THE CHANGING WOMAN ROLE OF SURVEYERS IN TURKEY

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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Working life of Women in Turkey
3. Women Surveyers in Turkey
4. Case Studies
5. Results
6. Conclusion
1. INTRODUCTION

- Level of civilization of a society is closely related to the value that society has given to women.

- According to the socio-economic and cultural structure of the country, even though roles and expectations attributed to women also vary, the position of women generally comes after men in all societies.

- Women in Turkey, despite all the negativity, succeeded in a male-dominated society are a source of pride for our community.

2. WORKING LIFE OF WOMEN IN TURKEY

In Turkey,

- Establishment announcement of Republic was in 1923.

- Women began to take place in industry sector in 19th century and in services sector in the half of 20th century.

- After 1923, legal status of women is determined in Turkey, like all contemporary countries.

- It is provided women having educated and being part of business such as teacher, pharmaceutics, medicine, nursing, dentistry, advocacy, banking, architecture, engineering, faculty member areas.

- Nowadays, Turkish women are to serve in broad diversity of highly qualified business and private sector.
3. WOMEN SURVEYORS IN TURKEY

Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (UCTEA) has 23 chambers represent architectures and engineers.

UCTEA was established in 1954.

Table 1. Woman and Man Ratios of Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (Colak, 2007; UCTEA, 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UCTEA</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>86,689 (20%)</td>
<td>242,877 (64%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCTEA</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>37,389 (14%)</td>
<td>336,671 (80%)</td>
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</table>

%6
CHAMBER OF SURVEY AND CADASTRE ENGINEERS

CHAMBER OF SURVEY AND CADASTRE ENGINEERS was established in 1954 in Turkey.

- According to the 2013 data,
  
  The number of women reached 1684, while the number of men 10,554.

- According to the 2007 data,
  
  CSCE has 9463 registered members, 1081 of these members is constituted by women and 8382 is constituted by men.

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<td>CSCE</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1684 (14%)</td>
<td>10,554 (86%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSCE</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1081 (11%)</td>
<td>8382 (89%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Woman and Man Ratios of Chamber of Survey and Cadastre Engineers (Colak, 2007; CSCE, 2013).
4. CASE STUDIES

In this study: situations that women survey engineers work of different disciplines encounter were examined in three stages:

First Stage
- Preparatory Class, First Class, Second Class Students
- Problems in Working Life

Second Stage
- Survey Engineers

Final Stage
- Survey and Cadastre Engineers
5. RESULTS

Tugba MEMISOGLU, H. Ebru COLAK, 20 June 2014, Kuala Lumpur, MALEZYA

# 98% of surveying female students has chosen willingly Department of Geomatics Engineering.

# Ranked reasons for choosing the Department of Geomatics Engineering is preferably observed that a ratio of 41% with good job opportunities a profession, a ratio of 23% the advice of guidance teachers, 14% the advice of survey engineers and also a ratio of 10% prefers to choose due to the interest to the profession.

# All the girls attended survey form that is survey engineering profession is suitable for women.

# While 96% of girls of department of Geomatics Engineering don’t want to change their department, 14% of these want to change.

# Female students attending the survey, while a ratio of 51% women think department of the name change from Geomatics Engineering help in eliminating for the relief of troubles that you made to the profession in the future, a ratio of 49% think the opposite.
While 37% of woman survey engineers is working in the private sector, 63% of them are employed in public institutions.
While 65% of women survey engineers love training received in this profession and they choose this willingly, 35% of women survey engineers 

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<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>%65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dislove</td>
<td>%35</td>
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Occupational groups within the Survey Engineering 88% of the women respondents don’t join that Survey Engineering isn’t suitable for women and the parts of 12% agree with this view and believes that such a classification is done correctly.
While respondents of 58% stated to encounter gender discrimination during the work life, 42% of them stated not to encounter such an discrimination.

While a ratio of 36% Survey women engineer who responded to the survey question “Accepting the job do you have equal behavior compared to your male counterparts? “Yes”, 64% of them answer “No
A ratio of 65% of women engineers participating in the survey stated that often faced with gender discrimination in job postings, 35% of them not.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>35%</td>
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A ratio of 54% of women survey engineers noting that they don’t receive different charges than male colleagues for the same job, 46% of them receive different charges.

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<tr>
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<td>46%</td>
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A ratio of 46% of women survey engineers stated that face to perform work below the level of professional knowledge and skills, 54% of them stated that not to encounter such a situation.

While A ratio of 75 of women survey engineers expressing to love their land work and are willing to go to land work, 25% of them state that the exact opposite.
Final Stage

- In the final stage “PROBLEMS OF WOMEN ENGINEERS WORKSHOP” that is regulated by the contributions of Branch of Trabzon in Chamber of Survey and Cadastre Engineers (CSCE) on 24 March 2012.

It has been discussions about the problems faced women of surveyors in the private and public sectors.

6. CONCLUSION

In Turkey,
- Women have an important role in their society and also their rates increases day by day.
- When we look at the istatistics women rates are increases. So we understand that survey engineers are popular job for selecting by women despite some negativity. It’s proper to be chosen.
- Women started to be taken place in some group organizations (UCTEA & CSCE) with a rate of increases.
- They can take place in private and public institution very easily with men side.
- Very big increases and percent of women are try to work very strongly next to the men.

About the problems;
- Even in developed countries where women participation in working life is very common, this situation is a bit more restricted in Turkey.
- Despite Some negativity, women wanted to choose this job because this can supply two employment chance.
CONCLUSION

✓ Necessary basic hygienic conditions for women engineers around the map is not provided, this situation especially in winter stated that further increases the transport where transport infrastructure is lacking.

✓ Despite throwing great profit-generating projects, it is understood that they could not get enough rights resulting profits.

✓ As the working conditions of the field surveying considered as not suitable for women by the common opinion of the society.

✓ The difficulties such as hard field conditions, long working hours, transportation, accommodation in the surveying industry and the possibility of pregnancy were the main accounts for the lower employment of women surveyors.

✓ Women surveyors also prefer to work in technical office rather than field works with heavy geodetic instruments, and movements in hard conditions.

THANK YOU
Hope to see you in FIG XXVI’2018 Congress in Istanbul, TURKEY