

Elderly Services Policies of Emerging Markets withinside the Context of Silver Economy (The Case of the Ministry of Family and Social Services of the Republic of Turkiye)

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**INTRODUCTION**

There are a few monetary and social variations that distinguish nations that occupy a separate role amongst growing nations and are called rising economies from different nations. Some

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worldwide companies classify rising marketplace economies in line with their personal criteria. Although those establishments have specific numbers and specific nations on this ranking, a complete of 36 nations are particular as rising economies (Taş and İspiroğlu, 2017). Population getting older is an unavoidable fact of growing situation for all nations. Birth rate, boom in predicted lifestyles expectancy and migration. The getting older of the populace brings monetary possibilities, however additionally a few problems. In phrases of content, the Silver Economy idea takes a holistic angle on getting older and the possibilities that getting older offers. In this context, the silver economic system, developing an surroundings for the aged, developing employment possibilities for human beings over 50, lifelong learning, enhancing their skills, developing a healthful surroundings and insurance, enhancing the diploma of adaptation of older and disabled workers to converting operating situations consists of measures inclusive of anti-discrimination and fitness care. The precedence withinside the silver economic system is the inclusion of the getting older populace in society and monetary activities. To make sure the nice of lifestyles of older human beings, the intention is to increase revolutionary strategies, services and products that meet their desires and make sure lively getting older. It is essential to offer older human beings extra possibilities to take an lively function in operating lifestyles, live healthful and preserve to make contributions to society. Therefore, the idea of being lively consists of now no longer best bodily fitness and hobby and participation in operating lifestyles, however additionally social and cultural participation (Demirbilek and Öktem Özgür, 2017). As one of the essential political troubles of the twenty first century, populace getting older brings with it various demanding situations and possibilities for all societies. Keeping human beings lively and healthful is essential to maximize the capability contribution of the aged populace and combine paintings into social and monetary lifestyles and be capable of deal successfully with rising problems.

## 1. EMERGING MARKETS

The universe of rising markets is numerous and defies a one-size-fits-all narrative. Although there may be no formal definition, rising markets are frequently described via way of means of attributes along with sustainable marketplace access, development toward middle-profits degrees and more worldwide monetary viability. Nevertheless, those economies vary from every different and the difference among rising markets and different rising markets isn't always clear (Duttagupta and Pazarbasioglu, 2021). In its 2008 Emerging Economies Report, the Center for Knowledge Societies defines rising marketplace economies as "economies present process speedy transition to the records society below situations of restrained or incomplete industrialization". There are essential factors on this definition that serve to differentiate rising marketplace economies from evolved economies.

According to the first, rising economies have now no longer but finished their industrialization for lots reasons, consisting of inadequate capital accumulation, incomplete monetary infrastructure, incomplete prison framework, and unprotected monetary and social rights. According to the second, they're making massive strides alongside this direction via many channels, attracting advances in records and communique technologies. Against this background, the maximum fundamental feature of rising markets is the transformation method they're present process. This transformation is monetary, social, cultural, politics etc. it keeps in lots of areas (Karasu, 2008).

15-two decades ago, corporations of nations had been mentioned: evolved international locations and underdeveloped international locations. Later, as a courtesy, the idea of growing international locations started for use rather than underdeveloped international locations.

However, this categorization appears to be very inadequate. Today there are numerous groupings along with D-20, G-24,

G-7. In the meantime, it must be cited that Türkiye, following the trend, pioneered a soundless D-eight grouping nowadays. Another difference this is significant in exercise nowadays is expressed via way of means of the idea of nations in transition to represent the international locations that emerged with the fall apart of socialism ;(13) international locations that open to the arena in phrases of goods-offerings and capital actions also are characterised via way of means of the idea of rising markets. The international locations that went into disaster withinside the Nineties are usually rising marketplace international locations on this final category (Toprak, 2001). Countries are differentiated amongst themselves in keeping with their stage of improvement and the diploma to which they discover an area withinside the global economy. This category is usually withinside the shape of evolved and growing international locations. Countries outdoor of those classifications are defined as underdeveloped or 0.33 global international locations. Among the growing international locations, international locations with excessive overall performance and increase charges are proven as a special institution inside this class, along with rising economies or rising marketplace economies (Taş & İspiroğlu, 2017).

There isn't any any usually typical consensus for rising marketplace economies, neither is there a whole consensus on which international locations are blanketed on this category. For this reason, there are special groups that classify and institution rising marketplace economies (Taş & İspiroğlu, 2017).

In the literature, it's miles regularly encountered with naming research for nations decided on from some of the growing nations and defined as "rising" after the 80s. In precise, the classification/score of the nations that offer buyers with better profit-making possibilities and that diverge of their organization in line with financial signs is vital each on the way to apprehend the subjective performances of the nations and to take gain of the possibilities through following their improvement paths. Although many standards may be counted on the way to explicit a growing

financial system amongst growing nations, it's miles vital at this factor that the extent and composition are exclusive, whilst it's miles above the arena average, in particular with a strong growth discovered in GDP. In this context; dynamic demographic shape, reformist approaches, that specialize in overseas trade, the shape and traits of the change price and openness to overseas capital are emphasized. There are exclusive definitions of rising marketplace economies (BRICS, N11 et al.) created through thinking about those and comparable variables which have turn out to be good sized withinside the worldwide financial system. The evaluation of whether or not the performances of those nations diverge from the ones of growing nations is of precise importance. In the study, it turned into concluded that the positions of the cited nations withinside the literature withinside the overall performance scores have a exclusive appearance (Ekren et al., 2021).

According to Kuepper (2011) we will listing the capabilities that ought to be taken into consideration earlier than making an investment in rising marketplace economies as follows (referred to in Yardimcioglu, 2015);

*Transition Economy:* Emerging marketplace economies are typically withinside the system of transitioning from a closed financial system to an open financial system. While anybody thinks this final results is suitable policy, there may be an multiplied hazard of political and economic policy.

*Young and Increasing Population:* Emerging marketplace economies frequently have younger populations with the ability to preserve sturdy long-time period increase fees to complement getting older people and patron goods. However, the younger populace can also additionally growth the hazard of political stability.

*Underdeveloped Infrastructure:* Emerging marketplace economies are frequently withinside the infancy of constructing infrastructures. Since authorities costs aren't directed to this

funding, the price of those investments for the personal area is excessive and their performance is low.

*Foreign Capital Investments:* Emerging marketplace economies frequently face a big quantity of overseas funding which could make a contribution to predicted destiny financial increase. However, an excessive amount of capital influx can also additionally reason the marketplace to overheat (Kuepper, 2011). Emerging markets have made tremendous development in reinforcing their macroeconomic rules because the flip of the century, which has helped greater than double according to capita earnings on average. In sixty five percentage of the nations we've got diagnosed as rising markets, economic rules observe forward-searching inflation focused on regimes, and maximum of the inflation is decreased and stabilized. In many nations, public price range are ruled through economic rules. Many have embraced massive banking (Dutttagupta & Pazarbasioglu, 2021).

## 2. SILVER ECONOMY

Decreasing delivery rates, growing life expectancy and immigration are the various maximum critical reasons of populace getting old. Population projections display that the sector populace will age gradually, in different words, the proportion of the aged populace withinside the general populace will boom. The getting old of the populace will convey with it numerous issues. At the start of those issues are the lower withinside the lively populace, the boom withinside the expenses of care offerings, the boom in social safety prices and the lower in production, etc. is coming. It is not unusualplace for the aged populace to be dealt with as a 'problem'. In latest years, there were tries to show the getting old of the populace into an opportunity (Korkmaz & Korkut, 2018).

The transformation withinside the own circle of relatives shape with modernization and urbanization has modified the attitude of societies in the direction of the aged. In the conventional own

circle of relatives shape, the aged had roles together with care offerings and getting to know social values of the brand new generations. They had been additionally visible and revered as reassets of wisdom. In the nuclear households that emerged with the urbanization, the care offerings of the brand new generations began out to be fulfilled via way of means of specific establishments and the jobs of the aged had been taken farfar from them. The speedy technological trends and differing fee judgments skilled after the commercial revolution have devalued the skills of the aged. As a result, the aged have misplaced their social status. In fact, in line with a few modernization theories, there may be an inverse dating among the positions of the aged and technological trends. The aged, who can't hold up with speedy technological changes, are excluded from society via way of means of being in the back of the times (Çataloğlu, 2018).

Social exclusion is described because the deprivation of cultural, social, monetary and mental helps that permit the person to socialize. Social exclusion stems from motives together with poverty, disability, loss of training and vintage age. Inadequacy, deprivation and losses in bodily pastime on account of getting old motive the aged to be excluded from social, monetary and cultural lifestyles. Elderly people's reluctance to take part in cultural sports together with cinema, theater and concerts, and their publicity to poor reactions from the ones round them because of their gradual motion at the same time as assembly their day by day intake needs, are examples of the social exclusion and forget about of the aged (Cankuş et al., 2019).

### **3. ELDERLY SERVICES IN TURKIYE**

Aging is described as all the irreversible, structural and useful adjustments at a positive stage with the development of time (Barcın Güzeldere & Aksoy, 2021). Changes withinside the lifestyles state of affairs have an effect on the subjective studies of individuals, their family members with different generations,

and the social structure. Therefore, further to monetary and cloth situations in vintage age, own circle of relatives, relatives, social networks and particularly fitness, cultural-normative traits are vital for the subjective situations of the character in vintage age ( Pamuk and Efe, 2021: 28).

Care offerings are a provider shipping technique wherein the social, cultural, monetary, housing, fitness and rehabilitation wishes of folks who want long-time period or brief care offerings with acute or continual sicknesses, particularly disabled and aged individuals, are met. The growth withinside the want for care and rehabilitation offerings with the growth in getting older and continual sicknesses and the diversification of care provider expectancies have improved the significance of the fine development research to be carried out on this discipline and feature resulted withinside the diversification of the methods, strategies and gear to be carried out. It is an inevitable requirement that fine development research, that have already commenced in different provider regions including fitness and education, must be carried out to care offerings as well. The Ministry of Family and Social Services, General Directorate of Services for the Disabled and Elderly, pursuits to enhance the fine of care offerings for the disabled and the aged, control the provider shipping processes, degree the overall performance of the offerings furnished and the establishments presenting the provider, defend the privateness of the character receiving provider, and degree the pride of these receiving and presenting care offerings. Care Services Quality Standards were established. These requirements have been posted on sixteen December 2019 with the Ministry's approval of the "Directive at the Development and Evaluation of Quality in Care Services for the Disabled and Elderly" of the Ministry of Family and Social Services (ASHB, 2022: 3).

The maximum vital goal of the first Council on Aging, with the principle subject of "assisting energetic getting older" and "strengthening the rights of the aged", wherein many critiques and tips on an global and country wide scale, prepared through



the Ministry, are expressed, is the maximum vital aim of a greater energetic and effective society withinside the international and in Turkiye. on getting older and the getting older technique; intergenerational solidarity, energetic getting older, lifelong learning, age discrimination, the rights of the aged, forget and abuse of the aged, the cost of the aged withinside the converting own circle of relatives and society structure, the monetary measurement of getting older, aged care and tourism for the aged, schooling and employment of certified employees for aged care, populace To create recognition and sensitivity on troubles including policies.

As the General Directorate of Services for the Disabled and Elderly, the maximum primary aim for the aged is to guide their lives in fitness, peace and protection with their households and cherished ones, to be self-enough and self-enough, to guide a glad and effective lifestyles withinside the surroundings they want, primarily. (ASHB, 2018: 89). Policies concerning getting older applied through the General Directorate; It consists of a social knowledge that emphasizes social rights, does now no longer discriminate, pursuits at powerful and effective getting older through which includes the own circle of relatives and family withinside the social system, foresees guidelines to growth the capability of the aged, and evaluates our aged humans as an entire with their social surroundings. Policies advanced withinside the discipline of vintage age aren't restrained to the framework of social help only, however it's miles viable through setting up an recognition all through the society that permits the problem to be evaluated with all its dimensions. First of all, it's miles vital to make sure the energetic participation of the aged in social lifestyles with out discrimination, and to decide and enhance the fine of lifestyles in making sure the welfare of the aged (ASHB, 2018: 89).

In Turkiye, retirement (income and coverage) has been visible because the maximum critical country aid and warranty for the aged for an extended time. Until 1999, ladies should retire on the age of 38 and guys on the age of 43, furnished that they meet the

essential operating and top rate conditions, to be able to qualify for retirement, that's visible as an critical purpose in antique age. However, 1999 Services for the Elderly, Institutional Elderly Care and the Situation of Provinces in Turkiye. The retirement age become steadily extended beginning from 1999, and ultimately it become extended to sixty five as of January 1, 2048 for brand spanking new hires. One of the maximum critical, powerful and significant helps in antique age is the pensions that personnel begin to acquire on the stop in their operating existence because of the charges they pay. Those who acquire pensions additionally have medical health insurance and on this context, additionally they gain from fitness services. Due to the low retirement age in our usa, now no longer all retirees fall into the antique age class, however a few retire in antique age, at the same time as others input the antique age class withinside the process. There are aged folks that acquire their personal pensions, and there also are aged human beings amongst spouses, mothers, fathers and youngsters who enjoy the pension of the deceased beneficiary. Previously, civil servants obtained pensions from the pension fund, employees from the social coverage institution, and self-hired or self-hired from Bağ-Kur, those 3 establishments had been blended beneathneath the umbrella of the Social Security Institution in 2006 (ASHB, 2018: 89-90).

One of the oldest and maximum everyday social advantages for the disabled and the aged in our usa is the pensions paid withinside the scope of the Regulation on Pensions to the Needy, Powerless and Lonely Turkish Citizens Over sixty five, and to the Disabled and Needy Turkish Citizens, dated 10/7/1976 and numbered 15642. With this regulation, individuals who do now no longer gain from any earnings or pension from any of the social protection establishments or who do now no longer paintings in a process that calls for obligatory coverage, alimony or alimony, excluding individuals who paid pocket cash according with the provisions of the Social Services Law No. 2828 of 24/5/1983 On the idea of

all styles of earning for individuals who aren't capable of earn, the ones whose common month-to-month earnings in keeping with man or woman withinside the family is much less than 1/three of the month-to-month internet quantity of the minimal salary and people who can't earn greater than the identical quantity of earnings are decided to be needy through the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations ( ASHB, 2018: 94-95);

1- Turkish residents who've reached the age of sixty five; Turkish residents who've finished the age of 18 and feature established that they're disabled in the sort of manner that they can't keep their existence with out the assist of a person else, through figuring out that they're at the least 70% disabled in overall, with a fitness board record to be acquired from legal hospitals withinside the framework of the applicable legislation, further to being beneathneath the age of sixty five,

2- Turkish residents who've now no longer finished the age of sixty five, have proved that they're disabled among 40% and 69% in overall with the fitness board record to be acquired from legal hospitals withinside the framework of the applicable legislation, have became 18 and feature now no longer been capable of be positioned in a process through the Turkish Employment Agency notwithstanding their request,

three- Those who're entitled to or are capable of acquire alimony, and people who gain from an earnings or pension proper beneathneath any call from any of the social protection establishments, or who've a relative who's obliged to appearance after them withinside the case of operating in a process that calls for obligatory coverage in phrases of long-time period coverage branches Turkish residents, apart from disabled youngsters, who're Turkish residents, who've now no longer finished the age of 18, and who're established to be at the least 40% disabled in overall, with the fitness board record to be acquired from legal hospitals

withinside the framework of the applicable legislation, who honestly contend with their disabled relatives,

4- Monthly help in numerous quantities is furnished to the ones whose month-to-month or earnings overall quantity is decrease than the month-to-month quantity to be paid withinside the scope of this Regulation, in step with the whole incapacity ratios, of the disabled youngsters who acquire pensions or earnings from social protection establishments as orphans.

In this context, so long as the country of want continues, the aged over the age of sixty five are granted a pension in the quantity to be observed through multiplying the indicator figure (2.332) with the civil servant pension coefficient. Salaries paid withinside the scope of the Law No. 2022 are paid in advance, quarterly in March, June, September and December of every year.

Social assistance and solidarity foundations established in all provinces and districts with the Social Assistance and Solidarity Encouragement Law No. 3294 of 29 May 1986 have their own unique structures and are legal entities of private law. . In this context, as of the end of 2016, the most prominent provinces in the distribution by provinces of a total of 449,231 elderly people over the age of 65 (the number of the elderly and the annual average amount of the aid given) who regularly or instantly benefit from the above-mentioned aids of social assistance and solidarity foundations are as follows: Annual average of 619 TL for 18,122 elderly people, 511 TL for 17,621 elderly people in Hatay, 605 TL for 15,555 elderly people in Kahramanmaraş, 620 TL for 14,594 elderly people in Manisa, 446 TL annually for 14,307 elderly people in Adana, Konya An annual average of 835 TL was given to 13,593 elderly people. In other provinces, the number of elderly people benefiting from these benefits is less than 13 thousand. Despite the size of the elderly population, Istanbul was not among the provinces with the highest number of elderly people benefiting from benefits, and an annual average of 762 TL

was given to 11,658 elderly people in Istanbul. As of the end of 2016, the most prominent provinces and the number of elderly people, respectively, in the distribution of the aid given to the elderly over 65 years of age, who regularly or instantly benefit from the above-mentioned other aids of social assistance and solidarity foundations, are as follows: In Tunceli, an average of 1,757 TL was given to 1,623 elderly people, 1,539 TL to 1,087 elderly people in Bilecik, 1,525 TL to 1,719 elderly people in Gümüşhane, and 1,449 TL to 781 elderly people in Bayburt. In other provinces, the annual average of these aids is below 1,400. As of the end of 2016, the last provinces and the number of elderly people in the distribution of the aid given to the elderly over the age of 65, who regularly or instantly benefit from the above-mentioned other aids of social assistance and solidarity foundations, are as follows: In Hatay, an annual average of 511 TL was given to 17,621 elderly people, an annual average of 558 TL was given to 11,491 elderly people in Mersin, and an annual average of 559 TL was given to 8,217 elderly people in Aydın. The annual average of these aids in other provinces is over 600 (ASHB, 2018: 98-99).

General health insurance refers to the insurance that primarily protects the health of people and finances the expenditures incurred in case they encounter health risks. Everyone residing in Türkiye is covered by general health insurance, with the exception of a small group such as members of bank funds, convicted prisoners, and those who are entitled to receive health care services from abroad. Insured employees, self-employed, civil servants, optionally insured, receiving salary and income from SGK, 65 years old, honorary pension, trainee lawyers, unemployment and short-time working allowance are covered by general health insurance. As a result of the above-mentioned transactions, the total number of elderly people over the age of 65 who benefit from the services covered by the General Health Insurance free of charge, among those whose per capita income in our country is less than one third (1/3) of the minimum wage, is 685,522 as of the end of 2016. The

addresses of 4,052 of these elderly people are uncertain, and the most prominent provinces in the distribution of the other 681,470 elderly people are respectively; İstanbul with 42,287 elderly, Diyarbakır with 30,376 elderly, Şanlıurfa with 28,447 elderly, İzmir with 22,963 elderly, Hatay with 22,741 elderly, Mersin with 22,082 elderly and Adana with 21,805 elderly. In other provinces, the number of elderly people who benefit from GSS free of charge is less than 20 thousand. It is seen that the elderly, who benefit from the services within the scope of GSS free of charge, are mostly concentrated in the big cities of the Eastern Mediterranean and Southeast, along with İstanbul and İzmir. As of the end of 2016, the provinces with the lowest number of elderly people over the age of 65, who benefit from the services covered by the General Health Insurance free of charge, are respectively; Bayburt with 1,140 elderly, Yalova with 1,248 elderly, Çankırı with 1,338 elderly, Bilecik with 1,382 elderly, Karabük with 1,387 elderly and Rize with 1,446 elderly. In other provinces, the number of elderly people who benefit from GSS free of charge is over 1,500 (ASHB, 2018: 100-101).

According to the “Regulation on Free or Discounted Travel Cards” published in the Official Gazette dated March 4, 2014 and numbered 28931, elderly individuals, disabled and their companions, relatives of veterans and martyrs, disabled people, athletes, etc. Transportation means such as city, intercity, bus, metro, tram, ferry, train and plane are discounted or free for individuals. With its social inclusion approach, this practice aims to support these groups, including the elderly, to participate in society in a manner worthy of human dignity. According to this regulation, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 1 of the Law No. 4736, urban and intercity lines of railways and seaways, urban public transportation services belonging to municipalities, companies established by municipalities, unions, institutions and businesses or private individuals or companies authorized by municipalities. It is stated that they will benefit from

free of charge. Accordingly, veterans, relatives of martyrs, disabled, athletes, 40% or more disabled, severely disabled companions, etc. Free travel and discount rights are provided for the elderly as well as persons within the scope of the following issues. While the beneficiaries must obtain a travel card from the Ministry of Family and Social Policies in order to travel for free or at a discount, this is not required for the elderly and their identity card is sufficient. In order to determine the procedures and principles regarding the income support payment to be made through municipalities to the operators of each transportation vehicle and private sea transportation vehicle that provides urban public transportation services belonging to private individuals or companies authorized by the municipalities in the provision of services within this scope, With the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles Regarding the Income Support Payment to be Made within the Scope of Free Travel” published in the Official Gazette No. 29585, the following matters are processed (ASHB, 2018: 101-102).

Although the General Directorate of Foundations, which is a general directorate affiliated to the Prime Ministry, does not have a direct aid arrangement for the elderly, in accordance with the provisions of the “Foundations Regulation” published in the Official Gazette dated 27.09.2008 and numbered 27010, in order to fulfill the charitable conditions in the foundation charters, pension is paid. In this context, within the scope of the assistance provided to the disabled people who are 40% or more disabled and do not have social security, pensions are also provided to the needy elderly who meet these conditions. The amount of pension to be paid is the amount to be obtained by multiplying the base pension coefficient (400) applied to civil servants’ base salaries and specified in the Civil Servants Law No. 657 dated 14/7/1965, by the four hundred indicator figures. The disability pension in need is 601.43 TL as of 01.01.2017 (ASHB, 2018: 103).

The General Directorate of Social Services and Child Protection Agency, within the scope of the Regulation on Cash in Kind Aid,

which is an arrangement that primarily provides for the support of children in the family environment, in order to support the lives of the elderly who need social and economic support and who are waiting in line to be placed in institutional care, in their own environment and with their families, instead of institutional care. The elderly who will be given economic support are determined in subparagraph d) of article 6 of the Social Services and Child Protection Agency In-kind and Cash Assistance Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 9/9/1986 and numbered 19235: “d) Social and/or economic deprivation is in; The elderly, who are over 60 years old and under 65 years old, who need protection, care and help, who want to continue their lives in their homes without being away from their social environment, and who cannot benefit from the Law No. The name of the said regulation was changed as “Social Services and Child Protection Agency Social and Economic Support Regulation” in 2011. The Regulation on Social and Economic Support Services published in the Official Gazette No. 29284 and the “Social Services and Child Protection Agency Social and Economic Support Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 28/9/1986 and numbered 19235” were repealed, and in the new regulation, economic aid is only available. No regulation has been made regarding the elderly, limited to children and their families. Although no new social or economic support services were provided for the elderly after the change in the regulation, there are few elderly people who have been entitled to this service and whose social and economic support continues. In this framework, as of December 2016, within the scope of the Regulation on Cash in Kind Aid, there are 27 elderly people who have completed the age of 60 and under the age of 65, whose transactions are carried out by the MoFSP Child Services General Directorate, and who continue to provide cash assistance, which is equivalent to 40% of the highest civil servant salary per elderly person, including the additional indicator. A monthly payment of 354.38 TL is made (from January 2017 it has been 365.02 TL) (ASHB, 2018: 104-105).



In recent years in Türkiye, awareness about the elderly has started to increase in almost all segments, although it is not yet at a sufficient level. It is expected that this awareness will also be reflected in aging studies and services for the elderly. In this context, besides public institutions and organizations, there has been an increase in the studies of universities, private sector and non-governmental organizations on aging and aging. In this context, national and international congresses, workshops, meetings, research and projects on the elderly and the elderly have become more visible. It is certain that these studies will support and improve services for the elderly. Some of the other financial advantages and services provided for the elderly in our country are as follows. Those who receive pensions from social security institutions, if they do not have any other income apart from these pensions, have the right not to pay property tax or to pay a discount on the basis of other criteria, provided that they have a single house of their own not exceeding 200 m<sup>2</sup>. Citizens of the Republic of Türkiye aged 65 and over can enter museums and historical sites with a free ticket, by presenting their ID. Social assistance and solidarity foundations (SYDV) within the district governorships in provinces and districts can provide winter/coal aid to the elderly with the decisions of the board of trustees. There is no regulation on general electricity, water or natural gas discounts and exemptions for the elderly. However, municipalities, in line with the decisions taken in the municipal councils, water etc. to the elderly. can benefit from its services free of charge or at a discount. Fixed phone, mobile phone, ADSL, TV etc. There is no general discount in communication fees, and communication companies can make various discounts (ASHB, 2018: 105-106).

Today, performing duties related to social services, including services for the elderly, of local governments (municipalities, special provincial administrations) have become their legal duties/responsibilities, rather than a choice. With the regulations made after the 2000s in Türkiye, social services and social assistance have

been gathered under the umbrella of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, and local governments have been given important duties and responsibilities in the field of social services and social assistance. Regulations related to this, besides different legislation, directly or indirectly, “Metropolitan Municipality Law No. 5216 published in the Official Gazette dated 3.7.2004 and numbered 25531”, “Municipal Law No. 5393 published in the Official Gazette dated 13.07.2005 and numbered 25874” and “4.3. It was clearly stated in the Law No. 5302 on Special Provincial Administration, published in the Official Gazette dated 2005 and numbered 25745, and even the transfer of social services to local administrations was envisaged (however, this has not been implemented). Although there is no general standard despite the legal infrastructure, in order to meet the needs of the society, whose demand for social services and social assistance is increasing, by municipalities in our country, besides various social services and social assistance, daytime support services for the elderly and disabled, vocational and skill courses, social and Services such as the organization of cultural events are provided. As can be seen in Annex 2, according to the information received by the ASPB, some services are provided for the elderly by 59 provinces and some district municipalities in these provinces in our country. These services are; in-kind-cash assistance, home health care, home technical service, house cleaning, personal cleaning, food services, shopping service, companion assignment, social support, social-cultural activity, psychological support, guidance service, transportation services. Municipalities that do not provide residential care services for children and the disabled have partially opened boarding care institutions for women and the elderly, but mostly by trying to stay away from residential care services especially for the elderly who require special care, by transferring even the residential care centers established by them to the central administration (ASPB). they preferred/prefer that it be given by the central administration. There are a total of 22 municipal nursing homes in only 13

provinces in our country. There are no elderly care institutions in most of our metropolitan cities, provinces and districts, including Ankara Metropolitan Municipality, which is our 2nd largest city. Despite many opinions regarding the necessity of providing social services in general, and especially services for the elderly, by local governments, it is understood that local governments in our country do not take enough responsibility, especially in elderly care services, even though they provide some services for the elderly (ASHB, 2018: 106-107).

In order to support and strengthen the services of local governments for the elderly, which are provided by a limited number of municipalities in our country, in a limited way, to ensure standardization and to expand elderly services, the ASPB aims to ensure that care and support services for the elderly are provided by being supported by their families, without being separated from their social environment, based on international developments. The Elderly Support Program (YADES) was put into practice in 2016 by the General Directorate of Disabled and Elderly Services. With YADES, the appropriation determined by the budget every year, to be used in studies to be carried out in order to develop and expand support services for day and home care, rather than inpatient care in general, as an alternative to long-term institutional care and in line with the needs of the elderly, 65-year-olds residing in Turkiye and in need of service. Projects to be prepared by metropolitan municipalities within the framework of the procedures and principles to be determined by the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, within the scope of the Elderly Support Program (YADES), in order to protect and support the elderly who are older and to facilitate the lives of those who need bio-psycho-social care in the places where they live, and to be proposed by the governorships. intended for use. The Elderly Support Program (YADES), which is a high-budget project support program in the field of old age with funds transferred from the general budget, is a project-based support program that aims to raise awareness

about old age by activating local dynamics, to support the elderly in their own home environment and to prevent their isolation from social life. In this context, 4,125,000 TL was allocated in 2016 and 5 metropolitan municipalities (Trabzon, Sakarya, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa) whose projects were accepted benefited from this support. An appropriation of 11,461,000 TL has been planned for 2017, and it is aimed that at least 6 new metropolitan municipalities will benefit from this support, and the process initiated in this context continues. For 2018, it is aimed to increase the number of metropolitan municipalities benefiting from the support by transferring 25.000.000 TL of resources. Within the scope of the Support Program for the Elderly (YADES), projects to be carried out by municipalities under the authority and responsibility of governorships in provinces with metropolitan municipalities are supported. In order for the YADES program to be carried out in a healthy way, the program is promoted and informative studies are carried out, YADES program and project preparation trainings are given to metropolitan municipalities, and the program is tried to be disseminated. It is planned that the work, which will continue as a project implementation for 3 years, will be transferred to the general legislation and spread throughout the country with the appropriation to be allocated to the municipal budgets. Within the scope of YADES, projects are supported within the framework of the creation and operation of a service model in which services aimed at facilitating their daily lives can be provided, including the protection and support of the elderly over the age of 65, and the support of their independent lives by providing the necessary care in the places where they live and/or in day centers, in need of biopsychosocial care. The Elderly Support Program (YADES) aims to protect and support the elderly over the age of 65 residing in Türkiye and in need of services, and to facilitate the lives of those in need of bio-psycho-social care by providing the necessary care in the places where they live, and to make these services widespread throughout the country. It is a

program that supports field practices that aim to prevent waste of resources and other potential negative problems by standardizing them (ASHB, 2018: 107-108).

Subparagraphs (f) and (g) of Article 10 of the Decree Law on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies No. 633 and line 75 of the table marked (E) attached to the 2016 Central Government Budget Law and numbered 5442. The Elderly Support Program (YADES) Project Implementation Procedures and Principles regarding the studies to be carried out on the subject, based on Article 9 of the Administration Law, have been prepared, and the services that are planned to be included in the projects to be carried out within this scope are as follows (ASHB, 2018: 108-109):

a) Home care support and home care services for the elderly: In cases where the household is insufficient in relation to the care of the elderly, alone or despite other support elements such as neighbors and relatives, it is offered to improve the living environment for the elderly to continue their lives at home, and to help with their daily living activities. social, physical and psychological support services.

b) Psychosocial support services: Psychosocial support activities needed by the elderly and the people who take care of the elderly or the people they live with.

c) Technical support services at home: Taking spare parts and other materials from the elderly in matters such as electrical household appliances, plumbing, paint, minor repairs that fall under the jurisdiction of the relevant technician, performing maintenance and repairs, and providing guidance when necessary.

d) Creating a mobile team: Providing the mobility of the personnel, tools and equipment that will provide transportation to the residence address and place of service of the elderly in order to provide the service, and ensuring the transportation of the elderly

who need home health support to the relevant institutions and services within the scope of the project.

e) Establishment of a coordination center: Establishing a center affiliated to the relevant municipality or the relevant unit of the municipality, where call tools or direct applications are met and recorded, service delivery is organized for demands and needs, and necessary guidance and coordination are provided.

Other supporting activities and services that can be included in the project are:

a) Establishment of a call center under the control of the coordination center.

b) Daytime solidarity, awareness/awareness services, social cultural activities, training and course services, consultancy and guidance services.

c) Day care services.

d) Establishing an elderly database, which includes data on elderly care needs, including the need for home care for the elderly, throughout the province.

e) Services for increasing the quality and prevalence of protective and preventive services.

## **CONCLUSION**

In the process of demographic transformation, the phenomenon of aging has begun to affect all countries of the world, albeit at varying speeds. In addition to the health problems that arise with the aging process, the fact that other problems constantly increase the social and economic burden of countries causes the issue of elderly care to come to the fore in societies and an increase in efforts to improve elderly care services. With the aging of the population, it has become important to provide sustainable care services sensitive to the needs of the elderly population. Parallel

to the increase in the number of the elderly, the old age area is multidimensional; In this context, elderly care needs and services are also growing in all aspects. Although home care is a priority at the point reached today, institutional care services such as home care and day care needs and services continue to develop (ASPB, 2018).

Aging, the aging process, meeting the needs brought by this process and adapting to changes is a subject that needs to be fed by different disciplines. Elderly care for our rapidly aging population is also an area where necessary arrangements and interventions should be carried out in cooperation with the relevant fields in order to be developed by considering it in a multidisciplinary framework and to adapt to the changing demographic structure. "Population aging", which is one of the important social developments in the last fifty years all over the world; With the increase in the share of the elderly population in the society, the importance of social policy and social work practices for the elderly has increased even more. In response to the rapid increase in the elderly population, it is important to provide elderly care services. In developing countries such as Türkiye, the needs for care services differ, since the rate of increase in the elderly population does not occur at the same time.

As people's life expectancy gets longer, issues related to aging have begun to be discussed and talked about more. The concept of active aging is one of them. With this concept, it is aimed to maximize the opportunities of the elderly, who have completed their long working life and retired with their own income, in terms of health, security and participation in social life.

The Turkish government transfers a share of its budget to the elderly in terms of services and aids. In addition, thanks to the social policies implemented by local governments for the elderly, elderly citizens benefit from all services, especially transportation. Thanks to these services, elderly people continue their lives without being separated from the society.

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