

## KEYNOTE ABSTRACTS



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### Abstract title: Genre et inégalités sociales

1 Durkheim parle de la situation des femmes à la fin du XIXe siècle : elles sont dominées économiquement, culturellement, socialement (pas de droits politiques) sexuellement...

2 cette domination trouve son fondement dans l'histoire de sociétés occidentales ( il y aurait eu matriarcat dans les sociétés primitives de la préhistoire), et sa légitimation dans les religions. Elle est structurée et structure la division sexuelle du travail : aux femmes l'intérieur, la maison, les enfants... aux hommes l'extérieur, le monde social, politique, économique ...

3 tout laisse penser que cette partition a des relations avec le tabou de l'inceste qui lui-même s'enracine dans le sang menstruel et le totemisme et par extension avec la division du travail sexuel. Cette origine refoulée structure les mythes et les pratiques qui s'en inspirent. (PB et Sayad la maison kabyle et les rites agraires)

4 reste que cette domination s'est transformée au cours du XX e suite aux luttes : droit de vote, divorce, avortement, études, écoles, métiers, succession, gestion financière, sexualité... et modifie les pratiques (dot scolaire, vie quotidienne, emploi ...)

5 la reproduction des places se modifie donc sous l'influence des luttes sociales (transformations de la violence légale et de la violence symbolique) même si la violence mécanique attribue des places dominées aux femmes et si la violence armée continue de s'imposer à elles (coups, viols, meurtres) ; la reproduction de l'appropriation des avantages s'en est trouvée changée surtout en matière de capital économique et de capital culturel pour les classes dominantes et moyennes . Par contre la reproduction des mécanismes sociaux producteurs des inégalités n'est affectée que marginalement.

6 La division sexuelle n'échappe pas aux déterminations de classe sociale. Si dans les classes dominantes la division sexuelle du travail se modifie c'est largement le résultat des stratégies des familles pour récupérer les places et les avantages afférents; si la divortialité est grande dans les classes moyennes et populaires c'est largement du à la flexibilité des emplois ; Dans les classes populaires les emplois de domestique se multiplient : aides à domicile, serveuses, femmes de ménage, employées de collectivité. Les emplois de classe dominée sont assurés par des femmes. Lorsque les emplois sont féminisés les contraintes sont plus fortes pour les femmes que pour les hommes.

7 Sous jacent on trouverait une construction sexuée des goûts qui s'extériorise dans les choix : le choix des sujets de mémoires, le choix des métiers, le choix des spécialités. Cette construction sexuée est renforcée par la consommation de masse et la publicité afférente.

8 Cette domination est intériorisée dans la tête et le corps de femmes et des hommes (les jeux, les apprentissages).



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**Abstract title: Feminism as “Tongue” and Action: Feminist Public Policy**

The study approaches feminism as the “tongue” of autonomy, public presence and, implicitly, dignity of women, which triggers specific action. This feminist mark does not come naturally and it is not even guaranteed via general education. The feminist “tongue” is learned and forged due to a political perspective upon personal life and through political action. It articulates the emancipation from prescribed social roles, promoting the right of women to speak for themselves and plan their own life in personal terms, even against prescriptive feminism, which tends to level the differences among women. It is not transmitted from mother to daughter and neither from father to daughter. Communism did not pursue feminism in Romania, although it created several feminist breaches, for instance, in terms of increased visibility and increased chances to positions of leadership for women. Post-communism brought about a fresh start for Orthodoxy, for new strains of misogyny, promiscuity, prostitution, as well as for feminism and feminist standards. This goes to prove that women’s autonomy is not acquired inherently through democratic socialization unless autonomy emerges and becomes somehow a predilection issue on this path. The study is based mainly on the feminist method – “the personal is political” –, overcoming the difficulty of theorizing the category of “woman” through action, in relation to feminist causes. Nowadays, feminism means to identify feminist causes and to sustain the development of specific reformative public policies that serve identified causes. In this respect a policy of upper level high school education in gender, relationships and parenting is most likely to reform society more profoundly, to make gendered standpoints known (to themselves and to others) and to provide more support for the current and future feminist policies.



**Alison Scott-Baumann, PhD, Professor**

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**Abstract title: Interfaith and gender issues in higher education**

How do we speak to silence and how do we respond to absence? Gender is a complex issue. Starting with Aristotle the woman has been silenced: treated as the weaker of the sexes in all respects and not allowed to put her point of view. What is clear is that the woman’s voice is still absent. In Britain we see this with the recent spate of historic sex crimes dating back forty years: it was only when a few women came forward to tell their story that many others also spoke. Even now their stories are not believed by many. One powerful way forward is for women to consider absence and silence through interfaith and intercultural activities: it is important to bring women together of different faiths and of none to discuss shared issues and to look at different solutions. In such a mix of belief systems it is necessary to consider the tension between pluralism and particularism: what are the shared experiences of all women (pluralism) and what are the specific issues that seem unique for different groups (Particularism), especially on campus? To help us articulate these unresolvable tensions, we will apply the work of women thinkers, activists and philosophers.



**Barbara Watson Andaya, PhD, Professor**

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**Abstract title: Global Mobility, Contract Workers and Gender Roles in Contemporary Asia**

Since the 1960s the phenomenon of Asian “overseas contract workers” moving from poorer to richer countries has been a major factor in the expansion of a globalized economy. This presentation focuses on two countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia and the Philippines, which are a major source of workers for their wealthier Asian neighbours. Although men comprise a large percentage of this mobile labour, scholarly attention has focused on women because their separation from home and family, often for years, has meant significant changes to their traditional roles. This shift in gender relationships is often played out after workers return home, since women can now make a significant contribution to the family income and thereby assume greater influence in household and community decisions. The goal of some women, however, is to remain overseas through marriage to a citizen of the country where they have worked. As this presentation will argue, despite a legalized status and an improvement in living standards, they may well find that old expectations regarding a wife’s place in the household and her status vis-à-vis her husband still prevail.



**Alison E. Woodward, PhD, Research Professor**

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**Abstract title: Gender Rules: The role of representation rules in changing the place of women in science**

Women are globally underrepresented in higher education and science. For most countries this is a significant loss of talent. In this address, the problem of the role of regulations to increase the number and impact of women in science is addressed. Particularly the European experience with using quota’s on review panels and as targets for professorial hiring are in focus. Research Councils are crucial gatekeepers to academic power. Substantial research indicates that gender skewed scientific advisory and review boards play a role in the underrepresentation of women receiving scientific grants. Since the mid-nineties many European scientific advisory bodies have adapted guidelines about the gender composition of their panels, either compelled by national legislation and European directives or voluntarily. European Union scientific review boards are supposed to be composed at the 40%/60% level, for example. However the adaption of guidelines and the implementation and monitoring of guidelines are not always linked. Quota’s generate controversy, even among female scholars. Further, the re-alignment of the European Research Area may mean that ambitions of representation become lost thanks to neo-liberal arguments about an undefined and ambiguous concept of ‘excellence.’ This address documents the present state of affairs in terms of regulation, the resistance to quota regulations and the extent to which there is compliance with regulations in the composition of panels and management. The implications for research councils and gender equity in decision-making across Europe will be discussed. Contextual and structural factors of legislation, leadership, peer pressure, Europeanization, monitoring and bureaucratic capacity are identified as contributing to differing outcomes. Concretely, the paper treats the major European players in transnational funding and management: European Science Foundation, the nascent Science Europe, the European Research Council and the Commission of the European Union.



**Oana Baluta, PhD, Associate Professor**

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**Abstract title: Global Mobility, Contract Workers and Gender Roles in Contemporary Asia**

*"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?  
That depends a good deal on where you want to get to, said the Cat.  
I don't much care where, said Alice.  
Then it doesn't matter which way you go, said the Cat  
- so long as I get somewhere, lince added as an explanation.  
Oh, you're sure to do that, said the Cat, if you only walk long enough."  
(Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Chapter 6)*

I shall address transformations of feminism in contemporary Romanian starting from 1990 and also introduce potential future changes or challenges. The approach is twofold as I shall present feminism (understood as a stream of thoughts & political actions) in a continuous process of development towards gaining a mind and a body of its own while addressing violence against women. The second part is rather special and more 'exotic' as far as I am aware of, as it deals with introducing men in our theoretical and activist road towards gender equality. We may have a consensus that feminism is concerned with gender equality, so what I suggest is feminism should carefully consider men as potential critical actors. The paradigm of men as fundamental oppressors should be questioned. Questioning does not mean we see men in a fundamental positive light as allies. But it does mean noticing change. It's a slow dripping of change. To elaborate an argument for my approach, I shall focus my analysis to political representation and work life balance.



**Semiha Topal, PhD, Assistant Professor**

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**Abstract title: Islam, Women and the Hizmet Movement in Turkey: A Steep Path Towards Gender Equality**


Islam, Women and the Hizmet Movement in Turkey: A Steep Path Towards Gender Equality  
Modern Turkish Republic commonly praises itself for emancipating women from the fetters of religion, and yet it has not been able to rescue itself from a harsh criticism by the feminist movement since the 1980s, on the basis of not believing in gender equality and using women's liberation merely as a tool to propagate its Westernist ideology. A similar criticism has also been made for the Islamists who gained the political power in the last two decades, amongst their outcry for freedom to women's headscarves which was banned by the secularist regime. Even though the secular feminist movement in Turkey discarded all Islamic actors for being oppressive towards women and barring their struggle for gender equality, the civic Hizmet movement inspired by the Muslim scholar Fethullah Gülen deserves a separate analysis due to their capacity of working together with secular-liberal values and having a global vision in their understanding of Islam and modernity. Therefore, my talk will be picturing the path for gender equality in Turkey from both the secularist and religious perspectives, by specifically questioning the role of the Hizmet movement in this picture.


## SESSION ABSTRACTS

### SESSION: FEMINIST STUDIES

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<p><b>Title: Gender Stereotypes in the Concept of Subject of Emmanuel Lévinas</b></p>	
<p>The concept of a „woman figure”, created by Emmanuel Lévinas, serves as an example, in which the notions of „masculinity” and „femininity” are used to determine a character of a certain proposition of a Subject. However, criticism of the Lévinas's model of femininity from a feminist viewpoint is neither simple nor clear. Lévinas continually evades such criticism. He, re-established the body and sensuality as key aspects of meeting with the Other. Also, he criticizes the western ontological tradition as a theoretical source of violence against the Other, because – as he claims – on a high level of abstraction it appears that, thematization itself is a violence. At the same time, Lévinas proposes the ontology of a „woman”, so he thematizes „the woman”. Besides, Lévinas creates a feminine description on the basis of commonly held cultural stereotypes, where all that is masculine is strong and active and all that is feminine, weak, gentle and in need of care.</p> <p>Lévinas, however, claimed that his concept of femininity is not assigned to empirical sex. For these reasons, questions arise: what is the relation between the conception of the phenomenon of femininity in the work of Lévinas and a real concrete woman?</p> <p>Keywords: philosophy, theories of subject, femininity</p>	

	<p><b>Diana Chira, MSc.</b></p> <p>Lumina The University of South - East Europe  <a href="mailto:chiradianahelga@gmail.com">chiradianahelga@gmail.com</a></p>
<p><b>Title: Gender Barriers throughout History: The Status of Women in Ancient Rome</b></p>	
<p>At this time, historical resources depicting life in Ancient Rome are widely accessible, but upon a careful reading of the materials at our disposal, we come to notice that the great majority of authors were male, depicting Ancient Rome from their point of view. This was not because women at that time were illiterate, but because their position within society was not one to inspire an inclination to written meditation. The main role of women was that of bearing children. They did not hold a name of their own, while male citizens had three names: praenomen, nomen, and cognomen, all women in the same family were referred to using the feminine version of the family name, so one could tell who her father was and therefore, her position in society. This dependence of women on their male relatives was also reflected in law and finance, where women were legally obliged to have a nominated male family member act in their interests (Tutela mulierum perpetua), being considered incapable of managing their affairs for themselves. These situations clearly show the gender barriers faced by Roman women and their hardships, analysed from our current point of view.</p> <p>Keywords: Roman, discrimination, dependence, ownership, name</p>	


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<p><b>Title: Breaking Barriers. A Woman in 19th Century Hungarian Archaeology</b></p>	
<p>There is not much information about women archaeologists in Eastern Europe and their contribution to the development of archaeology. This article aims at revealing some aspects concerning this topic, by presenting the case of Zsófia Torma (1832-1899), a pioneering Hungarian woman archaeologist of 19th century Transylvania, in the socio-political and cultural context of the time. Although Zsófia Torma had a significant contribution to the development of prehistoric archaeology in Transylvania, her activity has been continuously minimized. Based on the analysis and interpretation of Zsófia Torma's unpublished diaries and documents, this article focuses on the difficulties that she faced in a male dominated field, her struggle for recognition, her professional conflicts and their consequences on her research and personal life.</p>	
<p>Keywords: Zsófia Torma, archaeology, Transylvania, 19th century, archival materials</p>	

	<p><b>Daniela Radu, PhD lecturer</b></p> <p>Lumina The University of South - East Europe  <a href="mailto:daniela.radu@lumina.org">daniela.radu@lumina.org</a></p>
<p><b>Title: Wartime, Women and Reparations</b></p>	
<p>Transitional justice represents a set of reparatory measures taken by societies which confronted with gross human rights violations. Often, decisions relating to transitional justice don't take into consideration the needs and expectations of the populations who suffered from mass violations of human rights during a conflict. The abuses, persecutions and gender based violence which affect women during conflict represent serious violations of the Geneva Convention and are viewed as crimes against humanity according to the Rome Statute. Questions regarding women, gender and feminism in relation to transitional justice are seldom addressed or answered.</p>	
<p>The present paper highlights the necessity to insert the gender dimension and women's experience in the transitional justice mechanisms. We will focus on how the gendering of transitional reparatory mechanisms could reduce the possibility of a new conflict and revictimization.</p>	
<p>transitional justice, gender based violence, reparations, conflict</p>	



## SESSION: GENDER AND EDUCATION: PAST, CURRENT AND FUTURE VISIONS

	<p><b>Alison E. Woodward, PhD, Research Professor</b></p> <p>Institute for European Studies, Department of Political Science, Brussels, Belgium  <a href="mailto:bandaya@hawaii.edu">bandaya@hawaii.edu</a></p>
<p><b>Abstract title: European Agenda ‘s for Gender Justice in a Changing Europe</b></p>	
<p>Shaping the European agenda for gender justice today occurs in a global landscape of both challenges and opportunities. This paper outlines some of the significant changes in the gender equality landscape after the European elections of 2015 with impact on gender equality work. Thanks to decades of political activism, European women activists have wide networks across political parties, countries, institutions and the grass roots which provide them with knowledge and support. Further, Europeans see gender justice as a core European value even if many think that it has already been achieved. However, gender justice is still a vision, and especially so in today’s climate of economic austerity and global uncertainties. Fighting for gender equality has been a long struggle, and activists suffer from fatigue, lack of funds and defensiveness in a climate of fear. The political turn to the right in the European Parliament and many European member states produces old recipes that reinforce inequalities. Changes in government have led to the dismantling of institutions working for gender equality. These developments produce serious roadblocks for moving towards equality. The agenda for tomorrow must continue to focus on an expanded view of sustainable economics with a feminist face, and concern for globally sustainable and inclusive development..</p>	

	<p><b>Eriada Çela, PhD</b></p> <p>“Aleksander Xhuvani” University, Faculty of Human Sciences          PhD Candidate at Tirana University, Faculty of Social Sciences  <a href="mailto:eriada.cela@gmail.com">eriada.cela@gmail.com</a></p>
<p><b>Title: Gender Equity in Education: Teacher Visions and Classroom Practices in Albania</b></p>	
<p>Pedagogy entails teacher-student interaction which influences the learning process more than any other educational component. Teachers play a crucial role in helping children understand how gender roles work and can encourage students to challenge the gender stereotypes or simply conform to them. Teacher awareness of gender equity in education can influence children’s classroom practices and their performance to great extents. This research aims at discussing teachers’ expectations of pupils’ classroom behaviour and analysing classroom practices using a gender equality perspective. Classroom observation and interviews conducted with teachers aimed at discovering the reality behind classroom doors regarding gender stereotypes and teachers’ interaction with children. Some of the teachers’ visions and perceptions are openly expressed; others are more subtle and indirect. The research methodology consists of classroom observations and key informant interviews with teachers in different schools. Results show that teachers who have received additional qualification tend to articulate more easily and show higher levels of awareness regarding gender equity practices in the classroom.</p>	
<p><b>Keywords:</b> gender equity, classroom practices, teachers, education, Albania</p>	



**Daniela Nistor, PhD student**

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**Title: Education competences and gender**

To form and to develop the abilities of the young people means to challenge them to promote a positive attitude given to the educational, cultural, organisational, social and economic environment by the structure of their own values system. That's why is essential to transform the experience of the old and recent past in present and, first of all, in future.

This article contents a part an applicative research concerning the hypostasis of the concept Education and Gender in Romanian secondary – school. The dimensions of the education involve a dynamic structural process, a permanent attempt of adaptation to the facts of the present and to the context, to the personal and organisational goals. The ideas of the young people about the implementation of a curriculum focused on competences are the results of a plenty of influences which belong to the education and to the society.

Keywords: competence, education, gender, secondary – school.



**Ana-Maria Ilies, PhD Candidate**

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**Title: Gender stereotypes, past and present. Dodging our children**

Is it good or bad to dodge our children from stereotypes? Can we avoid those stereotypes? Should we? My paper is a small qualitative research about raising healthy-minded children should include or not gender templates. We were socialized by the school, friends, family and mass-media using etiquettes for different people and actions, using other's value system and preconceived ideas. The responsibility of educating the children is not only the parent's duty, so the discriminating information could come from many directions. Traditional families stick to gender stereotyping, so are public institutions. But global education patterns are changing; formal systems are creating more opportunities, rising the level and the expectations. There is a need of system evolving as the enrolment is higher; we need to change in order to move faster, because everything is faster in our times.

Keywords: Gender stereotypes, education, values, socialization.





**Petra Pintelei, Student**

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**Abstract title: Where Lies the Link between Teenage School Bullying and Disadvantaged Teen Girls? Is it just a neuromental Genetic Flow or is it something that can be educated?**

Where Lies the Link between Teenage School Bullying and Disadvantaged Teen Girls? Is it just a neuromental Genetic Flow or is it something that can be educated?

The conflict generation-gap link between children and their parents is more obvious during the period of adolescence. It is known that lack of communication leads to behavioural issues of which some may be only rough arguments while others can turn to much serious trouble.

In 2012 the Centre for Legal Resources Organization (Centrul pentru Resurse Juridice- Bucharest) under the coordination of two skilled women, Georgiana Pascu and Georgiana Iorgulescu managed to create a conference in the National Parliament hall in which teen students were asked to talk about school bullying experiences. Verbal and psychological violence are as bad as the physical feature as they may bring trauma, depression and future behavioural disorders.

It is worse still when the basis is inserting an ill-thought attitude over disadvantaged teens especially disabled or of financially affected families.

This work shall be a story of my own experience as by being both a girl and a student with disabilities I went through school bullying. It is also a question of genetic influence over adolescents that make them overreact towards the ones who are weaker as well as build up walls of communication with the more experienced ones who could help them in a way to reach a point of kindness and understanding.

It also wants to point out the condition of being a young woman and a disabled student in a state school facing ignorance from teachers and school staff who encourage being competitive to the core rather than cooperative and the work of two women who fight to change mentalities in the state and general mentality.

The presentation will try to answer these questions and arrange a set of values in education and not only gender but disadvantaged gender study views and conditions.

Keywords: Teenage, School Bullying, Disadvantaged, psychological violence



**Tanase Laurentiu, PhD**

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**Abstract title: Religion and gender in contemporary Romania; structural elements of the inter-religious dialogue**

In contemporary society the presence of religion is regulated by a modern legal system, which structures the State – Church relationship. Also the democratic social organization is based on a religious pluralism that balances the missionary competition between the religious actors.

However, the missionary competition between the different religious denominations, as well as the cultural differences specific to each religion, supplies a real potential conflict. For this potential conflict not to express in violent inter-religious demonstrations is necessary that the inter-cultural dialogue to be a constant preoccupation of the society as a whole.


In the social context of religious pluralism, we ask ourselves if, in contemporary Romania, the inter-cultural dialogue has built the necessary prerequisites for its real promotion as a factor of social equilibrium.

To what extent the social gender intervenes in the equation of the inter-religious dialogue? What are the social mechanisms through which the inter-religious dialogue and the gender analysis type can be promoted? Do the theories based on gender favor or discourage the inter-cultural dialogue?

Here are a few study courses for our analysis, from the perspective of sociology of religion!


Keywords: religion, gender, Romania, interreligious dialog, intercultural dialog, contemporary society.

## SESSION: GENDER AND SOCIETY: CURRENT AND ALTERNATIVE RESPONSES TO GENDER GAP AND GENDER BARRIERS

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**Abstract title: Speaking to the Spirits: Thinking Comparatively about Women in Asian Indigenous Beliefs**

The prominence of Southeast Asian women in indigenous belief systems has long been noted as a one of the region's defining features, but although recent studies have helped to nuance this generalization – noting, for instance, the prominence of older women as conduits to the spirits – a more comparative framework is rare. Even within “Asia” there has been little attempt to deploy the interplay between religion and gender as a vehicle for crossing the area studies boundaries by which academics have divided the region -- “south Asia”, “East Asia”, “west Asia”, Southeast Asia.” As a preliminary step towards encouraging such conversations, this paper will present an overview of similarities and differences in the ritual role of women in local belief systems in “Asia” more generally. In the process, it will raise questions that have wider implications. Why, for instance, was virginity not essential in Southeast Asia as it was for the miko of Japan? What was the relationship between midwifery, healing and spirit propitiation? How did women deal with the challenges posed by male-centered and state-promoted religions? In posing possible answers to some of these questions, the paper will also provide a basis for thinking about the persistence of women as practitioners in Asia's contemporary religious life.

	<p><b>Silvia Foertsch, M. Sc.</b></p> <p>University of Bamberg, The Faculty of Information Systems and Applied Computer Sciences  <a href="mailto:silvia.foertsch@uni-bamberg.de">silvia.foertsch@uni-bamberg.de</a></p>
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**Title: The Influence of the academic self-concept on the program choice of computer scientists**

Women are still under-represented in computer science. This may be due the fact that academic self-concept is one reason what keeps women from studying computer science. The gender gap in computer science cannot be solely attributed to difference in performance. Factors like motivational aspects influence course selection as well. This paper researches how academic achievement in high school and intrinsic, extrinsic and social motives influence enrolment in a degree program in computer science. The analysis shows that there is no statistical significant difference in the average final grade in mathematics between male and female students. In fact this study shows that female students achieve a significant better average final grade in high school. It can be assumed that this is due to the fact that female students know that better than average to above average academic performance is necessary in order to be successful in the male-dominated area of computer science. When choosing a degree program, male students value the intrinsic motive “talent” higher than their female peers. This, as well as previous research, leads to the conclusion that male students, rather than female students, are driven by intrinsic motivation to achieve their academic goals and expectations. In addition to gender differences there are also differences in the specific computer sciences degree programs that are chosen. Due to their high performance in mathematics women more than men choose a computer science degree program with heavy focus on the technical side of computer science. The extrinsic motive, reconciling career and family life, is more important for students enrolled in a strong technically oriented program of study as well as a less technically oriented program than it is for students studying information systems. This is also true for the social motive to help others through their chosen profession. The results show that students' life goals vary depending on the type of computer science program chosen. All in all, generally academic performance of women is better. However, women underestimate their abilities. It seems that is important to support and motivate Girls who are interested in the field of

computer science. So it is necessary that parents and teachers give positive feedback for good achievements in playschool and school. In this way children already learn to rate their academic performance positively. Additionally it could be helpful to design a study program of computer science only for women. In doing so the expectations and goals of the girls are respected and it is possible to counteract gender stereotypes.

The survey data presented here was gathered from the first and second wave of this research project “Alumnae Tracking”. The questionnaires for undergraduates were designed to collect longitudinal data on motivation, course satisfaction, reasons for course choice, changes from student life to professional life, and career opportunities. The hypotheses were tested using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test and multinomial logistic regression.

Keywords: gender differences - academic achievement – academic self-concept – motivational aspects – study program



**Rita Biancheri, PhD**

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**Title: Women in Medical Academic Careers: the leaking process in Italy**

Co-author: **Professor Silvia Cervia, PhD** ([silvia.cervia@for.unipi.it](mailto:silvia.cervia@for.unipi.it))

The quantitative data on the female academic careers in the Italian medical departments qualify them as one of the most problematic areas from the point of view of gender equity. Although the numbers of women enter in the medicine degree program has increased, up to the majority of the total, their career opportunities are much more limited. Looking at the data from the University of Pisa (Unipi) is evident that the medical departments are the record of leaking rate, which is the halving at each step of career. Among the researchers professors, the rate of female is double than in associate professors (49% vs. 24,5%), which have a presence of female that is double than of full professors (24,5% vs. 11,5%).

According with the international sociological literature – that consider gender as a multi-layered conception, operating at individual, interactional and institutional levels (Wharton 2005) – we articulate a quantitative e qualitative analysis on female careers in the medical Department. Photographing the gender asymmetry present in the top academic positions in the medical departments the research aim to analyse the dynamics of exclusion as a results of multidimensional process (individual behaviours that add at the interactional dynamics and at the organizational rules).

Keywords: Gender, leaking process, Academic Careers



**Professor Roberta Pace, PhD**

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**Title: Women's work between progress and delays**

Co-author: **Maryann Padovano, PhD** ([maryann.padovano@gmail.com](mailto:maryann.padovano@gmail.com))

Since the Gender Equality Index shows that women presence in the Italian labour market is the lowest in EU-27 countries (40.9% compared to the EU-27 average of 54.0%), this paper aims both at illustrating the EU outcome strategies addressed to gender equality during the economic crisis (2010-2015) and at evaluating the crisis role in the achievement of equality goals.

For this purpose, an expanded set of indicators is used: e.g. labour force participation rates of persons aged 15-64, average hourly wages by employment sectors and educational attainment levels.

The overall results clearly show that women are still over-represented in the lower-paid sectors of the labour market and that, considering fertility rates and childcare regimes, maternity can often enlarge gender gaps in this field.

Moreover, indexes of occupational segregation are used to gauge progress in the labour market gender equality: the European ranking registers negative records both in Italy and in most countries, while the Scandinavian area represents the best European model to be followed.

Within this framework, comparing labour market, welfare state and policy developments of countries highlights that there are several common trends and rare virtuosity.

Therefore, increasing gender gap equality in the EU should be the most urgent challenge for the next future.



**Dan Dumitru Ionescu, PhD Candidate**

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**Title: Gender and social and cultural barriers faced by female entrepreneurs**

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From the literature it is apparent that female entrepreneurs face barriers that are not usually encountered by their male counterparts. Many of these hurdles women face in starting and running a company revolve around social and cultural issues.

The article explores the main types of social and cultural barriers women entrepreneurs may face in running of their businesses: cultural conditioning, gender stereotypes, gender discrimination, and lack of support.

Keywords: women, female entrepreneurs, barriers in running businesses, social and cultural barriers, gender differences



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**Title: The Pre-Islamic Bissu: A Third Gender in Indonesia**

In the nineteenth century in the West, it was argued that throughout history there had always existed a two-sex, two-gendered system, the former determined biologically and the latter by culture. The principal determinant of sex categories was based on the observed differences in sexual organs between what the society called “male” and “female.” Each sex was then associated with particular cultural role expectations that determined masculine and feminine gender. Studies of the human body, however, have challenged this Western model and revealed the clear political and cultural agendas in the construction of ideas of sex and gender. Examples from the non-Western world have been particularly useful in demonstrating the range of possible gender roles. In this presentation I examine a group of individuals known as bissu, who are regarded by their Bugis society in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, to be both sexually male and female and perform gender roles that are both feminine and masculine. By examining their historical origins and function within Bugis society, I hope to show how a group in society can maintain this “third” space with all the honour and respect that it brings.

Keywords: third gender, sacred beings



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**Abstract title: Role of women in the socialist society of Romania**

Women have had an important role in any society throughout the history. This fact is also true for any political system. The social status and political identity of women were restructured by the political authorities during the socialist system in Romania. The socialist conception challenged to the traditional women roles in society that caused serious impact on daily life of women.

This paper aims to summarize the role of women as mother, housewife, worker and also political image in the socialist society of Romania.

Key Words: Romania, women, society, socialist regime, role

## SESSION: GENDER APPROACHES FROM MASS COMMUNICATION, RELIGION, ETHICS, LAW, ECONOMY AND CULTURAL STUDIES



**Ragıp Gökçel, PhD**

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**Abstract title: Perceptions of binational marriage with foreigners in Romania. An empirical study**

Due its geopolitical significance by having a coast to the Black Sea, being close to trading routes and its abundance of natural resources has drawn the interest of many nations and cultures to Romania throughout history. The Romanian people have been in economic, touristic and cultural interaction with the communist world for nearly half a decade, but after the collapse of the Iron Curtain it faced the west and the rest of the world once more as it joined the European Union. All these new social and cultural relations, together with newly opened migration destinations, brought with it an emergence of binational marriages. Within, or outside Romania, we encounter many cases of marriages with a partner of different race, culture or religion. Our research investigates the viewpoint of today's Romanian people towards "binational marriages" with an empirical approach using qualitative and quantitative methods.

Key words: gender, binational marriage, race, Romania, culture



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**Abstract title: The economic cost of violence and discrimination: a gender based approach**

“Violence against women and girls remains a menace that occurs in all corners of the world and happens in all sectors within societies. It is the most pervasive violation of human rights”

Henry Mac Donald, Permanent Representative of Suriname to the UN

Starting from a definition of what is violence according to national cultures, the paper wants to highlight the loss of economic potential and wealth when violence and, more generally, discrimination occur.

There has been a time in the recent past when the attention on the economic cost of violence had been high in the agenda of international symposia and organization. Lately, as it often occurs, a sort of shouting silence is hanging on the issue.

This preliminary study on what the academia intends for violence and its costs aims at building on a wider level on the fact that a cultural shift is needed at all policy levels to fight for a decrease in discrimination and gender gaps in all economic and social fields.

After a review of the literature, this contribution will draw from the EVS Survey to show the state of the art in the EU with a specific focus on Italy and Romania..

Keywords: violence, economic cost ,discrimination ,culture





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**Title: Women's rights and the Gender Perspective into Human Rights Norms and Practice. Prevention of Domestic Violence in the View of Istanbul Convention**

Women's rights are human rights and violence against women is actually a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination. For many decades, one of the most common forms of violence experienced by women is "intimate partner violence", which includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and controlling behaviour by an intimate partner. Thus, this paper aims at analysing, in a legal and sociological paradigm, the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, developed by the Council of Europe, that seems to become a way for the growing integration of human rights by prevention and combating the biases that accept the violence against women. Women should be empowered through education and legal instruments to break the cycle of accepting subordination and violence.

Therefore, the conclusions resulting from the study are that cultural and religious customs and traditions that are used to justify violence against women must be prohibited and campaigns launched to challenge their acceptance in society.

Keywords: Istanbul Convention; women; violence; victims; bias



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**Title: The Politics of the Feminine Body: A Fractured Recomposition**

The theoretical frame of the present study proposes a postmodern imported valuation in the sense of showing an interest in reassembling a pageant perspective with an anatomically-visual sense by using a transcription of the feminine within the visual registry of a TV series.

The elements of novelty reside in/from an examination of working hypotheses stating that: the feminine body [fractured here] remains a productive conduit of spaces; the feminine halves mediate a circulating reflex existing alternatively on either side of a separating space and the reassembly of feminine parts – visually intermediated – cannot be disassociated from the mechanisms of a politics with direct stakes in representation and identity.

We will appeal illustratively to the registry of the original Bron/Broen and its follow-up variations – The Tunnel and The Bridge – as series illustrating the feminine body's hypostases from/to border/bridge/ tunnel, fragments which become a diagnosing formula for social, cultural, economic, attitudinal-psychological or political halves included in two distinctive spaces.

One cannot avoid in this sense the media culture's mélange with the politics of representation – poetics and politics verified by the way in which nodal points of the Fracturist Manifesto resist any articulations in/through the visual registry.

Keywords. Feminine body, the Fracturist Manifesto, Bron, The Tunnel, The Bridge



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**Title: Legal Protection of Woman's rights. The principle of Non discrimination, the Fundamental Principle of Rights**

The need for legal protection and chance equality between men and women is an essential element of harmonious human development. In the legal protection of one's rights aspect, the human being exposes the deepest and most personal features, tendencies; one accomplishes one's deepest wishes, all of them enlightening one's true personality. Legal protection thus ensures a total of rights and obligations, expresses a number of features and qualities of human personality, has an influence on a person's health and sanity and therefore it is the reason for which the majority of states have included this value amongst the ones that must be taken into consideration even by instrumental implementation of criminal law.

Keywords: equality of chances, fundamental human rights, EU rights, Romanian constitution, morals, religion, culture and civilization.



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**Title: Gender and Asexuality in Academic Sources**


The study of gender and sexuality has arisen as an academic field relatively recently. Despite the fact that conversation about lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans people has been opened, there are still sexual or gender minorities who lack representation in the media as well as in the academic field. One of such orientations is undoubtedly asexuality, standing at the very beginning of being subject to scientific research. This paper aims to trace back the roots of this sexual minority in academic sources, from discovering subtle hints of asexuality in the late 19th century to exploring the most recent works on the topic. Special attention is paid also to gender-related issues appearing throughout this chronologic account of asexuality as a subject of academic study.

Keywords: Asexuality. Academic sources, Sexual minority, Gender, DSM


	<p><b>Ionut Octav Macovei, PhD</b></p> <p>Lumina The University of South - East Europe  <a href="mailto:octav.macovei@lumina.org">octav.macovei@lumina.org</a></p>
<p><b>Title: Analysing Gender Differences in Romanian Consumers' Pro-environmental Behaviour</b></p>	
<p>25 years of transition to democracy passed since the fall of communist regime in Romania. This period led to the formation of new young generations of consumers with different habits and buying behaviours, and influenced the existing generations in the way they perceive consumerism and environmentalism. This paper analyses the gender differences between Romanian women and men of all ages regarding their pro-environmental behaviour. Variables like consumers' attitude, awareness, subjective norms, perceived behavioural control and intention from Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behaviour (1991), Hines' Pro-Environmental Behaviour Model (1986) and Schwartz's Norm-Activation Theory (1977) were employed to create a new model which tries to explain the factors that influence consumers' pro-environmental behaviour. A quantitative research was conducted in order to analyse the gender differences regarding pro-environmental behaviour. Results show that gender significantly influences some relations among model's variables and will be more deeply discussed in this paper. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) shows that gender significantly influences relations between variables. Findings will be more deeply discussed in this paper.</p>	
<p>Key words: pro-environmental behaviour, gender differences, Romanian consumers..</p>	
	<p><b>Maria Beatrice Berna, PhD Candidate</b></p> <p>Titu Maiorescu University</p>
<p><b>Abstract title: Argument in favour of conceptualizing reasonable accommodation as a modernization tool of the European legislation. Some considerations upon the link between culture and gender</b></p>	
<p>Religion and belief – as cultural components, rejoice a peculiar attention in the social sphere but also within the legal context- as they are, from our point of view, the most representative expression of cultural identity. It is interesting to notice the fact that, at the European level, the legal framework attached to the protection system, that is built under the European Court of Human Rights, has proved to be reticent regarding the consecration of the term culture, preferring to address other connected issues like private and family life (art. 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ), freedom of thought, conscience and religion (art. 9 CEDO), freedom of expression (art. 10 CEDO), freedom of assembly (art. 11 CEDO). The legal phenomenon of rejecting the regulation process of cultural identity, as individual prerogative, is also present, within the framework of the system of human rights` protection, that is established by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union although, in this case, the respect for promoting cultural diversity, within its collective dimension is proclaimed, both at a programmatic level (if we consider paragraph three of the Charter's preamble) and at a purely legal level (if we consider article 22 of the Charter). Although initially the different dimensions of conceptualizing and of juridically granting the right to identity (we refer to both its individual and collective dimension) will pass unnoticed, if we connect this problem to the gender issue, we are bound to offer a clear solution.</p> <p>Taking into account the inter-American system of human rights protection, the European legal system advances the proposal of reasonable accommodation pursuing the aim of mellifluously integrating cultural differences. The juridical institution of reasonable accommodation responds to the quest for substantial equality – a real demand of the modern European society which stands upon the recognition of the right to being different and upon the consequences that the recognition of the uniqueness of the individual brings upon the equality principle. In the present paper, we mainly aim to present the peculiarities of the institution of reasonable accommodation by means of a hermeneutical methodology. In subsidiary, we will pursue the explanation of reasonable accommodation by referring to the factors of culture and gender in order to achieve the integration of the concept of reasonable accommodation within a generous analysis framework. It is clear that, the case-law dimension of the concept of reasonable accommodation reflects much more extensive consequences than those demonstrated following the strict application of the criteria, that are protected by purely legal means.</p>	
<p>Key words: modernizing legislation, reasonable accommodation, gender, culture, equality.</p>	


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<p><b>Title: A study on the evolution of women's status in the North -East</b></p>	
<p>Research conducted to date show that women in the North- East of Romania are women with secondary education, with a stable job, which has a program of work for 8 hours per day and a minimum income, which does not know exactly what are the institutions that can address if physically or verbally abused, who knows how to defend their rights, but also the woman who supports his family, his children grow, they devote most of their time in household activities, ensure a quiet family environment. She feels discriminated against is her way of living, traditionalist, based on education and good manners, but who wants and tends towards empowerment and financial independence.</p> <p>The paper " A study on the evolution of women's status in the North -East " aims to analyse the evolution of women's status in the North- East of Romania during 2000-2015.</p>	

	<p><b>Cristian Stefan Craciun, PhD</b></p> <p>Lumina – the University of South-East Europe, Bucharest  <a href="mailto:cristian.craciun@lumina.org">cristian.craciun@lumina.org</a></p>
<p><b>Abstract title: Is commercial marketing a new age gender related method of growing company profit through exploiting women and promoting a massive lie for the current society?</b></p>	
<p>Nowadays glommy commercials, advertising and orientative strategies for consumers outline a perfect image which leads to a perfect societal disorder in behavioural understanding of current values and perceptions.</p> <p>The aim of this article is to objectively analyse in a for and against manner whether this is a discriminatory task for the employed women or an advantage on both sides for the company and its workers. On the other hand it will structure a gender psychological perspective on consumers especially women who rely on the products that might change their appearance with full confidence.</p> <p>Keywords; gender discrimination, marketing, consumer behaviour</p>	

	<p><b>Mirela Mihalache, PhD</b></p> <p>Lumina – the University of South-East Europe, Bucharest  <a href="mailto:mirela.mihalache@lumina.org">mirela.mihalache@lumina.org</a></p>
<p><b>Abstract title: The Overall development of woman – past, present and future approach;</b></p>	
<p>Under the laws and due to the traditions which developed through history, women were not allowed to have other preoccupation than the family. Therefore, women have always had a critical role in the sustainable development of the society. This work aims to be a brief anthology in which women`s evolution is depicted throughout the history, highlighting important aspects from the past, present, and future. Women`s access to higher education, and the freedom to choose a career allowed women to break the barriers. The result is very interesting and deserves to be analysed, because instead of leaving behind its old tasks and taking just the new responsibilities, the woman found herself in the position to struggle with both social conditions.</p> <p>Keywords: anthology, family, career, social condition, sustainable development</p>	

## SESSION: GENDER EQUALITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

	<p><b>Simona - Maria Chirciu, PhD Student</b></p>
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<p><b>Title: Fear of the Streets: Street Harassment in Bucharest. A Qualitative Research</b></p>	
<p>Researchers and activists on gender equality and gender-based violence tend to overlook the problem of street harassment. Street harassment is a form of sex discrimination, includes unwanted verbal and non-verbal behaviours, most of them in a sexual manner like catcalls, sexual touches, leers, honks, kisses noises, explicit comments about imagined sexual acts, stalking, flashing, public masturbation, threats with rape. This form of sexual violence is a major issue worldwide, affects equal access to public space for women and is a barrier to gender equality. The present article shows the main findings of the wider research from the dissertation „Street harassment in Bucharest. Case Studies” (2014), the first pilot qualitative research on street harassment in Bucharest, Romania. The research suggests that street harassment is a daily or frequent experience for a lot of women in Bucharest and it has major and negative implications on their life and for gender equality as well. Using semi-structured interviews with 10 young adult women from Bucharest, this paper argues that street harassment does exist and needs to be addressed and further researched.</p>	
<p>Keywords: street harassment, sexual violence, gender equality, fear of rape, power relations</p>	

	<p><b>Navin Kumar, Graduate student</b></p>
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<p><b>Title: Sex work: A hierarchical model</b></p>	
<p><b>Co-author: Yin Cheung Lam (Independent Researcher)</b></p>	
<p>Most studies on sex work to date have focused on topics such as HIV risk, drug use and violence. Whilst these enquires are essential for the greater understanding of sex work, there has been little research done on career advancement among sex workers. This paper asks whether it is possible for sex workers to advance in their careers and if so, how they are able to achieve this. It is put forward that different types of sex work may form a hierarchy of sorts, ranked by the level of resources (pay and benefits) available to the labour force. This implies that street work is at the lowest echelon, with escorts occupying the higher rungs. The different varieties of sex work (brothel, street work etc.) will be termed as institutions. Thus, career advancement in sex work may take the form of intra-institutional advancement (from brothel worker to owner) or inter-institutional advancement (street worker to escort). Additionally, sex workers may also move into a profession that is outside the purview of sex work, such as hairdressing, termed as extra-institutional advancement. It is hoped that researchers will use these hypothetical structures to explore career advancement in sex work, aiding those seeking to further recognise and legitimise sex work.</p>	
<p>Keywords: Sex, Career advancement, Sex work</p>	





**Aneta Szymanska, PhD**

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**Title: Symptoms of discrimination against men and women, stereotypical gender roles in family life and at labour market in Poland, as perceived by young people**

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**Joanna Kubicka, PhD** ([joanna.kubicka@handlowa.eu](mailto:joanna.kubicka@handlowa.eu))

The work presents results of a questionnaire study of 1108 pupils of secondary schools (above gymnasium level) located in Poland. The purpose of the research was to determine young people's perception of gender inequality and stereotypical roles of men and women in family life and at labour markets in Poland. The research was conducted so as to allow for a data analysis considering the young respondents' sex and place of residence (countryside, towns, cities). The comparative analysis of girls' and boys' awareness of gender inequality was performed with statistical IBM SPSS software package. T-student analysis for two independent groups and single-factor ANOVA were applied for comparisons concerning place of residence. It turned out that the respondent young people were not fully aware of the existing symptoms of gender inequality and stereotypical roles of men and women at the labour market and in family life. Girls' awareness of equality issues in Poland was significantly larger than in the case of boys. More often did girls perceive symptoms of gender inequality, they were also more aware of how stereotypes work. A great part of male respondents failed to notice any problem of gender inequality or underestimated it. In this respect, no differences were identified in relation to place of residence. The research confirmed that the gender inequality problem is still insufficiently exposed, controlled and promoted in Polish schools, homes and society.

Keywords: symptoms of gender inequality, stereotypes, young people, Poland.



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**Title: Gender Changes in the Structure of the Military Forces and the Impact of Such Changes in the Military Conflicts of the Contemporary World**


Unveiled traditionally with the massive participation of the male public, contemporary military conflicts have registered important changes regarding the forces and the ways of war-waging, on the one hand, and of the structure of the gender dimension of the combatant forces, on the other hand. The tendency of the last three-four decades, within the transgression towards the professionalization of the military contingencies, has been one showcasing an increased number of women, and, thus, generating new training and instruction strategies of the national security forces. Moreover, the gender dimension of the armies has taken its toll upon the planning of the unveiling of the military operations, in the context of the armed conflicts of the contemporary world.

The paper aims at underlining the degree in which changes of the gender dimension of the military have influenced the framework of current military conflicts and at highlighting qualitative elements, within military operations, generated by the increased ratio of women in defence forces. The paper will utilize qualitative methods of scientific investigation, based upon a constructionist-rationalist argumentation: document-analysis and empirical-hypothetical instancing.

Keywords: Gender, Armed Forces, Military Conflicts, Gender Equality, Military Operations.



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<p><b>Title: Socio-cultural factors structuring women’s access to land and natural resources in Cameroon</b></p>	
<p>Access to land is pivotal for successful and sustainable socio-economic development. In most of Africa, women are excluded from access to land and other natural resources. This paper examines the socio-cultural context of women’s marginalization from land ownership in Cameroon where the land tenure legislation also excludes women from land ownership given their lack of social capital. Available evidence suggests that land ownership and access to natural resources are skewed in favour of men—mainly politicians and businessmen. Women may only enjoy user rights to land for small scale agriculture by proxy either through their husbands or other male relatives, but cannot sale the land. The patriarchal social structure in place is contrary to women’s welfare. They are simply considered as “property” and accordingly, excluded from the ownership of property since “property cannot own property”. Women’s exclusion from property ownership is intertwined with the institution of marriage through which the transfer of bridal wealth signifies the handing over of a woman and her physical and sexual labour to the groom and members of his kinship group.</p>	
<p>Keywords: marginalization, land tenure, gender equity, marriage, natural resources</p>	

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<p><b>Title: Perspectives on Gender in Men Buying Prostitution of Foreign Women: A Case Study of Thai Men and Laos Women</b></p>	
<p>A qualitative research investigated on logics and gender of Thai men buying prostitution of Laos women who worked in restaurants on Thai-Laos border. Data collected from sixty-seven Thai men as the informants by in-depth interview during January 2013 till November 2014. Majority of the informants were ages between eighteen-sixty years old, mainly worked as civil servants, students and unemployed whose incomes were in range of 600-1,500 USD per month. Most of them had regular female partners and one informant had both male and female partners. Seven informants had never bought sex before and sixteen informants had bought sex of foreign women. The study found logics against the phenomenon were namely buying sex was common in every society and Laos women were preferred because of purity and young. It was normal for men to have high sexual desire and need to vent out. Buying sex demonstrated masculinity, friends and woman inducement, respectively. On gender perspectives found that purchasing sexual services was a matter of reciprocal. Women selling sex had high sexual desire, money was the by-product. Prostitutes were created to satisfy the sexual needs of men. Only eleven informants commended that buying sex was an oppression women who have no choice.</p>	
<p>Keywords: Perspective on Gender, Logic of Sex Buyer, Gender Equality, Sexual Interest, Transnational Prostitution</p>	

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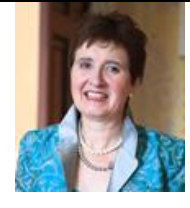
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**Abstract title: Gender approaches in public functions**


Although, theoretically, today, every area is organized keeping in mind the principles of human rights, equal opportunities, at each level still persists, gender issues, both positive and negative. At the level of public administration, in public functions, we can identify gender issues, they are related to attitudes, discrimination, harassment, and a monopoly of a gender to another.


**Keywords:** gender issues, public administration, public functions

## SESSION: WOMEN, GENDER AND POLITICS: A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW

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<p><b>Abstract title: Feminist women philosophers: how can they help modern women?</b></p>	
<p>It is important to consider the possibilities for new thinking created by women for women. Luce Irigaray, Judith Butler and Rosi Braidotti are three significant women writers, yet their work is not particularly accessible to the majority of women and nor is it particularly attractive, being difficult to read and seemingly focused upon issues that do not bear much connection with daily life. Yet it is vitally important to pay attention to such women's voices, because they struggle with central issues related to the female body, social relationships, gender identity and international politics. They also provide a female voice from within philosophy that invites women to take an assertive position in the realm of ideas, still dominated by men. We must consider how to build bridges for women to walk upon, between theory and practice: these women thinkers can help, as long as we also contextualize and contrast their thought with that of comparable male thinkers, as advocated by Michele Ledoeuff.</p>	

	<p><b>Ioana-Bianca Berna, PhD</b></p> <p>Lumina The University of South - East Europe  <a href="mailto:bianca.berna@lumina.org">bianca.berna@lumina.org</a></p>
<p><b>Title: The Gender Dimension in Regional Identity-Building. The case of the Asia-Pacific</b></p>	
<p>The Asia-Pacific represents, besides being a macro-region, a melting pot of different cultures and civilizations, as well as of different historical experiences regarding how gender is absorbed in different national milieus and entertained in normative production.</p> <p>The primary end-goal of this paper is to pinpoint the manner in which the gender-dimension has become grumose enough, as collected from all the national experiences and of the Asia-Pacific, as well as from the current level of state-interaction, in order to challenge a pile of influences regarding how identity is projected intra-regionally. These evaluations will be directed to the institutional aegis of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), still considered a forum of prime importance for the security dialogue of the Asia-Pacific and of intensive inter-state interaction.</p> <p>The initial end-goal will be subsequently devised into two ulterior micro- research goals. The first one is targeted at disseminating the status of identity-building in the Asia-Pacific and to question the validity of such an assertion, given the high level of heterogeneity in the complexity of national experiences of the Asia-Pacific states. The second end-goal transposes elements of identity-building – with the understanding of normative production in order to produce sameness – in the locality and specificity of the Asia-Pacific macro-region.</p> <p>The paper revolves around the idea of constructing regional sameness within the normative socialization and behavioural restraints that shape states` interaction at the macro-regional level. As a methodological underpinning the paper scrutinizes the employ of a causal analysis through the effects of case-oriented research, in order to delineate prescriptive and descriptive inferences of the investigations conducted.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Gender-Dimension, Asia-Pacific, Regional Identity-Building, Macro-Regional, ASEAN Regional Forum</p>	

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<p><b>Title: Gender and public expenditure politics. Applying care theory in post-communist Romania - is there an East- West divide?</b></p>	
<p>Throughout the recent years, care has become an important topic in feminist studies and was integrated in analysis of welfare state, democratic theories and gender justice theories. Western feminists developed a series of explanations for why care represents a marginal issue in politics. These explanations include the following: the neoliberal influence, the division between productive and reproductive work, public/private dichotomy and the devaluation of women's work. Eastern feminists draw attention to the difficulty of applying western-developed concepts and theories to eastern-specific contexts. Throughout the proposed paper I plan to explore if care theory represents such a case. I start from the following questions: why care, despite its importance for the development of human beings, is found in a very small extent on the political agenda and, in particular, on the budgetary agenda? Why do education and health (as care involving activities) are among less budgeted domains? I will explore the main answers provided by Western care theorists to the problem of marginalisation of care and see the extent in which these answers are explanatory for the Romanian case or if there is a need for a specific theory in order to provide a more suitable answer to the mentioned questions.</p>	
<p>Keywords: care theory, East-West divide, public expenditures</p>	

	<p><b>Melina Rokai, PhD</b></p> <p>University of Belgrade, Department of History  <a href="mailto:melinarokai85@hotmail.com">melinarokai85@hotmail.com</a></p>
<p><b>Title: Position of Women In Serbian Politics - National Overview of Innovative Mechanisms</b></p>	
<p>This paper aims to give an overview of the state of women in politics in Serbia. It intends to comment on achievements in this field that set Serbia apart and make it a leader in the region in creating institutional mechanisms, as well as in encouraging support through nongovernmental sector, in order to bring women in the political arena. This will be done looking at the national strategy for improvement of position of women, OSCE Action Plan for Promotion of Gender Equality, which Serbia is member and with respect to the most current conference CSW59/Beijing+20. Considering mechanisms that Serbia created with the aim of promoting larger participation of women in politics, this paper examines primarily those that are unique to Serbia. The paper will primarily look at the Coordination Body for Gender Equality founded by the Serbian Government and is headed by the female deputy prime minister- a type of institution usually found in administrative bodies but not on the executive level. Achievements of Women's Parliamentary Network should be mentioned, having had the first conference this March. As these institutions are new- having been created in a past couple of years- understanding of their individual and jointly contribution is essential.</p>	
<p>Keywords: Serbia, Mechanisms, Political participation</p>	



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**Title: Romanian Transition Process from the Gender Perspective**

The paper will attempt to name the common and specific elements of political, economic, social and cultural transformations of individual societies, those elements of the systemic transformation which are significant from the point of view of real-life circumstances of women. We have assumed that in the conditions of globalisation life expectations of the youth have become unified, yet preserving the 'national' character to a certain degree. What we are interested in is not only the social and cultural, but also economic and political background of these expectations.

The discussion will focus on three dimensions of the systemic transformation processes.

Economic scope:

- What was the transformation economic model implemented in the compared countries based on – process or shock? What was the social reception of the reforms?
- State – economy relationship: to what extent was the state responsible for initiating systemic changes?
- The main dimensions of differentiating the society's affluence – 'victims' and 'beneficiaries' of transformation: which social categories, which economic sectors gained, and which lost after the introduction of systemic changes? Were women among them?
- The factors which strengthen and weaken economic changes: foreign capital, accession to super-national institutions (EU, WTO);

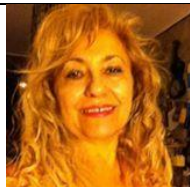
Demographic scope:

- Population projections in the context of demographic burdening of young people and the potential changes on the job market (employee market vs. employer market);
- The system of social care vs. cultural family values – to what degree can the persons of non-working age, whose number is increasing especially in European countries, become a source of potential inter-gender tensions?
- Major tendencies in the area of biological reproduction (number of children, age of the first-born child).

Social scope:

- Transformations of the social structure;
- External and internal migrations – the dynamics of changes, basic characteristics of migrants;
- Poverty and social exclusion.

Keywords: transition, market, democratisation



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**Title: A Retrospective of the Evolution of the Barriers of Gender encountered by the Female Population in Romania**

A tendency with profound social and economic implications recorded by the post-revolution Romania is that the total population is continuously decreasing. Starting from this idea, we intend with this paper to approach the main trends and structures of the female population, both in the country and also in the western area of Romania, as our research was made of in that part. This study we considered appropriate as it is meant to determine the place of the female population, which is the subject of this project, the main demographic resource and also as a subject of research undertaken.

Our analysis lies on made of a while of 12 years, that is from 2000-2012 years, when they are studied some interesting phenomenon as: the evolution of the population in our country, its structure on macro-regions of development, the net migration and statistical adjustments, the structure on the genders, and population by age, all of this at the country level, but also comparing the total with the part of the West macro-region of development. This study is made on different level, such as: at the country level, at the macro-regions level – in number of four such areas, at level of Euro-regions – in number of eight regions, and at one level of a Euro-region, named the West region, so as the study to be a more suggestive one.

In our trial of revealing the results of the research it is the statistical instruments which worked for this, processing for us data from Eurostat source.

**KEYWORDS:** structure of population, demographic resources, migration, Euro-regions of development, gender.



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**Title: The violence towards women in Romania**

In the present study we shall present the results obtained by the research team of the project called “FEMINIS – Let’s Progress Together” of KAI 6.3. – “Promoting equal opportunities on the labour market” (SOPHRD/144/6.3/S/130 725), under the aegis of Lumina Educational Institutions Foundation. In this regard, we shall use the statistical data obtained from processing the results of a sociological survey conducted on the basis of questionnaires applied to 2.205 women participating in the vocational training activities organised within the project, between May 2014 and April 2015.

The project is being carried out: Bucharest-Ilfov, North-East, North-West, South-East Dobrogea, South Muntenia and West).

Of the 46 questions of the questionnaire, we shall select the most representative and relevant to the purpose of the project, in order to identify the perception of women from these six regions regarding the existence of gender barriers and their repercussions at the workplace and in various existential contexts, targeting mainly women who consider themselves discriminated.

In this study we only present aspects regarding violence towards women in the six regions, concluded by applying the questionnaires and through their own admission.

We believe that the presentation of conclusions and proposals coming from researchers and the investigated women, which are to be found at the end of this study, may be useful in the prospect of consistent and effective gender policies applied both nationwide and on a region wide basis in Romania.

**Keywords:** violence towards women, gender barriers, gender discrimination, gender policies, equal opportunities.