

Partner Search Form

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Short Profile of Organisation:			
<p>Established in 1984, the Department of City and Regional Planning at Gazi University is the sixth and one of the largest schools of planning in Turkey. The Department has played a key role in planning education and in the development of urban research in Turkey. This project team that as been established in order to make social and spatial researches, consists of City Planners, Architects, Statistician, Demographer, Specialist in GIS and Economist. The areas of specialization are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban renewal • Socio-spatial analysis of the city • Urban crime and safe city planning • Urban geography • Migration and demography • Ethnicity and social cohesion • Project management • Business administration and socio-economics • Urban housing problems • Social structure-housing • Traditional housing • Statistical analysis and evaluation techniques • GIS 			
Project Implementation			
Project title	year	Funding body	
Evaluation of Social Solidarity Networks in Urban Regeneration: Edirne	2005	TUBİTAK (The Scientific and Technical Research Council of Turkey)	
Evaluation of Social Solidarity Networks in Urban Regeneration: Edirne/Menzilahir	2005	Gazi University Scientific Research Project	
Effects of Foreign Retirees' Property Ownership Patterns on Coastal Areas: Fethiye	2006	Gazi University Scientific Research Project	
Publications	year	Journal/Conference/Seminar/Congress	

Dündar, Ö., "Models of Urban Transformation"	2001	Cities, vol: 18/6, pp: 391-401
Dündar, Ö., "The Dikmen Valley Squatter Housing Renewal Project in Ankara"	1999	Ekistics, vol:63, no:376/377/378, January/February, March/April, May/June 1996, pp:116-126.
Güzey, O., Understanding the Logic of Gentrification in Different Geographies: A Comparison of Five Regeneration Projects in Ankara, Turkey	2006	42. Isocarp Congress
Tamer, N., Erdoğanaras, F., Güzey, O., Yüksel, U., 'Social, Economic and Physical Effects of Second-Home Development Based on Foreign Retirement Migration in Turkey: Alanya and Dalyan'	2006	42. Isocarp Congress
More... (http://w3.gazi.edu.tr/~odundar/)		
Gültekin, N., Dündar, Ö., Büyükgöçmen, A., Özcan, Z., 2000, "Useability Criterion in Traditional Urban Fabric: Talas/Turkey	2000	ENHR'2000 Congress
More...(http://w3.gazi.edu.tr/~neving/)		
Zeyneloğlu, S., Dökmeci, V., Kundak, S., "Methods and Data Considerations Related to the Size Distribution of Settlements: The Turkish Case", Amsterdam	2005	45th Congress of the European Regional Science Association

Project Information	
Activity	8.2
Call identifier	FP7-SSH-2007-1
Deadline of Call	10 th May 2007

Project Description

ETHNIC IDENTITY IN DIVIDED CITIES: SPATIAL SEGREGATION/CONCENTRATION SHAPED WITH THE SOCIAL SOLIDARITY NETWORKS OF THE IMMIGRANT GROUPS LIVING IN EUROPE

Spatial segregation in urban areas is described with social segregation and social segregation is analyzed in accordance with race and ethnicity. Ethnic structuring and identity are taken as a reaction to the processes of modernization or as a criterion of describing oneself different or as a means of solidarity. In this phenomenon ethnic differences are elements that have to be preserved and respected. However this approach has changed in the 21st century with a different point of view on ethnic identities; 'Social segregation' has been tried to be overcome with the 'integration' of newcomers to the society.

Generally ethnic groups are spatially segregated as well from the others and this reinforces exclusion. Spatial segregation and concentration on the one hand reflect the limited choices in the housing market for the people living in such areas, on the other hand prevent them to participate the majority of population. This is actually the product of multi-culturalism. However currently multi-culturalism is 'multi-culturalism of fear' rather than being 'multi-culturalism of the rights'. European governments and people are scared of large spatial concentrations of the immigrants because large ethnic concentrations are an obstacle for the integration of these groups and so for their participation to the society.

There are also positive effects of spatial segregation. It facilitates solidarity necessitated in a foreign living area and provides the continuation and development of social relations. Social solidarity networks developing with these social relations provide preservation of the culture of the groups, outside the values and norms of the majority. Moreover participating to ethnic groups decreases loneliness and so they participate to an organized defense area. Social capital hypothesis states that participation to ethnic unions are effective in the formation of social trust and tolerance and this is the basis of political participation. In other words, it is the social solidarity Networks that describe the structure of segregation and so the conflicting image of integration.

At the other end of the spectrum researches also prove the fact that ethnic groups are not identical and characteristics of the special conditions of each group has to be considered within the dynamics of segregation/concentration. The subject of this research, Immigrant groups living in Europe are described as a partly unintegrated group in social and cultural dimensions but having powerful social solidarity networks and organizational capacity. Thus, Immigrant groups' adaptation problems and results developing as a continuation of their efforts in order to preserve their ethnic and cultural identities fed by their social solidarity networks, have to be considered in relation with their segregation on space. This will be the focal point of the research in order to put forward the key points in integration that will prepare the necessary grounds for the sustainability of cultural identity and social solidarity in a multi-cultural society.

**P7 Cooperation Work Programme: Theme 8 – SSH – 2007,
Activity 8.2
Area 8.2.2**

Instruments:	
• Collaborative Research Projects (CP)	
	Large scale integrating projects
• Small or medium scale focused projects	
	Network of Excellence (NoE)
• Coordination and Support Action (CSA)	
	Specific Project for SMEs

Partner Sought	
consultancy	training organisation
industry	• education
• research	• non-commercial
other(specify) NGO/Voluntary Organisation	
Expertise required: Economic, spatial, sociology and social research	

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