

EQUALITY – The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Ambition and Realty in Germany, Iceland, Poland and Turkey



-TURKEY-



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EQUALITY - THE CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
AMBITION AND REALTY IN GERMANY, ICELAND, POLAND AND TURKEY

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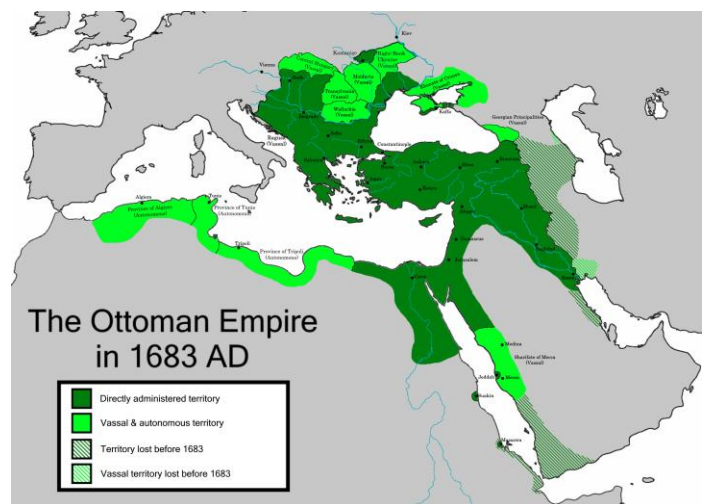
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TURKEY

About Turkey

Foundation of Turkish Republic

Turkey is a state originated from the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman Empire, which ruled in Anatolia for hundreds of years, was ruled by a sultanate regime. Sovereignty unconditionally belonged to the sultan and his family. The clergy had a lot of say in the administration of the country. The Ottoman Empire was ruled by 36 sultans for 624 years. The Ottoman Empire, which we still see many artefacts in Europe and Anatolia today, had very important lands during its rise. During the 1st World War, the Ottoman Empire started to lose its lands and sovereignty due to the wrong decisions taken and wrong policies implemented. The bad effects of the sultanate regime and the gaps in the administration caused the empire to weaken. After the 1st World War, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his comrades-in-arms fought on many fronts to protect the homeland and established a new state from the Anatolian lands we have today.



Conflicts and Independence

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and the Turkish army in many parts of the country as a result of the national struggle in the Republic of Turkey was established and began to be governed by the republican regime. The Republic of Turkey was established on 29 October 1923 and its capital was declared Ankara. Today, Independence Day ceremonies are organised for the battles won on every front. Every year, 30 August Victory Day is celebrated throughout the country and events are held for the independent integrity of the country. The Republic of Turkey is governed by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. Turkey has declared its full independence with the Treaty of Lausanne and the management of the country was taken from the hands of the sultan.

Sovereignty was unconditionally given to the nation. In line with the elections held in Turkey, deputies represent the people in parliament and carry out legislative and executive powers for their rights. The official language spoken in Turkey is Turkish. Latin letters are used in Turkish alphabet. With the proclamation of the Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk brought rights and freedoms to the Turkish people on many issues. He carried out revolutions on many issues and worked to increase the welfare level of the country. The love of the Republic and Atatürk, which has been going on for years, continues thanks to his legacy. He took important steps in establishing a republican state by providing the Turkish people with the right to vote and be elected, the new alphabet, disguise-dress regulations and especially the separation of religious affairs from state affairs.



Turkey population and size

Turkey is 783.562,000 square km. It's not a very big country but it's very important country for its location. Turkey is like a bridge between Asia and Europe. It has lands in both continents. The population is 85.000.000. Over the last 10 years there have been equality between the population rate of men and women in Turkey. İstanbul is the most crowded city in Turkey because of its location. Nearly all the important companies and factories are in this area. It has many touristic and historical places so people generally prefer living there. While the population is mostly concentrated in the western regions, the number of people living in the eastern regions is less due to geographical

features, climatic conditions and economic conditions.

Places to visit in Turkey

Turkey has many historical artefacts from many periods because it has a feature that has been home to different states for centuries. There are historical buildings belonging to different cultures in many cities from the Byzantine period to the present day. Since it is the centre of different religions, it has holy places belonging to many religions.

Cappadocia is a geological wonderland in the center of Turkey. The history of early Christians in Anatolia comes alive at the Göreme Open_Air Museum and the other cave churches and underground cities scattered around the valley.

Pamukkale, meaning "cotton castle" in Turkish, is a natural site in Denizli Province in southwestern Turkey. The area is famous for a carbonate mineral left by the flowing of thermal spring water. It is located in Turkey's Inner Aegean region, in the River Menderes valley, which has a temperate climate for most of the year.

Ephesus is an important ancient city, which is located in Selçuk province of İzmir. It was one of the 12 cities of Ionia at the classic greek era. Its history dates back to BC 6000, to the Neolithic age. It was added to UNESCO Temporary World Heritage List in 1994 and in 2015, it became a world heritage.

Aspendos is a renowned ancient site in the Turkish Mediterranean with its well-preserved amphitheater in almost perfect condition. It reflects the peak of the Roman Empire with engineering marvels that have stunned millions of visitors for decades. The story of Aspendos goes back to the legend of Troy. Ancient sources identify the founders of Aspendos as refugees fleeing from Troy's destruction, as described by Homer.

Mount Nemrut is one of Turkey's most spectacular ancient sites; a mysterious mountaintop mausoleum scattered with stone heads. A UNESCO World Heritage Site also known in Turkish as Nemrut Dağ or Nemrut Dağı, it remains one of the favourite places that everyone has visited on their travels. It's not the easiest site to visit thanks to its remote location deep in the heart of Central Anatolia but it will reward those who make the long journey to see it with evocative sunsets and sunrises over its stone sculptures and 'throne of the gods'.



The Weather in Turkey

Turkey has four seasons. Turkey is a country where you can easily experience four seasons. In winter, it usually has a warm and rainy weather, but this varies regionally. Summer and winter seasons are experienced slightly differently in the eastern regions. While the winter season is warmer in the western regions, winters are harsher and snowy in the east. If you do not like hot weather in summer Turkey may not be a good option for you. In some regions, the air temperature reaches 45 degrees. In our country, where we have a Mediterranean climate, you have the option to have a suitable holiday for all seasonal conditions.



Living in Turkey

The minimum wage for an individual living in Turkey is 10.500 Turkish Liras per month (approx. EUR 500.00). But salaries can change according to your job. For example a teacher can earn 14.000 Turkish Liras per month (approx. EUR 700)

In general, when a person wants to rent a house, he/she should pay approximately 7500 TL (Nearly 375 Euro) in city centre. But it differs in the rural areas.

- * When you want to travel in the city, public transportation costs 9 TL (Nearly 50 cent) per person.
- * But if you want to travel by your private cars it is quite expensive because 1liter gas costs 22 TL (1Euro).

When we analyze a family of four;

- * **Clothing expenses** 50.000 TL (2500Euro) per year
- * **Food expenses** 8.500 TL (425 Euro) per month

Assignment

1. Who is the founder of Turkey Republic?
2. What is the capital of Turkey?
3. Why is the location of Turkey is important?
4. What is the population of Turkey?
5. What is the minimum wage in Turkey?

Manisa (Our Hometown)

Manisa

Manisa is located in Aegean Region in the west part of Turkey. It has border to İzmir.

About one million four hundreds fifty six thousands people live here. But recently many refugees start to live here, as well. The weather is cold and rainy and rarely snows in winter, sunny and hot in summer. The city is located at the foothills of the Spil Mountain. There are many rent houses to spend time on the mountain. And also it is the only place where people can see the snow in winters. A lot of wild horses live there, sometimes we can see them in the city center, as well.

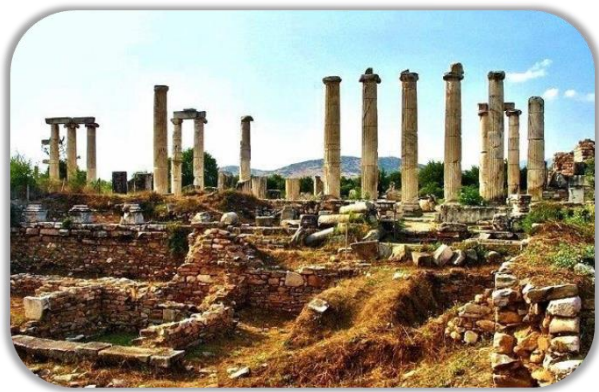


Manisa is one of the first cities in Ottoman Empire. Because of it, it has lots of historical buildings belonging at this time. The great Ottoman Sultans chose Manisa as the training ground for crown princes. One of the most important Sultans “Süleyman” was trained here . Manisa has a very special medicine. It was first made for the mother of Sultan Süleyman, Ayşe Sultan. According to the story, Ayşe Sultan became very ill unfortunately doctors couldn't find a

cure. Because of this, a Sufi man mixed 41 different types of plants and spices together to form this medicinal paste. The Sultan Mosque was built for the sake of Ayşe Sultan in 16th century. After this, every year people start to hold a festival to celebrate this. A festival is held every year of March or April. Lots of local and famous people come to Manisa to join the festival.



Sardis Ruins was famous for being the capital of the Lydian Kingdom in ancient times. This place is where the first gold coin was struck in history.



A lot of fairy chimneys were formed by a volcanic eruption in **Kula Geopark**. Also some restored houses are famous in Kula. They are very attractive places for the tourists.

Manisa has lots of mosques from the Ottoman Empire Age. People still come and pray in these mosques. And also there are historical museums in the city centre.

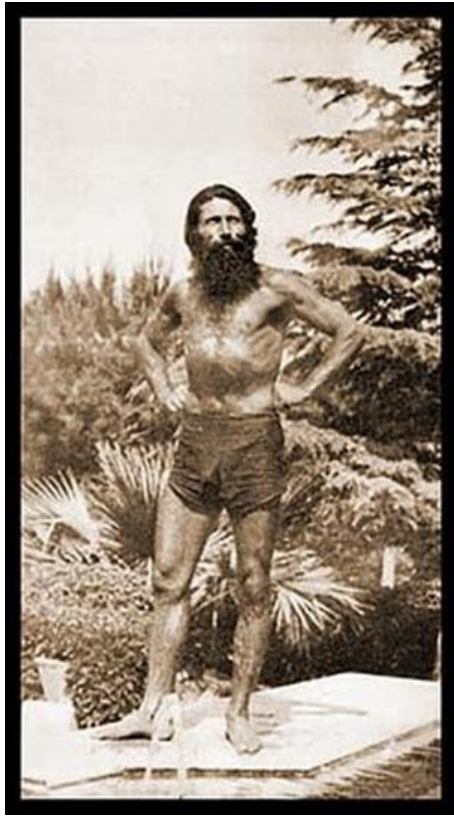
Manisa Legends

Niobe is one of the more tragic figures in Greek myth. Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus, had fourteen children. Artemis killed all the children of her. There, she turned to stone and from the rock formed a stream from her ceaseless tears.



Tarzan

He lived on Mount Sipylus near Manisa, in western Turkey, for 40 years. He is considered the first environmentalist in Turkey and received his nickname because of his skimpy clothing and his life in contact with nature.



When you come to Manisa, you should taste many delicious traditional food. Turkey has a rich cuisine so in every part of Turkey, you can eat delicious and different food.



Assignment

1. How many types of plants and spices are used for Mesir paste?
2. Who was Tarzan?
3. Where is Manisa?
4. How many children did Niobe have according to the legend?
5. Why is Sardis Ruins important?

Our School - Manisa Vocational and Technical High School

Number of students and teachers

Our school is one of the biggest school in Manisa. It is in the city centre. There are 1544 students in our school but only 106 girls in this group. It is the oldest vocational school in Manisa. There are 150 teachers in total day school. There are three buildings in the school area. The one is for cultural lessons such as English, Maths, Literature and etc. The other two are using for vocational classes.

Manisa Vocational and Technical High school began training in 1946 with three vocational departments. There were Ironing, Turning Engine and Carpentry. Since then, our school has expanded.

Now we have 6 vocational departments about vocational education in our school.

- Machine Technology
- Metal Technology
- Electric Electronic Technology
- ICT Technology
- Carpentry
- Installation Technology

These departments have the largest amount of students in Manisa. Our school have had lots of students that graduated from it, are still working in industrial



departments of the factories or companies.



Gender Distribution in Our School

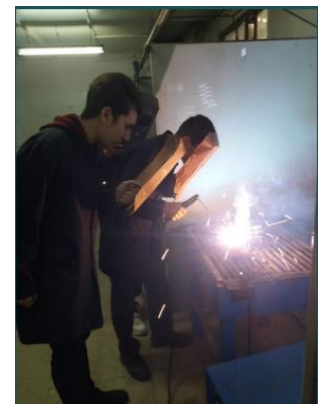
In Turkey people generally think that vocational education is more suitable for the boys. We have other types of vocational school for girls also. They attend the vocational classes about Hairdressing, Accountancy, Clothing Industry and etc. But we don't have these departments in our school so generally boys prefer our school for education. Gender distribution is about 93 percent of the students being male and about 7 percent female. ICT Technology and Machine Technology departments are mostly preferred by the female students but other departments are mostly male dominated.

What can you study?

Manisa Vocational and Technical High School consists of 2 schools in same vocational departments.

Each school has the same headmaster and staff.

Our school programs focus on education for industries. Our students also have the opportunity to graduate with a license for workplace.



In our school if a student wants to attend the Technical program, he/she has to pass the exam for the High School Entrance Exam. According to their grade, they can choose the suitable school for them.

In both schools, they have the same vocational education but in Technical part students have more lessons like Pyhsics, Biology, Chemistry, Maths and etc.

Our students have education for 4 years from 9th degree to 12th degree.

They go to the factories or other working places for apprenticeship at 12th degree.

They work for 3 days there and come to school on the other 2 days.

But the students in Technical part go to the factories or companies for apprenticeship in summer time because of their academic schedule.



If they want, they enter the university exam for higher education.

Or they can work in the factories with high school certificate.

If they don't want any, they can have their own working place such as installation company, working area on electrical devices with their certificate.

Job Opportunities After Graduation

Students who want to continue their academic education after graduation can continue their education in the fields they will prefer according to the score they get in the university entrance exam. After graduation, many of our students have the chance to find jobs in factories and companies serving in different fields in the industry. Manisa has a large organised industrial zone, which has a developed industry and at the same time hosts many world-renowned companies. Therefore, our students can easily find a job according to their professional fields. At the same time, they can open their own workplaces with the workplace opening certificates they get at the time of graduation and continue their lives in this way.

Assignment

1. How many people work in Manisa Vocational and Technical High School?
2. How many departments are there in Manisa Vocational and Technical High School ?
3. When did our school begin training?
4. How many years do the students have an education in Manisa Vocational and Technical High School?
5. Which departments are mostly preferred by the female students?

Gender equality

Being a Woman and a Man in Turkey in the PAST and PRESENT

In Turkey, women are really important. We can see this value both in religion and in society. For example, We know about a famous male singer saying “women are humanbeing, men are just children of humanbeing. Another example is an islamic proverb. It says “Paradise lies at the feet of the mothers.”

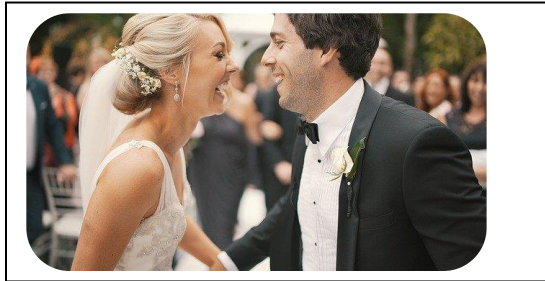
Despite all these good issues, in the past we didn't use to see women in many fields, They were only at home taking care of their kids, cooking, cleaning etc. Men were responsible for earning money, working outside of the house. Men had to spend more time outside for this.



After MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK;



- Mustafa Kemal changed the vision of the country by creating a new Turkey with the Republic. First, he knew the equality women and man in 1926. After that he changed the law. According to the law, The women could join the election and have right to be in the goverment.
- After these rights girls began to recognize the importance of education. Before the families didn't let the girls go to school, they preffered getting them married and serving for their husband. Unfortunately, some families even got Money for those marriages. But today, girls and boys can go to school and study whatever they want. Also, the goverment gives importance for girls education. A lot of famous people support the goverment have their own social resposibility projects.
- In the past when somebody died, Family herritage weren't shared equally among the children. Women couldn't get any parts. All the herritage used to be shared among just sons. But now, It is equally shared between daughters and sons.



- Another point is about marriage. In the past Man used to marry with more than one woman legally. And Also woman didn't use to have any right to choose their husband. They were decided to get married by either family or the man who wanted to marry. But now, everybody can choose the one they want to marry with. Plural marriage is forbidden now by the government. But to be honest, there are still some exceptions in some regions where man can marry with more than one women illegally especially in rural areas.

- The last point is about job opportunities of man and women. In the past every job used to have a gender. For example woman only used to prefer being a nurse, teacher, etc. Men used to prefer work as an engineer, doctor, pilot, etc. But now, Everybody can work any places they want such as politics, sports medicine, education, service industry etc.

SEXUAL IDENTITY

In Turkey lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals are at a disadvantaged situation compared to other citizens. Although Turkey recognizes same-sex relationships, it doesn't include any expressions in its civil law, and it doesn't legally recognize their marriages and relationships.



LGBTQ Rights in TURKEY

- It's been legal since 1858.
- It's been legal to change their sex since 1988. And since then they have the new ID cards according to their sexual orientation. These are the only issues that are legal.
- On the other hand;
- Homosexuals don't have to join the military service, and aren't allowed to serve into military and government.
- Same-sex marriages and partnerships aren't accepted officially by the government.
- They can not adopt a child.



History

In 2008, a gay Kurdish-Turk student, Ahmet Yıldız, was shot outside a cafe by his father. Sociologists have called this Turkey's first publicised gay honour killing. Turkey became the first Muslim-majority country in which a gay pride march was held.

In Istanbul (since 2003) and in Ankara (since 2008) gay marches are being held each year with an increasing numbers of participation.



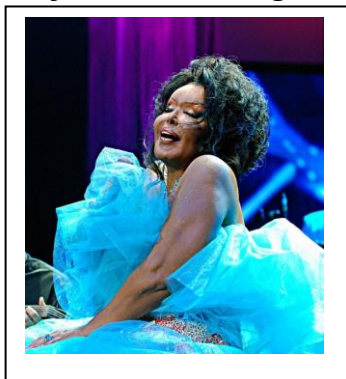
Public Opinion

- According to a survey in 2016 %33 of people said that LGBTQ people should have equal rights. This increased to %45 in 2020.
- Another survey in 2018 found that % 55.3 of people wouldn't want a homosexual neighbour. This decreased to %46.5 in 2019.
- There can be some discrimination at some workplaces, too. LGBTQ employees can be fired because of their sexual orientation. This is because there aren't any laws to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination. Therefore most of these people can not express their feelings freely.



LGBTQ Celebrities from Turkey

-Bülent Ersoy * Turkish singer and actress



A transwoman, she is known as one of the most popular singers of Turkish music. She is also first openly transgender celebrity, starts wearing makeup and feminine clothing in her performances and appears on Turkish National TV during the 1970s.

Ayta Sözeri *a Turkish-German actress, singer and LGBT activist.



She has been in many tv series and movie and in the stage for singing in many famous night clubs and at the concerts.

Nil Erkoçlar A former actress and modal.



In February 2013 he came out as a transman and debuted his new image and name “Rüzgar” (meaning wind).

Ebrar Karakurt---- A Turkish volleyball player.



After she shared a photo of herself and her girlfriend on her instagram account, a conservative newspaper published the photo as a “scandalous”. And some other people also showed negative reactions. But after these reactions she has received many more support messages on social media.

Assignment

1. When did Mustafa Kemal change the law about the equality of woman and man?
2. When did start to change a gender legally in Turkey?
3. Do the homosexuals have to attend army in Turkey?
4. Is the plural marriage with more than one person legal in Turkey?

EQUALITY IN RELATION TO THE DISABLED AND ELDERLY PEOPLE

BEING DISABLED IN TURKEY

In Turkey, we have approximately 5 million disabled people. The rate of this number according to our population is %6.6. Nearly %60 of these people are women and %40 of these people are men.

We have 55.196 officers who work for the government and public.

And also we have 123.000 disabled workers both in public and private areas.

THE RIGHTS OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN TURKEY

As you know, being disabled is very difficult for those people. Everybody can walk, see, understand and hear all the things in the life but these people have lots of difficulties in their daily and work lives.

In Turkey, government has given some rights according to laws to make their lives easier. Maybe it isn't enough for them but at least these laws can help them a bit.

*If a disabled person doesn't have a job, government pay salary for each month regularly. This law can't be changed even though the president changes.

*When they want to buy a car or a house, they don't have to pay the taxes. So it is cheaper for them according to the other people's payment.

*The municipalities give a special card to these people, so they can travel in the city and also for the other means of transport without payment. (only for the plane tickets, they have to pay %50 of the price without taxes.)

*They have the opportunity to get the discount for the gas, electricity, natural gas and also GSM companies.

*Each company, factory or public/state agency has to have at least one disabled person who works for them. And also they can get retired before the other people because of their disabilities.

*There is a special tax discount for these people when they want to buy materials for education and also for the medical equipments. And also they get their medicine without payment.

*For social activities like going to the museums, theatres and some concerts, they can get the tickets without payment.

*The disabled students have some rights as below:

- They have a university exam or government official exam in special classes according to their needs. For example, if they have disability about seeing or hearing, a teacher can have read the questions or they have deaf alphabet paper.

- From the primary school according to the rate of their disability, they can go on education in the classes with the other students or private classes. For example in our school we have a special department about vocational education for disabled students. They have to get the report from the doctors and also the special commission that they can get education in these

schools.

- In schools, there are special signs for them so they can find easily to the way of the management department, library, canteen or the garden.

For their daily life also there are some measurements to make life easier for them;

- There are special signs on the roads (yellow way for the blind people to follow the way on the way.) or voice signs at the traffic lights so they can understand the red or yellow light.
- In the banks, hospitals or other state agencies, they have priority to get the queue number.

Nearly 5 years ago we had a disabled student. He can't use his fingers but he can write with his toes. He had lots of medals in the swimming competitions for the disabled people. Maybe we can't understand their struggle against the life but at least we can help them.

BEING ELDERLY IN TURKEY

If you are more than 65, you are called elderly in Turkey. We have nearly 9 million elderly people in Turkey.

For ages, people in Turkey think the elderly people are the root of their families. In our cultural and social life, people should respect and care these people in their lives. If you are elderly and need care, your son or your daughter can look after you at their home.

Sometimes it can be hard for both of sides but generally elderly people live with their children in our country.

THE RIGHTS OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN TURKEY

- * Elderly people should maintain their relationship with the society.

- *They should participate in implementation of policies that will directly affect their level of well-being.

- *Elderly should be supported by the family and society, and appropriate care services should be provided to those people in need.

- *If you are a state/government officer, it is allowed to work until 65 in Turkey. But in private companies there isn't a rule about working age.

- *The men can get retired at the age of 60 and the women can get retired at the age of 58.

- *The municipalities can care elderly people in their homes. They can send some workers or people for doing their housework. For example; they can send the hair dressers, workers for cleaning or painting, nursery for having bath and also the doctor for their health situation.

- *They have priority in all public or private agencies to get the service.

- *If you don't have anybody at home and your economical situation isn't enough for care service or rest houses, the government can support it for you. But your economical situation is enough and you have retired salary, you have to pay to live in these places.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Finally in all countries elderly and disabled people have some rights to go on their lives. But firstly we have to think that all the rights are enough for them. For us, the right can be better to make their life easier and the governments should give more importance to these people. They are also part of our society so ignoring the problems doesn't make invisible these people.

Assignment

1. When are people in Turkey considered to be elderly?
2. How many disabled people have been living in Turkey?
3. If a disabled person doesn't have a job; in what way government help him/her?
4. What is the advantage of the social activities for the disabled and elderly people?
5. If you are a state/government officer, is it allowed to work until 65 in Turkey?

National / ethnic / religious minorities In Turkey

How is religion divided in Turkey? Are there any national/ethnic minorities?

The population of Turkey is nearly 85 million. Islam is the largest religion in Turkey according to the state, with 99.8% of the population being initially registered by the state as a Muslim.



the Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople	65,000
Latin Catholicism	20,000
the Syriac Orthodox Church	15,000
the Greek Orthodox Church of Antioch	10,000
Chaldean Catholicism	8,000
Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople	5,000
the Syriac Catholic Church	2,000
the Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East	1,500

Christian minorities in Turkey and their estimated populations are as you can see on the table.

The largest Christian population in Turkey is in Istanbul, which has a large community of Armenians and Greeks. Istanbul is also where the Patriarchate of Greek Orthodox Christianity is located.

There are seven main ethnics in Turkey. These are Turks (the majority), Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Greeks, Arabs, and Jews.

Ethnic Turks make up the largest ethnic group in Turkey. Kurds and Circassians are the two largest minority groups. Other minority groups include Armenians, Jews, and Greeks.

The official language is Turkish in our country but people can use their own language to communicate. There aren't any strict rules about using their own language. In official life (at schools, at the government places or other education places....) they have to use Turkish.

The people who have their own citizenship can make a trade in Turkey, buy or rent a house, have an education easily. They only can't vote for elections, go to the army in Turkey.

If they have dual citizenship, they can choose whether they want to attend the army otherwise they can have all the rights as Turkish people in our country. If their religion is different, they don't have to attend religion classes at schools.

Immigrants and Refugees

Straddling Europe and Asia, Turkey has historically been a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants. With its geopolitical location on the route from the Middle East to Europe and open conflicts continuing in neighbouring Iraq, Iran and Syria, Turkey hosts one of the largest migrant populations in the world.

It is like a bridge between Asia and Europe. So it is like an open-door for immigrants who want to go to Europe in legal or illegal ways. Immigration to Turkey has increased sharply in recent years due to the increasing crises in neighboring regions, such as Iran, Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan. Of course, many of these applicants chose Turkey as their destination in search of a better life with different goals, such as: studying in Turkey, obtaining Turkish citizenship, working and living and investing in Turkey, etc.

While the number of people forcibly displaced due to conflict, violence and persecution reached record levels globally; Turkey continued to be the country hosting the largest number of refugees in the world. The number of migrants and refugees residing in Turkey now stands at 3.9 million, over 90 per cent of whom are Syrian and came to Turkey as a result of ongoing conflict in Syria. 3.6 million Syrians have registered for Temporary Protection in Turkey.

Turkey is still facing some of the biggest challenges in terms of irregular migration by land and sea.

The sheer number and diversity of migrants and refugees in Turkey demands effective humanitarian assistance, migrant protection and migration management strategies. In Turkey, governments, international organizations, and humanitarian organizations are working together to develop comprehensive policies and actions to sustainably manage migration and facilitate its potential positive outcomes.

As the UN Migration Agency, IOM provides support and assistance to the Turkish Government for an effective, comprehensive and human-rights based migration management system.

Integration

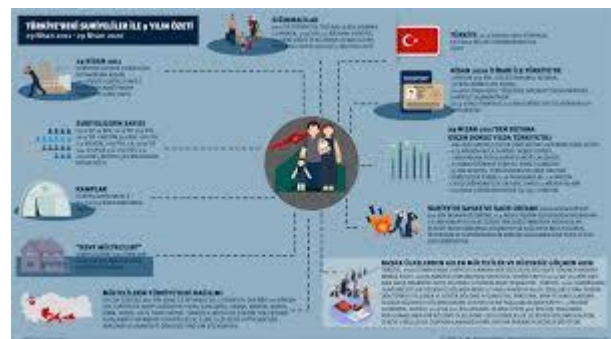
Turkey's Temporary Protection Regulation grants Syrian refugees access to basic services including education and health care but generally requires them to live in the province in which they are registered. Refugees must obtain permission to travel between provinces.



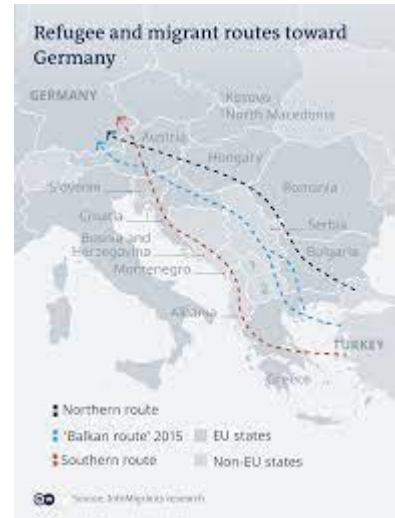
Refugees can attend the courses to learn Turkish and also go on education in Turkish schools. They can work in factories, companies and other places. If they stay enough in Turkey, they can get citizenship.



The government built new living places for them so they can adopt the certain life in Turkey. They don't need to pay taxes for electricity gas or other things. In many ways they have lots of opportunities more than Turkish people.



The project is establishing an exchange on the integration of refugees between Turkey and Germany. It is part of the Support to Refugees and Host Communities (SRHC) cluster and follows a cross-sectoral approach. In addition, the project aims to strengthen exchange on the integration of refugees between government actors within Turkey. A particular emphasis is placed here on the gender-sensitive integration of refugees into the public service system. These include migration management, labour force integration, voluntary work and training for refugees.



The project designs training courses in line with the individual requirements of partners in order to develop their institutional capacities and human resources.



Conflicts

Unfortunately, there are lots of conflicts about refugees in Turkey. Firstly, they don't have a citizenship because of it, they have some difficulties about sheltering, education and finding a job. When they started to come to Turkey, the government didn't prepare a certain report and solution for the refugees. Nowadays it is getting better and better but in some parts of country, Turkish people and refugees still have problems together.

In cultural and social way, they don't have any knowledge the lifestyle in Turkey so it can be sometimes a problem for both side. They have the regime system in their country so the clothing style of Turkish people can be strange for them. Sometimes we watch the news about the arguments of these people on TV.

As a country, we have a population problem in general. Especially in some cities(Istanbul,Izmir,Adana,Mersin and etc.) there are lots of people more than the capacity of the city so the problems are getting more more about living conditions, sheltering and finding suitable job after the refugees start to come to our country.

The other problem is working conditions, the refugees accept working without insurance. They are accepted as a low-cost labour. So some people think this as an opportunity but this is a big problem between Refugees and Turkish people who are looking for a good job.



Nowadays the mendicity is getting higher and higher. Especially they prefer children for getting money from the people. In the traffic lights or streets you can see refugee children for asking money or food.



However for both side, it is very difficult to get accustomed to live together. The refugees want to live freely but firstly they have to think the citizens rights also. With respect, empathy,understanding; the bridges between two parts can be set up again and be stronger than before.

Assignment

1. What is the official language in Turkey?
2. How many Syrian people are living in Turkey now?
3. Which nationalities does Turkey host mostly?
4. What is the largest religion in Turkey?
5. Where is the largest Christian population in Turkey?
6. How many ethnics are there in Turkey?
7. Why do the refugees and immigrants prefer Turkey?
8. Why do people have to leave their hometown?
9. Do the people from other religion have to attend religious classes at schools?
10. What is the aim of the project between Turkey and Germany?

ASSIGNMENTS - ANSWER KEY

About Turkey

1. Atatürk is the founder of Turkish Republic.
2. Ankara is the capital city of Turkey.
3. Because, It is like bridge between Asia and Europe. It is important for both region.
4. It is 85.000.000.
5. It is 10.500 Turkish liras per month.

Manisa

1. 41 types of plants and spices are used for making Mesir Paste .
2. He was the biggest nature activist lived in this region in the past time. He helped for making Manisa so green.
3. It is in the west part of Turkey and has border to İzmir.
4. She had 14 children.
5. It was the capital of Lydian Kingdom where the first coin struck in the history.

Manisa Vocational and Technical High School

1. Approximately 150 teachers work at school.
2. There are six departments at school.
3. It started training in 1946 with three vocational departments.
4. The students have 4 years education at school.
5. ICT Technology and Machine Technology are mostly preferred by female students.

Gender Equality in Turkey

1. In 1926, he knew the equality of women and men.
2. It has been legal since 1858.
3. No, they don't.
4. No, it isn't.

Disabled and Elderly people in Turkey

1. If a person is more than 65, she/he is called elderly.
2. About 5 million disabled people work in Turkey.
3. If a disabled person doesn't have a job, government pay salary per month regularly.
4. They can get free ticket for social activities like going to the museum, concerts, theatres etc.
5. Yes, it is.

National / ethnic / religious minorities In Turkey

1. Turkish is the official language in the country.
2. 3.6 million of Syrian live in Turkey.
3. Turkey hosts the people from Syria, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan.
4. Islam is the largest religion.
5. The largest Christian population live in Istanbul.
6. There are 7 main ethnics in Turkey; Turks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, Greeks, Arabs and Jews.
7. Straddling Europe and Asia, Turkey has historically been a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants.
8. The people displace due to conflict, violence and persecution.
9. No, they don't.
10. It aims to strengthen exchange on the integration of refugees between government actors within Turkey.