

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... VII
TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS XV
INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER I PRESENTING A THEORETICAL ACCOUNT OF THE JUDICIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO REALIZE GENDER EQUALITY

I. The Role of Judges in Realizing Gender Equality9
 A. Conceptual Framework to Explain the Fundamental Role of
 Judges.....10
 1. Judicial Ethics.....11
 a. Independence and Impartiality12
 b. Legal Rules and Morality14
 i. Legal Positivism: Is It Enough?15
 ii. Moral Considerations and Their Place in Law17
 iii. Understanding Legal Ethics18
 c. Interpretation and Legal Reasoning20
 2. Conclusion24
 B. Practical Problems Arising from Failure to Follow the
 Principles of Judicial Ethics.....26
 1. Access to Justice.....26
 a. Gender Stereotypes28
 b. Judicial Stereotyping32

2.	Politization of Judiciary.....	37
a.	Bias in the Judiciary	39
b.	Legitimizing the Dominant Political Ideology.....	40
c.	Anti-Gender Politics.....	41
d.	Could Judicial Activism Be the Answer?	44
3.	Conclusion	47
II.	Legal Framework Regarding the Role of Judges as a Human Rights Protection Mechanism	47
A.	National Legislation to Illustrate the Role of Judges	49
1.	Primary Legislation	49
a.	Constitution of Turkey	49
b.	The Turkish Civil Code	52
c.	Code on Judges and Prosecutors No. 2802.....	53
d.	Code of The Council of Judges and Prosecutors No. 6087	54
e.	Presidential Decree no. 34 on the Justice Academy of Turkey.....	54
2.	Secondary Legislation.....	55
a.	Court Of Cassation Code of Judicial Conduct	55
b.	The Council of Judges and Prosecutors Declaration of Ethics for Turkish Judiciary	56
c.	Judicial Reform Strategy of Ministry of Justice in 2019.....	57
d.	Human Rights Action Plan of Ministry of Justice in 2021	57
B.	International Legal Framework to Illustrate the Role of Judges.....	58
1.	United Nations Texts.....	61
a.	Hard Law.....	61
i.	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights..	61
ii.	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.....	61
b.	Soft Law.....	63
i.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights.....	63

ii.	United Nations Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary.....	63
iii.	Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct.....	64
iv.	Commentary on the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.....	66
v.	ICCPR General Comment No. 32	67
vi.	Human Rights Council Resolution 44/3 on Independence and Impartiality of the Judiciary, Jurors and Assessors and the Independence of Lawyers.....	68
vii.	The Universal Charter of the Judge adopted unanimously by International Association of Judges...	68
viii.	CEDAW General Recommendations	69
2.	Council of Europe Texts	70
a.	Hard Law.....	70
i.	European Convention on Human Rights.....	70
ii.	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence.....	72
b.	Soft Law.....	74
i.	European Charter on the Statute for Judges.....	74
ii.	Resolution on Judiciary Ethics	74
iii.	Recommendation CM/Rec (2010)12 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on judges: independence, efficiency and responsibilities, adopted on 17 November 2010.....	75
iv.	Magna Carta of Judges	76
v.	Opinion no. 3 of the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE).....	76
C.	Conclusion	77
III.	Feminist Legal Theory to Provide a New Approach to Adjudication..	78
A.	Feminist Legal Theory.....	78

- 1. Central Concepts and Questions in Feminist Legal Theory ...84
 - a. Language Matters: Definitions Related to Gender Perspective and Their Mode of Employment in the Present Work.....84
 - i. Sex84
 - ii. Gender.....88
 - iii. Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity.....90
 - iv. Intersectionality.....92
 - b. Question of Gender Equality: The Different Answers Provided by Different Feminisms and the Law.....94
 - c. Making Visible the Experiences of Women: The Public/Private Divide..... 100
- 2. The State is Male: Gendered Essence of the Sovereign State Power 103
- 3. International Law is Male: The Struggle to Position Women’s Rights As Human Rights..... 105
 - a. State Responsibility 107
 - b. Women’s Rights Are Human Rights..... 108
- B. Feminist Methodology 110
 - 1. Feminist Research Methods 111
 - a. Feminist Standpoint Theory 112
 - b. Feminist Poststructuralism or Postmodernism 113
 - c. Positionality Approach..... 113
 - d. Intersectionality Approach..... 115
 - 2. Feminist Legal Methodology..... 116
 - a. Asking the Woman Question..... 117
 - b. Feminist Practical Reasoning..... 118
 - c. Consciousness Raising..... 119
 - d. Intersectional Gender Perspective in Adjudication 120
- C. Conclusion 122

CHAPTER II
A GENDER CONSCIOUS PERSPECTIVE IN
THE PRACTICE OF THE JUDICIARY

I. Introduction to Gender Perspective in Practice: Case Law	125
II. Constitutional Court of Turkey’s Approach to Cases Concerning Gender.....	127
A. Gender Stereotypes and Violence	130
B. Gender Stereotypes and Autonomy.....	140
1. Honor	141
2. Sexual Violence.....	143
3. Issues Regarding Bodily Integrity, Birth and Abortion	156
4. Recognition of Gender Identity.....	165
C. Stereotypes and Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI).....	170
D. Gender Stereotypes and Family.....	177
1. Adultery or Extra-Marital Affairs	178
2. The Issue of the Paternal Surname	180
3. Permission to Work	187
4. Gender Stereotypes and Socio-economic Status	189
III. European Court of Human Rights’s Approach to Cases Concerning Gender.....	193
A. Gender Stereotypes and Gender Based Violence.....	195
B. Gender Stereotypes and Bodily Autonomy.....	211
1. Sexual Violence.....	211
2. Issues Regarding Bodily Integrity and Abortion	221
3. Body Politics	227
4. Gender Stereotypes and Gender Identity.....	233
C. Gender and Socio-economic Rights	237
D. Gender Stereotypes on Race and Ethnicity.....	243
E. Gender Stereotypes and Religion.....	246

F. Gender Stereotypes and Family	248
G. Gender Stereotypes and Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI)	255
IV. Gender Perspective and Its Practical Implications: An Evaluation of the Responsibility of the Judges	262
CONCLUSION.....	267
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	269