

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY



I. GENERAL PART

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY

2. HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

3. COUNTRY POLICY

4. ECONOMY

5. RELIGIONS, ETHNICS, MINORITIES

6. HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS OF THE COUNTRY

7. FAMILY

8. LIFESTYLE OF THE COUNTRY

1. CHARACTERISTIC OF THE COUNTRY

✓ GEOGRAPHY

Turkey is located between 26 ° -45 ° east meridian of 36 ° -42 ° north latitudes in the northern hemisphere. Turkey; is like a bridge between Asia, Europe and Africa continents. Turkey is located in the transition zone of various cultures and civilizations between Europe and Asia.

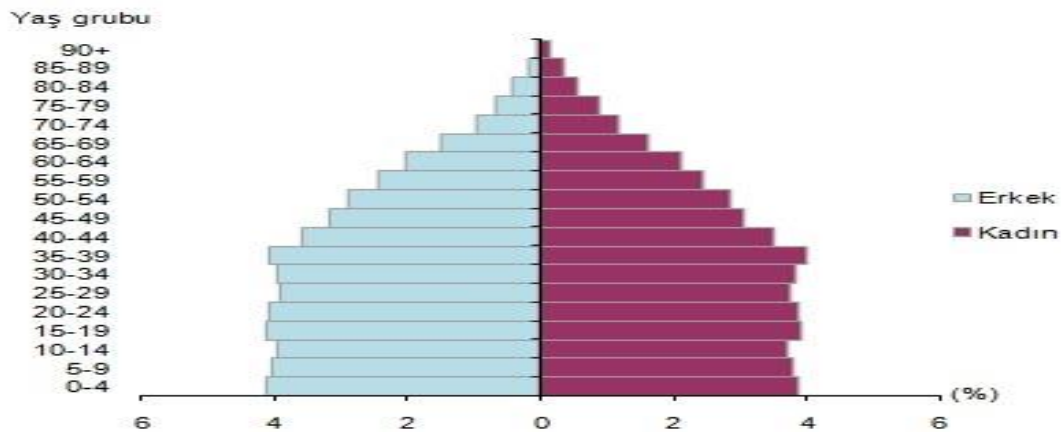
Related to its geographical location, Turkey, is not only the Mediterranean, but also the Middle East, the Caucasus and an Asian country. The actual area of Turkey is 814,578 square kilometers. Average elevation is 1.132 km. The length of the land borders is 2,875 km and the length of the coastline is 8,333 km. There are 76-minutes local time difference and 19 meridians between Turkey's east and west. Its neighbors are Greece, Bulgaria, Armenia, Georgia, Nakhichevan, Syria, Iran and Iraq.

Turkey's highest point: Mount Ararat Summit - is 5,165 meters. The highest center of residence is Başkale / Van - 2,460 meters. The capital is Ankara, the most populous city of Istanbul.

✓ DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Turkey's population is 80 million 810 thousand 525 people. The male population is 40 million 535 thousand 135 and the female population is 40 million 275 thousand 390. According to this, 50.2% of the total population is male and 49.8% is female. Turkey's annual population growth rate is of 12.4 per thousand, average age is 29.6.

Istanbul, where 18.6% of Turkey population residence, with 15 million 29 thousand 231 people is the most populous province.. With 5 million 445 thousand 26 people Ankara is the second largest city and with 4 million 279 thousand 677 people Izmir is the third largest city.



✓ STATE AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The currency of the country is Turkish Lira, National Anthem is Independence Anthem and the official language is Turkish. Provinces are governed by governors, districts are governed by district governors in Turkey. There are also elected mayors in provinces, districts and towns.

1881 - 1938

The founder and the first President of the country Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK



President: Recep Tayyip Erdoğan



Presidency

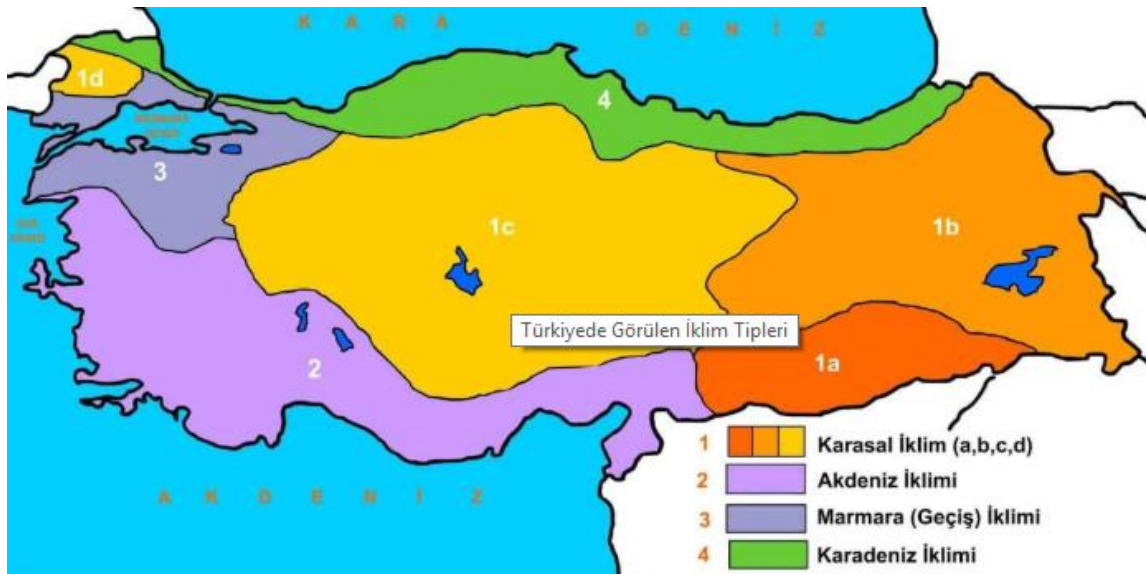
Independence Anthem <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y75Km7dlt94>

✓ TIME AND CLIMATE

Since October 30, 2017, setting the time 1 hour back was canceled and the daylight saving became permanent. Turkey attended GMT + 3 time zone by stopping the activation of putting the clock forward for 1 hour every year in March and putting the

clock back. While the time difference among the Turkey and Middle East and some African countries is eliminated, the time difference with European countries has increased to 2 hours.

4 types of climate seen in Turkey. These; 1- continental climate, 2 - Mediterranean climate, 3 - Marmara (transition climate) and 4 - Black Sea climate.



As Turkey is surrounded by sea on three sides, the diversity of the mountains and landforms, cause different types of climate.

RESOURCES .

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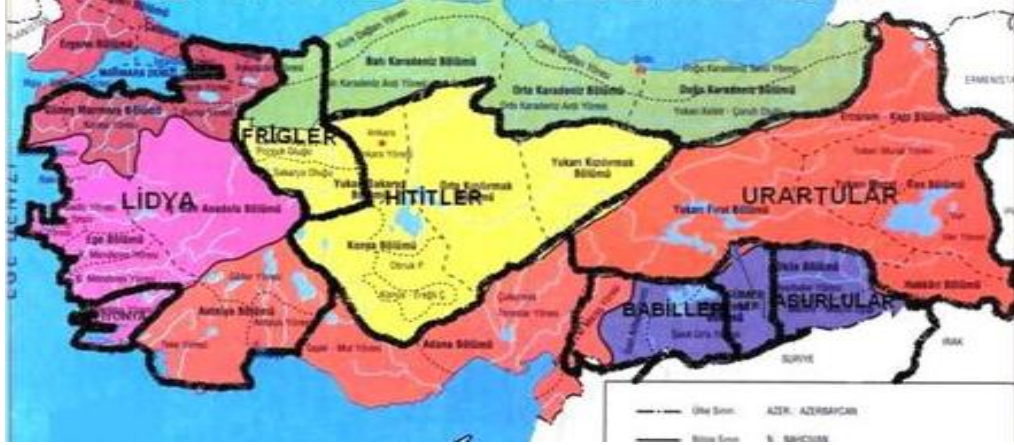
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2. HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

✓ GENERAL HISTORY OF ANATOLIA

Living in Anatolia has started since 600.000 B.C



https://www.google.com.tr/search?q=türkiye+topraklarındaki+uygarlıklar&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjZpZizgPbbAhUJDCwKHfMzBtIQ_AUICygC&biw=1366&http://blog.milliyet.com.tr/imgroot/blogv7/Blog333/2013/07/30/28/423626-3-4-25364.jpg

✓ CIVILIZATIONS ESTABLISHED IN ANATOLIA

Five different civilizations were established in Anatolia, Hittites, Phrygians, Ionians, Lydians, and Urartians.

The Eastern Roman Empire continued its existence until 1453 in Istanbul. The main homeland of the Turks is Central Asia and they established four big states; the Asian Hun State, I.Göktürk State, II. Gokturk State and the Uighur State. As a result of the Migration of tribes, they migrated to the west and as a result of this they arrived in Anatolia. Seljuk States were established in Anatolia. Then the Ottoman Empire lasted from 1299 to 1922. This was a theocratic state shaped according Islam and Turkish traditions. 36 sultans ruled. The image of the Ottoman state from the beginning to the most extensive area as follows.



<https://www.ensonhaber.com/galeri/dogustan-yukselise-zirveden-cokuse-osmanli-haritasi>

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10. Sınıf Tarih Ders Kitabı

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Author:: Mahmut Ürküt, Ata Yayıncılık

3. COUNTRY POLICY

The founder of the country is the first President Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

Until June 24, 2018 The Republic of Turkey has been governed by a parliamentary democracy but since that date the presidential system was adopted..In the presidential system, the council of ministers is formed by the chairman and takes on the duty of execution. The President shares his legislative power with the parliament with the decrees of the law he issued. The Turkish Grand National Assembly consists of 600 members.

The first president of the new system is the leader of the Justice and Development Party, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. The presidential elections are held in every five years on the same day as the parliamentary elections . The president can not be elected more than two term. It is the head of both the state and the executive.

4. ECONOMY

According to the World Economic Outlook report data of World Bank in April 2017, Turkey is the world's 13th and Europe's 5th largest economy dealt with the sales in 2016 purchasing power parity (PPP)

Lastly, the OECD increased our economic growth rate to 6.1% for 2017. The feature makes Turkey as a unique in terms of trade and foreign direct investments is that Turkey is a gateway to Europe, Middle East, North Africa and Central Asia.

As a matter of fact, a 4-hour flight from Istanbul provides access to more than 60 countries and a large market, which constitutes one fourth of the world economy. 57 thousand 649 foreign-owned companies are active in Turkey. The number of companies with domestic and foreign partners is 34 thousand 573.

As of 2017, 45 of the world's largest 250 construction companies operating on a global scale are Turkish firms.

It is the 6th most popular tourism center in the world. According to data from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the number of foreign visitors arriving in Turkey in 2016, 30.9 million, while total income earned in the same year is approximately US \$ 18.7 billion tourism industry.

7,200 km long coastline of Turkey with 436 blue flag beaches, ranks 2nd among 38 countries after Spain with 578 blue flag beaches. Also there are 22 Blue Flag marina in Turkey. Being a global connection point with the help of its favorable geographic location, Istanbul has become an attraction center with the highest number of visitors in Europe among the most visited cities in the Master Card 2016 Global Destination Cities Index with 12 million visitors annually.

✓ CURRENCY



The currency

The currency used in the Republic of Turkey new TL.

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey is mainly responsible for monetary issues, regulation exchange rate policies and ensure the banknote circulation.

✓ WAGES AND SALARIES RATE

The minimum wage is between the dates of 1.1.2018-31.12.2018 2.029 TL and the net amount is 1.603 TL. The monthly salaries of some professional groups working in state institutions are as follows.

Doctor: 6. 064 TL

Nurse: 3.814 TL

Teacher: 3.927 TL

Police officer: 4. 457 TL

✓ SOCIAL SUPPORT AND RETIREMENT

- Regular Social Welfare Programs: The regular cash aid program for the women whose husband died, the help for the families of the needy soldiers, the disabled and the old pensions under the Law No 2022 are in the scope of the conditional education and health.

- Temporary Aid: Incinerator and food aids, shelter aids or cash aids under the name of family benefits are included in this group. For retirement;
Male 60 years of age and at least 7000 days,
25 years insurance and at least 4500 days,
The woman has reached the age of 58 and at least 7000 days,
25 years insurance and at least 4500 days,
They are entitled to a pension provided that they have paid the premium.
For officers, Bağ-Kur and SSK it is a must for women to be at least 58 and 60 for men.

✓ AVERAGE PRICES IN THE COUNTRY



3 tl



7 tl



6tl



5 tl



7 tl



2,5tl



25 tl



15 tl



85 tl



40 tl



5 tl



45 tl

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✓ TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY

Turkey is the richest country in its geography in terms of agricultural potential. Cotton, tobacco, sugar beet, olive, sunflower is produced in our country. All kinds of cereals, tropical vegetables and fruits, tea, hazelnuts, pistachios are grown.

The automotive industry is taking place continuously at the peak of Turkey's exports for 12 years. In 2017, 28.5 billion dollars of exports were obtained from automotive.

Clothing and Textile

As of 2014, Turkish ready-to-wear and textile sector is the world's 8th largest apparel exporter with a share of 3.4% worldwide.



White appliance

72% of white goods in Turkey exporting to other European Union countries. In particular, the UK, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are the countries where most of the white goods are exported. Turkey's leading companies in the white goods sector are Arçelik, Beko, Vestel, Demirdöküm, Profilo, Indesit, Ariston.

Agriculture and Food Products

Due to the climatic conditions and fertile soil Turkey is a country where agricultural production is concentrated. Between 2002 and 2016, exports of agricultural and food products increased by fourfold from 3.7 billion to 16.2 billion dollars.

Most Exported Countries

Turkey's top ten exporting countries are largely European Union countries. According to the Turkey Statistical Institute data, Turkey's top exporting countries is as follows:

Germany, England, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, USA, Italy, France, Spain and the Netherlands.

<https://www.atakurumsal.com/turkiyede-en-cok-ihracati-yapilan-urunler-ve-ihracat-yapilan-ulkeler/>

5. RELIGIONS, ETHNIC ORIGINS, MINORITIES

As stated in Article 2 of the Constitution, State of Turkey is a secular country. The freedom of religion is under the guarantee of the Constitution of the Republic of

Turkey. The Presidency of Religious Affairs was established under the Presidency in order to conduct the religious affairs in a healthy manner.

Most of the people living in Turkey (99.2%) are Muslims (TurkStat, Turkey Religious Life Survey, 2014).

Denominations in Turkey: Besides Hanafi sect, Shafi and Caferi sect there are also Alevism and Mevlevi life styles. These denominations have their own way of worship.

Other religious groups form the rest of the total population. These are 60,000 Armenian Orthodox, 20,000 Syriac, 2,270 Greek Orthodox, 15,000 Russian Orthodox, 7,000 Protestant, 25,000 Catholics, 5,000 Jehovah Witnesses, 3,000 Chaldeans, 850 Mormons, 5,000 Yazidis, 25,114 Jews, 40,000 Buddhists, 21,259 Baha'i and 728 Hindu. Furthermore, 153,611 people belong to new religions (Neo-Confucianism and Neopaganism). The total Christian population in Turkey is 320,000. 2% of Turkey's population formed by Atheists, as 4%. 1% Agnostics, and Deister. 15% of the population is secular.

✓ ISLAM:

In the War of Talaş among the Chinese and Arabs, Turks supported the Arabs and entered the religion of Islam in masses.



Characteristics of Islam

There is no spiritual class in Islam.

There is no place for dogmas

All human beings are born innocent and sinless.

In religion, no human, including the prophets, carries divine qualities.

Prayer and worship can be done without the need for a intermediary

The source of religion is the Qur'an and the Prophet's words and behaviors.

Islam is based on five basic principles:

Islamic confession of faith (believing that there is no other God than God and Prophet Muhammad is the servant and messenger of God),

Perform salaah It is a form of worship consisting of various prayers and physical movements, turning to the holy kaaba after performed ablution (the washing of certain parts of the body) with the call to prayer five times a day. It can be done in any place. Friday Prayer is a special prayer made by the men and women in separate compartments in the mosque at noon.

Fasting: It is a form of worship performed in Ramadan for 30 days. You eat in the morning before the sun rises, and nothing is eaten until the sun sets in the evening. At the end of thirty days, a three-day feast is celebrated.

Give alms The ones who are wealthy in material terms (80 g of gold or money) donate 1/40 of their property to the poor every year.

Go on pilgrimage: It is a form of worship performed in the Kaaba in Saudi Arabia in a certain month of the year (in the month of eid al -adha) for Muslims who can afford.

The principles of faith in Islam are as follows;

To believe that there is a God and one

Believing in Holy Books (Quran, Torah, Psalms, Bible)

Believing in Angels: Azrael; Angel of Death, Gabriel; The Angel of Revelation (bringing the message from Allah to the Prophets), Mikail; The angel who fulfills the natural events with the command of Allah, Israfil; the angel who the day that the apocalypse will break and the resurrection with a sound.

Believing in the presence of the inquiry Angels in the tomb, Believing in the existence of guardian angels, and believing the angels that exists on our right and left

shoulders that writes our sins and good works.

Believing in prophets; Believing in 25 prophets in the Holy Quran

Believing in misfortune and fate;

Fate: Believing that in advance God knows the things we will live

Misfortune; Good or bad events that happen to us are except our choice and we are not responsible for these.

Believing in the the day of judgement: To believe that there is a second life in another dimension, and the existence of Heaven and Hell as a result of the evaluation of sin and good deed. Prophet of Muslims is Hz. Muhammad. He was born in Mekka. The Holy Bible is the Holy Quran.

✓ RELIGION AND EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS:

Although 99%, of the population is Muslim, Turkey, where the religion is accepted as a personal issue, is the only secular country in the Islamic world. In Turkey, the Gregorian calendar is in use and Saturday and Sunday are the weekend as same as in European countries. The belief that the diversity of the Ottoman Empire lived in peace for many people of different faiths are protected and still today there are 236 churches and 34 Synagogues in Turkey open for worship.

The public has a contemporary style of clothing as in western countries. Only in small towns, regions outside the city and in the east of the country the people's clothing are more local. It is also quite common for women in town to wear headscarves, but this habit is due to practical and cultural reasons rather than religious views.

Should pay to clothing style during mosque visits. No access to the mosque by shorts or etc. Women cover their shoulders and heads. Shoes are taken off before entering the mosque. In front of the mosque there is usually a shelf or a wardrobe for shoes. Mosques are usually closed to visit during worship hours.

Koran courses are opened by the Presidency of Religious Affairs for those who want to learn Koran and meaning, to make a memory and to get religious information except for the compulsory religious culture and ethics lessons taught in primary and secondary schools.

Religious education and training in these courses depends on the personal desire of the individuals and the legal representatives of the minors.

According to Article 24 of the Constitution, in primary and secondary education institutions, religious courses must be taught regardless private schools, public schools, etc. Religious culture education and training is subject to state supervision. In the 2012-2013 academic year, elective religion courses took place in secondary and high school programs. In addition, imam hatip high schools are religious high schools. There are the faculties of theology entered via the university exam. At the end of four years of university education, the graduates of these faculties can work in different areas related to religious education and religion.

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✓ MINORITIES AND ETHNICITY IN TURKEY

Ethnic distribution of the population of Turkey according to the Foundation's research are as follows: Turks 52 million 826 thousand, Kurds 15 million 426 thousand, Arabs 1 million 839 thousand, Circassians 910 thousand, Persians 620 thousand, Azerbaijanis 542 thousand, Gagauzians 410 thousand, Pomaks 331 thousand, Bulgarians 328 thousand, Lazs 151 thousand, Georgians 150 thousand, Tatars 126 thousand, Bosnians 101 thousand, Armenians 76 thousand, Karakalpaks 74 thousand Albanians 66 thousand Roma 66 thousand, Abkhazians 43 thousand, Osseties 37 thousand Syrians 28 thousand Greeks 14 thousand Jews 13 thousand Chaldeans 300.

6. HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS OF THE COUNTRY

Public holidays and festivals in Turkey are divided into two such as official and religious holidays.

In public holidays, not only public institutions but also most of private institutions don't work. In other words, banks and government offices are closed. In hospitals, on-duty doctors often serve emergency patients.

Public Holidays:

January 1st – It is considered the beginning of the new year. 1st January has been announced as official holiday. Government offices and banks are closed. Some large shopping centers also work in shorter hours due to the new year.

April 23th National Sovereignty and Children's Day



April 23th, 1920 is the date of establishment of the Assembly of the Republic of Turkey. This date is also celebrated as Children's Day. April 23th, National Sovereignty and Children's Day is not only a holiday of Turkish children but also gifted by Atatürk to all children of the world. In this day, celebrations and parades are held in the country and schools. On April 23th, children are seated in the seats of the president and the ministers and tell what they want to do in the country. With the shows of children from other countries, the feast is celebrated throughout the country.

May 1st - is celebrated as worker and labor's Day. The official holiday is on May 1st.

https://www.google.com.tr/search?q=19+mayıs+kutlamaları&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiL5pHD0JLcAhUM2ywKHQB_CzEQ_AUICigB&biw=1366&bih=662#imgsrc=9mHW

May 19th Atatürk Commemoration Youth and Sports Day

Is celebrated as the beginning of the struggle of Republic of Turkey's founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk May 19th, 1919 for freedom. This day is also celebrated as



Sports Day. The official holiday is on May 19th.

August 30rd- It is celebrated as the victory day of Turkey from the Great Attack. August 30rd is the official holiday.

October 29rd - This day has been celebrated as "Republic Day " since the foundation of the Republic of Turkey on October 29rd, 1923. Government offices are on an official holiday starting from the afternoon of October 28.

Also two religious holidays celebrated in Turkey. These festivals represent the belief in Islam. As most of the public of the Republic of Turkey is Muslim, religious holidays is considered as an official public holiday.

✓ FEAST OF RAMADAN



<https://www.tse.org.tr/Icerik/HaberDetay?HaberID=9078>

It is a holiday celebrated by the Muslim world at the end of fasting of Ramadan. This feast lasts 3 days. Government offices, banks and educational institutions are closed for 3 days. A day before the festival, is called eve. The official holiday begins on the eve afternoon and lasts for 3 days except eve. In Ramadan festival relatives are visited, guests are offered chocolate, sugar, baklava and Turkish coffee. These visits are important to increase the unity. The hands of the elders are kissed, money, candy and chocolate are served to kids.

✓ EID EL -ADHA



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The Eid al-adha, another feast of the Muslim World, lasts 4 days. The eid al-adha is celebrated 70 days after the Ramadan Feast. The The eid al-adha keeps the spirit of brotherhood, cooperation and solidarity alive in society. Meals eaten together with family and neighbors and the meat shared with poor people reinforce the feelings of unity and solidarity. The person who sacrificed animals gives one third of the meat to his family, one third to the neighbors and the rest to the poor.

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7. FAMILY

TRADITIONAL FAMILY, STATE SUPPORT: Nuclear family in Republic of Turkey is consisted of mother, father and children. In the extended family, there are usually grandparents. Extended families are usually seen in rural areas, in towns and villages.

In the traditional Turkish family, the marriage is completed with official marriage and the religious marriage after it. Economically powerless families, orphan children, elderly people, martyr's relatives are given state support. Preschool child allowance is 456 liras per month for these families. 684 TL per month for a child studying in primary education, 730M TL per month for secondary school students, 821 TL per month for students studying in higher education is supported.

Conditions for Benefit from State Support

In order to benefit from state subsidies, it is necessary to be unemployed and prove to be in need of assistance. These situations: Child care measures given

Children in need of protection Care measures have been taken, but have reached the age of 23 young people who can not find work or leave their homes or care homes.

Maternity Benefit:

Maternity benefit for 1st child 300, for 2nd child 400, for 3rd child and rest 600 TL

Death benefit, at death of spouse and child 1120,43 TL

Death allowance to the family of the civil servant, 2240,86 TL.

Paragraph (A) of Article 104 of the Law No. 657, amended by Law maternity leave is given for a total of sixteen weeks before birth and eight weeks after birth. In the case of multiple pregnancies, two weeks of maternity leave is added the prenatal period. Due to premature birth, the part of the maternity leave that cannot be used before is also added to the maternity leave period after delivery.

✓ MARRIAGE:

Marriages in the Republic of Turkey are in two ways. Official and religious. After the official ceremony the married couple is given a marriage certificate. Religious marriage is not legal and suitable without a marriage certificate. After the ceremony, the groom and the bride's relatives will also attend the wedding ceremony. At the wedding you can enjoy music, food and dance until late. The number of guests varies. The type of entertainment at the wedding varies according to the region. The style of the wedding in the west of the country and the style of the wedding in the east are different, traditions and customs are effective here.

The bride is usually given a henna night the day before the wedding and henna is given in bride's palm. Sorrowful songs are sang to make the bride cry. The mother of the groom is expected to put a piece of gold into bride's palm, otherwise she doesn't open it. This is a tradition generally applied in all regions. Then, the cheerful songs are played and the dancing lasts until the end of the henna night. Next day after the bride's and groom's hairdresser's preparations are finished, the bride is taken to her father's house. The bride's brother or father usually ties a red belt to the bride's waist in three times, and praying in the name of a long marriage. The groom takes the bride from her father's house and the cars are laid out by creating a convoy and they go to the wedding hall.

Weddings start at eight in the evening and last until twelve at night. After cutting the cake and feeding the bride and groom to each other, music is played again. Jewelry ceremony is held later. The guests and the relatives who come to the wedding usually give the couple money, jewelery and household goods. The same sex relation is not approved in any way in Republic of Turkey. Therefore, they do not have the right to adopt or to be a foster family. There are some compulsory health tests for all municipalities to make official applications before marriage.

✓ DIVORCE

The number of married couples was 569 thousand 459 in 2017. The marriage rate is 7.09 per thousand. The number of divorced couples increased by 1.8% in 2017 and became 128 thousand 411. The divorce rate is 1.6 per thousand., When the reasons for divorce of at least one divorced individuals are examined

cause of divorce in Turkey with 50.9% uncaring and irresponsibility. This is followed by the inability to provide economic livelihood with 30.2% and with 24.3% of the spouses against their families.

✓ CARE OF NON-MARRIAGE CHILDREN:

According to Article 233 of the Turkish Criminal Law, 1) The person who does not fulfill the obligation of care, education or support arising from family law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to one year upon complaint. 2) An imprisoned of up to three months to one year anyone who leaves his wedded spouse or woman known to be pregnant.

Terms of Adoption

- The adopted child must be at least 18 years younger than his or her adopting parents
- The child must be at least six weeks old
- , Balanced, child-loving personality
- The sufficient income level, social security rights, appropriate environment and living conditions to provide child care and education of adopting person.
- The adopting person should have no punishment for a crime that will affect the position of the child in a community or a shameful

Conditions to be a foster family;

Be nationals of the Republic of Turkey

to reside in Turkey permanently

To be at least a primary school graduate

To be 25 to 50 age range

Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Policies receive applications from those who want to be a foster family. In this regard, it carries out the necessary research, monitoring and evaluation process and brings together the foster family with the child.

Convention on cooperation in the protection of children and transnational adoption. States which have signed this Convention, For the harmonious development of the personality of the child, they agreed that the child should be raised in a family environment with happiness, love and understanding.

Objectives of the Convention:

a) To take precautions to ensure that the adoption of inter-country adoption is carried out in accordance with the best interests of the child and the fundamental rights recognized by international law.

b) To ensure compliance with these precautions and to establish a system of cooperation between the Contracting States to prevent the trafficking, sale and trafficking of children;

c) To ensure the recognition of adoption by the Contracting States in accordance with the Convention.

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ARASAN

yazisi.

8. LIFESTYLE OF THE COUNTRY

✓ GENERAL

The Turkish way of life is a vibrant mosaic that brings together the east and the west, the old and the new, the past and the contemporary today. Turkish lifestyle is more influenced by economic and traditions. Globalization and technological advances have been very effective in lifestyle. Nuclear families living in city centers have increased. The number of people engaged in farming and animal husbandry in rural areas is decreasing day by day.

Turkey has a cultural and traditional diversity. The fascinating integrity of the eastern and western world forms the essence of the Turkish way of life. The factors that damage the health of the Turkish people are smoking, alcohol, unbalanced nutrition, sedentary life and stress. According to statistical data, in 2016 Turkey, Turkey cause of death in the first three rows: 39,8'il% to circulatory system diseases, benign and malignant tumors, with 19.7%, followed by respiratory system diseases with 11.9%. Life expectancy at birth in Turkey for a total of 78 overall, 75.3 in men and 80.7 years for women. In general, women have been living longer than men Today, life style has become more comfortable than before. The fact that technology takes place in every stage of our lives reduces our interpersonal communication while increasing our technology addiction. This has led to a decrease in the amount of time shared with friends, family and relatives. In addition, the increase in harmful habits, economic inadequacies and stress have led to an increase in cardiac and chronic diseases. The ministry of health takes many measures for healthy life and uses social media to increase the sensitivity of the society. It tries to be a deterrent by tax addition to alcohol and tobacco products and by applying fines to smoking in indoor places.

<http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=24640>

✓ EDUCATION:

Today's Turkish education system is designed under two main headings as formal and non-formal education according to the National Education Basic Law No: 1739.

Formal Education: It is the regular education in schools with programs prepared according to purpose, for individuals of a certain age group and at the same level. Formal education includes pre-school, primary, secondary, secondary and higher education institution.

Non-Formal Education It covers all of the educational activities organized alongside formal education or without.

Open Plan Secondary School: It is the institution that provides the opportunity to graduate from secondary school by distance education method for citizens who have graduated from primary school but cannot attend secondary school for any reason.

Open Plan High School: It serves to students who cannot attend to face-to-face formal education institutions, who have completed formal education and who want to attend open plan high school while they are in high school.

Vocational Open High School: It provides services to students who cannot attend formal education institutions, who have completed formal education age and who want to attend vocational open education high school while they are already attending high school or vocational high school.

Education in public schools is free. 12 years of education is compulsory, four years of primary school, four years of secondary school and four years of high school or vocational high school education. Pre-primary education is for one year and is called kindergarten. At the end of the secondary school, all students take a nationwide high school entrance exam and are placed in the Science High Schools, Anatolian High Schools, Religious High Schools or Vocational High Schools. When they graduate the high school, the University Entrance Exam is conducted throughout the country and the students are placed in the universities that provide education in the fields they are taking the exam (Numerical, Verbal and Language Departments). University education is free.

Universities have dormitories for housing. In these dormitories, the student's material insufficiencies are placed in the foreground and placement is made. Private dormitories are also available. There are also private primary schools, secondary schools, high schools and universities.

✓ PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Turkish people are generally wheat-skinned. Eye colors are light. Their hair is straight, sparse and light in color. The eyes of the Turkish race are almond-shaped and the eyeballs are far apart. The Turkish breed is usually of medium height. It is understood from the research that the Turks are descendants of the people of Andronovo, the brachycephal, warrior and white race (Andronovo Man). According to research by anthropologists, the characteristics of Andronovo Race are: Dark hair, wheat-colored skin (light brown, white skin), brachycephal head, medium size, face, almond eye. The anthropological examinations conducted in the last half-century showed that the Turks were white.

According to Turkey Statistical Institute (TUIK) 2101 data, the average height of men in the country, 172.6 inches, 161.4 inches in women. The mean weight is 75.8 in men and 66.9 in women. According to TurkStat data, the prevalence of obesity in men, 15.3 percent while it is 24.5 percent for women. It was stated by the ministry of health that one in every three people in Turkey is obese. Turkey is among the ten obese countries in the world. The physical appearance of people is primarily shaped according to the business environment. It is desirable to be fit in men and women. There are those who go to the gymnasiums for this purpose. There are also free slimming units of the state for those who are obese. There are units in public health centers that dealing with it.

Women pay attention to their appearance, especially those who live in the big cities follow the fashion, and cosmetics, clothes, personal care products, jewelry and accessories are very important. Women spend a great deal of time in preparation especially in invitations. Clothing, bags, shoes, accessories, makeup harmony is very important. It is easier for men. Harmony of the suit and shoe enough.

Men are not as obsessed with clothes as women. Tattoo is becoming quite common among young people. Tattoos are not welcomed by traditional families.

✓ FEATURES OF COMMUNICATION

Hand and body movements and gestures are often used by Turkish people while communicating. Speaking out loud is not welcomed during the conversation. Usually any meeting begins not on the time, but for any reason it starts late. While talking to strangers, they make an effort to understand and help the other person.

Tourists visiting Turkey, feel surprised at their friendly attitude of Turkish people when they're stopped to ask for help for anything. In fact, the great majority of Turkish people enjoy the opportunity to meet foreign guests, learn about different cultures and have the opportunity to improve their foreign language. There is not much of personal space. For Turks, it is very common to meet each other - including men - by kissing them on the cheek.

Turkish is in the Altaic branch of the Ural-Altaic language family. Mongolian is the closest language to Turkish in terms of resources. In terms of structure, Turkish is in the group of suffixes that have a suffix of additive languages. Hungarian language is similar to Turkish in terms of structure. Each pronounced sound is transcribed into a single letter.

According to Turkey's Report of ethnologue.com that gives place to a comprehensive study of the world languages, 36 languages are spoken in Turkey, along with Turkish in Turkey. Although the official language is Turkish, every minority is free to speak its native language.

✓ ETIQUETTE

Father is the head of the house in traditional Turkish family. Family members follow the decisions of the father and his wishes and desires are fulfilled.

The mother is responsible for the interior layout of the house. In families with grandparents, their thoughts and decisions come first.

Sitting next to the elders with their legs crossed, smoking is considered disrespectful. No one starts to eat before the head of the family sits at the table. The main thing is respect and obedience to elders, compassion and mercy to minors.

In the street: Spitting on the street, throwing garbage, stopping the transition of the people are rude behaviours. Old people, women and patients are always given priority. Burp in the community, nose-pick, farting, to spit out, blowing nos loudly and to chew a gum with noise is not welcomed.

In vehicles: It is a rude behavior not to wait in order. Younger ones; give a seat to elderly women and patients, pregnant women. Nowadays, some teenagers are acting as they are sleeping or listening to music with headphones, in order not to give place.

Shopping: Bargain is a must. You are free to taste the food before you buy..
In public places: During the wedding, funeral or during the feast and paid attention to

be more delicate, gentle and polite. At the funeral, the sorrowfulness of the funeral holders is shared, the material and spiritual assistance is given, consoling words are said. Neighbors cook and take food to funeral home. Relatives of the deceased pray and serve meals to the guests at the 7th, 40th and 52th days of the death. To be more cheerful, kind, and welcoming, to give gifts to the elder and young people, to make them happy and to have their good wishes are some of our etiquette. The young men joining the army and the bride are applied henna. In the neighborhood: To get on well with others, helping, sharing sadness and joy, greeting when you see each other, are important etiquette rules. The residents of the apartment take food, cakes etc. to the new arrivals. When you give back your neighbour's plate back it should certainly be full with something. It is a shame if you give it back empty. Too much value is given to the neighbour and even we have some proverbs about it. " Do not buy house, get a neighbor ". "Even in the smallest matters one neighbor can help another"

Hospitality: Hospitality is one of the most important features of Turkish culture and the Turkish people believe that their visitors should be treated as a guest of God.

They are served with a choice of coffee (tea, coffee, pastry, barren or food).

Our tradition is to be honey-tongued and sweet.

Insisting on eating more, especially for the guests is among our common behaviours.

In addition, if the guest does not want to drink tea, grabs the spoon upside down on the glass and gives a non-verbal message. While leaving the house, guests shoes are turned in front of the door and with the wish to come again they leave.

Visiting patient: On the way to the visit, flowers, fruit juice, milk and fruit are taken according to the condition of the patient. This tradition sometimes creates problems for patients with special diets. Clothing is chosen according to the business environment, such as invitation, ceremony, funeral, meeting of friends. Dressing should be appropriate for the situation. Etiquette; shows differences according to the belief, education, socio-economic status, and customs of the society.

TURKISH FOODS



https://www.google.com.tr/search?tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=4DILW9zWJ4HzsgGltZ7YDA&q=türk+kahvaltısı+ile+ilgili+görseller&oq=türk+kahvaltısı+ile+ilgili+görseller&gs_l=img.3...4476.10775

https://www.google.com.tr/search?tbm=isch&q=türk+yemekleri+ile+ilgili+görseller&chips=q:türk+yemekleri+ile+ilgili+görseller,online_chips:geleneksel&sa=X&ved=0ahUK

Turkish cuisine, one of the best cuisines in the world, is considered as one of the three most basic cuisines in the world due to its numerous varieties, the use of natural materials, the taste appealing to every palate and its impact on Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa. The Turkish cuisine, whose roots are rooted in Central Asia, the first settlement of the Turks, has been enriched by the contributions from the inner regions of the continent and Mediterranean cultures since the Turks came to Anatolia.

While the palace cuisine was developing in Istanbul, the local cuisine in Anatolia developed in different regions by showing different geographical and climatic features. These cuisines, after being trapped for centuries, have reached large cities

and their surroundings as a result of urbanization and immigration to new settlements. This cultural mobility led to the enrichment of Turkish cuisine with the contribution of numerous local recipes.

The main course usually starts with an appetizer of soup or a small portion of tasting food served cold or hot. , Tzatziki, Dolma (stuffed vine leaves or peppers), pies, albanian style fried diced liver are some of the appetizers in most restaurants. The main course usually consists of meat or fish. Turks usually eat bread with meals and main dishes are mostly served with rice. With the meal, a salad with tomato, cucumber, parsley and onion, olive oil and lemon sauce is served. Lamb meat is the most preferred meat type and like shish kebab (pieces of meat with spices on spit) you can cook meat in different ways.

‘Köfte’ (meatball) which is made with minced meat is one of the favourite meals. Kebab is a world wide famous meat dish of lamb meat blended with hot peppers and spices from Eastern Anatolian cuisine with a horizontal bottle. Kebab has numerous varieties. Iskender or Bursa Kebab, which took its name first from Alexander the Great and then from the region it belonged to. It is a very delicious meal that is cut into thin slices of meat, and put on freshly baked pita slices. It is served with tomato sauce and hot butter and yogurt.

The Turks are traditionally interested in hot dishes called juicy food or home-cooked food. Consumption of fish and seafood is quite common. The fish is cooked on the grill to reveal its natural taste; as well as mussels, calamari, mussels stuffed (mussels stuffed with spicy rice) are various. The most consumed fish species are anchovies, sardines, bonito, sea bass and sea bream.

✓ MENTALITY

The Turkish people are emotional. As they act according to their emotion they can not guess the results of their behavior. The Turkish people, on the one hand, are eager to be part of the authority, while on the other hand they do the hardest criticism on authority. They like to advise; but they never like to be advised. They love Turkish movies. They can watch them many times.

When the Turkish man is an administrator, he wants to take every institution, every unit and everyone under his control. They expect absolute obedience. Can not stand

different views, different thoughts. They don't want to leave that seat after they come to any office. When it is time to drop, it will indicate who should replace it.

Turkish people love entertainment. They don't hesitate to organize a wedding or henna night in the garden or in the street. They think it's their right to spend their happiest day as they desire. They use every opportunity. When they learn that there is a doctor sitting next to them on the bus, they seek solutions to all health-related problems. Turkish people tend to have hierarchical relationships. In one of the two persons in the official institutions, one person is the chief. Things do not work in places where there is no authority.

In Turkey, the official working hours are 8 hours a day for official institutions, 5 days in a week. It is a holiday on Saturday and Sunday. It is usually a holiday on Sunday for employees in the private sector. During this period, Turkish people usually go to the seaside or to the forest to have a picnic or to spend good time with friends or family members in order to go away from the hustle and bustle of the city and have a good time. The most important meal of these picnics is barbecued meat, chicken or grilled fish with drinks. Another entertainment activity is the concert, cinema and theater activities especially preferred by young people. Especially in the summer, municipalities organize free public concerts and invite the famous artists of the country.

Especially during the summer holidays, according to their economic status, people evaluate the various holiday alternatives in Turkey and abroad. Shopping in the big shopping malls is among the most popular activities of the young people. At the weekends, those who prefer to stay at home spend most of their time watching television and visiting friends. In television programs, men tend to watch sports programs, while women tend to watch movies and TV series.

Turkish people don't do sports much and can't make it a part of their lives and incorporate it into living standards. So, the majority of Turkish society is overweight. But especially the younger generation, women are more aware of their weight. For most of the men, sport means something they do for two-times a week. In addition, some women and men regularly go to a sports center but the number of people engaged in sports and daily walking is a small number. Also, from the primary school to the last year of high school two hours in a week Physical Education is a mandatory subject.

In summer, summer sports courses of municipalities are opened to encourage children and young people to do sports. In addition, in our country there are many teams and athletes who have been successful in many sports such as basketball, volleyball, wrestling, taek-wondo and swimming. The saying of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey about the sport and to support the athletes 'a healthy mind in a healthy body' can be seen in the wall of sports centers. Every year, the date of May 19 is celebrated as Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day 'in the country.

RESOURCES

<http://www.gsb.gov.tr/BakanlikHizmetBirimleri/shdb/hakkinda.html>
psikoloji-psikiyatri.com/erol-ozmen/turk-insaninin-ozellikleri/
<https://www.forumalevle.com/soru-lar-ve-cevap-lar/498595-turk-toplumundaki-gorgu-kurallari.html>
<http://www.memleket.com.tr/turk-yasam-bicimi-196645h.htm>
www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=24572
[/aktuel/turk-halkinin-boy-ortalamasi-kac-santim-349487](http://aktuel/turk-halkinin-boy-ortalamasi-kac-santim-349487)
<http://gorgu-kurallari-nelerdir.bunedir.org/>
https://dhgm.meb.gov.tr/yayimlar/dergiler/Milli_Egitim_Dergisi/medergi/16.htm
http://scholar.google.com.tr/scholar_url?url=http://dergisosyalbil.selcuk.edu.tr/susbed/article/download/666/618&hl=tr&sa=X&scisig=AAGBfm0fr44UYTkfy9jFCrs85ng-WXI72w&nossl=1&oi=s

II. HEALTH SYSTEM OF REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE HEALTHCARE

2. HEALTH, DISEASE, PREVENTION

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

4. HOME CARE

5. AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES

6. NURSING CARE SYSTEM

7. SPIRITUAL CARE

8. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF A PATIENT

9. DAILY REGIME IN HOSPITALS

10. MEDICAL AND NON MEDICAL WORKERS IN THE TURKISH HEALT INSTITUTIONS

11. SPECIAL AREAS OF HEALTH AND NURSING CARE

- PALLIATIVE CARE
- EUTHANASIA
- DEATH
- AUTOPSY
- PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY
- ABORTION
- TRANSFUSION
- TRANSPLANTATION, ORGAN DONATION

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE HEALTHCARE IN TURKEY

✓ PHILOSOPHY/PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Benefiting of citizens from health care services in Republic of Turkey is guaranteed by the Constitution of Republic of Turkey. All institutions and organizations providing health care are supervised by ministry of health.

✓ FINANCING SYSTEM

GENERAL HEALTH INSURANCE (GHI)

All citizens of Republic of Turkey have General Health Insurance since 2012. General Health Insurance is an insurance system that covers not only employees but also nonworkers.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EMPLOYEES AND THE NONWORKERS IN GHI

Employees' insurance contributions are paid by the institution they work. Employees' dependents are also covered by insurance. Non-working people have to pay insurance premiums themselves in order to benefit from health services. Those who do not work are required to have an Income Test in order to determine the premium amount they will pay. The income test is done in Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation where they live. The ones whose income per one person is less than 1/3 of minimum wage (it was gross 2029 Turkish Lira in 2018) don't pay contribution. The ones between 1/3 of the minimum wage and minimum wage, pay 12% of 1/3 of the minimum wage is, 81 Turkish liras. Those whose income is between the gross minimum wage and twice the amount pay a premium of 243 liras.

FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION (SSI)

SSI is Turkey's the only public institution operating in health and social insurance context, and also has a share of 80% in financing of health care. SSI buys health services from public or private health care providers. The payments made for these acquisitions are made with the protocol / contracts signed in advance.

Financing of health services in Turkey... is held by

- SGK, (Social security institution)
- Central government budget,
- Private health insurance institutions and
- From the sources that individuals meet themselves.

(Yıldırım, Yıldırım ve Karabulut, 2012:150).

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Insurance premiums are income-based and take a certain amount of premium of income. This rate is 12.5% on the basis of the main benefit of the insurance premium. The employer pays 5% and the employer pays 7.5%. (Sülkü,2011:29).

2. HEALTH, DISEASE, PREVENTION

Republic of Turkey officially became a member of the WHO on June 9, 1949 by approving the Constitution of the World Health Organization Hospitals in Turkey are crowded. Turkey's population was 80 million 810 thousand 525 people as of December 31, 2017. The high population and the increasing number of immigrants increase the burden on the health sector.

According to March 2006 data, the number of hospitals are 835 of Ministry of Health, Faculty of Health 53, Private 278, Economic State Institutions 5, Municipalities 8, associations and foundations 17, foreign and minority 8, total 1204 hospitals and 171888 beds.19.6 hospitals per 1 million patients. It is far behind the OECD average.

Preventive Health Care in Republic of Turkey

This happens in two ways.

1- Personal protective health services:

- Early diagnosis and treatment of diseases, improving personal health level (personal hygiene, nutrition, immunization, etc.), adequate and balanced nutrition, family planning, immunization, health education, drug protection. It is applied in three steps.

2- Preventive health services for environment

- Food control and safety, supply adequate and clean water, control of air pollution, control of wastes, housing health, control of factors that may threaten health in the work environment.

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

PROVIDERS OF HEALTH SERVICE IN TURKEY

1. Providers of Public Health Service
2. Providers of Private Health Service

3. Pharmacies

source :<http://iibfdergi.bartın.edu.tr><https://www.turkiye.gov.tr>

1. PROVIDERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

As required by law, health service providers have been classified by the Ministry of Health as follows.

Primary Health Care Service Providers:

Public medical institutions within the public administrations, health center, tuberculosis dispensary, mother and child health and family planning center, health center and community health center and family physicians authorized by the Ministry of Health as family physicians, 112 emergency health service units, medical centers of universities, polyclinics.

Secondary Health Care Service Providers:

Public hospitals which are not training and research and branch hospitals without education and research hospitals and district polyclinics connected to these hospitals, integrated district hospitals, oral and dental health centers affiliated to the Ministry of Health, hospitals and medical centers belonging to municipalities and public institutions, Istanbul Governorship Hospice Hospital.

Tertiary Health Care Service Providers:

Training and research hospitals together with the Ministry of Health and private hospitals, health clinics affiliated with these hospitals, health hospitals and hospitals connected to these hospitals, institutes and district polyclinics, dentistry faculties of universities, Bezm-i Âlem Valide Sultan Foundation Güreba Education and Research Hospital.

2. PROVIDERS OF PRIVATE HEALTH SERVICE

Since 2009, in Turkey there has been a significant increase in demand for private health sector. The contribution paid by the state is one of the reasons for this increase.

Private Health Service Providers:

-562 hospitals have a capacity of 44 thousand beds.

Special Service Providers, shown in red, respectively; Medical examination, inpatient treatment, all operations, number of intensive care beds, complex

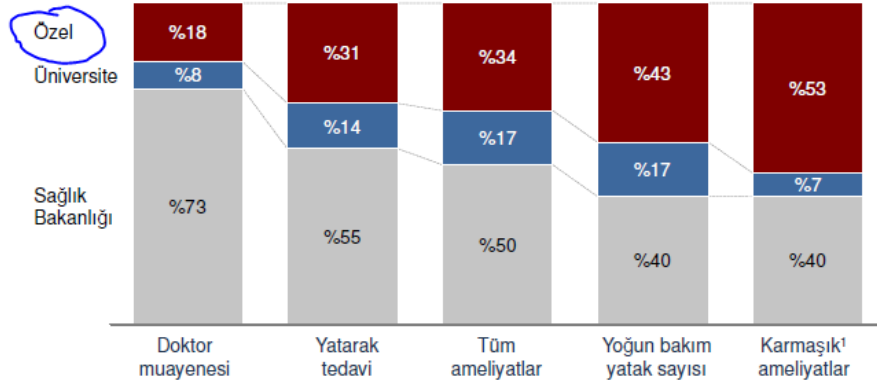
operations (organ transplantation, etc.) is the distribution of health services across

SİSTEMİN AYRILMAZ BİR PARÇASI OLARAK ÖZEL HİZMET SUNUCULARI

3 Özel hizmet sunucuları tüm ameliyatların yaklaşık üçte birini ve karmaşık prosedürlerin yarısından fazlasını yapmaktadır



Sağlık hizmetleri talebinin sektörler genelinde dağılımı
2015



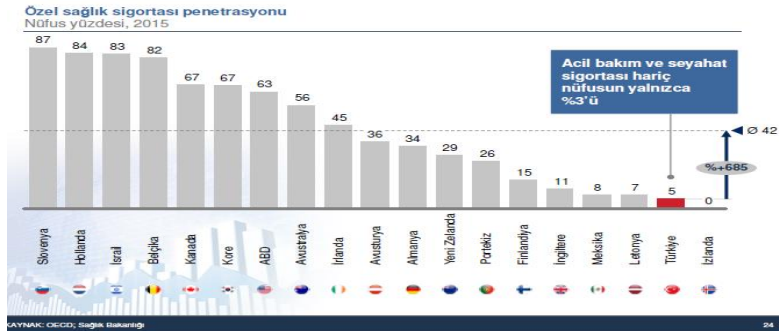
the demand.

The Place of Private Health Insurance in Turkey

In Turkey, demand for private health insurance, compared to peer countries is low but has the potential to grow. Except for emergency care and travel insurance, only 3% of the population has private health insurance.

SAĞLIK HİZMETİ SUNUCULARININ ÜNİVERSİTE VE ÖZEL HİZMET SUNUCULARI

5 Türkiye'deki özel sağlık sigortası penetrasyonu, emsal ülkelere göre düşüktür ve büyüme potansiyeline sahiptir



Turkish citizens prefer complementary health insurance more. Some expenditures not covered by the SSI can be covered by supplementary health insurance (supplementary health insurance).

Supplementary health insurance services:

- a) Health services not financed by the institution (aesthetic interventions, alternative treatments such as acupuncture etc.),
- b) Additional fees,

c) The amount that can be taken from the patient, such as accommodation, hotel fee,

d) According to the agreement between the health service provider and the insurance company, the amounts remaining on the Health Implementation Communiqué (SUT) prices may be considered within the scope of complementary health insurance.

Source: TOBB Türkiye Sağlık Sektörüne Genel Bakış <https://www.tobb.org.tr/saglik/20171229-tss-genel-bakis-tr.pdf>

3. PHARMACIES

In pharmacies, as well as prescribed drugs, non-prescription medicines, herbal products, dermocosmetic products, support products (vitamins, minerals, products supporting the immune system, etc.), orthopedic materials and so on can be

- 10% of the drug contribution from retirees is deducted from the salary.

- The rate of employee participation is 20%. Drug participation costs are collected by the pharmacies and sent to the Social Security Institution (SGK). From the date of prescription, the patient can take the medication from the pharmacy within 4 days. Weekend days are not counted within 4 days.

✓ HEALTH TOURISM IN TURKEY

There are 48 health institutions in our country that serve international standards.

Turkey offers competitive prices for surgeries that are commonly made in the health tourism sector. - In the graph below, the cost of treatment for gastric bypass, heart valve replacement, hip prosthesis, hysterectomy was compared (-US \$)



* JCI accreditation is expressed as the gold standard in global health care. JCI health accreditation has been developed based on the principles of total quality management of the quality systems of health institutions. It examines the JCI model

and aims to improve the ISO 9001 quality assurance network of the relevant health institution within this model.

BEING AN INTERNATIONAL PATIENT IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Those who are tourists in our country and who have health problems can apply to the public and private health care institutions. In some hospitals where there is much need, there are international patient units. International patients who apply for health services to state hospitals can receive advance payment of a certain amount of the estimated treatment fee before treatment begins. Patients getting international health care service are recorded in the web-based system created by the ministry <http://sbu.saglik.gov.tr/sbyabanci/Login.aspx>. Relevant patients of all health institutions such as public-private-university are registered to this system in addition to their registrations.

INTERNATIONAL PATIENT SUPPORT LINE

If foreigners call the 112 emergency call centers or health services or call 184 Sabim lines for their complaints or about patient rights, call centers will forward these calls to the International Patient Support Line via teleconference. For tourists coming to our country, Interpreting and counseling services in health matters in English, German, Arabic, Russian, Persian and French are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from 444 47 28 international support lines. All foreigners in our country can benefit from this support line regardless of whether the health care provider is private or public.

Emergency Health Services for International Patients

Emergency health services and emergency patient transport are paid to foreign patients. However, T.C. 112 emergency health services are offered free of charge to citizens. In traffic accidents, the person cannot be charged for the cost of treatment. However, if the person receiving emergency health service due to a traffic accident has the optional additional travel insurance, the part that the institution does not pay can be invoiced to this insurance and payment can be requested under the policy. The price that international patients have to pay for health care is set by the Ministry of Health on a price tag. Private healthcare institutions do not have to comply with this price tag.

- Special Cases:

- War, disaster, hunger, etc. in extraordinary circumstances
- People coming to our country for education and the people they are obliged to look after during their education.
- Those who are in the status of Refugees, and asylum applicants owner, asylum seekers, stateless people, trafficking victims
- Foreign nationals who have a residence permit in our country and have temporary ID number
- Foreign nationals identified by various international treaties
- They do not pay any fees for health services that they will get in Turkey.

Source: <http://saglikturizmi.gov.tr>

✓ REFUGEES IN TURKEY AND HEALTH SERVICES

According to 2018 data, there are approximately 4 million refugees in the country. Apart from this, there are other asylum seekers, mainly Iraqi and Afghan, and their number has increased by 500,000.

This number is only officially registered and the number of refugee children born here and the ones will born here can not be calculated. Approximately 550 thousand registered Syrians live in Istanbul.

- All basic medical expenses of Syrians, including drugs are covered free of charge by the Republic of Turkey.

The average annual health cost of a citizen to the state is around € 300 In other words, it can be said that about 3,4 billion Syrians spend about 1 billion Euros per year.

Source: <https://www.sozcu.com.tr/2018/saglik/prof-dr-murat-erdogan-suriyeli-multeciler-konusunda-atilmasi-gereken-6-adim-var-2158949/>

✓ EMERGENCY SERVICES

112 Emergency ambulance services is a health service that is only available in emergency situations and is FREE.

112- Emergency Service Ambulance service is not provided except in the following cases.

Chest pain and / or side pain, severe shortness of breath, traffic accidents with all kinds of injuries, falling from height, emergency bleeding cases, drowning, poisoning, inflammation, fainting, serious disease.

Apart from the emergency cases, the ambulances that are required to transport the patients from home can be obtained from the private sector and they are paid

services.



Kaynak: <http://www.acilafet.gov.tr/>

✓ EMERGENCY

All patients applied to emergency departments are treated as emergency patients. People do not receive any participation fee or additional fees due to emergency medical services.

However, according to the physician's evaluation, the patients who are covered by green field, yellow field and red field examination are determined. Patients included in the red and yellow fields receive free medical care, while patients in the green field are charged. Emergency services in Turkey are engaged unnecessarily during the working hours.

This is the way to prevent unnecessary applications for emergency services.

resource: <http://www.sgk.gen.tr/> for detailed statistics bknz: <https://rapor.saglik.gov.tr/istatistik/rapor/>

MHRS (Central Physician Appointment System)

Patients who want to make an appointment from the hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health can easily make an appointment by taking the necessary steps from the official web address of the MHRS "www.hastanrandevu.gov.tr" or www.mhrs.gov.tr address. Another way to make an appointment from the MHRS is the "ALO 182" call center.

OTHER NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES

- 1- Red Crescent
- 2- UMKE (National Medical Rescue Team)

1. Red Crescent (KIZILAY)

Some of the Turkish Red Crescent staff work voluntarily and some work as salaried. It is an institution that provides medicine, food, clothing, tents to people who suffered from war, earthquake, disease outbreak, fire and flood both in Turkey and abroad, and stands by donations. It founds and manages dispensaries, health centers, rehabilitation centers. Accepts blood via blood donation.



2- UMKE (National Medical Rescue Team)

It consists of health staff who have enough medical equipment and intervention skills.



4. HOME CARE

The regulation on home care services in Turkey has been published in 2005 and is available free of charge to those in need.

Who Can Benefit from Health Care at Home?

- End-stage cancer patients, muscle patients, the ones (Alzheimer, dementia, paralysis, etc.) who are unable to walk, elderly, bed-dependent and can not even meet their own special needs can benefit from home health services because of their chronic illness.

How to Apply to Home Care Service?

In every province of Turkey Currently these services are provided by public hospitals. To apply this service you have to call 444 38 33 and register.



444 38 33 - 444 EV DE

During the visits, first the medical history of the patients is learned. The devices and drugs used are examined. Blood pressure and blood glucose are measured. Physical examinations are performed. Dressings of patients with bed wound are made. Patients with pressure sores in the body are taken into the wound care follow-up program. In case of need, probe applications are done. The transfer from home to health institution and from health institution to home is carried out by “Home Health Services Patient Transport Ambulances.



Source: <http://gazetebir.com.tr/haber/evde-dis-tedavisi/>

<http://sesanltd.com.tr/saglik-bakanligi-evde-saglik-hizmetlerinden-nasil-faydalanirim/>

Hemşirelik Yönetmeliğinde Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Yönetmelik (2011), T.C. Resmi Gazete, 27910, 19 Nisan 2011

<https://www.hemsire.com/hemsirelik/evde-bakim-hemsiresi-gorev-yetki-ve-sorumluluklari-h866.html>

✓ NURSING HOME CARE

Nursing Homes in Turkey are structured as state nursing homes and private nursing homes.

Private nursing homes are controlled by the state. In addition to nursing homes in our country, there are also Old Care and Rehabilitation Centers. Admission Requirements for State Nursing Homes;

To be 60 years and over, not having any illness that prevents to meet their own requirements, being able to do independently of daily life activities such as eating, drinking, bathing, toilet and so on, not having a mental illness, not having any infectious disease, not being addicted to drugs or alcohol, Social and / or economic deprivation to be identified with the social examination report.

Health care services are provided in all nursing homes.

Resource: <https://eyh.aile.gov.tr>

5. AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

-Giving Priority to Polyclinic Patients with Special Situations

The patients with the following conditions have priority for polyclinic examination in Turkey.

Emergencies, Disabled patients, Pregnants, Military personnel in service, Widows and orphans of the martyrs of war and duty, Patients over 65, Children under 7, Turkish Armed Forces staff in service, primarily those who have come out of the the garrison, Retired TSK (Turkish Armed Forces) staff and people liable to look after.

Kaynak: <https://dosyamerkez.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/11048,oncelik-genelgesi-2016-22-111pdf.pdf?0>

Postdated Appointments Problem for Visualisation Techniques

In Turkey, especially in the region where the university hospitals serving the medical screening systems (CT, MR; etc.) postdated appointments can be given. When the screening examinations of the emergency patients coming to university hospitals are being done immediately, polyclinic patients can be given an appointment for after months. This is less common in state hospitals but not in private hospitals. This is not the case for all university hospitals in Turkey. Private Visualisation Centers, which help to overcome this situation, provide the desired screening service in a very short time for a certain fee.

Number of Patients per Physician and the Effect of this situation on Provided Health Service Period.

The figure below shows the number of patients per physician and the number of applications between 2009 and 2016.

Considering that these numbers are quite high, the time spent by doctors serving in the health sector is declining for their patients.

Hekim sayısı, hekim başına düşen kişi sayısı ve hekim başına hasta mürakat sayısı, 2009-2016			
Number of physicians, number of persons per physician and number of patient hospital visits per physician, 2009-2016			
Yıllar Years	Hekim sayısı Number of physicians	Hekim başına düşen kişi sayısı Number of persons per physician	Hekim başına düşen hasta mürakat sayısı Number of patient hospital visits per physician
2009	118 641	612	4 447
2010	123 447	597	4 367
2011	126 029	593	4 850
2012	129 772	583	4 791
2013	133 775	573	4 712
2014	135 616	573	4 749
2015	141 259	557	4 673
2016	144 827	551	4 735

Kaynak: Sağlık Bakanlığı

Source: Ministry of Health

Devlet hesabına ve serbest çalışan tüm hekimleri kapsar.

All physicians working in public and private sectors are covered.

Source : www.tuik.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=1612

By 2018, the number of patients per physician is 5635. For a total of 144 thousand 827 doctors working in Turkey. 86 thousand 332 of these doctors are in the public health institutions. 30 thousand 642 of the doctors work in universities, 27 thousand 853 in the private sector. For all sectors (Ministry of Health, University, Private), the total number of physicians per 100 thousand people is 181. The OECD average is 345. Turkey ranks last among the OECD countries. The number of applications to secondary and tertiary health institutions is 469 million 718 thousand 440 in the last year.

Source: https://www.turksagliksen.org.tr/1-doktor-basina-dusen-hasta-sayisi-5635_3069.html

6. NURSING CARE SYSTEM IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

Nurses determine the health needs of the individual, family and society. Plan, implement, evaluate and supervise nursing care based on evidence.

✓ THE POSITION OF THE NURSING PROFESSION IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The first nursing school in Turkey was established in 1925 under the Red Crescent Society. In 1960, the Ministry of Health has begun to open the health vocational high School. Nursing education in higher education started in 1955 at Aegean University. This school is the first nursing school at university level in Europe and Turkey.

There are total of 133 units in Higher Education "Nursing Degree Program"

Nursing education at universities in Turkey is provided in bachelor, master's and doctoral levels. A nurse assistant midwife assistant and health care technician training are provided in the high schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. Since 2007, with the participation of male nurses nursing has ceased to be a female profession.

Those who have worked in nursing for less than ten years use annual leave for a total of 20 days per year, those who have worked over a decade use 30 days of annual leave in total.

Nurses; have the opportunity to work at university hospitals, dispensaries, private hospitals, nursing homes, factories, schools, kindergartens and in many other areas.

While the salaries of the nurses working in the private sector vary according to the institutions they work in, the salaries of the nurses working in the university and state hospitals are regulated according to the law of civil servants.

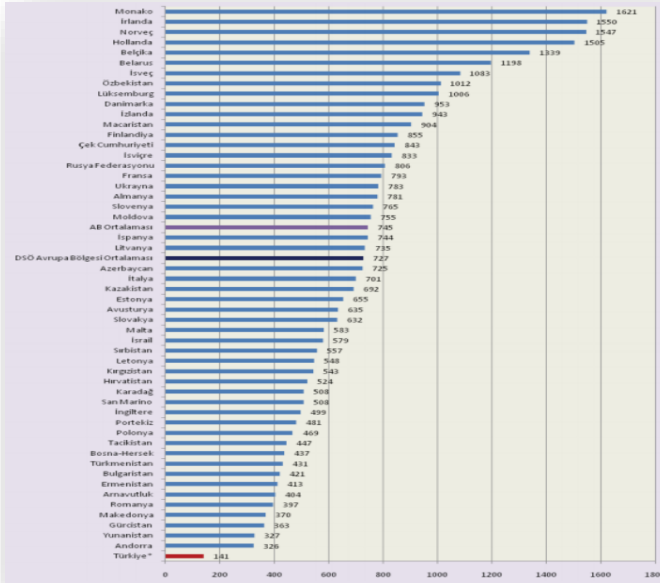
The average nurse salary ranges from 1600 TL to 3,814 TL.

Nurses work between 08:00 and 16:00 during the day and 16 hours a day between 16: 00-08: 00 hours as on duty.

Burnout syndrome is seen because of the intensity of working hours, high number of patients, inadequate wages, familial problems, lack of baby sitter.

The number of active nurses per 100,000 people in WHO European Region Countries and EU Member States is 745 nurses. Turkey ranks last with an average of 141 nurses.

The number of Active Employee Nurses to 100000 people both in EU and EU Member States and also in WHO European Region Countries and in Turkey

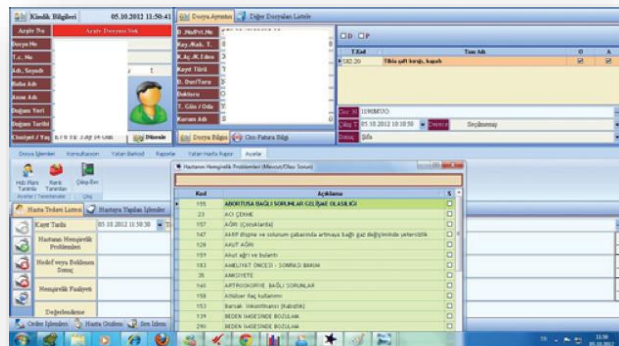


✓ THE CURRENT CONCEPT OF NURSING CARE IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

With legal regulations the use of nursing process has become mandatory in Turkey. Nursing process is recorded in a short time in computer environment. These records can be accessed by the nurses in a short time.

✓ SYSTEM OF PROVIDING NURSING CARE IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

Based on NANDA, private nurse observation forms are developed and used according to clinics. These forms are considered evidence in possible legal processes.



1. <https://hemsirelersitesi.net/hemsirelik-tani-listesi/>

2. <https://www.medimagazin.com.tr/medimagazin/tr-turkiyede-hemsirelik-mesleginin-durumu-ve-hemsirelik-mesleginin-gelisimi-icin-turk-hemsireler-derneginin-onerileri->
3. <https://www.google.com.tr/search?q=hemşirelik+mesleğinin+türkiyedeki+yeri&oq=hemşirelik+mesleğinin+türkiyedeki+yeri&aqs=chrome..69i57.24476j0j8&sourceid=chrome>
4. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/319109156_Derleme-Review_HEMSIRELIK_SURECININ_EVRIMSEL_GELISIMI_HEMSIRELIK_SURECI Evolutionary_development_of_nursing_process [accessed Aug 28 2018]. Meryem Türkan ERER, Meltem AKBAŞ, Gülay YILDIRIM
5. <http://www.journalagent.com/z4/vi.asp?pdire=tjob&plng=tur&un=TJOB-54264> 2014; 1(2): 92-99 | DOI: 10.5505/tjob.2014.54264 Zehra Göçmen Baykara
6. http://www.ttb.org.tr/mevzuat/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=745:hemrel-yetmel&catid=2:ymelik&Itemid=33

7. SPIRITUAL CARE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The mission of the spiritual support teams is to guide, motivate and provide moral support to the patients, their relatives and health care workers.

With a circular issued by the Ministry of Health and the Directorate of Religious Affairs in 1995, religious and moral services were offered in hospitals.

It is preferred that all of the religious officials who will work in hospitals should have a master's or doctoral degree. Preferably, postgraduate students studied at the psychology of religion, sociology of religion, religious counseling and guidance are employed. They also undergo two hundred hours of 'special' education before they start working at hospitals.

KAYNAKLAR:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290475642_PSIKOLOJIK_YARDIM_HIZMETLERI_BAGLAMINDA_TURKIYE'DE_DINI_DANISMA_VE_REHBERLIK [accessed Aug 29 2018].
2. Psikolojik Yardım Hizmetleri Bağlamında Türkiye'de Dinî Danışma ve Rehberlik 306 ,Ağılkaya Şahin, Zuhul,
3. Danışmanlık: Teori – Eğitim – Uygulama, Marmara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü (Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi) İstanbul 2014.

8. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF A PATIENT IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The insurance company is obliged to inform private health insurance clients about the content of the contract and the technical issues.

It is obliged to provide all necessary information regarding the rights and responsibilities of the parties orally and in writing.

The Company has the right to request information and documents from insured persons and institutions by obtaining the written approval of the insured

✓ PATIENTS RIGHTS

- Informed about
- Course of the disease
- By whom and how the medical intervention applied and its duration
- Alternative treatment options and complications
- Risks in case of rejection
- The properties of the drugs to be used,
- How to reach medical assistance.
- The information is given in a way that is as simple as possible in accordance with patient's social and cultural level to understand without hesitation or doubt.

✓ OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS

- The patient has to give accurate information about his/her health background.
- It must follow the rules of the health institution.
- The patient should follow the referral chain.
- It is expected to cooperate with health workers.
- The patient must follow the date and time of the appointment.
- They must respect the rights of hospital staff, other patients and visitors.
- It has to pay the damage caused to hospital supplies.
- The patient is responsible for the possible consequences if he refuses treatment.
- (Regulation on Patients' Rights, 1998; Patient Rights Application Circular, 2009).

KAYNAKLAR

<http://www.sgk.gov.tr/wps/portal/sgk/tr/kurumsal/kurumumuz>

<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/ekonomi/adan-zye-genel-saglik-sigortasi-40085236>

<http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2013/10/20131023-1.htm>

9. DAILY REGIME IN HOSPITALS IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The patient is hospitalized in the computer environment using the 'Central Patient Hospitalization System'. The physician, who decides on the admission of the patient, is informed and the patient is sent to the service. Daily routine treatment of inpatient care; in the morning at 7:00 morning cleaning and care of the service and patients, breakfast of patients, vital signs to be completed until 08.30 hours. Morning visits between 08.00-09.00, evening visits by the relevant service experts or on duty between the hours of the evening hours 17.00-18.00.

Decisions regarding the completion and discharge of the patients and their discharge are made by the patients, their relatives and their doctors. He should be informed about the using of drugs, feeding, if there are exercises after the discharge. The patient should give feedback that he understands his discharge education.

10. MEDICAL AND NON MEDICAL WORKERS IN THE TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

✓ STRUCTURE OF THE MEDICAL TEAM IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The hospital management team consists of a head doctor, a head nurse and a hospital manager, doctor, dietitian, psychologist, social worker, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, midwife, technicians (operating room, anesthesia, x-ray, emergency medicine, pharmacist, laboratory, dental prosthesis etc.)

✓ NURSING TEAM STRUCTURE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

- At university hospitals;
- Education nurse
- Quality unit nurse
- Wound and stoma nurse
- Infection control nurse
- Diabetes training nurse
- Clinical Chief Nurses
- Service nurses

✓ THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR NON-MEDICAL HEALTH WORK

Hospital Director, Hospital Assistant Manager, Health Statistician, Statistics Officer, Administrative Officer, Pay Clerk, Warehouse Officer, Medical Secretary, Patient Admissions Officer, Purchasing Officer, Archive Officer, Administrative Officer, Imam and Gassal, Engineer, Chief Technician, Technician, Switchboard Officer, Chauffeur, Cook, Laundry, Security Personnel.

The working principles and trainings of hospital staff other than other health workers are carried out by the units they are affiliated with. In-service trainings of the staff working in the hospital as cleaning staff are carried out by infection control nurses

KAYNAKLAR

1. <https://www.saglik.gov.tr/TR,11041/yatakli-tedavi-kurumlarinda-yatan-hastalara-iliskin-uygulamalar-hakkinda-genelge-2002-23.html>
2. http://www.ttb.org.tr/mevzuat/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=311:yatakli-tedavkurumlari-letme-yetmelik&catid=2:ymelik&Itemid=33

11. SPECIAL AREAS OF HEALTH AND NURSING CARE

✓ PALLIATIVE CARE

The concept of palliative care in Turkey is considered as "supportive care" and "end-term care" and considered as equivalent to being pain control.

T. C. Ministry of Health General Directorate of Public Hospitals Palliative Care Services Total: 81 beds with 4,001 beds 314 Health center

Palliative Care, Home Care and Hospice in Turkey

Palliative care in Turkey; is provided in the palliative care services of hospitals, in the home care services unit and in the palliative care center of private sectors. It is carried out as home care services with family physician and nurse. In Turkey elderly and sick people are usually looked after by their children. This is the result of our culture. As the women go into business life, there is an increase in demand for nursing homes as there is no one to take care of the elderly and the sick parents at home. Nevertheless, it can be seen that the individual who puts his mother or father in a nursing home is criticized by the society.

Kaynak: <https://khgmozellikli.saglik.gov.tr/svg/palyatif.php>

Palliative Care Team

Specialist / Physician (if necessary), Nurse, Medical secretary, Administrative and technical staff, cleaning staff, psychologist, social worker, Physiotherapist / physiotherapy technician, dietitian.

✓ EUTHANASIA

Euthanasia is not applied in Turkey. Although there is no provision for it in T.C legislation, penalties are applied to ones who they do so.

✓ DEATH

Official Process after Death

In Republic of Turkey it is essential to embed the deceased as soon as possible. For this, the state grants all kinds of facilities free of charge. 188 will be notified of the death and the necessary service will be obtained.

If the death occurred in the health facility:

The hospital organizes a death certificate. The hospital informs the funeral services by calling 188. The official car takes the deceased from the hospital and initiates the funeral procedures.

If it occurs at home,

Alo 188 Funeral Services Line is called and informed. For the burial permission certificate, the identity of the deceased is taken to the District Doctor. A vehicle is sent to the house. The doctor who comes home prepares the Death Certificate. The deceased is moved to the morgue. The deceased is taken to a special place for being washed. He/ She is shrouded and prepared to be buried.

Before covering the face of the person, first-degree relatives are allowed to see him/her. Then her face is covered and put in the coffin. The lid of the coffin is closed. The funeral prayers are performed in the mosque. The coffin is carried on the shoulders and carried to the grave, but if the graveyard is far it is taken by the funeral car.

<http://www.izmir.bel.tr/tr/Cenazelslemleri/25/87>

If the death occurred in the health facility:

*They differ from other patients in the agony circuit.

* Relatives of such patients are immediately informed by the chief physician or the

physician on duty

- * Service or duty physician determines the cause and time of death and records and signs.

- * In the presence of two people, the jewelery belonging to it is taken out and if it is taken out, it is registered with other goods and placed in a safe place or delivered to the family.

- * Her/His clothes are taken off

The legs and arms of the deceased are flattened together. If there are dentures, removed, oral care is done. If his eyes are open, they will be closed.

- * Dirty dressings are changed. Drain, catheter, urine probe, etc. are removed.

- * The flix and secretions in the skin are cleared. Disposable pads are placed between the legs.

- * The chin is fixed, the toes are connected to each other by gauze, and a clean sheet is wrapped.

- * In official institutions a form is filled, one is put on the chest and the other one is on the sheet.

- * An identification card is put on the wrist or ankle of the body and it is registered to transfer to the bathing cubicle.

- * The burial permit of the deceased shall be granted by the chief physician of the institution based on the report of the service physician or the physician on duty.

- * The prosecutor is expected to arrive in forensic cases and suspected deaths. The body is absolutely untouchable. The case is reported to the police. An autopsy is performed to determine the cause of death.

- * If there is no relatives, the funeral is provided by the municipality; the name, surname, address of birth place is notified in writing to the population office of the patient's location within ten days due to death.

- * The funerals are kept for 1 week maximum for the nearest relatives to attend.

- * Imam and gassal are responsible for the preservation of the imprint cardboard, which is attached to the thumb of the right foot of each dead.

- * After this process, the imam and gassal (men's and women's separate) funerals are washed, equipped (washing, preparing), the monopoly (shroud), makes the necessary religious assignments and according to the provisions of the General Public Health Law provides to be buried in the cemetery.

http://www.megep.meb.gov.tr/mte_program_modul/moduller/Terminal%20D%C3%B6nemde%20Bak%C4%B1m.pdf

Burial/Tomb

The person who died in our country is buried in the grave. There are non-Muslim cemeteries for non-Muslims.

Burning (Cremation)

Due to the absence of a crematorium in Turkey, cremation is not possible.

<http://dergipark.gov.tr/download/article-file/410832>

✓ AUTOPSY

Autopsy types

1- Special (particular) Autopsy

2- Judicial Autopsy



Autopsy Authorization: In cases that require legal examination such as traffic accident, injury and poisoning, an autopsy request is made by the relevant prosecutor. This request is an order; Forensic autopsy is performed on the body without the permission of the relatives or any other authority. It is practically impossible for the doctor to be assigned to perform the autopsy to refuse this task. The fact that the relatives of the deceased are against the autopsy does not prevent such autopsies. Forensic autopsies; If any, the forensic medicine is carried out by a specialist and a pathologist. In the absence of these, the prosecutor may assign any physician to perform an autopsy.

In cases where there is no suspicion of infectious disease, a written permission from the relatives of the deceased is required in order to perform a medical autopsy. This permission is requested by the doctors responsible for the patient's care. (A similar path is followed in the process of organ transplantation).

<https://www.netdoktorum.net/haber/1771/otopsi-nedir-otopsi-nasil-yapilir-otopsi-cesitleri>

<https://patoloji.gen.tr/tag/otopsi/>

✓ PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY

Controls of the preagnants in Republic of Turkey

Free of charge;

Family Physician (primary health care) in State Hospitals

Optional paid controls; Special Obstetrics and Gynecology Centers, Special Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospitals or Private Obstetrics and Gynecology.

<http://ailehekimligi.gov.tr/ana-cocuk-sal/gebelik/297-gebe-zlemleri.html>

Choosing Hospital for Delivery

In Republic of Turkey women are free to choose the hospital for delivery. Usually the doctor who follows the pregnancy is preferred by the pregnant for performing the delivery. As socioeconomic level increases, pregnant women have their health care in private health institutions. As a result, they want their own doctor at the time of the delivery. Prenatal and postnatal training courses are provided by maternity hospitals, municipalities and private institutions.

DELIVERY

Pregnant woman usually goes to hospital with a companion (mother, sister, mother-in-law, sister-in-law etc.) when the labor pains become frequent. The midwife takes the patient to the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department. If the doctor deems it necessary, a companion card is given to the relatives of the patients who require escort.

Applications for Normal Delivery

The pregnant woman who is hospitalized for labor is welcomed by the midwife at the Obstetrics and Gynecology Department and taken to the examination room. After detecting that the vaginal examination and the woman are in the active phase of the birth, that is, the cervix is opened at least 4 cm, the labor is taken to the room. Processed on the Partograph Form.

When the birth process of the pregnant woman who is followed up in the travail room starts, she is taken to the delivery room. Preparation is made for the birth.

The patient is taken to the delivery table. Birth is usually performed in the supine position. The labor is carried out by the midwife and the patient is immediately informed of any changes or problems that occur during delivery.

The newborn baby is evaluated by the pediatrician during the working hours by the emergency physician without the working hours. The midwife helps the mother to breastfeed her baby within the first half-hour after birth. Breastfeeding training is provided. A healthy mother and baby whose delivery has been completed are taken

to the obstetrics department by the midwife who gives birth. A companion is left with her.

In private health institutions, pregnant women can have an optional cesarean section. During the period of hospitalization, the baby stays with the mother, nurses assisting the mother with baby care and breastfeeding. For normal birth, hospitalization time is usually 1 day and 2 days if there is no complication in cesarean delivery.

<https://gebe.com/sgk-ozel-hastanede-dogum-ucretini-karsiliyor-mu>

<http://www.orhanelidh.gov.tr/kalite/kalite/dogum-hiz/pr/1.pdf>

Child Care

Once the baby is born, it is immediately taken under the heater and evaluated by the Pediatrician in terms of respiratory-circulatory adequacy.

Apgar score is evaluated at 1 and 5 minutes after delivery.

When the baby is stable, eye, belly and oral care are performed.

A blood sample is taken from the umbilical cord for the baby blood group and Rh determination. Immediately after delivery, all babies are given 1 milligram of vitamin K intramuscular (IM). An antiseptic eye drops are dripped into the baby's eyes.

The newborn is taken to the care room and separated from the mother. Weight, height and head circumference are measured and saved in the file. The first dose of hepatitis B vaccine is given.

The baby's arm band includes the mother's name and surname, the baby's birth date, and the mother's protocol number. Baby footprints are taken and put in the mother file. If the baby is OK, the baby is placed in her chest for breastfeeding.

Families who want to keep umbilical cord blood can do this in private cord blood storage banks. The price varies according to the organizations.

For phenylketonuria, heel blood is collected 24 hours after birth. Hip ultrasound is performed to detect hip dislocation. Hearing Screen Test is performed before the baby leaves the hospital. Congenital Cataract Screening is performed. Information about the use of vitamin D is given. The health checks of the mother and the baby who are discharged are carried out in the outpatient clinics of the hospitals or in private institutions. Height, weight, head diameter is measured. Vaccines from time to time are made according to the vaccination schedule.

<https://hthayat.haberturk.com/yazarlar/esra-demiroz/1030102-bebeginizin-ilk-saatleri>

http://www.istanbulsaglik.gov.tr/w/sb/cekus/docs/8-%20temel_yenidogan_bakimi.pdf

Baby Tracking Frequency

In the first 48 hours after the birth, on the 15th day, on the 41st day, on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th and 12th months, between the ages of 1 and 3, once every six months and once a year over 3-6 ages.

http://www.ktu.edu.tr/dosyalar/aile_76119.pdf

Vaccination

Even if the baby is followed up in a private health institution, it is obligatory to inform the family physician and record the vaccinations.

Compulsory vaccinations

- Hep-B: Hepatitis B Vaccine
- BCG: Bacille-Calmette-Guerin (TB) Vaccine
- DaBT - IPA - Hib: Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Inactive Polio, Hemophilus

Influenza

- KPA: Conjugated Pneumococcal Vaccine
- KKK: Measles, Rubella, Mumps Vaccine
- DaBT - IPA: Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Inactivated Polio Type B Vaccine (Quadruple Combination Vaccine)
- OPA: Oral Polio Vaccine (Polio) Vaccine
- Td: Adult Type Diphtheria - Tetanus Vaccine
- Hep-A: Hepatitis A Vaccine

Additional vaccines recommended in childhood (0-18 years)

Rotavirus (RVA), abdT, abdT-IPA, Human Papilloma Virus, Influenza (FNA), Meningococcus (KMA4)

<https://www.asidunyasi.com/asi-takvimi/saglik-bakanligi-guncel>

✓ ABORTION

Procedures and principles related to abortion and termination of pregnancy are regulated legally in our country. According to the Turkish Penal Code; If there is no medical reason for the health of the mother until the tenth week of pregnancy, the uterus is released on request. If the gestation period is more than ten weeks, the uterus is only released if the child is or will be threatened or the child will be born or will cause severe disability for the next generation and the generations that will follow him / her. If the pregnancy threatens the mother's life, the uterus is released

regardless of the week. A person who causes to abort except the request of the woman, is given a prison sentence according to the week of pregnancy.

<https://guzelliksirlarim.org/kurtaj-fiyatlari/>

http://www.kurtajrehberi.net/kurtaj_yasalari_maliyeti.htm

✓ TRANSFUSION

Before the transfusion, the patient is signed a form confirming this procedure. In the form, information is given about blood / blood products, the reason, what can be if not given, the side effects that may occur if given, what should be done after the procedure... If the patient is a minor, the parent signs the form. Both parents are required to sign. If only one of the parents has a signature, he or she must prove that the signing child has taken care of himself / herself or that the other parent has permission.

<http://www.atuder.org.tr/atuderData/Document/132201514201-KAN-TRANSFUZYONU.pdf>

BLOOD DONATION

A blood donor must fill a 4-page form before donating blood.

For information on this form;

- Blood donor information form
- Blood donor registration form the donor will fill;
- Blood donor inquiry form.

In addition to personal information, there are questions about the personal life of the donor. After that, the patient's identity and address information is taken. Blood count, blood pressure, pulse, fever and body weight are measured by the phlebotmists.

The results of the limited physical examination performed after the registration processes are processed in the form and computer system. The doctor evaluates the results of the form and physical examination.

The donor is taken to the treatment room to donate blood if appropriate.

The necessary blood tests are done to the blood taken from the donor. The tests are Anti-HIV (AIDS), Anti-HCV (Hepatitis C), HBsAg (Hepatitis B), Syphilis, Blood group tests. All of these transactions are carried out within the framework of confidentiality hayal due to the respect of the blood donor's private life.

Regional Blood Centers, established by the Ministry of Health, are responsible for sending the blood to the hospitals in the country they need. Regional Blood Centers provide blood from donors. The responsible organization is the Turkish Red Crescent. The patient does not pay for the blood / blood products he needs.

The transfusion is almost not refused in Republic of Turkey. Blood donation doesn't affect fasting but taking blood can break fasting, but it isn't a problem as sick people do not fast. The rejection of transfusion is only seen in patients who are witness to Yahova. In this case, the patient or his relatives have signed a document indicating that they refused treatment.

<http://www.kanver.org/EKutuphane/KanaYapilanIslemler>

www.kanver.org/EKutuphane/sss

<http://www.kanver.org/sayfa/kan-hizmetleri/kan-bagisi-nasil-gercekle sir/52>

✓ TRANSPLANTATION, ORGAN DONATION

In Republic of Turkey international success was obtained on organ transplantation surgery.

Patients waiting to be transferred from the cadaver are taken to the National Organ Transplant Waiting List. There is also an Emergency Waiting List. Organ and tissue transplantation services in our country are carried out by the 'National Organ and Tissue Transplant Coordination System Organ under the coordination and supervision of the Ministry of Health. When organ donation is carried out in any hospital throughout the country, the organ transplant coordinators in the hospital are obliged to inform the gerçek National Coordination Center hast (1).

National Coordination Center;

This center allows the donor organs and tissues to be sent to the Organ Transplantation Center, where the most appropriate patient, according to the criteria of urgency and organ compliance, is waiting for transplantation in the country. National Coordination Center was established within the Ministry of Health Within this center, are Regional Coordination Centers, which are divided into 7 geographical regions. The organ in any location is first notified to the regional center and then to the national center. The national center is a where emergency patients across the country are listed In comparison to cadaveric transplants, live donor transplants is more common in Turkey. There are religious beliefs under this. Especially in recent

years, the public awareness on donation from cadaver has increased by the effort of the state but it is not still enough.

Transplantations carried out in our country

Kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas and small intestine,

The tissues

Heart valve, cornea, bone, bone marrow, and liver.

Transplant surgeons at the Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine in Antalya have successfully carried out transplant surgeries that do not require blood group compliance and tissue compliance for years. They have completely abolished tissue compatibility in renal transplantation.

The first face transplant surgery in the world was performed here. They have completely abolished tissue adaptation especially in renal transplantation.(3)

(1)<http://www.kalpnakli.net/ulusal-organ-ve-doku-nakli-koordinasyon-sistemi/>

(2)<http://www.bobreknakli.info/faydali-bilgiler/kadavra-listesine-girmek>

(3)<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/kelebek/iste-en-cok-organ-nakli-yapan-ekip-9017601>



Prof. Dr. Mehmet Haberal, the new president of the World Organ Transplant Association November 3th, 1975 the person who performed the first transplant surgery in Turkey, **Prof. Dr. Mehmet Haberal**.

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Haberal who brought in many first things in the field of organ transplantation both in Turkey and in the world, inherited the association's presidency, from his colleague Dr. Nancy Ascher Professor of the United States when World Organ Transplant Association (TTS) gathered in Madrid, 27th International Congress, 03.07.2018

In 1990, Haberal became the first Turkish and Muslim scholar to carry out partial liver and kidney transplantation from live donors, the first in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

<http://www.mehmethaberal.com.tr/anasayfa.php>