



CURRENT SCIENCE

Social Municipality Practice Examples and Differences in Ankara District Municipalities After 2019

Semih KÜÇÜK¹

To cite this article, Semih KÜÇÜK, PhD, Current Science, Volume 5, No. 4-2, 2023, pp. 01 – 26. - 0099-0001-2304-0201

Our studies are in a format accredited, approved, and supported by EAALS - European Academic Studies and Laboratory Services. ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia") "EAALS offers all our works, services, and publications to the world scientists at the stage of carrying our control, accreditation, and support processes to the international platform." ("CURRENT SCIENCE") ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia")

ISSN: 2667-9515

Barcode: 977266795001

Editors Group:

Concessionaire: Tsisana Kharabadze

Niyaz Bokvadze

Prof. Sabrina Corbi

Prof. Samantha Lewes

Assoc. Prof. Osman Doruk

""• Current Science Multidisciplinary Academic Journal with Review Panel is a monthly multidisciplinary academic"" ("CURRENT SCIENCE A Different Look at Traffic Sociology and Driver ...") ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia") ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia")

journal with a multi-science peer-review." ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia") ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia")

""The magazine will be at the subscriber's address in the first week of the month."" ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia")

• The journal continues to be included in all international rankings and registrations. Quality articles and publications accelerate this ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia")

""• Response or rejection time for applications varies between 30 and 90 days."" ("Scientific Studies - Current Science Georgia")

ABSTRACT

The term "social policy" refers to the collection of laws and regulations that welfare governments put into effect to fulfill the objectives of "social protection," "social inclusion," "social justice," "social peace," "social balance," and "development." To accomplish these objectives, the social policies that

¹ :0009-0002-9262-439X

CURRENT SCIENCE

are put into place must be sustainable and in accordance with the requirements of the society. It is vital to expose people's awareness levels towards these activities and their attitudes towards the welfare state for the welfare state to be able to direct the social policies that are implemented according to the demands of the society. This is because the welfare state directs the social policies that are implemented according to the needs of the society. According to the findings of the research, those whose understanding of the social programs conducted by the state is minimal tend to have favorable sentiments about the state. It has been discovered that persons who have a high degree of awareness of social work, social assistance, and social security practices feel that the social policies that are enacted are the job of the state and that these policies do not alter their views towards social security. It has come to our attention that individuals' perspectives on the state tend to improve when they are of the opinion that the social programs enacted by the state are being conducted in their entirety.

Keywords: *District, Municipality, Ankara, Social Municipality*

INTRODUCTION

It is a reality that cannot be refuted that the developing globe is associated with an ever-shifting set of issues. In this sense, many cultures throughout history have looked for a variety of solutions to the challenges that have sprung up in their own histories. The rising constraints brought on by the industrial revolution led to the development of social policies as a discipline. Prior to the revolution, attempts were made to manage social issues in a piecemeal and haphazard manner. This led to the formation of social policies as a discipline. When we examine the development of social policies, we see a process in which all relevant components are brought into play to find answers to the challenges that were brought about by the previous industrial revolution. With the advent of widespread unemployment, poor salaries, and the need to labor in harsh working circumstances, the idea of social policy started to take shape. This development coincided with the beginning of the industrial revolution. It wasn't until after the industrial revolution that elements outside the family were first taken into consideration when formulating governmental social policy. When all of this is taken into consideration, changes in social policy were implemented during the close of the 19th century. This ongoing dynamic of social policy may be seen in many nations today, including Turkey.



CURRENT SCIENCE

Local governments have, always, had, and continue to have, as their primary focus, the formulation and execution of policies with a social focus. The rise of the municipality as a significant actor may be attributed, in part, to urbanization, which is one of the elements that determines the efficiency of local governments. According to Kesgin (2012):127, the rise in urbanization has also resulted in an increasing need for certain social behaviors. Citizens have higher expectations for their own welfare because of localization and the increased awareness of the social state that it brings with it. When it comes to the provision of social assistance and social services, it is essential for the administrations of cities to do research on the underserved populations and requirements of the community. The provision of social support and services is the single most significant aspect in guaranteeing the social welfare of a society and bringing its members into that community.

Alterations and new directions are constantly being taken about social policy. The ever-increasing complexity of human requirements and the never-ending quest for viable responses to growing social issues are driving the ever-increasing need for effective social policy. In this regard, the purpose of this research is to investigate the social policies of the district municipalities that make up Ankara and to bring to light the significance of the contribution that social policies make to social equilibrium and social life. In what ways have we evolved, and what is the situation right now? Evaluation of social policy procedures pertaining to children in urban areas was the focus of this research.

SECOND PART:

THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL POLICIES IN TURKEY

2.1. Social Policy Concept

The idea of social policy was introduced for the first time in the middle of the 19th century by Prof. The concept of social policy, which was employed by Wilhelm Heinrich Riehl, acquired relevance owing to factors such as unemployment because of industrialization, inequality in the distribution of income, and tough working conditions. The publication of "Social Policy" in 1911 by German Ottovon Zwiedineck Sudenhorst marked the beginning of social policy as an academic field. The meaning of the term "social policy" has undergone a considerable number of transformations throughout the course of history. occasionally attention is given to the objectives established to provide social integration and social

CURRENT SCIENCE

protection (Koray, 2007: 27). While the definitions allude to the social and political concerns that are relevant to the protection of victim groups, occasionally class conflicts and the capitalist system are highlighted. Sometimes attention is made to the targets set to guarantee social integration and social protection.

According to Genc and Seyyar (2010), who stated that it is difficult to describe social policy in a single sentence because of the rich content of the topic, "It is a set of measures and policies taken by various social institutions and state-affiliated organizations in order to ensure that all groups existing in the current order live in peace and social welfare and to eliminate economic imbalances."

On the other hand, Serdar (2014: 1) defines social policy as "efforts to create a sustainable life in the face of poverty and social imbalance caused by the working class not getting the necessary share of wealth due to the Industrial Revolution in Turkey." The working class did not get the necessary share of wealth as a direct result of the Industrial Revolution in Turkey. In the narrow sense, social policy is defined as the policies that are implemented so that all classes of society can have a position in harmony with the social structure. In the broadest sense, social policy is defined as the policies that are aimed at ending the injustice caused by the industrial revolution in the capitalist order and the struggle between capital and labor and ensuring the sustainability of the system.

When the definitions provided above are compared with the definitions of today's social policy, the definitions of today's social policy have a broader scope and cover not only the connections between capital and labor, but also the just and equitable integration and reconciliation of all people. This can be observed when we compare the definitions given above with the definitions of today's social policy. In Turkey, like in many other countries, local governments, particularly municipalities, play significant responsibilities in the implementation of social policy. These functions are second only to those played by the federal government. According to Tekeli (1983: 3), the term "local government" refers to the governmental institutions that "meet the common needs of individuals in a local community, provide public goods and services, and are managed by the bodies chosen by the local people"

"activities that are essential" are listed in Article 14/a of the Municipality Law No. 5393, which defines the obligations of the municipality. On the other hand, activities that might be deemed to be "social responsibility" in a sense are listed in Article 14/b. According to Akman and Akman (2012): 275, social responsibility in the context of local governments encompasses all aspects, from showing consideration for workers to considering the requirements of the general populace.



CURRENT SCIENCE

The tasks, powers, and responsibilities of the metropolitan municipality are regulated by Article 7 of the Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216, which became active in 2004 and has been in effect since then. The municipality is responsible for a number of responsibilities, including "to carry out and develop health centers, hospitals, mobile health units and all kinds of social and cultural services for adults, the elderly, the disabled, women, youth and children, and for this purpose, to establish social facilities, to open vocational and skill training courses., to operate or to have them operated, to cooperate with universities, colleges, vocational high schools, public institutions and non-governmental organizations."

2.2.Social Policies for the Poor in Turkey

The struggle against poverty in Turkey is actively assisted by several governmental initiatives. Every day, there are increased policies introduced that have the intention of enhancing the quality of life for persons who are living in poverty. As a result of this, the provision of services to low-income individuals in fields such as education, healthcare, and transportation plays a significant part in the effort to eradicate poverty. In Turkey, like in other nations throughout the globe, it is believed that the incidence of poverty and the negative impacts it has may be mitigated by increased economic development. As one of the implications of being a social state, numerous procedures are conducted via some of the institutions that make up the state to combat poverty.

Since the phenomena of poverty and unemployment are the origins and effects of each other, it is extremely necessary to provide work possibilities to persons who are now jobless to make headway against poverty. If the employment policies that have been established to decrease unemployment are evaluated, their goals are to improve the knowledge and abilities of the underprivileged, to create incentives for business owners, to promote and support employment enhancement, and to encourage and encourage employment.

The most effective strategies for combating poverty are those that put more emphasis on increasing the number of jobs available, particularly for young people and women. Young businesspeople and men benefit from these programs because they expand their knowledge and experience. to inspire young people and women to pursue careers in business ownership, as well as to provide employment opportunities for such individuals.

Items such as the necessity of providing more effective social services and assistance to the poor to reduce poverty and the necessity of developing a system to ensure food security for the poor were

CURRENT SCIENCE

mentioned in the Five-Year Development Plan in the section titled "Increasing Social Welfare." This section is in the "Social Services and Aids" subsection of the "Increasing Social Welfare" subsection. The eighth development plan addresses issues such as the distribution of income and the decrease of poverty, as well as the enhancement of social welfare, social services, and assistance. It has been determined that the poor are unable to benefit from economic growth in a sufficient manner due to the inequality in the distribution of income, that the social assistance and social service system is unable to protect the poor, and that the need for social assistance and social services has increased due to urbanization and changes in the structure of families. In addition to this, it is said that it offers efficient social protection, lessens the severity of poverty, raises the level of social welfare, enhances the equitable distribution of income resulting from the transfer system, and levels the playing field in terms of injustice (DPT, 2000: 74-102).

It is claimed in the Ninth Development Plan that covers the years 2007-2013 that there is a good trend in poverty indicators and income distribution, that the GDP of social expenditures has grown despite the severe taxation policies that were put in place after the crisis, and that the per capita income has increased. This plan was created to cover the years 2007-2013. In addition, it was underlined that the minimum wage had been raised in real terms and that income-increasing transfers had been provided. It was also emphasized that these transfers typically went to low-income families, students, widows and orphans, handicapped individuals, and pensioners. Both points were emphasized.

Concerning those who are handicapped, it is stressed that only one disabled person out of every five can work, while the remainder of those who are disabled are jobless owing to low demand and a lack of an environment that is acceptable for them. In this regard, it is claimed that the Law No. 5378 on Disabled People came into effect in 2005 and that its goal is to give disabled people with access to society and, within this scope, to social security, employment, education, and health care. In addition, it is mentioned that the Law No. 5378 on Disabled People was enacted to provide disabled people with access to society.

It is reported that the proportion of budget payments that were provided to social security institutions as a percentage of GDP was 2.6% in the year 2000 and reached 4.8% in the year 2005. The following are some of the issues plaguing the nation's social security system:

- An inefficient control mechanism inside the system;
- A lack of a central database.

- A computer structure that is insufficient;
- Variable rights and responsibilities for different organizations; and
- A lack of coverage for the entire population.

CURRENT SCIENCE

The Social Insurance and General Health Insurance Law and the Social Insurance Institutions Law both went into effect to find solutions to the issues that have been outlined above. In the development plan, it was also noted that the demand for social support and services rose, and the causes for this rise were highlighted. The reasons for this increase were unemployment, population growth, changes in family structure, urbanization, and migration. On the other hand, it was pointed out that studies had been initiated to determine health criteria to determine who will benefit from aid and social services, that cooperation with voluntary organizations should be further developed, and that the service could not be provided at the desired volume of patients. (DPT, 2006: 42-45). In addition, the plan will establish a database for the purpose of identifying the beneficiaries of the system, put an end to unregistered work, locate mechanisms with objective criteria, ensure that the social security system encompasses the entire population, and establish and base a social assistance system on efficiency, productivity, social justice, and equality. (DPT, 2006: 88-90) The social security system was expanded such that it covered all workers.

Finally, the section titled "Strengthening human development and social solidarity" has had the heading "Improving income distribution, social inclusion, and reducing poverty" added to it. It has been found that there is a drop in poverty statistics because of improvements in income distribution. This has been decided since there is a rise in social expenditures, expenditures are made to families in need, children, the handicapped, and the elderly; it has also been determined that there is an increase in social expenditures.

The Ninth Development Plan demonstrates that considerable progress has been made in social development, that fundamental public services, in particular education and health care, are now more qualified, more widespread, and more accessible; that a security system that includes the social system and a general social support system have been reached; and that these accomplishments have been achieved. It can be observed that during the time that the plan was in effect, the institutions responsible for social security were consolidated into a specific location, general obligatory health insurance (GSS) was formed, and health services were offered to all people according to the same standards. Even though social expenditures have decreased because of the global economic crisis, it has been observed that the increase in social expenditures in our country, the expansion of the scope and amount of social assistance, and the improvement of institutional capacity to combat poverty have contributed to the improvement in the distribution of income in our country. This has been the case even though social expenditures have decreased because of the global economic crisis.

CURRENT SCIENCE

Substantial advancements have been achieved in the social security payments, wages, and pensions offered to low-income groups. Additionally, low-income groups and aid are given significance in social assistance in education to decrease the transfer of poverty from one generation to the next. In 2006, the ratio of public social expenditures to GDP was 0.86 percent, but by 2011, that number had increased to 1.18 percent. Within the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and the organizations that are active in this sector, efforts were made to declutter the field of services and social assistance. The goal of these efforts was to reduce the amount of red tape that is now in place. It is now possible to use objective criteria to decide who receives support and social services in the homes of the handicapped, the requirement for the poor to benefit from social transfers in a more efficient manner, and the necessity for collaboration and communication between organizations that provide social assistance. help for care and education was stressed, a greater connection between social assistance and employment was sought, a loving home and kindergarten model was created for children who needed protection, and employment help for the handicapped was increased. Additionally, a stronger relationship was sought between social assistance and education. The primary goal is to raise the involvement of people who are at risk of poverty and social exclusion to opportunities, to increase their engagement in economic and social life, to improve their quality of life, to improve income distribution, and to decrease poverty. Other goals include improving the quality of life for individuals who are at risk of poverty and social exclusion. To achieve this goal, it has been suggested that a supply- and employment-oriented system that takes into consideration the requirements of the family on a holistic level in the realm of social work and aid be established (Ministry of Development 2013: 19-43).

Increasing the usefulness of aid and services for the disabled; Making the physical environment suitable for the disabled; Strengthening equal opportunity in access to public services; Establishing certain standards in aid and social service programs; Increasing the quality of institutions providing services and social assistance; Strengthening the social bonds of employment and aid, and the continuity of both; In the Tenth Development Plan titled "Social Protection;" • Increasing the quality of institutions providing services and social assistance; • Strengthening the social bonds of employment and aid, and

• Inclusion of NGOs in the battle against poverty and improving the role of local governments in this problem were both stressed (Ministry of Development 2013: 44). • Implementation of the Family Social Support Program (ASPED). • Diversifying and extending home care services for the elderly.

CURRENT SCIENCE

In contrast to the other two development plans, the articles that were just described do not include the word "poverty" anywhere in the title. Instead, it was analyzed under the heading "Social Security," which is more accurate. If we take a broad view of the plan and evaluate it, we find that, in contrast to the rest of the world, our nation's social expenditures are growing, our efforts to combat poverty are improving income distribution, programs for social inclusion are being put into place, and education is being given priority in order to break the cycle of poverty that can be passed down from generation to generation. In addition, there should be an emphasis placed on relative poverty, the reduction of absolute poverty, and the provision of comprehensive aid and social services according to a predetermined set of criteria.

2.2.1. Combating and Transforming Unemployment and Youth Unemployment in Turkey

Despite the economic improvement, unemployment remains a big concern in Turkey. Even while the efforts that have been taken to alleviate the issue of unemployment have achieved some satisfactory progress, it cannot be said that they have been a complete success in the battle against unemployment. Applications such as vocational training courses, loan and scholarship supports, pay supports, SSI bonus assistance, and direct investment incentives are some of the ways in which our nation, which has a highly youthful and dynamic population, is attempting to combat the issue of high unemployment rates. The objective of the eighth five-year plan, which will run from 2001 to 2005, is to determine the challenges that young people confront in areas like as employment and leisure, social security, work life, education, and health, and then to seek out potential solutions to these challenges. (Kali, 2015: 138).

During the period covered by the 9th Five-Year Development Plan (2007-2013), young people often dealt with several personal and societal issues at the same time. The inability to find work, feelings of helplessness and despair, an absence of self-assurance, depersonalization in response to stressful social situations, and estrangement from one's family are the fundamental causes of these issues. The expansion of the labor market was the primary emphasis of the strategy. The following is a list of suggestions, some of which include the capacity of education to adapt to changes in the job market and the establishment of active employment policies:

- To generate cash,
- There is an absolute need to create a national institution for professional credentials
- Preparation and implementation of the national employment strategy;
- Focusing on social policy practices aimed at improving the working and living conditions of all employees;
- Career participation



CURRENT SCIENCE

- consultancy and guidance services for all employees; • Vocational education system for students; • Determining the duration and content of vocational training in coordination with trade unions, universities, chambers, and non-governmental organizations; • Developing the ins and outs of the national service system; • Developing the ins and outs of the national service system; •
- Fostering an enterprising spirit by providing support and encouragement
- Employment opportunities mostly for young people and women
- It is necessary to devise alternative policies that are tilted toward the welfare of underprivileged populations (DPT, 2019: 39-84).

The following is a list of the priorities that the Tenth Five-Year Development Plan has identified as being important for young people:

- ensuring the continuation of programs that have been established for the development of areas such as art, culture, and sports to keep young people away from unpleasant habits and violence to keep them active, confident, dynamic, and active. • to keep young people away from harmful habits and violence, the continuity of programs that have been implemented for the development of fields such as art, culture, and sports to keep them active, confident, dynamic, and active.

2.2.2. Evolution of Social Policies Regarding People with Disabilities in Turkey

The handicapped population is without a doubt the segment of the underprivileged population that has the greatest want for assistance. Disability, which is a state of being in which a person might find themselves at any point in their life, has also played an incredibly significant role in the application of social policy. Despite this, it is abundantly obvious that the efforts taken to improve the living conditions of the handicapped, who need socio-economic help in a variety of domains including education, health care, transportation, and work, are not yet at the level that is intended. At the same time, it is essential to increase society's awareness of disability, to offer those who are handicapped with behavioral training, and to conduct the required education and rehabilitation process for the families of those who are disabled. Additionally, it is essential to provide behavioral training to those who are impaired.

In the year 1951, Turkey became the first country in the world to adopt special education, and in the same year, a legislation was passed that shifted responsibility for providing special education services, which had previously been delegated to the Ministry of Health, to the Ministry of National Education. Because of this approach, the issues that are associated with the handicapped have expanded beyond the realm of the health sector and have begun to include the subject of education. Articles of the

CURRENT SCIENCE

Constitution of 1961 addressed both the issue of providing productive opportunities for people with disabilities as well as the topic of special education. This was the first time the social state idea was incorporated in a constitution. According to Ozgokceler and Alper (2010): 41, the implementation of a quota system in the employment of people with disabilities was mandated by the Labor Law No. 1475, which was passed into law in 1971.

2.2.3. Social Policies for Women

In modern Turkey, practically all legislative legislation include reference to equal opportunity, which has resulted in the elimination of discrimination between men and women in the country. It is said in this regard that despite the need that all people must be educated, it is impossible for women to profit from educational opportunities to a significant degree owing to the patriarchal culture that still exists in our nation. 1 The Beijing Platform for Action emphasized the importance of advancing women's rights and empowering women and girls as a means of advancing women's rights and empowering women. In this context, it has been agreed upon that steps should be done to guarantee that women have equal access to economic resources such as possibilities for credit, science and technology, agriculture and land, vocational training, and information and communication opportunities (Beijing Declaration, 1995: 4).

One of the studies that was conducted in achieving gender equality with the women's movements that began in the globe and in our nation is the studies in the field of health. These studies were conducted in conjunction with the women's movements. The findings of the research that were conducted in this country indicate that there has been a reduction in the rates of mortality experienced by both children and mothers. Studies are still being done to spread knowledge on topics like as birth control techniques, the avoidance of early marriage, and postnatal care for mothers and their children. Studies pertaining to the "National Strategic Action Plan on Sexual, and Reproductive Health of the Health Sector 2012-2015" are still being conducted by the Ministry of Health. Training programs for health professionals are being kept going to ensure that all these studies are widely disseminated.

2.2.4. Social Policies for the Elderly

The issue of people living longer has emerged as one of the most pressing concerns in the modern world. Because this issue was treated with extraordinarily little significance in the past, it is safe to assume that

CURRENT SCIENCE

we do not have sufficient expertise dealing with it. Not just in impoverished and emerging nations, but also in industrialized ones, the issue of an aging population is becoming an increasingly critical concern. The growing number of old people in practically every region of the globe is exerting additional pressure on the working population on a daily basis. Because of the nature of the issue, it is imperative that appropriate policies be formulated in reference to the aging population. In this context, it is vital to take actions to raise the living conditions of the senior population and to adopt policies for the purpose of extending human life. Both things are required. The following is a list of social policies that pertain to senior citizens:

Policy on income security: Because of the challenging facets of their physical, biological, and psychological lives, the old are unable to participate in the economic activity of the modern world. In this sense, reducing the expenditures spent on the elderly and avoiding them from becoming a burden on social life is an acceptable point of view in the field of senior care. The upshot of this mentality is the current pension system and the old-age pension system. It has been a topic of discussion whether pensions should play a part in the overall health and social security system. This is since catering to the requirements of the elderly puts a strain on all aspects of society. The rights of the elderly are being put in jeopardy by this circumstance. On the other hand, becoming older is not a choice but rather a must. If one lives a long enough life, one is inevitably going to run into that predicament at some point. Because of this, it is the responsibility of the public sector to assist older people in overcoming hurdles to leading a life that is both healthy and dignified (Dorul and Tekeli, 2010: 12).

Taking the following steps to increase their likelihood of finding employment: The transformation in labor markets that globalization ushered in was another element that paved the way for the senior population's increased involvement in the working world. In this regard, the inclination for flexible working techniques has been brought about by advancements in technology capabilities. The idea of flexible working hours, which results in a change in work and employment itself, has also resulted in a shift in the roles that people play within the context of their families. Older individuals will find it simpler to go to work rather than remain at home, and they may continue to work shorter hours or with less physical effort at their jobs. This is because the roles that older people play in their families are shifting. Force. According to Dorul and Tekeli (2010): 12, the engagement of the elderly in working life would make a substantial contribution to the economic growth of the nation.

Learning, which plays an important part in aging societies, is important to transform the challenges of aging societies into opportunities, with practices such as redeveloping the knowledge and skills of aging societies, ensuring the participation of the elderly in the labor market, and protecting their health.



CURRENT SCIENCE

Learning, which plays a key role in aging societies, is important to transform the challenges of aging societies into opportunities. Learning has shifted from being a leisurely pastime to a necessary one because of the ongoing development of modern technology and applications in our more globalized society. As a result, information sharing has emerged as the most favored technique of informal learning. In this regard, continuing one's education throughout one's life is critical for senior citizens who want to maintain contact with the information society (Dorul and Tekeli, 2010: 12).

Action plans for active aging:

People are said to be engaging in active aging when they can get the most potential benefits from health and safety services and experience growing levels of happiness as they become older. It addresses the aged population's capacity to express themselves by finding a place for themselves within the society in which they live without being excluded from that community, in addition to addressing their requirements in terms of health and safety. In addition, the notion that consists of actions that make it possible for older people to have an active role in their lives, including engaging in physical exercise, helps to guarantee that the elderly will have an excellent quality of living in the future (EU Ministry, 2011: 2).

Public policies:

The following actions are recommended to extend the working lives of adults over the age of 50 as a result of experiences gathered from throughout the world.

1. Developing public programs to increase the credentials and abilities of individuals who are above the age of 45,
2. Public employment services and public employment services (PES) implementation of activation programs for the jobless in the age bracket of 45-50 years old with definite aims,
3. The implementation of measures to limit chances for retirement and to enhance mobility by preventing individuals from retiring at an earlier age than they had planned (Ministry for European Union Affairs, 2011).

Measures to prevent age discrimination:

Discrimination based on a person's age, which more broadly relates to discrimination based on a person's looks, may be found in almost every industry. Age discrimination, which is especially obvious in views towards older employees, may extend to urging individuals to retire early while they are still working.



CURRENT SCIENCE

Since he is sometimes seen to be young and sometimes considered to be elderly, the individual is treated differently because of age discrimination. Inadequacies on the job and a lack of experience are often listed as the primary factors contributing to prejudice against young people. The old, on the other hand, are based on grounds such as physical inadequacy because of age, difficulty to adapt to emerging technology, and incapacity to utilize technological equipment. These are all attributed to the natural process of aging. In this setting, the elderly is considered as a burden and unneeded in the present labor market (Buz, 2015:269). This is the case even though their years of work experience are seen to make them more valuable to both the business and society.

Guidelines on the benefits of health benefits and services:

It is of the utmost significance that those of senior years be given the same rights as everyone else. On the other hand, disparities in health occur for a variety of causes, and these inequalities impede older people from benefitting equitably from health care. According to the findings of a research that was conducted by the Public Health Association, senior citizens face severe inequity in access to health care because they have a lower level of education. (BAHAR, G. et al. 2009) recommends that the necessary research be conducted to avert this predicament, which is most common in underdeveloped nations.

Guidelines for the provision of institutional care and oversight services:

The number of older people in need of active care services is expected to rise as the global population ages at an alarming rate. Care for the elderly, which has emerged as a significant topic due to the rapid aging of the global population, is also recognized as an important topic in social services. In the Principles of Aging, which were also approved by the United Nations, it was said that for older people to have happiness in their lives, it is vital to develop age-compatible public policies that cater to the requirements of the aged, particularly in terms of family and society.

2.2.5. Transformation in Social Policies for Children

The necessity to safeguard children from being exploited in the workplace led to the development of social policy practices that are relevant to children. This need arose as a direct result of the rise in the use of child labor that occurred concurrently with the rise of industrialization. Within the confines of this structure, several other regulations were conceived up and put into place throughout the 19th century. Later, after the evolution of the welfare state, governments took on a greater share of responsibilities in this area. In addition to this, the purview of social policy has broadened, and several



CURRENT SCIENCE

international treaties have been enacted to safeguard the rights of children. The intellectual, physical, and mental growth of children are all aspects of childhood that fall within the purview of social policy. As a result of the facts presented here, the scope of childcare policy in our nation has increased, while at the same time a variety of approaches has evolved. Despite this, several organizations continue to run under rules that are not related to childcare legislation.

THIRD PART:

SOCIAL MUNICIPALITY IN ANKARA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AFTER 2019

APPLICATION EXAMPLES AND DIFFERENCES

The Department of Health and Social Services may be seen as the core of social municipality operations in Ankara district municipalities, just as it can be seen in many other municipalities around the country. It can be observed that they play a significant role in the ease with which individuals may get access to various forms of social assistance, particularly via the Social Services Branch Directorate, which they host.

Education services, health services, housing services, social assistance, and social services are all examples of activities that fall within the purview of social municipalities in the Ankara district municipalities. These activities are conducted within the context of social municipalities.

The efforts of local governments to formulate social programs within the constraints of the available options are now under way. When the examples of social municipal practices in Ankara district municipalities are examined, some of the services that are offered by almost all district municipalities include the opening of soup kitchens, the making of donations in kind as well as in cash, clothing and fuel aids, and health screenings within the borders of the district. Other services that are offered include health screenings. The headers provide an overview of the many services that can be found in the table that was compiled using the official institution websites of the various towns.

Table 1: Ankara District Municipalities Social Municipality Practice Examples

Altındağ Municipality:	Disabled Vehicle Charging Stations Medical support by Disability Group
-----------------------------------	---



CURRENT SCIENCE

	<p>Awareness Programs</p> <p>Food clothing supports</p> <p>https://www.altindag.bel.tr/</p>
Cankaya Municipality:	<p>folk card</p> <p>Sports Facilities (volleyball, basketball, football)</p> <p>Handicrafts</p> <p>Counseling Service for Families</p> <p>Swimming Pools</p> <p>E/kpss Consulting Services</p> <p>festivities</p> <p>Sign Language Education</p> <p>Disabled Day Care Home</p> <p>Social activities</p> <p>Ramp Construction on Application</p> <p>Excursions</p> <p>Vocational Courses</p> <p>Work Areas Where They Can Provide Employment</p> <p>In-kind and cash aid</p> <p>https://www.cankaya.bel.tr/</p>
Etimesgut Municipality	<p>Vocational Courses</p> <p>Psychological Supports</p> <p>Social activities</p> <p>festivities</p> <p>Special Day Celebrations</p>

CURRENT SCIENCE

	<p>Holidays, Trips</p> <p>Policies Suggested by Our Disabled Assembly Affiliated to Our City Council Battery Charging Stations</p> <p>In-kind and cash aid</p> <p>https://www.etimesgut.bel.tr/</p>
<p>Golbasi Municipality:</p>	<p>Psychological Support Services</p> <p>Social Cultural Services</p> <p>https://www.ankaragolbasi.bel.tr/</p>
<p>Kecioren Municipality :</p>	<p>Social Cultural Services</p> <p>Psychological Supports</p> <p>Trainings</p> <p>Cordless Charging Stations</p> <p>Social activities</p> <p>In-kind and cash aid</p> <p>https://www.kecioren.bel.tr/</p>
<p>Mamak Municipality:</p>	<p>Medical Aids</p> <p>Transportation Services</p> <p>https://www.mamak.bel.tr/</p>
<p>Pursaklar Municipality:</p>	<p>Medical Aids</p> <p>Transportation Services</p> <p>https://www.pursaklar.bel.tr/</p>
<p>Xinjiang Municipality:</p>	<p>14 mansions for women and people with disabilities and 12 for men and people with disabilities</p> <p>Vocational courses</p>



CURRENT SCIENCE

	Field Studies for the Disabled Medical Aids https://www.sincan.bel.tr/
Yenimahalle Municipality:	Social Activities (trip, picnic) E/KPSS Consulting Service Referral to Private Companies by Disabled Type as a Result of Application concerts Disabled Kite Festival Quiz Contests Transportation Service Sign Language Education Special day Celebrations Day Care Home (fitness, jewelry design, music painting) In-kind and cash aid https://www.yenimahalle.bel.tr/AnaSayfa?src=default

Services Ensuring the Integration of Disabled People with Community Life

In the towns that make up the district of Ankara, project studies are being conducted with the intention of attaining equality of opportunity by lessening the challenges faced by handicapped individuals in the process of satisfying their requirements. It is anticipated that overall, there will be a rise in the number of projects that include the installation of apparatus that can rapidly charge the battery packs in the cars driven by handicapped individuals who rely on electric power.

CURRENT SCIENCE

Table 2 Projects of Ankara District Municipalities for the Disabled

• Altındağ Municipality:	Targeted Projects: Courses, Counseling Centers, Nursing Homes, Psychological and Social Life Adaptation Seminars
• Cankaya Municipality:	Disabled Social Support Centers, Social Support and Empowerment, Psychological Support, Social and Cultural Activities
• Etimesgut Municipality:	Physical Structures (Disabled Life Center) , Social Activity
• Golbasi Municipality:	Disabled Living Centers, Disabled Social Adaptation
• Kecioren Municipality:	Psychological Support, Employment, Social Activity, Cultural Activities
• Mamak Municipality:	Targeted Projects: Psycho-Social Support Projects / Social and Structural Projects
• Pursaklar Municipality:	It was stated that the project unit was newly established.
• Xinjiang Municipality:	Social and Structural Projects, Housing, Medical Support
• Yenimahalle Municipality:	Disabled Social Facilities, Psychological Services,

Even though the social practices of towns are subject to change, it is nevertheless feasible to classify them as either practices for the old, practices for the handicapped, practices for children, practices for young people, practices for the poor, or practices for women.



CURRENT SCIENCE

Health services conducted by District municipalities within the scope of social municipality.

- Realization of emergency health and lifeguard services
- Realization of outpatient diagnosis and treatment services
- Realization of home health services
- It is the delivery of public health services.

Social services for the elderly, children and young people conducted by district municipalities within the scope of social municipality understanding.

- Youth centers to develop skills that young people have,
- Organizing certificate programs for employment,
- Career guidance service
- youth centers
- Elderly care services
- festivities
- Concerts are in the form of seminars.
- public card applications
- Outdoor/indoor volleyball, basketball, soccer fields
- Creating children's playgrounds
- Kindergarten

Other social services.

- Consultancy services
- In-kind and cash aid
- soup kitchens

The towns that make up the Ankara district are also engaged in significant research for the benefit of the environment. In this scenario, the district municipalities have increased the number of parks located inside their jurisdictions, but they continue to uphold a policy that safeguards the current areas of undeveloped land.

CURRENT SCIENCE

Table 3: Social Municipality Project Adequacy Measures of Municipalities Within the Scope of the Research

	Altindag Municipality	Cankaya Municipality	Etimesgut Municipality	Golbasi Municipality	Kecioren Municipality	Mamak municipality	Pursaklar municipality	Xinjiang municipality	Yenimahalle municipality
Sufficient		Yes							
Partially Sufficient			Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Insufficient	Yes			Yes		Yes			

When it comes to providing public services, municipalities are the units that are located the closest to the general population. Table 3 provides an explanation of the degree of adequacy that can be found in the policies that were implemented by the Ankara district municipalities and which were evaluated within the framework of social municipality. It is conceivable to describe the findings of the research in the broadest possible meaning as follows, based on the analysis of the study. It has been noticed that the policies implemented by the central district municipalities of the Ankara province have developed social, cultural, and economic features in addition to the necessary requirements of the residents, and that these municipalities have pursued policies that attempt to make the lives of the citizens easier.

One further thing that was discovered because of the research was that there is a significant disparity in the ways in which various local governments use the policies they have developed for the handicapped population. The societal perception of disabled people has not been directly assessed by municipal governments. It has come to our attention that some of the central district municipalities that fall within the purview of the study do not have any social or cultural programs in addition to the activities that are required of them.



CURRENT SCIENCE

Ankaya Municipality, Kecioren Municipality, and Yenimahalle Municipality have come out on top when compared to other central district municipalities in terms of the policies that were adopted for social municipalities within the scope of the project. These findings are based on the findings of the study. In terms of their respective policies, the Mamak Municipality and the Pursaklar Municipality trailed behind other municipalities. The central district municipalities of Ankara do not have a unified perspective on what the appropriate policies should be within the framework of social municipality and how the existing situation can be addressed in this respect.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1.Result

According to the findings of the study, social policies have emerged as one of the most significant social trends of our day because of globalization, decentralization in management, and socio-economic developments. The term "social municipality" encompasses a wide range of policies that are implemented by municipalities, in addition to the provision of necessary services.

Important laws have been put in place in this area because of the changes that have been conducted in local government issues in our nation since the year 2004. The Municipalities Law No. 5393 and the Law on Metropolitan Municipalities No. 5216, both of which were only recently passed into law, provide significant authorities and obligations to municipalities in social municipality activities. It is because of these standards that it is now possible to assert that the legal infrastructure in the social society has reached an adequate level.

However, for these responsibilities and powers to be used in an appropriate manner, it is necessary to perform significant actions such as the ones listed below:

- B. To increase public understanding of the administration of municipalities.
- C. To find solutions to the financial challenges facing municipalities.
- D. To include residents in the process.

It is important not to forget that the responsibility for social services falls on municipalities since they are the service units that are located the closest to the general population. However, the fact that we are unable to find a solution to the problem of collaboration in inter-municipal social programs remains a significant concern. The responsibilities of municipalities, particularly in the areas of social services and social assistance, have grown as a direct result of the placement of social society and social policy today.

CURRENT SCIENCE

5.2. Suggestions

It is possible to provide help for the implementation and dissemination of social municipalism practice examples across all of Turkey's municipalities. Both national and municipal governments have a significant amount of work to do in this respect.

SOURCE

Açıkgöz, R. (2013). **Who(s) is it the duty to fight poverty ?**”, Rethinking Urban Poverty, (Ed. Ömer Aytaç and Süleyman İlhan), United Publishing House, Ankara.

Akman, C. Ve Akman E. (2012), **The understanding of social responsibility in local governments: a critical evaluation, social responsibility from different perspectives** , Pelikan Publishing, Ankara.

Bahar, G. et al. (2009), **Aging and social services for the elderly** , Firat Health Services Journal, Vol: 4, Issue: 2, p.85-98.

Buz, S. (2015), Age discrimination for the elderly, *Electronic Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol:14, No: 53, pp.268-278.

Dogrul, B. S. & Tekeli, S. (2010). Flexible working in ensuring work-life balance. *Journal of Social and Human Sciences*, 2(2), 11-18.

DPT (State Planning Organization), (2000), Eighth Five-Year Development Plan (2001-2005), Ankara: DPT Publication, retrieved from <https://goe.gl/4NT1u>

SPO (State Planning Organization), (2006), Ninth Five-Year Development Plan (2007- 2013), SPO Publication,

SPO (State Planning Organization), Tenth Five-Year Development Plan 2013-2018,

Genç, Y. and Seyyar, A. (2010). **Glossary of social work terms** , Sakarya Publishing. Sakarya.

Gundogan, N.(2008), **poverty and struggle against poverty in Turkey** , Ankara Chamber of Industry, p. 42-56, Ankara.

Kayali, GS (2015). **Youth unemployment** , Turkish Metal Publications, Istanbul.

Kesgin, B. (2012b), **Social work under public responsibility** , Açılım Kitap Yayınları, No: 48, İstanbul, pp.43-185.

CURRENT SCIENCE

- Koray, M. (2007). **To discuss the meaning and function of social policy** . *Journal of Work and Society* , issue: 4, pp.19-56
- Özgökçeler, S. and Alper, Y. (2010), **Evaluation of the disability law in terms of social model** , *Journal of Business and Economics Studies*, Vol: 1, No. 1, p. 33-54.
- Ozdemir, S. (2006). Welfare State: from the golden age to the uncertain future, *Journal of Social Policies* , Issue:1, Fall, p. 26-30.
- Ozketen, O. (2005), Practice 1 in Social Work Environments, *Problem Area Review and Evaluation Report*
- Serdar, AB (2014). **The concept of social policy** , Social Policy, Editors: Aysen Tokol, Yusuf Alper, Dora Publications, 5th Edition, Bursa.
- Tekeli, I. (1983), Democracy in local governments and the development of municipalities in Turkey , *Journal of Public Administration* , Vol 16, No 2, pp. 3-22.
- TURKSTAT, (2016). Poverty Study, 2015. News Bulletin, Issue: 21867, Ankara.
- TURKSTAT, (2018). "Income and Living Conditions Survey retrieved 2022 from <https://goe.gl/8Oq19> .
- <https://www.cankaya.bel.tr/> Access Date: 25.12.2022
- <https://www.yenimahalle.bel.tr/> Access Date: 25.12.2022
- <https://www.mamak.bel.tr/> Access Date: 25.12.2022
- <https://www.pursaklar.bel.tr/> Access Date: 25.12.2022
- <https://www.etimesgut.bel.tr/> Access Date: 25.12.2022
- <https://www.keçiören.bel.tr/> Access Date: 25.12.2022



Multidisciplinary Journal With
Arbitration Committee

CURRENT SCIENCE