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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Investigation On The Contributions Of People With Disabilities Of Present Laws İn Turkey And Level Of Utilization From The Law

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Abstract

Introduction: According to United Nations there are 650 million disabled people on the world. According to the results of World Disability Report more than one billion people lives with a disability. Disabled people and their family makes up one third of the world population. In this study, the goal is to determine the rate of the benefiting the rights provided by the present laws in Turkey. In this study the literature review method is used. Medline, Scholar, Google.com, Eric and Spor Bilimleri Magazine "disabled people", "laws for the disabled" and "disabled rights" is scanned with using the keywords. According to the findings; the rate of benefiting the rights provided by the laws is very low, the disabled people do not know their rights, they can not use the public transportation enough, and the municipalities do not organize the streets, avenues and roads considering the disabled. Also it is determined that the disabled do not benefit their rights enough in the areas of transportation, public life, social and health. Employment of the disabled, their working circumstances and their educational rights has gained acceleration but when it is compared to the disabled population it is inadequate. As a result: It could be said that individually and publically informing the disabled about their rights provided by the law would make an important contribution to the solving of the disabled people's problems.

Keywords

Disabled People, Laws, Disabled Rights

INTRODUCTION

Disability is an element of social exclusion. It is seen as a second obstacle for the handicapped to be prevented from social relations, cultural and social activities, access to basic services, close circles and economic fields. The concept of disability is a as concept that has communal, individual and social consequences in the literature (Genç and Çat G, 2013). A society consisting of individuals requires living together. Each individual acquires social identity through the role they assume when acting together with the community in which they are at an adequate level. The society participation level of the individual increases the satisfaction of living, which enables the person to overcome the problems (Subaşıoğlu, 2008). All people have equal rights and equal

opportunities in educational opportunities, collective participation. However, in real life some

groups do not have rights in terms of social situations, cognitive and physical differences. The disabilities also in is constitutes a category of this group and the society is needs information on issues such as social welfare, vocational development, daily life, like other individuals (Subaşıoğlu, 2008).

Successful practices in the area human rights are often measured by the fact that services such as health, education, transport, social security, employment and justice are adequately provided to all individuals within the community, with or without disabilities. In this respect, the most important point regarding disabled people is to meet the needs of "creation of awareness" and "understanding" of disability in the society (Şahin,

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2004). According to research, the ratio of the total population of the disabled population in Turkey is 12.29% the proportion of disabled women (13.45%) is more than that of disabled men (11.10%) (Şibli, 2012; Abay and Güloğlu, 2015; Yılmaz, 2012). Based on today's population, it can be said that there are more than 9 million disabled people in our country (Abay ve Güloğlu, 2015). According to the 2011 Demographic and Housing Survey results, rate the population with at least one disability (3 years of age and over) is 6.9% (4.876.000 people). This rate is 5.9% for males and 7.9% for females (Research Development and Project Directorate Statistics Bulletin January 2018).

Work has been done to increase the awareness of the community about the disability of the disabled potential and to improve their ability to meet their needs. The legal regulations, commissions and social activities created in this direction have become widespread both at the international and national levels. (Tütüncü ve Aydın, 2013). Disability can be mainly related to physical limitation or mental limitation (Tütüncü and Aydın, 2013, Özer, 2010). Despite the slow progress of academic studies carried out on this subject, it is possible to say that the academic and practical workings have increased due to the importance that the society has recently imposed on disabled people (Tütüncü and Aydın, 2013). This study "to determine the ratio of current laws in Turkey to benefit from the rights given to the disabled 'is intended

MATERIALS AND METHODS

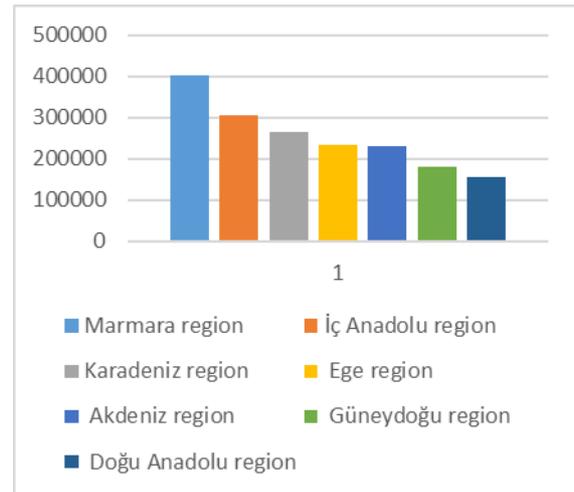
Literature search method was used in the research. The articles published in Medline, Scholar, Google.Com, Eric and Sports Sciences magazines were scanned in the form of a combination of the words "disability", "disability law" and "disability rights" keywords. Then all the information is compiled and written descriptively.

RESULTS

According to the geographical regions, the distribution of the disabled population will be seen as the Marmara Region where the disabled population lives most intensively. Marmara Region is thought to be the most crowded region. It is expected that disabled population will be found more here than in other regions. What is striking in (Figure 1) is that the Black Sea Region

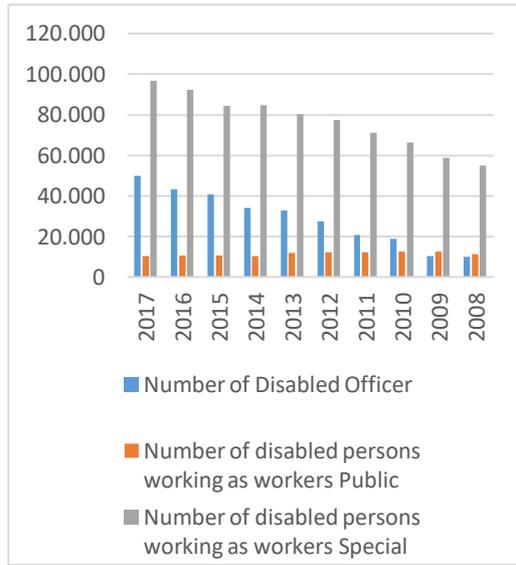
is the place where the most disabilities are experienced after Marmara and Central Anatolia. Although the general population density is lower than the Aegean and Mediterranean regions in particular, as can be seen in (Figure1), the fact that the population with disabilities is high in this region is a fact to be considered on its own.

Figure 1. Numerical distribution of disabilities according to geographical area. (TÜİK, Nüfus ve Konut Araştırması, 2011)



The most basic problem of disabilities is education. The lack of education of the disabled presents itself as one of the most important problems in front of integrating into society. According to the survey conducted by the Office of the Prime Minister's Office in 2002, it was observed that there was a great difference between the general population and the population of the disabled. According to the research dont know illiterate of Turkey's population 11.3% 'u, while the disabled population 34.1% has been determined illiterate. It is thought that a disabled population with no literacy and a low education level may have problems with employment. The proportion of the total population of the disabled population in Turkey is 12.29% (Şibli, 2012, Abay and Güloğlu, 2015, Yılmaz, 2012). This is about 9 million people with disabilities. The number of civil servant and worker disability employment is quite low compared to general the population (Figure2).

Figure 2: Employment of disabled population by years. (<http://www.dpb.gov.tr/tr/istatistikler,2018>)



Tables 1 and 2 contain data on the social security situation of the disability. As can be seen, only half of the population with disabilities has social security. In addition, the proportion of those with social security in the handicapped also shows significant differences on a gender basis.

Table 1: Turkey's Social Security Distribution of the Disabled Population

	Social Security Status		Enrollment Status	
	Existing	Non-existent	Own behalf	Dependent
Turkey	47.55	52.45	45.21	54.79
City	59.27	40.73	44.86	55.14
Rural	35.15	64.85	45.84	54.16
Male	44.84	55.16	67.96	32.04
Woman	51.41	48.59	17.04	82.96

According to the Turkey Disabilities Research Analysis Report, calculated ratio the be registered with the social security system. Similarly, in patients with continuous illness this rate is 86.42% for males and only 15.89% for females (Table 3).

Table 3: Turkey's as continuous Disease Population Social Security Status

	Social Security Status		Enrollment Status	
	Existing	Non-Existent	Own Behalf	Dependet
Turkey	63.67	36.33	44.36	55.64
City	70.80	29.20	45.23	54.77
Rural	50.28	49.72	42.06	57.94
Male	62.40	37.60	86.42	13.58
Woman	64.56	35.44	15.89	84.11

According to the 2002 Turkey Disability Survey, questions were asked about the situation of disabled people to benefit from the 6 basic services. As Table 4 shows, 55.7% of the respondents said that they benefit from health services. It is seen that half of the disabled people can not benefit from health services. Since disability is simply perceived as a "health problem", health services appear to be at the forefront and important than other services. On the other hand, for example, when health services are offered relatively more, it is necessary to question the reasons for the low level of care and rehabilitation services, which are important and integral parts of health services (Table 4).

Table 4: Services and Benefits Status

Services	Leveraging	unserviced
	%	%
Health Care	55,7	44,3
Educational Service	12,27	87,73
Care And Rehabilitation Service	5,9	94,1
Occupation And Skill Acquisition Course	1,0	99,0
Family Guidance And Counseling	1,0	99,0
Social And Cultural Services	0,9	99,1

According to the graph, public transportation services, which can be considered as one of the indicators of reaching the public space, are not sufficient. Only 4% say they benefit from this service. One of the notable points is the high rate of absence of public transport in the area. However, another important issue here is that you are not aware of the existence of this service. Approximately 20% of persons with disabilities are not aware of the availability of public transport (Figure 3).

Table 2: Turkey's recorded of Disability Population Social Security Distributio

Social Security Institution	Physically Disabled	Visually Impaired	Hearing Impaired	Speech Impaired	Mentally Disabled
Social Security	234079	97796	76687	73554	74089
Employee Government Organization Pension Fund	37674	21009	10605	10837	13564
Bağ-Kur	42368	23426	14227	8423	13633
Green Card	104143	49358	28750	25574	28815
Private Health Sig.	108051	51900	29735	35922	45484
Special Crate	1937	967	729	0	380
Under The Law 2022	430	1237	205	0	410
Other	12498	6670	4706	3390	5916
Other	18748	10384	5807	6374	11013
Total Saved	522254	241738	160846	153237	179740
Total Disabled	857631	412313	252810	263007	331242
Total Number Of Disabled People	297703	149566	81359	98933	137938

Figure 3: Rates of public transport services in where vicinity

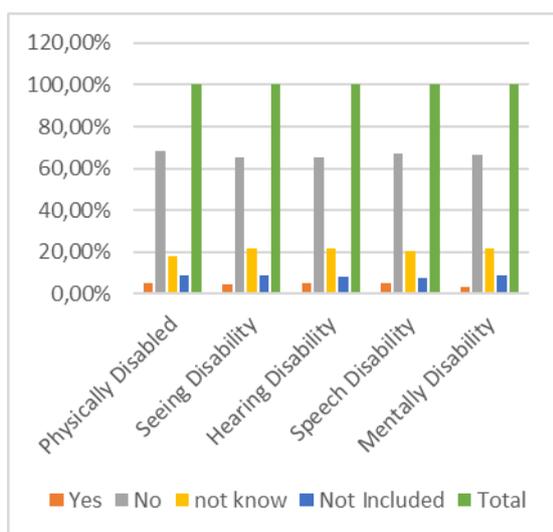


Figure 4: Arrangement of buildings, streets, streets and roads according to disabilities

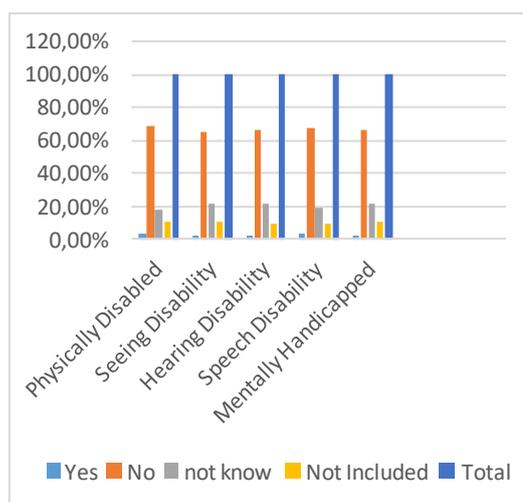
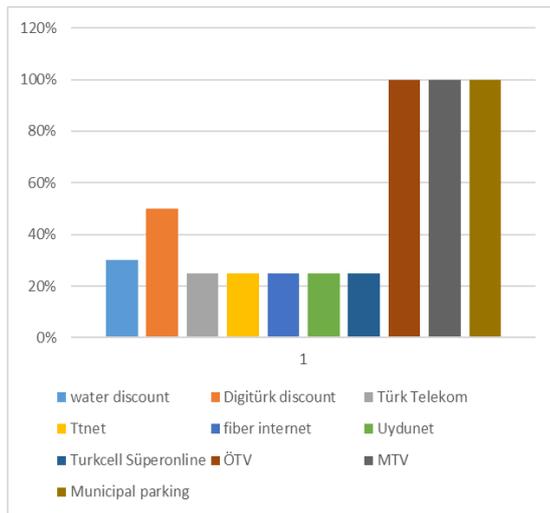


Figure 4 is a question of whether the building, street, roads and roads in which the individual with a disability lives are arranged according to the obstacle. Therefore, those who stated that the regulation is around; 3% for physical disabilities, 2.6% for visual disabilities, 2.3% for hearing disabilities, 3.1% for speech impaired, and 1.8% for mental disabilities. Regardless of the type of disability, in general, 68% of people with disabilities live in an environment where there is no regulation due to an obstacle. In addition, 20% of the handicapped have no information on this issue.

Under public sector benefits that disabled people can benefit from within the scope of the discount (Figure 5). In addition, city buses, underground services, TCDD and sea routes are free of charge. Special discounts are applied for mobile phone services, medical equipment purchases, physiotherapy sessions, state theaters, museums and places of disability. In addition to these, rights such as education, accessibility, car park, special excise tax, MTV, and disabled salary are utilized.

Figure 5: Services provided

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

It is a right to know the existence of disabled people in society and to prepare independent living conditions. Utilization this right every individual without discrimination is a necessity to be a social and powerful state. To remove the social disadvantages of persons with disabilities, and to provide them with the services needed to live a life that suits human dignity; is the duty of the state, which is responsible for reducing the welfare differences between the individual, guaranteeing human life for all (Seyyar, 2001). It is this a fact that; all the services and efforts but it will meaning sense when the general public is sensitive to the needs of disabled people. This can only be possible if the community is informed about the problems of the disability. According to thinkers in the current social model, disability is not individual but a social issue at the same time. Problems arise because disabled people do not recognize their rights because the society they are involved with excludes them and does not offer equal opportunities to them (Altuntaş and Topcuoğlu, 2014).

It is one of the most important social services of the state to eliminate the social disadvantages and to ensure the participation of the disabled people in the social life in equal opportunity with the other individuals. Struggling with social disadvantages and discrimination is an important aspect of defending human rights. It aims to

combat discrimination, to protect the prohibition of discrimination and to pass on the principle of equality. Despite the presence of many national or international laws and sanctions created for the prevention of discrimination, not only the agenda of Turkey but also the world's occupying a serious human rights problem. These measures on the legal level are undoubtedly important. However, they can not pass to life unless they are actively supported on the social level (Yılmaz, 2012, Beyazova, 2012). Employment is the basic way of socializing for disabled people. Business life is at the center of our lives and it is very important for healthy individuals as well as for disabled people to earn income and socialize. People will contribute economically by taking part in working life. People in working life will feel productive. Besides self-confidence and sense of identity, they are more active in social relationships outside the home and feel themselves better psychologically. It is the natural right of people with disabilities as well as all people to be able to benefit from the opportunities for disabled people to work on equal opportunities, to be a business owner, and to live independently from the socio-economic front.

In the event that the obstacles of the disabilities are tried to be eliminated or it is not possible to do so, it is necessary to provide them the necessary financial and spiritual possibilities for their lives. Unlike quota regime in employment, employing alternative employment models can increase employment rates. As a result; it can be ensured that jobs in certain occupational areas are allocated to the disabled. Encouragement of disability to set up their own business can provide employment for more disabilities. Employment planning should be based on competencies rather than shortcomings. Employment rates of services and barriers to determining the development and social development of an country are considered as one of the important criteria. This rate should be increased. Identification and job analysis of the obstacle group should be standardized by determining which obstacle groups can do which tasks. In this way, it will not be left to the initiative of the managers to do what the disabled employees do.

Protected workplace practices should be passed on. Job descriptions should be done taking into consideration the obstacle reports. Employers should be encouraged with courses and trainings and awareness levels should be increased

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