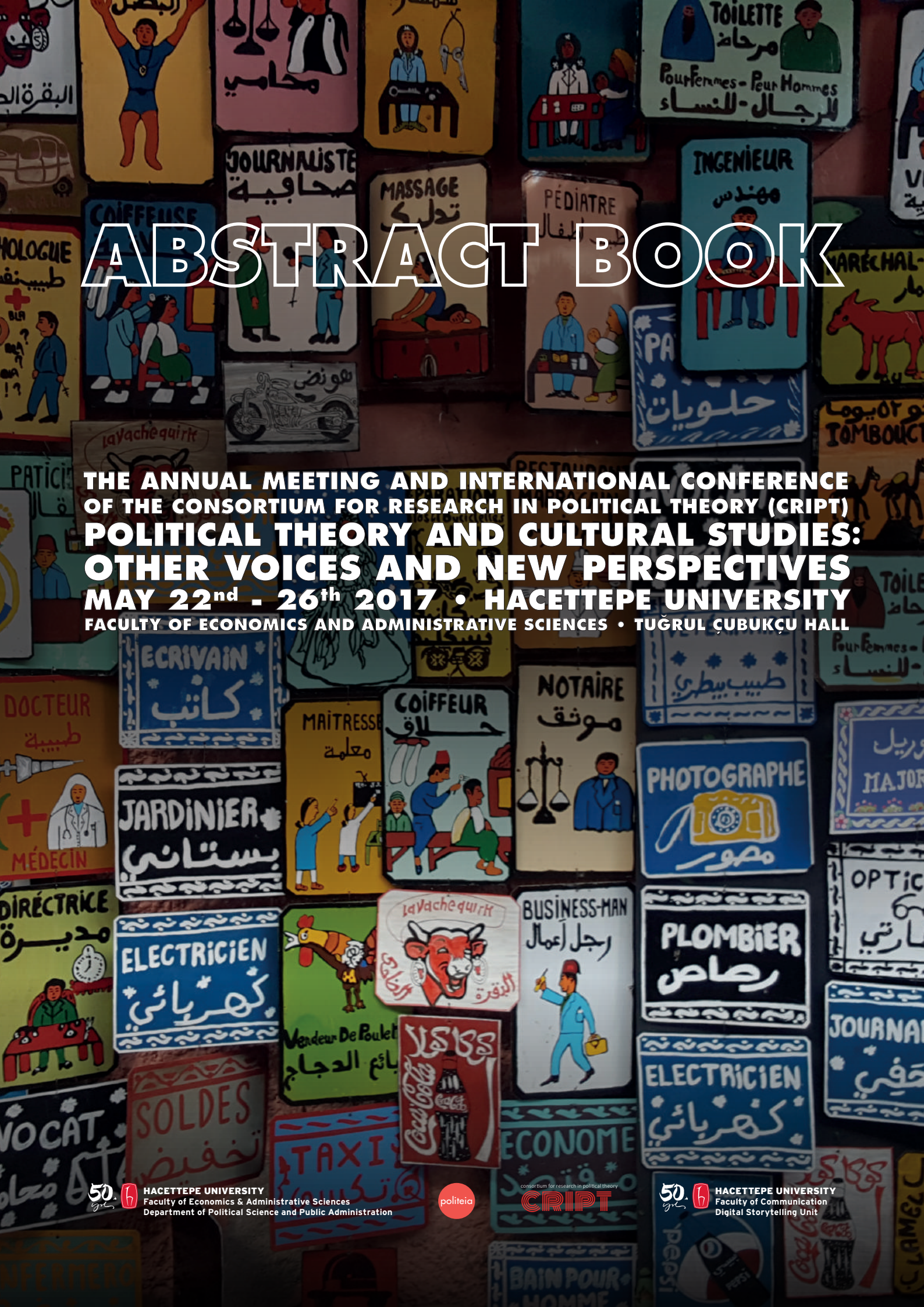


ABSTRACT BOOK

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE CONSORTIUM FOR RESEARCH IN POLITICAL THEORY (CRIPT)

POLITICAL THEORY AND CULTURAL STUDIES: OTHER VOICES AND NEW PERSPECTIVES

MAY 22nd - 26th 2017 • HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES • TUĞRUL ÇUBUKÇU HALL

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Economics & Administrative Sciences
Department of Political Science and Public Administration

politeia

consortium for research in political theory
CRIPT

HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Communication
Digital Storytelling Unit



Cover Photo: Evren Sertalp

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Consortium for Research in Political Theory (CRIPT) is an international network of joint research and education in humanities and social sciences with a specific interest in innovation in political theory and practice. CRIPT promotes the value of innovative research and teaching and aims to accelerate the intercultural and interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and practices through the advancement of inter-institutional collaboration. The Consortium has been established by the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Political Theory and Innovation Network (POLITEIA) and the Faculty of Communication, Digital Storytelling Unit at Hacettepe University and Mohammed VI Polytechnic University's Faculty of Governance, Economics and Social Sciences (EGE Rabat) within the framework of the KA107 Erasmus+ World, Mobility with Partner Countries Program.

The Annual Meeting and International Conference of the CRIPT has been held at Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey between May 22nd-26th, 2017. The Annual Meeting and International Conference has brought together participants from different institutions to exchange ideas from a rich spectrum of issues in political theory and cultural studies. Alongside the faculty, the Conference has also included thematic sessions for graduate and undergraduate students. The Annual Meeting and International Conference also housed internationalization oriented meetings for academic and administrative staff from partner universities and scholarly associations to promote and discuss further possibilities of collaboration.

The Annual Meeting and International Conference of the CRIPT is jointly organized and hosted by Hacettepe University's Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Political Theory and Innovation Network (POLITEIA), Faculty of Communication, Digital Storytelling Unit, Society for Political Theory (PTT), Urban Studies Center in association with Mohammed VI Polytechnic University's Faculty of Governance, Economics and Social Sciences (EGE Rabat), and the University of Jordan.

2017 Annual Meeting and International Conference of the CRIPT was sponsored by Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit and the European Union Office at Hacettepe University.



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MAY 22nd - 26th 2017 • HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES • TUĞRUL ÇUBUKÇU HALL

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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

May 22 2017

Hacettepe University

Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall

09.30 - 17.00 **Registration**

10.00 - 10.30
Opening Ceremony
Welcoming Address
Exhibition Launch: "Home Morocco Away" Evren Sertalp

10.30 - 12.00 **Panel: Cultural and Political Theory Today: Other Voices and New Perspectives**

Chair: Abdelilah Bouasria, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Nedim Karakayalı, Bilkent University "Practices of the Self and Modern Society"

Najib Bounahai, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University "Performing (in) Vulnerability in Morocco"

Ali Rıza Taşkale, Hacettepe University "The Liberal War on the Human Imagination"

Ruhtan Yalçıner, Hacettepe University "Paracaesural Activity: Culture in Contemporary Political Philosophy"

12.00 - 14.00 Lunch Break & Campus Tour

14.00 - 15.30 **Panel: Narrating the Semiosis of Life**

Chair: Nedim Karakayalı, Bilkent University

Maryam Najafi, Middle East Technical University "Alienation in James Joyce's Ulysses and Sadeq Hedayat's The Blind Owl"

Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University "Politics and History through Literature: The Cold War in Cegerxwîn's Poetry"

Kadir Dede, Hacettepe University "Past as Other: Reflections on Islam and the Ottoman Empire in the Early Turkish Republican Novel"

Anass Laalou, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University "Post-Arab Spring Narratives from Morocco"

15.30 - 15.45 Coffee Break

15.45 - 17.05 **Panel: Modernity, Time and Literature**

(Session to be held in Turkish - No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Chair: Onur Kartal, Adnan Menderes University

H. Furkan Livan, Hacettepe University "The Scar of Madness: Hikmet Benol as a Homo Ludens"

Bora Atak, Hacettepe University "Identities and Foucauldian Forms of Subjectivation in Yakup Kadri Karamanoğlu's Yaban"

Ahmet Eroğlu, Hacettepe University "A Rumelian Nostalgia: An Evaluation of Yahya Kemal's Memoirs"

Burcu Güler, Hacettepe University "The Perception of Time in Turkish Modernization: Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar and the Idea of 'Creative Evolvement'"

17.05 - 17.15 Coffee Break

17.15 - 18.35 **Panel: Identity, Gender, Nationalism**

(Session to be held in Turkish - No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Chair: Bayram Koca, Hacettepe University

Erdoğan Altun, Hacettepe University "Nationalizing the Local: The Theme of "Folk" in the Early Republican Music in Turkey"

Berfin Yağbasan, Hacettepe University "The Impact of Discourse of the Turkish Arabesk Culture Upon Women"

Fadime Gökçe Bayram, Hacettepe University "Biopolitics of Birth: Revisiting the Early Republican Period in Turkey"

Mert Özsezer, Hacettepe University "The Political Economy of Debt: A Pathology of Subjectivity"



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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

May 23 2017

Hacettepe University

Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall

09.30 - 10.45 **Panel: Religion, Gender and Politics**

Chair: Najib Bounahai, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Abdelilah Bouasria, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University "Bits and Tits: The Role of the BODY in Moroccan Modern Politics"

Berrin Koyuncu-Lorasdağı, Hacettepe University "The Conservative Hegemony in Turkey: Regressions from Gender Equality and Progression Towards Familialism"

Mourad Mkinsi, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University "A Gender Perspective on Islamist Radicalisation"

10.45 - 11.00 Coffee Break

11.00 - 12.30 **Panel: Migration, Democracy and Foreign Policy**

Chair: Aysu Kes-Erkul, Hacettepe University

Zeynep Arkan, Hacettepe University "Migration and Identity in the External Relations of the European Union"

Walid Abudalbouh, The University of Jordan "Stability as an EU Foreign Policy Objective Towards its Southern Mediterranean States: Between Theory and Practice"

Murat Önsoy, Hacettepe University "Promotion of Democracy in the Western Balkans"

Mazen A. S. Alougili, The University of Jordan "Syrian Refugees Impact on Jordan"

12.30 - 13.45 Lunch Break

13.45 - 15.15 **Panel: Social and Public Policy Perspectives on Refugee Crisis**

Chair: Reyhan Atasü-Topçuoğlu, Hacettepe University

Muath Yahia Al-Zoubi, The University of Jordan "The Global Refugee Crisis and Its Impact on Trafficking in Persons in Jordan"

Marwan Taher Alzoubi, The University of Jordan "Integrating Refugees within the Hosted Communities' Workforce: The Social, Psychological and Political Effects"

Hamza Abdullah Alduraidi, The University of Jordan "Health-related Quality of Life of Palestine Refugees Inside and Outside Camps in Jordan"

Amin Awwad Al-Mashaqbeh, The University of Jordan "The Role of Civil Society Organizations and Leaderships in Syrian Refugees Rescue in Jordan: The Hashemite Charity Organization as an Example"

15.15 - 15.30 Coffee Break

15.30-16.40 **Panel: Event and 'the Political'**

Chair: Anass Laalou, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Ahmet Kaan Ketboğa, Hacettepe University "Political Subjectivation in Gezi Park Protests"

Cansu Parlak, Hacettepe University "Gezi Park Protests and the Effect of Radical Groups in the Context of Collective Violence"

Duygu Karabulut, Hacettepe University "Hostility, Exception and Decisionism: The Turkish Case"

Yakup Atamer Aykaç, Hacettepe University "A Temporary Roaming of Flows"

16.40 - 16.50 Coffee Break

16.50 - 18.20 **Panel: Film Studies and Cultural Theory**

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Chair: Ali Rıza Taşkale, Hacettepe University

Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University "In Memory of Abbas Kiarostami (1940-2016): Reflections on His Documentary Film Homework (Mashgh-e Shab)"

Onur Kartal, Adnan Menderes University "Cinema and Philosophy: Biopolitical Thoughts on Zombie Representations"

Elifsu Tanyeri, Hacettepe University "Frenzy Life: Political Ontology of Dystopian Belonging"

İbrahim Akdağ, Hacettepe University "'Ah Güzel (Oh, Beautiful) İstanbul': A Critique of Modernization"



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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

May 24 2017

Hacettepe University

Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall

09.30 - 11.10 **Panel: Media, Digital Humanities and Crisis**

Chair: Berrin Koyuncu-Lorasdağı, Hacettepe University

Emre Koyuncu, Independent Scholar "The Uses and Abuses of Foucault's Theory of Power in Media Theory"

Ruhtan Yalçıner, Hacettepe University "Mnemotechnics of Digital Reticulation: Reading the Krisis Beyond Negative Externalities"

Zahra Mustafa Awad, The University of Jordan & Monika Kirner-Ludwig, State University of New York at Albany "The Representation of Syrian Refugees in Western News Discourse: Victims or Threats"

Ali Rıza Taşkale, Hacettepe University "Preemptive Biopolitics"

Khaled Younis, The University of Jordan "Visualization and Analysis of Refugees' Big Data"

11.10 - 11.25 Coffee Break

11.25 - 12.25 **Panel: Desire, Individuation and Queer Life**

Chair: Ruhtan Yalçıner, Hacettepe University

Gülçe Başkaya, Hacettepe University "Antithetic Desire-production"

Cem Oto, Hacettepe University "Technics of Individuation: Reassessing Culture Through Guattari and Stiegler"

Meltem Değerli, Hacettepe University "Heternormativity and Queer Life in Turkey: Zeki Müren and Bülent Ersoy"

12.25 - 13.45 Lunch Break

13.45 - 15.05 **Panel: Colonial Heritage, Memory and the Other**

Chair: Mourad Mkinsi, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Tamba François Koundouno, Hacettepe University "Transcending the Colonial Heritage: Memory, Citizenship, and Alterity in Sub-Saharan Africa"

Ihsan Mejdi, Hacettepe University "Colonial and/or Educational? Revisiting the Presence of the French Language in Postcolonial Tunisia"

Hasan Akıntuğ, Hacettepe University "Who is a Turkish Cypriot? Is there a Turkish Cypriot?"

Ayşegül Solaker, Hacettepe University "All 4 One: Invitation to Transcendence by Savaş and Azad"

15.05 - 15.20 Coffee Break

15.20 - 16.40 **Panel: Cinematic and Theatrical Encounters**

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Chair: Kadir Dede, Hacettepe University

Mine Rugancı, Hacettepe University "Children into Citizens: Children's Plays in the Single-Party Period in Turkey"

Fevzi Can Gürüz, Hacettepe University "Bertolt Brecht and Epic Theatre's Impact on Turkish Theatre"

Azer İlay Yıldırım, Hacettepe University "Turkish Cinema in the 1970s: On Popular Culture and Power"

Ece Kütüklü, Hacettepe University "The Rise of the Military TV Series After the July 15th Coup Attempt in Turkey"

16.40 - 16.55 Coffee Break

16.55 - 18.00 **Panel: Studying Images and Viewers**

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Chair: Çağla Karabağ, Hacettepe University

Ahmet Emin Bülbül, Hacettepe University "Why Do We Need Film Phenomenology? On Bodily Experiences of Cinema"

Aynülhayat Uybadın, Hacettepe University "A Reception Study of the Housewives' Interpretation of an Art Film: My Only Sunshine Sample"

Gülay Acar, Hacettepe University "Seeing Voices of the Other"



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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

May 25 2017

Hacettepe University

Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall

10.00 - 11.00 **Screening Event:**
Young Hopes Digital Stories from Rabat and Ankara

11.00 - 11.15 Coffee Break

11.15 - 12.30 **Forum: Talking About Future**

Forum with Young Refugee Participants of Young Hopes Digital Storytelling Workshop in Ankara

Moderators: Abdelilah Bouasria, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University & Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University

12.30 - 13.45 Lunch Break

13.45 - 15.30 **Panel: Digital Storytelling in Times of the Conflict**

Chair: Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University

Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University "Projections of Future by Young Refugees: Young Hopes Digital Stories"

Şengül İnce, Burcu Şimşek & Evren Sertalp, Hacettepe University "The Visual Side of Voice: Images in Digital Stories"

Gökçe Zeybek Kabakcı, Hacettepe University "Combating Fear Through Digital Storytelling Workshop Practices"

Eda Çetinkaya, Hacettepe University "'Young Hopes' Digital Storytelling Workshop as a Field for Researching Digital Literacies"

15.30 - 15.45 Coffee Break

15.45 - 16.45 **Panel: New Media Studies**

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Chair: Mutlu Binark, Hacettepe University

Umut Yener Kara, Hacettepe University "Epistemology of Big Data: A Critical Overview"

Erhan Özcan, Hacettepe University "Spatialization of Consumption: Capital's Acceleration and Wallet Application as a New Media"

Eda Çetinkaya, Hacettepe University "Usage Practices and Receptions of Information and Communication Technologies by Academics in Social Sciences"

16.45 - 17.00 Coffee Break

17.00 - 18.20 **Panel: Xenophobia, Power and Colonialism**

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Chair: Furkan Livan, Hacettepe University

Esra Karabak, Hacettepe University "Justifying Colonialism in Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart"

Rana Molbay, Hacettepe University "#wedontwantsyrians: A Social Media Analysis on the Perception of Syrians in Turkey"

Hikmet Çağrı Yardımcı, Hacettepe University "Rethinking the Ambivalent Relationship Between the Colonizer and the Colonized: A Contemporary Anaylsis"

Mehmet Can Korkmaz, Hacettepe University "The Football Industry and Power Relations in Contemporary Europe: A Critical Analysis"



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CONFERENCE PROGRAM

May 26 2017

Hacettepe University

Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall

09.30 - 10.50 **Panel: Identity, Change, and Politics**

Chair: Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University

Metin Atmaca, Social Sciences University of Ankara "A Trans-national and Trans-secterian Sufi Network in the Ottoman Empire: The Case of Naqshbandi-Khalidi Order"

Oğuz Bilge Güngördü, Hacettepe University "Evolution or Creation? Debates on the Theory of Evolution in the Late Ottoman Thought"

Bayram Koca & Eser Ergönül, Hacettepe University "Womanhood in Early Republican Paintings in Turkey: Modernism and Nationalism"

Vikas Jambhulkar, Nagpur University "The Trajectory of Identity Formation of Excluded Castes in India: From Erstwhile Untouchable to Neo-Buddhists"

10.50 - 11.05 Coffee Break

11.05 - 11.30 **Innovation Atelier: "Urban Memory: 'Stories from the City'"**

Moderators: Yavuz Eren, JeoIT & Özlem Sert, Hacettepe University

11.30 - 12.30 **CRIPT Joint Workshop**

Joint Research and Publication Prospects

Summer/Winter School

Joint Programs

Infra-Structure and Strategical Partnerships

Project Hub for Horizon2020

12.30 - 13.45 Lunch Break

13.45 - 18.00 City Tour

Anıtkabir, Atatürk's Mausoleum (Visit)

Monumentum Ancyranum, Temple of Augustus and Rome (Sightseeing)

The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Visit)

Ankara Castle (Sightseeing and Shopping)

20.00 - 24.00 Conference Dinner (Optional)



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ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAM

May 22 2017

Hacettepe University

Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall

09.30 - 17.00 **Registration**

10.00 - 10.30 Opening Ceremony
Welcoming Address
Exhibition Launch: "Home Morocco Away" Evren Sertalp

10.30 - 13.00 Free Time & Lunch Break

13.00 - 14.00 Campus Tour

May 23 2017

Hacettepe University

Beytepe Campus

10.30 - 11.30 **Job Shadowing**
Hacettepe University EU Office

11.30 - 13.30 Free Time & Lunch Break

13.30 - 15.00 **Job Shadowing**
Registerer's Office
International Student's Office
Computer Center

May 24 2017

Hacettepe Technology Transfer Center

10.30 - 12.00 **Staff Training Seminar**
Sanem Yalçıntaş, Vice General Manager "From Research to Market"

12.00 - 13.30 Lunch Break

13.30 - 15.30 **Staff Training Workshop**
National and International Projects
Horizon2020

PSPA Meeting Hall

16.00 - 16.45 **Innovation Atelier: "Digital Storytelling"**
Moderator: Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University



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12.30 - 13.45 Lunch Break

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Chair: Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University

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May 26 2017

Hacettepe University

Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall

11.05 - 11.30 **Innovation Atelier: "Urban Memory: 'Stories from the City'"**

Moderators: Yavuz Eren, JeoIT & Özlem Sert, Hacettepe University

11.30 - 12.30 **CRIPT Joint Workshop**

Joint Research and Publication Prospects

Summer/Winter School

Joint Programs

Infra-Structure and Strategical Partnerships

Project Hub for Horizon2020

12.30 - 13.45 Lunch Break

13.45 - 18.00 City Tour

Anıtkabir, Atatürk's Mausoleum (Visit)

Monumentum Ancyranum, Temple of Augustus and Rome (Sightseeing)

The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations (Visit)

Ankara Castle (Sightseeing and Shopping)

20.00 - 24.00 Conference Dinner (Optional)



Cultural and Political Theory Today: Other Voices and New Perspectives

May 22, 2017 | 10.30-12.00

Chair: Abdelilah Bouasria, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Practices of the Self and Modern Society

Nedim Karakayalı, Bilkent University

The paper draws attention to three different ways in which mental/bodily practices of self-formation are conceptualized in social theory, focusing particularly on the works of Durkheim, Mauss, Simmel, Giddens and Foucault. These different conceptualizations put varying emphasis on the potential uses of practices of the self to 'adapt' to collective norms in a society or to forge alternative forms of subjectivity. It is suggested that a closer look at these different conceptualizations can help us to understand the differing attitudes of social theorists to the problems of the modern self, especially with regards to the issues of autonomy and freedom.

Keywords: Practices of the self, care of the self, individual autonomy, subjectivation, ethics

Performing (in) Vulnerability in Morocco

Najib Bounahai, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

This paper explores the ways in which Moroccan performing arts (Cinema, theatre and pop music) have tackled various forms of vulnerability over the last decades, and turned the discourse of victimization on its head. We will see how the performer has alienated the audience and refused to cater to melodramatic tastes that plagued Moroccan spectacles of earlier periods. By resorting to a more irreverent and balder idiom, the performer wielded much power over the spectator and reversed the effect of vulnerability to audiences who might react at best through nervous laughter or at worst through calls for sanitizing art. The focus will be on films, plays and songs that divided public opinion on issues judged 'risqué' by the standards of earlier periods. The ultimate goal is to show that reactionary modes of reception could at times suggest a measure of invulnerable and frantic behavior.

The Liberal War on the Human Imagination

Ali Rıza Taşkale, Hacettepe University

Liberalism is a security project. From its outset it has been concerned with securing life from dangers and threats. Liberalism therefore understands life, fundamentally, in security terms. Liberalism has its imagination; it imagines a securitised and biologised life so that the individual will behave and imagine in the desired way. The securitisation of biological life, however, is depoliticising as it undermines the capacities of subjects to determine their own ways of life. Therefore, liberalism imposes a diminished view of the human, a view which has transformed the role and possibilities of critique and politics. Life, however, is not an ontological category, but an articulation of the very possibility of alternate social imaginaries. This paper argues that the



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declaration of war on the human imagination is fundamental to liberalism from its outset. It thus claims that the struggle with liberalism requires us not simply to reject but to contest its biologised and securitised account of life. Therefore, the focus will be on revalorising an idea of the human subject who is capable of acting and transforming the world rather than being cast in a permanent condition of enslavement to a biologised and securitised account of liberalism. My hypothesis, the argument that structures the analysis I will extend in this paper, is that there is a fundamental antinomy between two different and radically opposed subjects; the biohuman subject of liberal modernity and what I call the 'imaginative political subjectivity'.

Keywords: Liberalism, security, biology, the biohuman subject, imaginative political subjectivity

Paracaesural Activity: Culture in Contemporary Political Philosophy

Ruhtan Yalçıner, Hacettepe University

This paper introduces the term paracaesural activity not only as a potential framework for rethinking cultural studies in line with the current debates in political philosophy but also as a key component of understanding the complex transformation of life from sublime dispositions of exactitude as Being to the aporetic circuits of becoming. As an anti-hylomorphic proposition, paracaesural activity implies the hyperepokhal experience of suspension and suspicion, which transforms three permutations of the dialectic vortex of identity as idem (necessity, reciprocity, and negation) into an aporetic system of dis/individuation in the in-between (undecidability, spontaneity and irreducibility). Drawing upon the shifting patterns of culture and 'the political', this paper interprets the new organology of dis/individuation as the pre-sign of a paracaesural revolution as a radical pause.
Paracaeasural activity is introduced by reference to two specific markers of transformation throughout the paper. First, the paper argues that the caesural impossibility of generating any regime of stability or exactitude might be read as an outcome of a widespread conversion in technical, social and economic systems. The paper accordingly interprets the cybernetic vortex of new programmatologies and accelerated circuits of assemblages as a critical milieu for the emerging mutation of cultural encounters within which paracaesural activity prospers. Second, the paper argues paracaesural activity as a response to the foundationalist logic of decisionism and as a reaction to hylomorphic dispositions of cohesion or exception. Paracaesural activity, in this sense, is interpreted as a reflection of the radical shift from the actual and metaphysical violence of representation to the pharmacology of suspension.

Keywords: Paracaesural activity, dis/individuation, culture, the political, new organology



Narrating the Semiosis of Life

May 22, 2017 | 14.00-15.30

Chair: Nedim Karakayalı, Bilkent University

Alienation in James Joyce's Ulysses and Sadeq Hedayat's The Blind Owl

Maryam Najafi, Middle East Technical University

This paper aims at studying James Joyce's Ulysses and Sadeq Hedayat's The Blind Owl from the point of view of their responses to the modernist alienation. Alienation with its plentiful associations and meanings, here is referred to as the indifference and/or the inability of individuals to establish a meaningful relationship to other human beings, to the things or to social, political, or religious institutions around them. Regarding the exceptional cases of modernism in Ireland, with its old colonial history, and in Iran, with its enforced and hasty modernization, and its semi-colonial situation, the reasons for and effects of alienation of the characters in Dublin of Ulysses and the City of Rey of The Blind Owl are studied.
Alienation of the characters are presented through the non-conformist and extremely unconventional language use as well as the complicated narrative styles of these two modernist novels. Besides, liminality which could display dislocation, disorientation, and alienation of the situation of the characters and their isolation, is represented through the urban spaces of Dublin and the City of Rey.

Keywords: Modernist fiction, alienation, James Joyce, Sadeq Hedayat, comparative literature

Politics and History through Literature: The Cold War in Cegerxwîn's Poetry

Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University

Commonly defined as the ideological conflict between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on the one side and the United States of America and its Western European allies on the other, the Cold War (1945-1990) turned to hot conflict in its first decade on the East Asian soil: the Korean War (1950-1953) and the war at Dien Bien Phu. The violent conflict in the North Vietnamese town of Dien Bien Phu in 1954 was particularly well-known as the French suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh forces defeat and were expelled from Vietnam.
The Korean War and Dien Bien Phu were followed by anti-colonial, progressive and internationalist Middle Eastern poets, among whom was the Kurdish poet known by the penname of Cegerxwîn (1903-1984). A madrasa-educated mullah who turned to nationalism and communism as his political ideological conviction and a member of the Syrian Communist Party (1949-1957), Cegerxwîn's poetry provides a remarkable source reflecting the worldwide political conflicts of his times. Published in his 1954 collection of poetry, his two poems called Em Şer Naxwazin (We do not want war) and Diyan-Biyan-Fû (Dien Bien Phu) seem notable for mainly two reasons. First, poetry can serve as a source in the study of politics and history. Secondly, it provides global political ideological conflict in the Kurdish vernacular.

Keywords: Cegexwîn, poetry, Cold War, Korean War, Dien Bien Phu



Narrating the Semiosis of Life

May 22, 2017 | 14.00-15.30

Chair: Nedim Karakayalı, Bilkent University

Past as Other: Reflections on Islam and the Ottoman Empire in the Early Turkish Republican Novel

Kadir Dede, Hacettepe University

The genre of novel has always involved political characteristics and especially has assumed critical roles in development of nationalism and formation of nations. It was mostly an instrument to define the content of national identity, to popularize nationalist features and to present friends and enemies from up to bottom. The post-1923 period in Turkey is not only a recurrent example of this situation, but it also corresponds to a distinctive case as a result of different "others" in political discourse and literary narratives. Although nationalism is an ideology that needs to use third-person plural in addition to first-person plural inevitably in order to define who we are in Billig's terms, Turkey is a remarkable case that radically defines recent history, religious identity and ancient regime as an "other". While this definition and otherization claim a break from the imperial past, nation-building project does not accept religion as a commonality for national identity as well.
This paper aims to present different ways of defining Ottoman and Islamic past as an other in the novels published between 1923 and 1938 and it emphasize the harmony between the political and the literary. In the first sense, the Ottoman Empire is presented as an obstacle to national identity which was deeply rooted in society. This perspective also involves the idea of antiquity of the Turkish nation. Secondly, Islam is criticized with its disparity to westernization which includes an integrity between modernization and nationalization. A narrative on other that presents a distinction between we and "old we" instead of them could be a valuable contribution to project.

Keywords: Turkishness, other, novel, Ottoman Empire, modernization

Post-Arab Spring Narratives from Morocco

Anass Laalou, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

The objective of this paper is to address the validity and/or credibility of the different post-Arab spring voices/narratives in Morocco. It will share a concern whether these "subaltern" voices are the redemptive forces to achieve a progress-oriented modernity. I will first elaborate on the historical implications of this spring/uprising/revolt, to address the issue of the very appellation of the concept "Arab Spring". I will then try to historicize the different narratives at hand before such an uprising. After that I will provide examples of Moroccan narratives that have marketed themselves as the best alternative solution to reach development and to join the club of developed nations, as it were. The last portion of this paper will try to analyze and assess the validity of such voices and what they have done to maintain or change life. I will try to see whether such narratives have been able to transcend the status quo or else they have not done anything but perpetuate our eternal failure to reach a democratic, liberal society that tries to move away from tribalism. It is hoped this paper would stir a reflection on the nature and status of the Arab world in an increasingly blurred global context.

Keywords: Arab Spring, alternative narratives, voices, Morocco



Modernity, Time and Literature

May 22, 2017 | 15.45-17.05

Chair: Onur Kartal, Adnan Menderes University

(Session to be held in Turkish - No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

The Scar of Madness: Hikmet Benol as a Homo Ludens

H. Furkan Livan, Hacettepe University

This study takes a critical view of the relationship between truth and narrative with reference to Oğuz Atay's prose. The paper draws attention on the idea that we cannot separate the reality of life precisely from the fiction of a text. Huizinga's concept of Homo Ludens which means the human being who plays games implies a critical marker at this point. One of the major aims of this work is to critically interpret dual oppositions of reality-game, reality-narrative, game-seriousness, logos-chaos through Hikmet Benol who is the main character of Oğuz Atay's Tehlikeli Oyunlar (Dangerous Games). Although the work that first comes to mind when Oğuz Atay is mentioned is his Tutunamayanlar (The Disconnected), the most 'disconnected', the 'maddest', the most anomalous character of his prose is Hikmet Benol. In this way, Atay proses game and madness through inconsistency with certain norms, contradictions of the logos order, or the sense of being disconnected from the signs of the 'normal' in daily life. By introducing the basic problems experienced by Hikmet Benol, most explicitly the problem of existence and (dis)individuation, this paper aims to discuss the central role of irony, mocking, existence, death/suicide. In this paper, thus, the importance of the fictionality of the 'game' and the a/normality of 'madness' for a critical philosophy of life is discussed.

Keywords: Homo Ludens, madness, game, Tutunamayanlar, Oğuz Atay

Identities and Foucauldian Forms of Subjectivation in Yakup Kadri Karamanoğlu's Yaban

Bora Atak, Hacettepe University

According to Michel Foucault, identity can be seen as a form of existence or a set of experiences, which includes desire, consciousness, action, etc. When a person accepts an identity, s/he implicitly agrees to be the subject of that phrase. At a social level, identities can be classified as positive or negative. This taxonomy justifies the 'curing' of those called pathological, criminal, ignorant and unwanted. Additionally, someone who wants to be normal in society needs to voluntarily give up on his/her negative liberty in order to avoid these undesirable identities or accept to be the subject of another identity, which will be in turn determined by the system of power. Consequently, while undesirable identities are suppressed, reasonable identities are imposed on society through a "manipulation process".
Nation-state building process in the early Republican period in Turkey was a simultaneous process of both the construction and manipulation of identity and culture. This process was reflected in the literary works of the period under consideration. Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu's 1932 novel Yaban (Stranger) is a good case in point. On the one hand, the miserable, ignorant, fundamentalist and nationally non-conscious peasant identity was suppressed and on the other hand, this undesirable set of identities was aimed to be corrected/improved by an enlightened, modern Turkish identity. This study examines both the characters and the identities they represent in Yaban. This way, I shed light on the process of identity construction in early Republican Turkey with reference to the Foucauldian forms of subjectivation.

Keywords: Foucault, Subjectivation, Identity, Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu, Yaban



Modernity, Time and Literature

May 22, 2017 | 15.45-17.05

Chair: Onur Kartal, Adnan Menderes University

(Session to be held in Turkish - No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

A Rumelian Nostalgia: An Evaluation of Yahya Kemal's Memoirs

Ahmet Eroğlu, Hacettepe University

This study focuses on the memoirs of Yahya Kemal. The main thesis of the study is that the nostalgic perception of Rumelia in Yahya Kemal's prose strongly influences his personal narrative. The major argument of this study is three-fold. First, the relationship between the meaning of nostalgia and the linear and progressive history is emphasized. Nostalgia is hence defined as the desire for conditioning in a different time and place, and as a form of relationship within which the subject establishes a genuine connection with the past. A personal narrative, which is free of guilt and shame, can be mentioned as one of the consequences of such nostalgia. In addition to this relation with the past, the context of "presence" might also be seen as one of the most essential elements of nostalgia. Nostalgic person is subject to transform the problematic memory of the past into a positive present which implies a tool that expands today's triumph into an exchange for a better future. On the other hand, any reading of history as progress (Marxian history) seems to be important in terms of criticizing the direction of nostalgia. Second, the paper focuses on the political and historical framework of Yahya Kemal's prose. Influenced by a nostalgic narrative, history is a way of solving the problems of today's society by going through the experiences of the past. From this perspective, Henri Bergson's concepts such as continuity and harmony can be seen as critical in establishing the relationship with the past. Third, the nostalgic relationship of Yahya Kemal with Rumelia will be emphasized with reference to the eclectic feeling of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the Republic. As a consequence of the collapse of old social hierarchies, a prospect for mobilizing the new nation has become more and more critical. From this point of view, the paper argues that it seems possible to consider the memory of Yahya Kemal as a narrative form of bringing the lost "honor" of the era of the conquest through nostalgia into the new life forms of the rising Republican culture.

Keywords: Yahya Kemal, nostalgia, history, conservatism, memoirs

The Perception of Time in Turkish Modernization: Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar and the Idea of "Creative Evolvement"

Burcu Güler, Hacettepe University

The fact determining the late modernization process and its specific characteristic is the tension between the necessity of modernization and the loss of tradition. In this context, modernity can be evaluated as a loss of tradition and authentic essence at the level of society and culture. Therefore, Turkish modernization movements and the aim of the authentic culture related to preservation of essence/origin, furthermore, the intention of the creation of this essence made the continuity of society in the modernization incentive a fact of conservatism. Modernity should be considered as a direct intervention in a life style, whereas modernization is seen as a matter of time. The practice and perceptions of modern times are examined through the Time Regulation Institute authored by Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar.



Modernity, Time and Literature

May 22, 2017 | 15.45-17.05

Chair: Onur Kartal, Adnan Menderes University

(Session to be held in Turkish - No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Tanpınar is generally considered a conservative author/critic yet he is also commonly associated with modernity. Modernization from the Ottoman Empire through the Turkish Republic brought fragmentation in time and place, which led to the sentiments of desperateness, melancholy and nostalgia in daily life. Tanpınar tries to rebuild the continuity and endurance lost with the modernization process on the basis of "spiritual integrity". The works of Tanpınar are crucial sources precisely because they analyze the duality, fragmentation and desperateness in daily life. The perception of time and place in the works of Tanpınar reveals his approach to modernity. Time is an indivisible line of a unique, vast moment for Tanpınar. The change in the perception of time as a consequence of modernity refers to the personal fragmentation in daily life. In The Time Regulation Institute, Tanpınar tries to reveal the subconscious of civilization as well as human subconscious.

Keywords: Memory, integrity, creative evolvement, time, The Time Regulation Institute



Identity, Gender, Nationalism

May 22, 2017 | 17.15-18.35

Chair: Bayram Koca, Hacettepe University

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Nationalizing the Local: The Theme of "Folk" in the Early Republican Music

Erdoğan Altun, Hacettepe University

This paper will focus on compilation studies of folk songs in the first thirty years of the Turkish Republic. It will analyse the effect of compilation studies of folk songs for the creation of an ideal and real Turks and the culture of Turkish nation-state. It will particularly examine the issues that arise from compilation studies. Compilation studies and as a result of that naming of "voices of homeland" raises the question of who is the owner of homeland and the voice. Looking for an answer to questions such as "whose voice and homeland?", "folk that is imagined in centrist nation-state and the folk that exists in the real situation are the same?", "if it is not, what kind of a new memory is edited to create new folk and culture?", "which authentic memories are ignored by this additional collective memory?" and "how this process can be discussed as 'nationalizing of the local' will be the main focus of this paper. While looking for an answer, a conceptual framework based on culture, collective memory, recognition and representation, hegemony, sovereignty, nation-state and nationalism will be employed. This conceptual framework will be strengthened with some specific examples. These examples will include some Turkish verbal Armenian folk songs in order to how Armenian memory was annihilated. Lastly, history, memory and culture will be evaluated in the context of building a nation.

Keywords: Nation-state, culture, collective memory, folk, compilation studies

The Impact of Discourse of the Turkish Arabesk Culture Upon Women

E. Berfin Yağbasan, Hacettepe University

The arabesk culture can be viewed as a domain of struggle. It can be seen as the reaction of the people living in slums who want to become part of the city they live. This reaction seems to have emerged in response to modernization process, which has been the case since 1960s. Arabesk themes are orphan, mournful, idealized painfulness and idealized love. Even if the emphasis of social opposition is limited, there is a fairer order against poverty and injustice. Since 1983, the ideal arabesk character has changed due to social, political and economic transformation. It has become a populist attitude that does not contain any protest accents. This change can also be observed in the arabesk discourse.
With this in mind, the aim of this paper is to reveal how the discourse on women has changed in the arabesk culture. Adopting a Foucauldian perspective, the paper argues that, since the formation of discourse is not independent of social and political ties, the arabesk culture cannot be separated from patriarchy. Patriarchal norms are both affirmed and popularized in the Turkish arabesk music and films. In this context, women are represented as passive, obedient, and threatened bodies in need of protection. Until 1980s, women were seen unattainable in the Turkish arabesk musical discourse. Yet since 1980s, the arabesk discourse on women has been more daring on the one hand; and less prestigious, on the other.

Keywords: Modernity, arabesk, discourse, patriarchy, gender



Identity, Gender, Nationalism

May 22, 2017 | 17.15-18.35

Chair: Bayram Koca, Hacettepe University

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Biopolitics of Birth: Revisiting the Early Republican Period in Turkey

Fadime Gökçe Bayram, Hacettepe University

Foucault argued that the classical concept of power is structured in accordance with the modern era, and that power is founded on life and survival rather than physical violence, confinement or death. Foucault argued that these changes are very much related to the concept of biopolitics. According to Foucault, the concept of biopolitics is based on two lines: one is the anatomo-politics of the body, the other is the bio-politics of the population. With this in mind, this paper aims to examine birth policies, which is one of the main issues of bio-politics with the aim of regulating populations. As a matter of fact, issues of life such as health, hygiene, birth rate, regulation of population have become the focus of inquiry of biopolitics. Especially the female body and fertility have gained a political meaning.
This paper sheds light on the birth policies applied in the early Republican period in Turkey in order to increase the decreasing population due to wars as well as the regulation of female health and body. In this context, birth policies such as the tax exemption of those who have six children according to the Road Obligation Law in 1925, the criminalization of termination of pregnancy according to the Turkish Penal Code in 1926, the reduction of child mortality, the encouragement of birth, cash aid for women who have six or more children, medals for women who want etc. will be read via biopolitics of power.

Keywords: Biopolitics, Foucault, birth politics, Early Republic, women

The Political Economy of Debt: A Pathology of Subjectivity

Mert Özsezer, Hacettepe University

The sublime conditioning of subjectivity might be understood not only as the question of the political or the state but also within the context of the capital and its intense production processes. Drawing upon the transformation of political economy and its libidinal outcomes and revealing economic and political conditions in constructing an 'indebted man' as underpinned by Maurizio Lazzarato, this paper aims to critically assess the 'pathologies of debt'. Taking indebted human being as a model of subjectivity, it argues that debt regimes have become immanent components of contemporary society. Neoliberal consumerism, the paper goes on to suggest, builds a rational circle that surrounds the subject as mind and body, alongside the creation of infinite amount of desires and drives for individual. Second, the paper draws upon the libidinal urges of money by following Peter Sloterdijk's discussion on "Pampering Space" as a critique of desire and comfort. Within the context of expanding anxiety and crisis atmosphere, the paper suggests that the question of subjectivity as a unique component of debt regimes is very much related to 'control' and 'affection' mechanisms, as discussed by Bernard Stiegler in the context of technics and aisthesis. Finally, the paper turns to Maurizio Lazzarato and Christian Marazzi, exploring the conditions of how public debt creates a consciousness of the social/mass 'other' and the widening gap between classes.

Keywords: Debt regimes, subjectivity, neoliberal capitalism, control, crisis, technics



Religion, Gender and Politics

May 23, 2017 | 09.30-10.45

Chair: Najib Bounahai, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Bits and Tits: The Role of the BODY in Moroccan Modern Politics

Abdelilah Bouasria, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

The body has gained an interesting saliency as a mode of expression in the new political jargon of the Arab, and specifically Moroccan, public sphere in the aftermath of "the Arab Spring". From the quarrels over the Burkini as an identity "probe" of distinction to the artistic emancipatory projects of the localized Vagina Monologue, passing by Aliya El Mahdi's speaking (and smoking) "tits" and the queering of Moroccan militant writing, the body has come to "occupy" a privileged spot in the contemporary Arab narrative as well as in its habitual from of political resistance. Starting from the premise that the Orwellian Arab Panopticon always returns the weapons of the subalterns against them, adopting and adapting its motifs, one should wonder how the body of the "performing subject" is being constructed in an "upgraded authoritarian" reflex, where the neutralized is often the neutered.
Where one attempts the profane body to be somewhere, the other opposes a sacred body fetish to be everywhere. The embodied fetishization has become a disciplining political tool through which controversy is voyeuristically reduced and to "orthoversy". This paper will parade the troubles of this new genre of cloning\clowning the Makhzen "camp" dislocating its centralized body into scattered bits and parts and will question the uncertain possibilities of such an avenue of dissent.

Keywords: Morocco, body, king, surveillance, dissent

The Conservative Hegemony in Turkey: Regressions from Gender Equality and Progression Towards Familialism

Berrin Koyuncu-Lorasdağı, Hacettepe University

When we glance at the 14 years of the AKP (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi- Justice and Development Party (hereafter AKP) rule, the year 2011 constitutes a turning point for the prevalence of an authoritarian tendency on the side of the government. This was particularly valid for the policies regarding gender equality. The conservative gender policy and poor performance of the AKP government in terms of fulfilling democratic expectations have explicitly had negative reflections on gender equality in the post-2011 era. The hegemony of an anti-feminist discourse used by Turkish the president Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, , who explicitly declared that he does not believe in gender equality which is, according to him, against nature (fitrat) as he argues that women and men are not equal but different and complementary, constitutes a turning point for the start of regressions from the achievements of women's movement concerning gender equality and the move towards strong support for familialism in Turkey. The aim of this presentation is thus to shed light on snapshots of this trajectory which have provided the viable ground for reinforcing conservative hegemony of the ruling party in the post-2011 era in Turkey.

Keywords: Conservatism, gender equality, family, the AKP, Turkey



Religion, Gender and Politics

May 23, 2017 | 09.30-10.45

Chair: Najib Bounahai, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

A Gender Perspective on Islamist Radicalisation

Mourad Mkinsi, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

That traditional gender constructs often intersects with political ideologies is a truism, well documented in studies of fascism, zionism and other ideological movements. This can be illustrated by the gender underpinnings of particular ideological movements, or the way the psychosocial processes involved in the social construction of gender are instrumentalized to make an ideological outlook more compelling in the process of attracting voters or recruiting militants.
In a bid to understand Islamic radicalization, dominant academic and media accounts of Islamic radicalization tend to focus on poverty and marginalisation, wide-spread authoritarianism, and popular perceptions that Muslims around the world are under siege, as traditional triggers of radicalization. When gender is used as an analytical category, its relevance seems to be neglected, limited to the treatment of women advocated by such movements, as seen recently with the so-called Islamic State organisation.
This research paper proposes that gender, and especially masculinity, is an essential component at the core of Islamic radicalization, and its mobilization of violence for political ends, and as such has significant explanatory power. By exacerbating the traditional traits of masculinity, Islamic radicalism has gained spectacular traction among young men, providing them with symbolic as well as social mechanisms to validate their manhood. In this sense, this paper argues that a gender perspective will enhance understanding of the psychosocial mechanisms at work in the appeal of such ideological movements.

Keywords: Islamic radicalism, gender, masculinity, ideological traction, psychosocial processes



Migration, Democracy and Foreign Policy

May 23, 2017 | 11.00-12.30

Chair: Aysu Kes-Erkul, Hacettepe University

Migration and Identity in the External Relations of the European Union

Zeynep Arkan, Hacettepe University

While developing a genuinely common foreign policy has proven to be difficult for the European Union, it is nevertheless a considerably active economic and political power in its external relations. What guides the Union's external relations as an effective actor in the international system are deemed to be the norms and values that serve as its very foundations including democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, and justice – in short, the normative power/identity of the European Union. The key aim of this paper is to locate the European Union's migration policy in the framework of its external relations and to analyse the effects of the recent so-called refugee crisis and the policy responses developed by the Union on its normative power identity. It will be argued that the actions of the Union in this policy area relied mainly on solutions that intended to prevent migration by targeting its root causes through a combination of policy tools and incentives, and to control and ultimately restrict migration through various surveillance mechanisms, stricter border controls and return agreements. These restrictionist policy responses have in turn threated to undermine the normative foundations of the European Union's identity and foreign policy framework which has been in place since the early days of the integration process.

Keywords: European Union, external relations, migration policy, identity, discourse

Stability as an EU Foreign Policy Objective Towards its Southern Mediterranean States: Between Theory and Practice

Walid Abudalbouh, The University of Jordan

Generally speaking, the EU seeks to invest on stability as flexible, double edge, foreign policy objective that corresponds to national security objectives emanating from its southern flank of the Mediterranean. After examining the eras, before and after the Arab Spring, the paper will conclude that, stability as such, and in practice, means as a foreign policy objective to the EU's foreign policy makers as "stability of relationship": a state of order in the Southern Mediterranean flank that ensures the continuing pattern of cooperation between the shores of the Mediterranean conducive to EU's internal, as well as, external security interests, regardless of the nature of the political system exists in the south. As far as the EU is concerned, this understanding is formulated based on the following findings: (i) the unwillingness of the EU to genuinely promote democracy in the southern Mediterranean states before Arab Spring (e.g. EMP); (ii) the Reluctance of the EU to take a quick and firm position towards Arab Spring and people's demands in the region during the Arab Spring (wait and see approach); (iii) the current vivid conflicting policies/double standards democracy promotion mechanism approach adopted by the EU's decision policy makers towards the Arab states. The paper will firstly try to conceptualize what is meant by stability before synthesized it with practice (e.g. empirical) dimension with special reference to EU foreign policy objective towards its southern Mediterranean states.

Keywords: EU, stability, foreign policy, southern Mediterranean states, national security



Migration, Democracy and Foreign Policy

May 23, 2017 | 11.00-12.30

Chair: Aysu Kes-Erkul, Hacettepe University

Promotion of Democracy in the Western Balkans

Murat Önsoy, Hacettepe University

In the post-Cold War era, with democratic peace theory on the rise, efforts to promote democracy around the world have flourished. Western and Western democratic values-oriented states in particular have acted on the belief that democracy promotion would contribute to world peace. Yet this process is not as utopian as described; it is also highly contingent, with no single prescription for success nor common idea of what the end result should look like. This paper elaborates on the problematic aspects of democracy promotion by examining the cases of US and EU democracy promotion in the Western Balkans. The problems uncovered in this analysis fall into three categories: 1) those stemming from the very nature of democracy promotion as an exercise, 2) those specific to the promoters of democracy and 3) those relating to the particular characteristics or circumstances of the target state or region. Based on the analysis, the paper concludes that such problems will continue to arise so long as the promoters of democracy continue to approach the process monolithically, without sensitivity to, and synchronization with, the cultural and political realities on the ground in target states.

Keywords: Democracy promotion, Western Balkans, EU, USA, democratization

Syrian Refugees Impact on Jordan

Mazen A. S. Alougili, The University of Jordan

The protracted conflict in Syria and the deterioration in the security situation inside have brought about an unprecedented refugee crisis over the past six years, where it is estimated that over 5 million Syrian refugees have fled to neighbouring countries by 2017. According to the latest national Census, the total population of Jordan is estimated around 9.5 million, including 6.6 million Jordanians. 1.266 million are Syrians, constituting 46 percent of non-Jordanians living in the Kingdom and 13.2 percent of the overall population. As one of the neighbouring host communities for refugees, Jordan has entailed significant costs at the political, economic, social, and security levels.
This paper aims at assessing the impact of Syrian refugees on Jordan's security, as well as the potential threats and challenges generated by the escalation of the Syrian crisis on the kingdom. The magnitude of the impact of Syrian refugees on Jordan as a host community has generated political, economic, social, as well as security challenges that demanded immediate and sufficient response regionally and globally. In an effort to address those challenges and demands induced by the Syrian refugee crisis, Jordan has prepared response and resilience plans in order to organize and coordinate the different activities and projects needed to address and respond to the refugee crisis. The Syrian refugee crisis has placed financial, social, and institutional strains on Jordan as a host community. It is in the light of this that Syrian refugees might be considered as a threat to the socio-economic, political stability of the kingdom and most importantly internal and national security.

Keywords: Jordan, refugees, education, energy, health



Social and Public Policy Perspectives on Refugee Crisis

May 23, 2017 | 13.45-15.15

Chair: Reyhan Atasü-Topçuoğlu, Hacettepe University

The Global Refugee Crisis and its Impact on Trafficking in Persons in Jordan

Muath Yahia Al-Zoubi, The University of Jordan

The world is facing one of the severest refugee crises in history. Jordan has been seriously affected by this crisis through the mass influx of refugees coming to Jordan from Syria as a result of the civil war and armed conflict there. These refugees might be regarded as easy targets for traffickers, either through exploiting them in Jordan or using Jordan as a transit country prior to them being exploited elsewhere around the world. The main focus of this paper is the Syrian refugee crisis in Jordan and its impact on the occurrence of the crime of trafficking in persons in Jordan. However, the focus on Jordan highlights a problem peculiar to other countries in the Middle East. In view of this, the success of law, practice and implementation in managing this crisis in Jordan will be relevant in similar countries. Therefore, Jordan can be a good example for other countries facing the same crisis in the Middle East to follow. This paper aims to answer the question of to what extent does the mass influx of refugees increase the occurrence of the crime of trafficking in persons in Jordan? This paper aims to examine how the mass influx of refugees has an impact on the increased number of trafficking in person's cases in Jordan, and the difficulty of identifying refugees as trafficked victims.

Keywords: Refugee Regulations, The Legal Status of Refugees, Refugee Crisis, Trafficking in Persons, Trafficked Victims.

Integrating Refugees within the Hosted Communities' Workforce: The Social, Psychological and Political Effects

Marwan Al-Zoubi, The University of Jordan

The United Nation agencies (e.g. UNHCR, UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), USAID, German Aids and other international aid agencies have implemented in Jordan programs aimed to integrate Syrian refugees who are able to work within Jordanian workforce. These programs were outcomes of London Summit for Donors which held in London city in 2016. Implementers indicated that there are potential benefits of such program especially in developing Jordanian economy, decreasing the heavy economical load of hosting refugees as well as providing a psychosocial support to refugees to help them to adjust to the war and the political dilemma in the region. These programs were supported by international agreements with Europe and United States (e.g. Simplification of rules of origin with Europe) to encourage local businesses and factories to integrate refugees within their workforce and receive benefits of simplifying procedures to export to western countries.
An analysis was implemented in this paper to evaluate the effects of such integration on Jordan society and refugees' communities. The analysis was applied on some programs which have been implemented in 2016 such as: craft exchange between Jordanian and Syrian refugees; supporting CBOs to integrate refugees in the hosting communities, encouraging garment industry to integrate Syrian women refugees etc. The results



indicate that there are some benefits of such integration for the Jordanian economy as well as for western and European countries (e.g. reducing asylum seekers). However, there are also indications that there is resilience for such integration from Jordanian workforce and refugees themselves. In addition, there are social, psychological and political effects on both Jordanian and refugees.

Keywords: Refugees, unemployment, social polarization, psychological effects, Jordan

Health-related Quality of Life of Palestine Refugees Inside and Outside Camps in Jordan

Hamza Abdulla Alduraidi, The University of Jordan

Background: Jordan hosts more Palestine refugees than any country in the world. Conditions under which people in a community live influence their health-related quality of life (HRQOL).
Purpose: The study purpose was to compare HRQOL of Palestine refugees in Jordan who lived inside camps with those who lived outside camps.
Method: Participants recruited from inside the Baqa'a camp (n = 86) and surrounding Abu Nsair community (n = 91), completed the World Health Organization Quality of Life Brief Questionnaire.
Discussion: There were disparities in education and social relations and environment HRQOL related to income and residency, but not gender, among refugees.
Conclusions: Refugees living inside camps, particularly if poorer fared worse than refugees living outside camps. Enhanced programs and policies may be needed to improve HRQOL, education and socioeconomics for camp refugees. Nursing's perspective on refugee health could be an important contribution to humanitarian efforts and health diplomacy.

Keywords: Health-related quality of life, nursing, Palestinian refugees, Palestine, Jordan, refugee camp

The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Syrian Refugees Rescue in Jordan: The Hashemite Charity Organization as an Example

Amin Awwad Al-Mashaqbeh, The University of Jordan

Since its establishment, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan dealt with the refugee and displacement crises from the neighborhood, starting with the Palestinian asylum in (1948) and (1967), then the Lebanese one between (1975-1985), then the returning from Kuwait in (1990) because of Iraqi Occupation, and then the Iraqi refugee crisis in (2003), in addition to what happened after that, ending with the Syrian refugee crisis in the beginning of (2011), and which didn't finish until now. So the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan became the biggest receiver for refugee in the world regarding its population.
Any crisis occurred through the past decades didn't affect the Kingdom as the Syrian Crisis and its results did,



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because the Syrian Crisis increased the social, economic, and security burdens on the state, in addition to that the infrastructure of the state was affected obviously at many sectors, such as, water, electricity, health, education, communication, transportation, etc., and we cannot forget the social effects as the spread of new social diseases such as drugs, crimes, marriage, divorce, unemployment, poverty, spread of beggars on the street, and many other social issues. The annual cost of receiving refugees on the Jordanian land is almost (4.2) billion.

The main aim of this paper is to understand the role of the social leadership, the national, regional, and international organizations, and the positive interaction of the civil society organizations to improve the status of the refugees. The paper seeks also to highlight the role of the Hashemite Charity Organization in the refugee crisis in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and in general, this paper will focus on the effects of the Syrian refugees' crisis on Jordan in different sectors.

Keywords: The Syrian Crisis, refugee, forced migration, non-governmental organizations, The Hashemite Charitable Organization



Event and 'the Political'

May 23, 2017 | 15.30-16.40

Chair: Anass Laalou, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Political Subjectivation in Gezi Park Protests

Ahmet Kaan Ketboğa, Hacettepe University

Though its success is still controversial, Gezi Park Protests is undoubtedly one of the most striking events in political history of Turkey. This paper argues that, by virtue of its evolution, Gezi Park Protests provides a great example and model of how a political opposition emerges, grows, and becomes subject to state violence. In this context, the paper examines the governmental discourse during Gezi via the thinkers Carl Schmitt and Chantal Mouffe. Then the paper discusses Gezi as an example of parrhesia, an attempt to link truth- telling and political subjectivity. It explores the development and meaning of critique through the concept of parrhesia. Finally, it aims to show how the people of Turkey practised parrhesia in the Gezi revolt, how they fearlessly spoke the language of truth.

Keywords: Gezi protests, the governmental discourse, Carl Schmitt, Chantal Mouffe, parrhesia, political subjectivity

Gezi Park Protests and the Effect of Radical Groups in the Context of Collective Violence

Cansu Parlak, Hacettepe University

This paper aims to explore Gezi Protests via Walter Benjamin's concepts mythical and divine violence. The paper argues that divine violence, 'killing without spilling blood', was not figurative in Gezi Park, which is a turning point in Turkish history. Indeed, no police officers were killed during the protests, but only protesters were killed by the mythical violence. However, as the paper argues, this does not mean that divine violence neither occurred nor succeeded in destroying the law. The violence of the radical leftist groups in the protests fed on the 'belief' produced by the notion that justice could only be secured when the unorganized, and merely politicised people take to the streets, struggling for a common ground. Yet, the overwhelming majority of the protesters left the protest and the remaining went radical and violent. Finally, the paper suggests that the disproportionate state violence legitimized the revolutionary counter-violence. In this context, the paper explores how the revolutionary violence of Gezi protests has evolved to a mythos, to compliment and commemorate the protests and that contributed to the reproduction of radical leftist groups in time.

Keywords: Gezi Park, collective violence, radicalism.



Event and 'the Political'

May 23, 2017 | 15.30-16.40

Chair: Anass Laalou, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Hostility, Exception and Decisionism: The Turkish Case

Duygu Karabulut, Hacettepe University

The main characteristic of 'the political', according to Schmitt, can be found in the distinction between friend and enemy. Following this, Schmitt also argues that it is the essence of sovereignty to decide on the exception. In referring to the conditions of the 'state of exception' in line with existential conditions of hostility as the negation of the 'other', this paper aims to critically analyse Schmitt's notion of the exception. Reading Mark Neocloeus against Carl Schmitt, it claims that the state of exception is not a space devoid of law but part and parcel of contemporary sovereign power. In order to make sense of this argument, the paper discusses the state of exception in the case of Turkey. It concludes that the state of exception is the key to sustaining the neoliberal capitalist order.

Keywords: The political, Carl Schmitt, sovereignty, state of emergency, Turkey

A Temporary Roaming of Flows

Yakup Atamer Aykaç, Hacettepe University

This paper explores the ways in which an event can be considered as successful through case studies, such as the Gezi revolt. Based on my personal observations, it asks how can we define the crowd, the people, "chapullers" that were there in the events? What is the role of temporality and its effects upon us? After giving a small map of events that led to the revolt, this paper asks the following questions in reference to Carl Schmitt and Deleuze and Guattari: Was it really an escape from the sovereign capture both in time and space or was it merely a matter of temporality and its inaccurate visions of its virtual consequences? Also, it asks how can we come up with new concepts in order to truly understand and define the structures or natures of these kinds of events and their effects on society and sovereignty? Should we rightfully be hopeful about these events or are we being deceived by an appearance of a temporal crack on the ongoing structure of the society?

Keywords: Gezi, rhizome, lysosome, lines of flight, temporality, virtuality



Film Studies and Cultural Theory

May 23, 2017 | 16.50-18.20

Chair: Ali Rıza Taşkale, Hacettepe University

In Memory of Abbas Kiarostami (1940-2016): Reflections on His Documentary Film Homework (Mashgh-e Shab)

Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University

The world-renowned Iranian filmmaker, director, photographer and poet Abbas Kiarostami passed away on 4 July 2016. With his remarkably creative and inspiring films throughout his long career in cinema, Kiarostami left us a large number of films that guide the students of Middle Eastern and Iranian Studies in their study of society, politics and culture in Iran. This talk presents some reflections on his 1989 documentary film called Mashgh-e Shab. Based on his experience with helping his son's homework, Kiarostami sets out to explore school children's experience with doing their homework. For this purpose, he interviews a number of primary school children at a school. Kiarostami inquires the children on such issues as to whether and from whom they receive assistance while doing their homework, their views on their parents, siblings and other grown-ups in the family, and award and punishment by their parents. This admirable work of art provides a window to Iranian society, history and politics from the point of view of children. Fitting neatly into the framework of this conference titled "Political Theory and Cultural Studies: Other Voices and New Perspectives," this specific focus on Kiarostami's Mashgh-e Shab lets us hear the mostly neglected voices of children.

Keywords: Abbas Kiarostami, Iran, cinema, Mashgh-e Shab, children

Cinema and Philosophy: Biopolitical Thoughts on Zombie Representations

Onur Kartal, Adnan Menderes University

As is known, Mark Neocleous weaves his political theory around the concept of security and deals with the political power on the basis of universal adversary, while Roberto Esposito puts the concept of community at the heart of his philosophy of community and interprets the construction of community through the dichotomy of immunity and contagiousness. Thus the relationship between I and other, "we" and "them" takes a constitutive role both for the social sphere and power. In this paper, my first aim is to show how we can deal with this relationship through examples from recent Zombie movies. Secondly, on the basis of cinematical and political senses of the term, I argue that the category of Zombie is a threatening element for the power rather than the society. The claim that the figure of Zombie is –let alone being a threat for all the humanity– a chance for opening to absolute otherness will be the starting point of this discussion.

Keywords: Security, threat, enemy, immunity, contagiousness, Zombie, living dead

Frenzy Life: Political Ontology of Dystopian Belonging

Elifsu Tanyeri, Hacettepe University

If art is openness to the 'new' and possibility to other ontologically, it opens a possibility to new meaning relations or reproduction of the meaning by resisting singularity and stability of the meaning. In this frame,

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art can be evaluated as a new relationship with the world and the other, or an openness to the possibility of a new political ontology. Following Bernard Stiegler, the main rationale of the crisis of care determining our era might be summarized by reference to the slogan 'no future' since the 1970s, such a crisis inaugurates a comprehensive disbelief regarding hope and the sense of future. The belief for a destined future in modernity which can be read with such concepts as ideology and utopia, is being replaced by today's dark and hopeless atmosphere of dystopia. This study deals with the existence-absence of hope on the possibility of the sense of 'living together' with the other in Turkey through Emin Alper's award-winning dystopic film 'Frenzy'. In the study, first, the concept of dystopia is utilized with Turkey's political atmosphere, which is increasingly polarized in the duality of 'us' and 'them', and its connection with Schmittean understanding of 'the political'. Secondly, this study focuses on the primacy of dystopia regarding hope and despair, and its relationship with destined future. In this framework, the political ontology of political violence and belonging, along with the question of hope-despair on the possibility of coexistence is evaluated as the primary themes in the film Frenzy with reference to Bernard Stiegler. Nevertheless, the role of art in creating a new ontological ground on otherness and living together as openness, is examined through the debates of 'belonging' and 'affection' carried forward in the film.

Keywords: Dystopia, hope, Other, care, disaffection, art and politics

'Ah Güzel (Oh, Beautiful) İstanbul': A Critique of Modernization

İbrahim Akdağ, Hacettepe University

The 1960s might be seen as an era of change in which spatial experience of life in İstanbul have begun to transform. Apartments started to become central to city culture. Migration from the countryside to cities has gained speed. The warm neighborhood environment of the 1950s began to deteriorate gradually. In spite of the rapid change in society, the neighborhood life shifted to a new form of experience. The nostalgic emphasis on the impossible continuity of a lost warm environment, therefore, came out as a critical theme for cinema.
Ah Güzel (Oh, Beautiful) İstanbul, a film by Atıf Yılmaz, is one of the typical examples of this period. Apart from studio environment, this movie was taken in streets and other public places where everyday life of the community is experienced in forms of transformation. The visual frame of nostalgia was combined with a scenario about change in everyday life and emerges as a critique of modernization.
In the eyes of a former İstanbul gentleman and later a bohemian Haşmet (Sadri Alışık), who is one of the movie's main characters, the film reveals the severe conditions of transformation which let the old spirit of the old İstanbul disappear. On the other hand, the film brings to our attention a new form of civic orientation through the life of another leading character Ayşe (Ayla Algan) who views living in an apartment as a privilege itself. This study interprets the story of Ayşe and Haşmet as a contrasting example of the lived experience of Turkish modernization.

Keywords: Cinema, city, modernization, music, everyday life



Media, Digital Humanities and Crisis

May 24, 2017 | 9.30-11.10

Chair: Berrin Koyuncu Lorasdağı, Hacettepe University

The Uses and Abuses of Foucault's Theory of Power in Media Theory

Emre Koyuncu, Independent Scholar

Foucault's theory of power has been a key reference in the recent analyses of social media technologies. While some media theorists stick to Foucault's notion of discipline in portraying social media platforms as an extension of surveillance technologies, others invoke the necessity of abandoning Foucault's theory of power altogether for its failure in addressing the current configuration of media communications. This presentation surveys various arguments from both strands in an attempt to show that they all, albeit in different degrees, suffer from mischaracterization of Foucault's overall theoretical orientation and his theory of power in particular.

Keywords: Foucault, power, surveillance, social media technologies

Mnemotechnics of Digital Reticulation: Reading the Krisis Beyond Negative Externalities

Ruhtan Yalçıner, Hacettepe University

A pharmacological reading of culture primarily implies an inseparable assemblage of the 'social system' and the 'technical system'. As an allagmatic system of operations, on the one hand, culture might be defined through the transductive spiral of inversions and subversions. On the other hand, culture also implies a milieu for individual and collective individuation. By combining Bernard Stiegler's definition of technics as a 'process of exteriorization' with his three-fold analysis of memory (genetic, epigenetic and technological), this paper aims at interpreting the recent dissemination of the digital pharmakon both as a cure and as the poison for/of the implications of an overlapping krisis.
Drawing upon Husserlian and Derridean reflections on Stiegler's thought, the paper firstly argues the current context of krisis in its mnemotechnical and mnemotechnological aspects. Afterwards, the paper focusses on the distinctive characteristics of hyper-reproducibility through the relation between digital technology and an emerging global mnemotechnical system which also implies the 'hyper-industrialization of culture'. The paper finally examines the double-bind of the question of digital reticulation through the hyper-technological pharmacology of negative externalities (disaffection, desolidarization, short-termism, consumerism and systemic stupidity) and positive externalities (critical knowledge, liberated global metadata, the economy of contribution and alternate systems of individual and collective care and responsibility).

Keywords: Digital pharmakon, hyper-industrial capitalism, memory, culture, care



Media, Digital Humanities and Crisis

May 24, 2017 | 9.30-11.10

Chair: Berrin Koyuncu Lorasdağı, Hacettepe University

The Representation of Syrian Refugees in Western News Discourse: Victims or Threats

Zahra Mustafa Awad, The University of Jordan & Monika Kirner-Ludwig, State University of New York at Albany

This study reports on the first stage of a research project on investigating the portrayal of Syrian refugees in Western digital news from January 2015 till December 2016. It combines quantitative and qualitative methods and adopts corpus linguistic and discourse analysis approaches to compare their depiction in 1206 articles published by selected American and British news portals. In particular, it concentrates on their coverage by The New York Times and CNN in contrast to that by The Guardian and BBC. The focus is on the semantic analysis of expressions featuring in the news reports on the topic, and to what extent they have changed during these two years. Preliminary results indicate that the overall coverage of Syrian refugees by the British news websites was much more extensive than that by the American ones, and it stayed at similar intensities in 2015 and 2016. In contrast, the news reports on the topic published by the American news portals were significantly fewer in 2016 compared to 2015. The findings also show that Syrian refugees were mostly portrayed in 2015 as victims of war who need help and support through their integration in local communities. However, they started to be staged as threats to the security and the welfare of the host countries in 2016.
These findings have important implications for the impact of the news on shaping the public attitudes towards refugees in the host communities.

Keywords: Syrian refugees, news discourse, American news websites, British news portals

Preemptive Biopolitics

Ali Rıza Taşkale, Hacettepe University

What characterises sovereignty today is the proliferation of governmentalities. While it works hand in hand with exceptionalism, contemporary sovereign power does not draw upon threats only in terms of states of exception. Thus we would caution against the claim that sovereign political power is dependent solely upon 'the state of exception'. While the state of exception is a powerful diagnosis in understanding sovereignty, it is no longer the single and dominant paradigm for the administration of life. Indeed, in contemporary society the governmentalities of sovereign power can take several and often multiple forms.
My aim, then, is to disclose multiple governmentalities in which society is governed today in ways that may coexist with or transform the state of exception. To do so requires that we avoid treating sovereignty as crude and stable regime. Sovereignty operates by 'capture', through a culture of a perpetual state of emergency that immobilises thinking and restrains collective action. It endlessly attempts to appropriate collective action and resistance through emergent and multiple governmentalities as well as military apparatuses of security and police. Sovereignty is, in short, hostile to collective action and attempts to own the future. For the future has the potential to become disruptive, catastrophic. It is a future not to be lived but



to be secured and pacified. It is in this sense that new biopolitical ways of governing have emerged in relation to changes in how life and future events are problematised. Preemption is one of them.
This paper is focused on the preemptive side of contemporary sovereign power. It argues that preemption rearticulates a new problematic in which all our political capacities and adaptive and creative potentialities, that is, all radical politics of event, are in danger of becoming the object of delegitimation and indeed elimination. When the threat of a coming event becomes the norm, biopolitics becomes preemptive. What emerges, in other words, is preemptive biopolitics that perceives the future in a particular format: as a disruptive event.

Keywords: Sovereignty, state of exception, biopolitics, disruptive events, preemption,

Visualizing and Analysis of Refugees' Big Data

Khaled Younis, The University of Jordan

Recent years had seen influx of refugees due to wars and other natural crises worldwide. According to Amnesty International, till 2015, over four million refugees have fled the conflict in Syria, with the majority now in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. Turkey host the largest number, more than 3.5 million refugees in 2017, with the country spending $25 billion on supporting them. The world today is more connected than ever before. In addition to data that is generated by refugees, other agencies like the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHRC) are creating Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal like the Syria Regional Refugee Response for making data available to researchers and humanitarian agencies. The World bank and many countries like Canada has recently adopted an "Open Data" initiative that provides some data on immigration related issues. This provided extensive and almost on-demand data on the Syrian refugee arrivals. Other Non-government organization apply the principles of open data sharing for providing free, up-to-date maps for relief organizations.
With the advances in machine learning analysis of big data, the goal is to provide an insight into the fast-changing data and make data-driven decisions and predictions. This paper introduces the history and the future of data analytics and visualization in refugees' studies. For example, a key challenge with the growing volume of measured data in the refugee data is the preparation of the data for analysis. Data can be stored in multiple locations, in multiple formats, and with multiple time frames. The paper considers the collection of data sets from multiple sources and look for trends and show how conclusions can be extracted from the data to help decision making.

Keywords: Data Analytics, machine learning, big data, refugees' studies, data visualization



Desire, Individuation and Queer Life

May 24, 2017 | 11.25-12.25

Chair: Ruhtan Yalçıner, Hacettepe University

Antithetic Desire-production

Gülçe Başkaya, Hacettepe University

This paper focuses on the shifting patterns of the relation between gender and identity by reference to the context of 'desire-production' in the political philosophy of Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari. The reciprocity of women's desire is not only bound by the perception or imagination of 'the other' but also determined by the force of the unconscious. It reveals a system of satisfaction and demand. As a consequence of the patriarchal durability of the dissemination of power, the psychosis implicit with the concept of engendered-desire might be discussed as a dependency relation. The course of desire-production, therefore, could be read through an abyss within actual identity, which cultivates various 'artificial-desires', such as "maternal care". Following Jacques Lacan, this paper argues that such artificial-desires reveal the question of desire-production as fulfilment of identity, which transmutes the condition of the child not only to an 'objet-de-desir' but also to an 'objet-de-haine'. As a consequence of the process of objectification, a binary form of emotions emerges not only through women but also through the connection with the child as it becomes connected to 'the symbolic', as 'the Other'. The course of desire-production here arises both as a 'prize' and as a 'price'. Following Deleuze and Guattari's discussion on 'desire-production' and Lacanian psychoanalysis, this paper argues that consumerism today has brought forth a new regime of the unconscious by transforming the unconditional relationship between the mother and the child, which might be called as an antithetic desire-production.

Keywords: Desire-production, consumerism, the Other, psychoanalysis

Technics of Individuation: Reassessing Culture Through Guattari and Stiegler

Cem Oto, Hacettepe University

Individual may not be necessarily conceived as a final reality which owes its existence to the foundational character of a temporal succession. Rather, the process of individuation, in which both the individual and its milieu has been produced, reveals a metastable equilibrium that requires an acknowledgement of the ontogenesis of the individual. This paper aims to explore one of the most neglected themes in cultural studies, namely the process of individuation. By going through the debates in contemporary political philosophy, it provides an alternative perspective on culture that has been transformed at the disposal of control societies by rendering it as a channelling of affection. Culture, in this regard, can be better analysed trough transforming technics of individuation. Drawing upon such transformation, first, the question of culture and its semantic nucleus in the philosophy of Felix Guattari will be argued as an alternative path and this implies a potential critique directed toward segregationist assumptions implied by various forms of poly-ethnocentrism. Second, by conditioning the question of culture in Bernard Stiegler's reading of the technics of individuation, the paper also focuses on the metastable relation between psychic and collective forms of individuation, along with the challenge of disindividuation. Finally, the paper also emphasizes new



Desire, Individuation and Queer Life

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Chair: Ruhtan Yalçıner, Hacettepe University

technics of assemblages as well as new technologies of spirit, which turn skill-oriented, and organic cultural assumptions into obsolete propositions.

Keywords: Individuation, onto-genesis, cultural studies, technics, disindividuation

Heteronormativity and Queer Life in Turkey: Zeki Müren and Bülent Ersoy

Meltem Değerli, Hacettepe University

Markers of heteronormativity have been central to socialization processes. The very basis of heteronormative signification as 'normalization' has revealed various forms and moods of exclusion, as well as hate and disgrace. In other words, within the limits of such discursive signification it is not be possible for any queer individual to exist as an authentic self without being limited in her/his daily life as an adjective of heteronormativity. As long as the violence of the norm has become a determinant factor in the process subjectivation, the psychic conditions of power, in Judith Butler's sense, cannot be reduced to a banal detail for queer life.
This paper aims to evaluate the discursive relation between violence of heteronormativity and public recognition of queerness in Turkey by reference to the paradoxical perception of two celebrity figures, Zeki Müren and Bülent Ersoy. Firstly, the paper discusses the problematic course of public recognition and social acceptance and its relation to the daily discursive framework of heteronormativism. Second, the paper questions whether queer visibility and representation in Turkey reiterates a genuine notion of respect and acceptance, or, imposes an implicit marker of psychic orientation with power intermingling inaccessibility and disgrace.

Keywords: Queer theory, heteronormativity, Zeki Müren, Bülent Ersoy, power



Colonial Heritage, Memory and the Other

May 24, 2017 | 13.45-15.05

Chair: Mourad Mkinsi, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Transcending the Colonial Heritage: Memory, Citizenship, and Alterity in Sub-Saharan Africa

Tamba François Koundouno, Hacettepe University

Nearly six decades after independence, the African mindset is one that is still tormented by a history of subjugation and untold sufferings. Be it politically or culturally, acculturation and victimhood are two pervasively dominant paradigms in the African psyche: through slavery and colonization, not to mention the political and economic failures of numerous African states, there is, in the continent, the dominant tendency of explaining all the woes by simply pointing to the vicissitudes of history. Thus, it is argued, Africa has to transcend its history of oppression and domination. The paradox, however, lies at the very heart of what alterity and citizenship really mean to the African. That is, the peculiarity of the African's robinsonade being that all encounters were forced upon him, his Other is not solely the European who imposed his vision of the world on him; it also his fellow country-man whose destiny he happens to share as a result of colonization. How does one reconcile such chaotic pluralities of colonial history? Who really is the other? How does one make sense of these constantly warring identities? By engaging with Adichi's classic Half of a Yellow Sun and critically appraising Césaire and Senghor's notion of négritude, I aim, in this article, to set the discourse on the necessity of rethinking the demos. I, by the same token, contribute to the literature by arguing that rather than transcend history (as is generally argued), it seems more warranted to lucidly come to terms with it.

Keywords: Africa, alterity, citizenship, colonial heritage, acculturation

Colonial and/or Educational? Revisiting the Presence of the French Language in Postcolonial Tunisia

Ihsan Mejdi, Hacettepe University

An examination of the Ministry of Education's 2016-2017 list of required books for elementary and secondary schools and the Educational Act of 2002 reveals that the French language enjoys the status of a privileged foreign language in Tunisia. The existing literature pays little attention to the complex encounter of Tunisians with the French language as both a scientific and colonial language. Likewise, the present scholarship does not seem to offer an explanatory theoretical framework regarding the complicated presence of the French language in Tunisia. Thus, through a qualitative analysis of the above mentioned documents and the existing body of literature, I claim that the presence of the French language in Tunisia reveals the immanence of the cultural and socio-economic dynamics of French colonialism. This analysis locates the presence of the French language in Tunisia in a theoretical framework encompassing a focus on the questions of bilingualism, acculturation, and colonial heritage. In this context, it seems tenable to argue that being bilingual, more specifically, francophone in Tunisia, is a significant determinant of social and economic status. The analysis suggests that inequalities in status result from the unequal distribution of linguistic capital. Lastly, similar to the cultural dynamics of colonialism, the French language in Tunisia creates two categories of privileged and unprivileged individuals.

Keywords: Tunisia, bilingualism, acculturation, colonialism, francophone



Colonial Heritage, Memory and the Other

May 24, 2017 | 13.45-15.05

Chair: Mourad Mkinsi, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University

Who is a Turkish Cypriot? Is there a Turkish Cypriot?

Hasan Akıntuğ, Hacettepe University

The fluidity and relativity of identity in the context of Self and Other is particularly evident in the context of the Cyprus conflict. However, the ideas of the Self and the Other not only exist within inter-communal relations but also within the dimensions of the identities of the separate communities (Greek and Turkish Cypriot) as well. In this paper, I focus on the discursive presentations of the 'Turkish Cypriot' particularly after the 1974 period within the arguments of left-wing and right-wing politicians. The purpose of this focus is to pinpoint and criticize the antagonistic argumentation between the 'Turkish' dimension and the 'Cypriot' dimension of what is generally accepted as a 'Turkish Cypriot' whole. I argue that both Turkish nationalism's emphasis on 'Turkishness' and its diametric opponent Cypriot nationalism's emphasis on 'Cypriotness' essentialize the relatively fluid dimensions of the 'Turkish Cypriot' identity and as a result, prevents discussion which I hold to be an important aspect of social cohesion. I also hope to put forward a possibility of an in-between, inclusive position which does not hold 'Turkish' and 'Cypriot' to be mutually exclusive categories.

Keywords: Self, other, nationalism, Turkishness, Cypriotness

All 4 One: Invitation to Transcendence by Savaş and Azad

Ayşegül Solaker, Hacettepe University

The causes and consequences of the chaos of war have been found in the earliest stages of human history. Human societies have either been involved in their own destruction or have been left behind. For the peace and well-being of the society, therefore, the importance of peace is frequently emphasized. Nevertheless, the war has taken its place in world history with all its reasons and destructiveness down to the present.
This study examines the question of acquiring identity on the body with a specific attention to the tension between mind and spirit. Hence, it considers the effort of reaching universality with an awareness of transcendence. This study thus aims to shed light on this opposition through the work of rap artists living in Germany; namely, Savaş and Azad. The description of the words of war and peace, which specify two contrasting cases, is based on the names of the artists. Even though it creates a random situation, it prepares the transcendental direction of studying.
This study shows how two rap singers reflecting the Turkish and Kurdish image in Germany invite the humanity to the universal conscious. For this aim, I focus on their piece titled 'All 4 One'. I attempt a discourse analysis of this piece by means of Kant's definition of the transcendental.

Keywords: Azad, Savaş, rap, transcendence, universality



Cinematic and Theatrical Encounters

May 24, 2017 | 15.20-16.40

Chair: Kadir Dede, Hacettepe University

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Children into Citizens: Children's Plays in the Single-Party Period in Turkey

Mine Rugancı, Hacettepe University

This study examines four children's plays found in the books by the Institution for the Protection of Children. This institution played an important role in the construction of citizens in the Single-Party period in Turkey (1923-1945). The four plays that I analyze are as follows: İki Devir, Ant, Emrindeyiz and Cumhuriyet Güneşi. Some observations about these children's plays stand out. First, they are written in a clear language so that children can understand them easily. Second, the fact that they are decorated with poems, anthems and fantastic elements demonstrate that they were meant to be easily understandable and memorable in children's minds. Third, the fact that many of the writers of the plays are teachers also show that they were viewed by the Turkish Republican elites as the transmitters of the official ideology to new generations. Children born in the post-Ottoman Turkey come to the fore as the primary target of the new regime. With its particular attention to its emphasis on the function of plays in turning children into Republican citizens, this study thus underlines the way in which official ideology attempted to construct a new generation of the new regime.

Keywords: Turkey, single-party period, play, children, citizen

Bertolt Brecht and Epic Theatre's Impact on Turkish Theatre

Fevzi Can Gürüz, Hacettepe University

Bertolt Brecht's Epic Theatre is not only studied in the field of theatre, but it is also significant in political philosophy. Epic theatre takes its strength from a Marxist perspective and its analysis of the relationship between the oppressor and the oppressed. Epic plays question both social problems and the political and economic structure as a cause.
The increasing interest in political theatre in Turkey in the 1960s paved the way for the arrival of Epic Theatre in the country. Samples from the Turkish theatre are examined in the context of the change in the understanding of dramaturgy, the transition from traditional patterns of expression to a new style of expression, and the development of critical thinking in theatre. Ankara Art Theatre, Haldun Taner, Ferhan Şensoy are some of these examples. Ankara Art Theatre is an important case in point in the transformation of Turkish theatre.
In this study, I first provide some general information about Epic Theatre. Then, I examine the relationship between Epic Theatre and the Turkish Theatre. I argue that while Epic Theatre adds new dimensions to Turkish theatre, it gives a political feature such as transforming a mine into a theatre scene.

Keywords: Bertolt Brecht, Epic Theatre, Turkish theatre, culture



Cinematic and Theatrical Encounters

May 24, 2017 | 15.20-16.40

Chair: Kadir Dede, Hacettepe University

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Turkish Cinema in the 1970s: on Popular Culture and Power

Azer İlay Yıldırım, Hacettepe University

The 1970s were marked as the peak of the Turkish popular cinema in an unstable political and economic context. Ever-changing currents on the screen seem to reflect the underlying social and political transformation. As the long-standing censorship acts were being strictly applied by the commissions, a wide range of movies —mainly the ones involving social issues— were affected by prohibitions. On the other side, revolving around the workers and the poor, comedy-dramas as seen in the cult of Arzu Film, were reaching mass audiences. These movies were later accompanied by the rise of the national cinema that promoted a return to religious roots. Essentially responses to Turkish modernity, both trends were reflecting the dominant political views of the era. This paper aims to examine the use of cinema as an ideological apparatus and a means of propaganda through the movies of the two significant directors of the era: Ertem Eğilmez, the founder of Arzu Film and Yücel Çakmaklı, the leading figure of the national cinema. This study analyses their movies with a particular attention to their approach to Turkish modernization.

Keywords: Cinema, ideology, propaganda, Ertem Eğilmez, Yücel Çakmaklı

The Rise of the Military TV Series After the July 15th Coup Attempt in Turkey

Ece Kütüklü, Hacettepe University

A wide range of media components such as cinema, television, internet, radio has found their counterparts in politics. Today, television is one of the most effective apparatus for politics due to its accessibility by almost every citizen. It reflects social and political changes and government can use the media to make it a tool of social change. It also refreshes the political memory in the eyes of the whole community. After the 15 July coup attempt, we have seen the examples of this. The series that the Turkish Army used as central theme have been broadcasted. In this case, media has been used as soft-power in the wake of the failed coup d'état. This paper interprets how media reproduces dominant ideology by using its own apparatus.

Keywords: Movement, media, ideology, power



Studying Images and Their Viewers

May 24, 2017 | 16.55-18.00

Chair: Çağla Karabağ, Hacettepe University

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Why Do We Need Film Phenomenology? On Bodily Experiences of Cinema

Ahmet Emin Bülbül, Hacettepe University

This paper explores the role and importance of film phenomenology with regards to current trends and approaches in cinema studies. Distancing itself from the stark, enclosed and predominant sociocultural constructions, this very paradigm privileges the existential, bodily and sensory aspects of film experience. It opens up a space where meaning, effect and spectatorship are described through perceptive, sensational and affective engagements. In my discussion, I will both outline the scope and different methodological dimensions of film phenomenology, and attempt to briefly show the application of its notions to filmic images. My suggestion is that we need film phenomenology in order to better grasp not only the inescapable materiality of cinematic representations, but also the inevitable corporeality of our identities.

Keywords: Film phenomenology, experience, senses, perception, affection

A Reception Study of the Housewives' Interpretation of an Art Film: My Only Sunshine Sample

Aynülhayat Uybadın, Hacettepe University

This research is about the way in which educationally disadvantaged lower middle-class housewives perceive an art film. Hayat Var (My Only Sunshine, Reha Erdem, 2008) is chosen as a sample. The study benefits from Janet Staiger's historical materialist approach and Jackie Stacey's ethnographic studies. A focus audience group of five housewives from Konya watched the film, and ethnographic techniques were used to collect the data. Data analysis has two dimensions. First, the audiences' reading context and formations are examined, and their reception is viewed in the light of their conservative and contextual discourses. Then, distinctions of the judgement of tastes are examined though Pierre Bourdieu's concept of symbolic capital, popular aesthetic, and material-form separation. This study appeared as an article in the journal of film studies Sinecine in 2016. This time, I will show "the field" experiences instead of the whole theoretical side. And I provide a wide coverage of the findings of this study to discuss the judgment of tastes.

Keywords: Reception studies in cinema, audience researches, art film, popular cinema, popular aesthetics



Studying Images and Their Viewers

May 24, 2017 | 16.55-18.00

Chair: Çağla Karabağ, Hacettepe University

(Session to be held in Turkish – No Simultaneous Translation Provided)

Seeing Voices of the Other

Gülay Acar, Hacettepe University

In this study, voices of the other are searched in family photos. Hence, the photo album of a family from the end of the 1800s to the 1950s is being analysed. In other words, the traces of other voices from around the late Ottoman Empire through the first quarter of the Turkish Republic are investigated with a focus on family. It is accepted that every photograph is an ideological moment and gaze. While constructing our memory, photographs carry the traces of events and facts that are completely externalized from the memory. If the image of family vision of the processes of modernization and nation-state in photographs are evaluated together with narratives, the ruptures that arise provide possibilities of reflecting on what is ideological. Family photographs which merge with the narratives, conduce to remembrance of forgotten foster children in the family.

In this study, I first go into a theoretical and historical discussion of modern family with its appearence in photos. Then, knowledge on the method of analysing photographs is put forth. Lastly, I turn to an analysis of photographs with a recourse to the themes specified as photograph and narrative on the basis of memory. In this context, foster children who are in fact disjointed from the familial link have been reached.

Keywords: Family, family photographs, memory, narrative, foster children



Digital Storytelling in Times of the Conflict

May 25, 2017 | 13.45-15.30

Chair: Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University

Projections of Future by Young Refugees: Young Hopes Digital Stories

Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University

Digital storytelling have been used in community-based projects in order to enhance participation of ordinary people through their self-expressive narratives about life experiences by Hacettepe University Faculty of Communication in the past decade. Gender, health and migration have been in the core of the workshops facilitated by the team at home and abroad. In this paper, providing an overview about digital storytelling as a workshop-based co-creative process, I focus on the recent project we ran in cooperation with EGE Rabat and UNHCR Morocco and Turkey Offices. In the scope of the Digital Storytelling with Young Refugees from Turkey and Morocco Project, we facilitated two workshops, one in Rabat and another one in Turkey followed by in-depth interviews with young refugees. This paper discusses the preliminary findings of the workshops and the research.

The Visual Side of Voice: Images in Digital Stories

Şengül İnce, Hacettepe University

Digital stories are a 2-3-minute form of new media where participants tell their personal stories using new media technologies in a workshop. They differ from other forms of new media in that they focus on sound. This new media form where a person tells his/her unique experience through his/her unique voice is produced at a workshop with a team of facilitators. Workshop facilitators help participants in all stages throughout the workshop and thus facilitate the overall process. They plan and prepare for each workshop according to the theme and participants in advance, and inform participants of the course of the workshop process. Though digital stories focus on participants' voices, they also make use of the serene support of images. Therefore, another significant function of facilitators is to help participants overcome the prejudice that they need professional knowledge to use images. Although they are told that stories matter more than images in digital stories, participants still experience difficulty in finding and choosing images to use in their stories out of aesthetic concerns in case that they do not have their own photographs/drawings. Moreover, the ethical rules applied in workshops narrow visual options and the limited time in which a workshop is conducted makes it difficult to choose images. Thus, the workshop team should help participants through the process with creative solutions. With this in mind, this paper aims to address the visual crises encountered during the process of finding and choosing images and the visual solutions developed against these crises in the digital story workshops held by the HU Digital Storytelling Unit so far.

Keywords: Digital storytelling, image, crises in digital storytelling workshops, creative solutions



Digital Storytelling in Times of the Conflict

May 25, 2017 | 13.45-15.30

Chair: Burcu Şimşek, Hacettepe University

Combating fear through digital storytelling workshop practices

Gökçe Zeybek Kabakçı, Hacettepe University

We are living in times of conflict. The world is full of territorial disputes, ethnical and sectarian conflicts, civil wars, political instabilities, criminal violence, ecological threats, food and water supply crisis, famine, so on and so forth. This broad range of conflicts make us feel more insecure. Even we feel more frightened, because in the meantime each conflict issue itself is a reason for fear. Apparent result of this feeling of insecurity and fear is to become introverted and to raise and strength national and even personal firewalls, politically speaking the rise of conservatism and nationalism. Besides xenophobia, discrimination, hate speech are getting intensify throughout the world. So, the main aim of this paper is to discuss how and in what way digital storytelling can contribute to combat fear such as feeling of insecurity, xenophobia, hate speech, discrimination arising from these conflicts.

Keywords: Fear, emotions, conflict, digital storytelling, digital storytelling workshop practices

"Young Hopes" Digital Storytelling Workshop As A Field For Researching Digital Literacies

Eda Çetinkaya, Hacettepe University

Digital storytelling (DST) as a way of equal roaming of people's voices in digital platforms is an activity in which everyone share their unique stories. The notions of digital divide and digital equality are related to people's digital accessibilities and abilities of communication and information technologies (ICT's). These literatures aim to explain the ICT's usage of people who come from different ages, sexualities, geographies, languages, economic and education levels. The main component of DST is voice and voice inholds a lot of personal and social factors such as personal backgrounds. Every personal background has different stories associated with different inequalities. For this reason, DST and digital equality have a lot of similar concerns about people's lives. Digital skills and literacies are not focus points for DST workshops. However undoubtedly that digital skills, literacies and inequalities are visible in ICT's practices of DST participants. This research fieldwork focused on the DST workshop was named "Stories without Visa- Young Hopes", carried out in Rabad, Morocco on 6-8th of March in 2017. The aim of this research was to observe seven DST participants' digital literacies which was related to their ICT's usage in the workshop. Participants of the workshop came from different countries located in Africa and Middle East. Their age range was between 17- 18 and they were refugees in Rabad for different durations. In workshop I worked as a facilitator and utilized participant observation method for gathering data. At the end of the research, I observed that every participant had a different ICT usage practice and different levels of digital literacy. Some of them were familiar with ICT's and they were willing to put the digital story together by themselves. Besides that, others kept away themselves from computer using. Research data also brought close together with participants usage of web sites, social media, mobile phone and interactions between participants and facilitators through ICT's.

Keywords: Digital storytelling, digital literacies, information and communication technologies, digital equality, participant observation



New Media Studies

May 25, 2017 | 15.45-16.45

Chair: Mutlu Binark, Hacettepe University

Epistemology of Big Data: A Critical Overview

Umut Yener Kaya, Hacettepe University

Big Data has been examined and discussed in terms of its impact on practices of knowledge production in academic and commercial settings. Concerning its epistemological aspects, Big Data has different interpretations, ranging from proclamations about the "end of theory" to the realization of Auguste Comte's dream of "social physics", from the "crisis of empirical sociology" to a "wild outbreak of hornswoggling". This paper critically examines some of the key discussions about the epistemology of Big Data, suggesting that some new themes and discussions are needed in order to better theorize epistemological implications of the Big Data.

Keywords: Big Data, epistemology, end of theory, social epistemology, complexity

Spatialization of Consumption: Capital's Acceleration and Wallet Application as a New Media

Erhan Özcan, Hacettepe University

Capital circulation constitutes the social nomos of capitalism. As Marx put it, capital cannot be conceived without circulation. It must have its origin in circulation (1999, p.107). Since capital issues from circulation as a sine qua non-element; "when [it] is not in movement, it is stuck in a particular form and stage and is therefore negated and devalued" (Marx, 1973, p.621). The turnover of capital, in and through which commodity capital increases in value or to put it differently; commodities transform into money, requires manipulation of time. Capital needs to work through acceleration of its turnover so that closure of each circuit comprising its inner circle could be expedited (money capital; where money transforms into commodities by way of labor and means of production, productive capital; where production transpires, profit is realized and commodity capital; where produced commodities are sold, surplus-value is realized). Here, among other things, new technologies are of significant importance and they are basically utilized to "increase the mass of surplus produced within a given period" (Manzerolle and Kjøsen, 2012, p.220). To flesh out the argument, wallet applications which are oozed with "ubiquity" promise users/consumers- also known as mobile commerce- a customized shopping experience. Consumption/purchase behavior can be mobilized with a simple "click". Purchases become made on a temporal basis which can be described as overlapped, tumultuous and arrhythmic time phenomena or as Castells puts it "timeless time" (2000). Parallel to this, space in which consumption becomes embodied grows non-local and fixed. Consumption time and spaces crash down about onto one another; consumption intersects time (clock time) and space (territorially located space) which in turn begets its spatialization. Users' consumptive activities overcome time and space barriers and culminate in the cushioning of capital turnover time and realization of profit in the upper-most immediate duration.

Keywords: Ubiquity, connectivity, wallet application, time-space, capital turnover



New Media Studies

May 25, 2017 | 15.45-16.45

Chair: Mutlu Binark, Hacettepe University

Usage Practices and Receptions of Information and Communication Technologies by Academics in Social Sciences

Eda Çetinkaya, Hacettepe University

Academy is affected by a lot of factors which are not independent from society. In historical process, one of these factors which gives shape to academy and academicians is technological revolutions. Information and communication technologies (ICT's) have played an active role in Turkey's academic life since these technologies were first used in universities. Today, the way of academic working routines in daily life, knowledge production, communication practices are different from the previous century. In addition to these, academic's self oriented positioning and interpretations are being transformed. With this in mind, this paper specifically focuses on the relation between computer, internet, mobile phone and academician. In doing so, it employs a multi method perspective. Questionnaires, which conducted face to face, had open and closed type questions and 193 academics participated in it. In addition to survey analyses, research data gathered through in depth interviews that 32 participants took part. Participants of the research were selected from three public and two foundation universities located in Ankara. Some participants were still working and others were already retired. I interviewed both female and male academics who were different ages, academic titles and disiplines in order to observe different reception forms aimed at historical background of ICT's usage.

At the end of the research, although different generations had changeable receptions and usage practices of ICT's, participants generally described computer and internet as irreplaceable for their daily lives. ICT's have transformed both working practices and knowledge production ways from 1950's to now. Although I met with retired academics who never used ICT's, ICT's had an existential meaning for many participants. ICT's were frequently interpreted with different emotions such as fear, anxiety, joy, happiness, loneliness, absence, nakedness and addiction. Concurrently, ICT's receptions of academics were very correlated with body. ICT's practices revealed cognitive, bodily and sensual meanings that were flexible, changeable and opened new ways to figure out to different academic types and academic habitus in daily life.

Keywords: Information and communication technologies, academy, academician, everyday life, ethnography



Xenophobia, Power and Colonialism

May 25, 2017 | 17.00-18.20

Chair: Furkan Livan, Hacettepe University

Justifying Colonialism in Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart

Esra Karabak, Hacettepe University

Written by the Nigerian novelist Chinua Achebe and published in 1958, the novel Things Fall Apart is considered as a significant example of postcolonial literature. Okonkwo, the protagonist of the novel, is the best wrestler in West Africa. He unintentionally causes the death of a tribesman and thus he is expelled from his village for several years. Upon his return to his village, he finds out that his own tribe is captured by the White Man. The tribe he left years ago is now under the control of the missionaries and colonial powers. Adhering strictly to his tribal values and beliefs, Okonkwo loses his hopes and eventually commits suicide. With this in mind, this paper focuses on the ways in which colonialism is justified in Things Fall Apart. Following Aimé Césaire's approach, colonialism is to be seen not only as the political, economic and military apparatus but also as a tool of cultural appropriation. In this context, with a particular attention to Okonkwo's life and suicide, the paper argues that the project of building a colonial society is indeed a simultaneous destruction and rebuilding of the existing society. Things Fall Apart, the paper argues, reveals the richness of African cultures and, at the same time, renders how this richness falls apart by the arrival of the White Man. The persistence of the White Man's colonial undertaking today attests to why this novel is still an influential work in African literature.

Keywords: Chinua Achebe, Things Fall Apart, African literature, colonialism, postcolonial literature

#wedontwantsyrians: A Social Media Analysis on the Perception of Syrians in Turkey

Rana Molbay, Hacettepe University

As of 2017, it seems clear that Syrian refugees will stay in Turkey for a longer period because of the war. For this reason, the issue of the social acceptance and integration of Syrian refugees in Turkey is a major socio-economic and political question that needs to be tackled. According to official figures, 5 million Syrian refugees are scattered among many countries, especially the neighboring Middle Eastern countries. Turkey is hosting 3 million refugees, the highest number across the world. When the first Syrian refugees arrived in Turkey in 2011, it was believed that the refugees would return to their own countries soon. However, this isn't the case. In the process, the social acceptance of Syrians in Turkey has declined over time. With this in mind, this paper explores whether there is a xenophobic discourse about Syrian refugees in Turkey. In this context, the paper concentrates on the hashtags on Twitter. It examines the ways if there is a dominant discourse that deepens the crisis. To flesh out the arguments, selected examples from literature on multiculturalism, recognition and being the other will be analysed.

Keywords: Syrian refugees, social media, Turkey, xenophobia, discourse



Xenophobia, Power and Colonialism

May 25, 2017 | 17.00-18.20

Chair: Furkan Livan, Hacettepe University

Rethinking the Ambivalent Relationship Between the Colonizer and the Colonized: A Contemporary Analysis

Hikmet Çağrı Yardımcı, Hacettepe University

This paper aims to critically examine the ambivalence in subject-formation via post-colonial theory. In this context, it especially focuses on Homi K. Bhabha's conceptualization of the relation between colonizer and the colonized. The paper then focuses on Edward Said's and Stuart Hall's conceptualization of the relationship between colonizer and the colonized. As is well known, Said and Hall understood the subject as one who is created through discourse, culture and language as well as through material processes. Therefore, the paper argues that the dialectic between colonizer and the colonized is not a simple process, but a process which contains authority and repression with the aim of creating the 'other'. As Bhabha argues in relation to Lacan's psychoanalysis and Derrida's deconstructionist approach, the colonized subject is no longer homogenized; by creating a 'narrative' interaction, a 'hybridity', a 'liminality' emerges between two different/in conflict groups. To flesh out these arguments, the paper aims to discuss examples from contemporary post-colonial countries.

Keywords: Colonialism, post-colonialism, Homi K. Bhabha, narrative, liminality

The Football Industry and Power Relations in Contemporary Europe: A Critical Analysis

Mehmet Can Korkmaz, Hacettepe University

Football has undergone dramatic changes and transformations since it emerged. This paper aims to critically analyse one of the most neglected aspects of those changes: that of power relations. Indeed, power relations exist in every sphere of football. In doing so, the paper also examines how concepts such as fanaticism, partisanship, opposition, hooliganism and violence have changed and functioned throughout the years in relation to industrial capitalism. The paper then demonstrates how the dissident fan groups are conducted so that they will behave in the desired way. Lastly, the paper focuses on forms of resistance in the football industry, arguing that there is always a dimension of radical politics in football irreducible to the logic of free-market policies and to the compulsion of power apparatuses.

Keywords: The football industry, power apparatuses, industrial capitalism, resistance, radical politics



Identity, Change, and Politics

May 26, 2017 | 9.30-10.50

Chair: Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University

A Trans-national and Trans-secterian Sufi Network in the Ottoman Empire: the Case of Naqshbandi-Khalidi Order

Metin Atmaca, Social Sciences University of Ankara

When Mawlana Khalid al-Baghdadi came back to the Ottoman Iraq from a long soul searching trip to India at the beginning of the nineteenth century, no one knew that he would transform the religious and political landscape of the empire forever. He reintroduced Naqshbandiyya Sufi order to the Ottoman realm and created a trans-national network expanding from the Caucasus to North Africa, which was later named as Khalidiyya. The historiography claims that the order reaffirmed the boundaries of the Sunni world vis-à-vis the Shi'a and non-Muslim domains. As a part of an ongoing project, in which I compare the Khalidiyya order in the Ottoman lands and Iran, I discuss that Khalidiyya, as a trans-national and trans-secterian sufi network, expanded its realm beyond the Sunni world and engaged with Shi'is and people of other sects.

Keywords: Naqshbandi-Khalidiyya, Sufi networks in the Ottoman Empire, trans-national networks, inter-secterian relations, Sufism in Qajar Iran

Evolution or Creation? Debates on the Theory of Evolution in the Late Ottoman Thought

Oğuz Bilge Güngördü, Hacettepe University

After Charles Darwin introduced the theory of evolution, the problem of compatibility between creation accounts in religious texts and the theory of evolution paved the way for a great debate among religious thinkers. Muslim thinkers of the late Ottoman period were not an exception. Late Ottoman thinkers developed three main arguments regarding compatibility between the creation account of Islam and the theory of evolution. The first one is the argument of "different roots" by Ahmed Vefik Pasha, who accepted evolution as an explanation for the origins of animal kingdom only, not humanity. The second one is the argument of "compatibility with the scripture" by Ahmed Mithat Efendi, İsmail Fenni Ertuğrul and Emin Feyzi, whose main focus was to interpret Qur'anic verses on creation in accordance with the theory of evolution. The third one is the argument of "evolution as creation" by Hodja Tahsin, Baha Tevfik and Ahmed Nebil, who were interested in only proving the harmony between the idea of evolution and God as the creator without citing any verses. The main purpose of this study is to show which lines of reasoning the late Ottoman thinkers followed to keep their loyalty to both Islam and evolutionary science in harmony.

Keywords: Late Ottoman thought, theory of evolution, creation, Islam, science.



Identity, Change, and Politics

May 26, 2017 | 9.30-10.50

Chair: Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University

Womanhood in Early Republican Paintings in Turkey: Modernism and Nationalism

Bayram Koca & Eser Ergönül, Hacettepe University

Although Islam provided the basic judicial framework in political sphere in the Ottoman era, the establishment of a new regime transformed this situation radically and religion was liquidated in both the political and institutional arena. That is to say, the Republic was aimed to be based on "nation" instead of "ummah" through modernism and nationalism policies. It reached this goal with policies such as the abolition of the sultanate and Caliphate, the adoption of the Unification of Education and the closure of dervish lodges. Briefly, it intended to create a secular and modern state and the entire society was intended to gain a modern, secular and national feature in the framework of modernism and nationalism. Modernization was implemented as a "project" by political elites and they tried to transform society as well as institutions and aimed to create "new citizens" for the new Republic. Women like men were intended to transform to modern, secular and nationalist "new women" for the Republic. While this aim of political elites could also be seen in different areas, arts in general and paintings in particular could be claimed as a distinctive aspect in the light of Islam's opposition to arts and paintings.
This study addresses the question of how to understand the relationship between womanhood, modernism and nationalism in paintings between 1923 and 1938 and highlights the image of women in early Republican paintings. In this context, the first part of the study focuses on modernism and nationalism policies in Turkey. Then, the second part analyzes womanhood in early Republican paintings.

Keywords: Womanhood, modernism, nationalism, Kemalism, Turkey

The Trajectory of Identity Formation of the Excluded Castes in India: From Erstwhile Untouchables to Neo-Buddhists

Vikas K. Jambhulkar, Nagpur University

The history of the Indian Subcontinent is also the history of Caste Subjugation and contestation. The Indian society since its civilizational inception is constructed on the basis of Varna/Caste distinction organized in a hierarchical order with strict stratification. The Brahmins are at the top in the hierarchy followed by the Kshtriyas, the Vaishas, the Shudras and the Untouchables. This caste stratified society functions on the distributive principle of inequality in a diminishing order where the higher in the caste order enjoys all the rights and resources leaving the lower castes powerless politically, socially and economically added with cultural stigma. However, this caste hierarchy has been historically contested and challenged by the emergence of Buddhism in ancient India; the lower caste and untouchable saints during the mediaeval period and the social reformers and revolutionists in the modern period. The untouchable castes have fought this caste hierarchy and exploitation by evolving themselves into a socio-cultural and political movement on the basis of their collective broken past and gained a new identity in the process. The movement came to be



Identity, Change, and Politics

May 26, 2017 | 9.30-10.50

Chair: Metin Yüksel, Hacettepe University

known as the 'Dalit movement' in modern India also known as the anti-caste movement with caste annihilation as the objective. The de-construction of the caste system also required its destruction. The conversion of the Dalits into Buddhism under the leadership of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar radically transforms itself from a caste community into a community with its roots in the very civilizational formation of the Indian subcontinent, which is a rational enlightenment tradition of India in contra-distinction to the Brahmanical superstitious and ritualistic religion.

Keywords: Inequality, dentity, caste, Dalits, Ambedkar, Brahmin, neo-Buddhism



Urban Memory: "Stories from the City"

May 26, 2017 | 11.05-11.30

Moderators: Yavuz Eren, JeoIT & Özlem Sert, Hacettepe University

What makes a city "a good city" is not only the legibility of its street structures and physical settings, but also the legibility of meanings and accessibility to meaning maps. "Stories from the City" [1] is a free mobile app, developed through an academic and industrial collaboration, to increase accessibility to the symbolic map of the city. Making the symbolic map accessible required an ontological definition of the stories of the place. The ontological approach also resulted in an adaptable structure for capturing urban memory. The workshop will focus on the IT aspect of this project and its local application in Ankara, which was completed with the cooperation of Çankaya Municipality. This application was focused on a boulevard at the heart of Ankara, where time–space compression is highly experienced in the everyday rhythm of the city.

Keywords: Place, urban memory, accessibility, culture, New Media

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EVREN SERTALP

3D EXHIBITION



May 22nd - 26th 2017

Hacettepe University
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
Tuğrul Çubukçu Hall