AİLE HAYATI VE AİLE PLANLAMASI

Öz

En küçük topluluk olan aile; anne baba ve çocuklardan meydana gelir. Anne ve ba-
ba toplumun temel taşı olan ailenin iki önemli bireyidir. Yeni bir aile meydana getir-
tmek, bireylere seven kadın ve erkeğin birbirlerini çş olarak kabul ederek yuva
kurmalaraña mümkündür. Aile bireyi toplumsal hayata hazırlayan bir eğitim ku-
rumudur. Aile bireyleri bu yaşam okulunda bilinçlenir ve olgunluga erişirler. Ço-
cuklar ilk ve gerekli olan bilgi ve terbiyeyi aile denilen kurumda öğrenirler. Doğru-
luk, dürüstlük ve saygı aile içinde öğrenilir. Vatanna, milletine, kutsal değerlerine
bağlı bireyler aile ortamı içerisinde yetiştirilir. Bir ailenin uzun müddet huzurlu, mesut
ve başarılı olabilmesi için birtakım faktörlerin dikkate alınması gerekmek-
tedir. Bireyler, bu faktörleri, kendileri açısından tespit etmeli ve daha iyi olması için çalışmalar
dirler. Aile planlaması; arzu ettikleri zaman arzu ettikleri sayıda çocuk sahibi
olmaları için ailelere verilen hizmetlerin tümüdür. Ailelerin, çocuk sahibi olmak,
mutlu bir yaşam sürmek, yeni nesillerin sağlıklı ve huzurlu olmalarını için çaba gös-
terdikleri birimlektedir. Ancak arzu edildiği zaman çocuk sahibi olmak isteği, sağ-
lıklı kişilere erişimekte sorunlara neden olabilir. Bu çalışmamda; aile hayati aile, aile-
enin rolü ve toplumsal görevleri, ailenin işlevsîl görevleri, aile hayatına etki eden faktörler, evliyîe karar vermede etkisi olan faktörler, aile planlamasının tanımı ve
ömini, aile planlamasının nedenleri, aile planlaması ile ilgili terimler, aile planla-
masında doğru ve yanlış inanç ve uygulamalar, aile planlamasında toplumun tan-
münün önemi, aile planlamasının yararları, anneye yararları, çocuğa yararları, çift-
lere yararları, ailelere yararları, ülke açısından yararları irdelenmek üzere yerel
hizmetlerin düzenlenmesini etkileyen ulusal politika sorunları, halka yönelik bilgi,
eğitim, iletişim kampanyaları, aile planlaması konusunda yararlanabilecek kurum-
lar, aile planlamasında enfeksiyonun önlenmesi, genel sağliîk teşkilatî içinde aile
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planlaması ünitesinin yeri, aile planlaması çalışmalarının temel amacı, aile planlaması hizmetlerinde görevli sağlık personelinin yeri ve kazanması gereken beceriler, ve toplum gereksinimlerinin değerlendirilmesi üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aile, Aile Planlaması, Sağlık Personeli, Evlilik

FAMILY LIFE AND FAMILY PLANNING

Abstract

Family, the smallest community, consists of mother, father and the children. Mother and father are the important members of a family - the basic unit of a community. Forming a new family is possible only with that a woman and a man loving each other set up a home upon accepting themselves as partners. Family is an educational institute that prepares individual for communal life. Family members start to be conscious in this life school and reach maturity. Children learn necessary knowledge and manners needed first in the institution called as family. Rightness, honesty and respect are learnt within family. Individuals who are bonded to their nation, country and sacred values grow up within family. For a family to be peaceful, happy and successful for a long time, it is needed some factors taken into account. Individuals should identify these factors in their positions and struggle for their being better. Family planning is all services that are provided to families so that they can have children all they wish whenever they want. Families are know to be struggling for having children, maintaining a healthy life and helping new generations be happy and peaceful. Yet, to have children whenever wanted may lead to problems in reaching healthy people. In this study of mine, family life, the role of the family and its communal roles, functional tasks of the family, factors that impact family life, factors that have effect on deciding marriage, the definition and importance of family planning, causes of family planning, terms related to family planning, true and false belief and implementations in family planning, the importance of knowing the community in family life, the benefits of family planning, its benefits to mother, its benefits to child, its benefits to couples, its benefits to family, its benefits in terms of country will be analyzed. Also, national policies that affect regulating local services, information towards public, education, communication campaigns, institutions that can be benefitted about family planning, preventing infection in family planning, the position of family planning unit in general medical department, the main goals of family planning events, the position of medical staff working in family planning services and skills that they must have and evaluation of community needs will be emphasized.

Keywords: Family, Family Planning, Medical Staff, Marriage.
INTRODUCTION

We can define it as the smallest communal institution consisting of mother, father and their children. That’s why, in addition to that children are the most important determinant in marriage institutions, in is known that all family members love and respect each other and that realizing social status and self-realization have importance. Family is one of the essential blocks of community constitution. The goals in family planning service implementations are to precluding unwanted pregnancy and resulting mother and baby deaths, to support families in having children all they want whenever they wish. Family planning service to be implemented in fitted way on time involves services that support infertile couples to have children. One of the most crucial goals of family planning is to increase the life quality of mother and child health. Family planning services helps family members about deciding on having children much more freely.

FAMILY LIFE

FAMILY: It is the smallest unit of the community and is formed by women, men, children and close relatives who have a blood-relation and affinity (Türkiye’de aile değerleri araştırması, 2010).

As it is described in this way, that individuals become healthy can only be possible with implementing the functions of the family they live in effectively (İşiloğlu, 2006).

Family as a social institution and one of the blocks and components of communal structure, is a human society the elder members of which take the charge of looking after children and bounded to each other by affinity. It has always had the newest values and features as changing its family tasks and number of members from past to today. Nevertheless, since history of humanity, it has kept its existence as a communal structure. Gradually, men, women and children has had a place in this structure (Türkiye’de aile değerleri araştırması, 2010).

During 1940s, American sociologist “Kingsley Davis” defined family as a group of people who are bounded to each other by affinity because of kindredship. Another sociologist, “Molinowski”, defines family as a group bounded to each other as a result of having children and kindredship through marriage as a requirement of their familial roles. Also, in studies about the core of the family, “Fitzpartrick and Badzinski” (1985) define universal kind of family as a communal group structured by kindredship and the main goal of which is to grow new-born baby up. (Gür, 2011).

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY AND ITS COMMUNAL TASKS

As in all institutions, family also go under the thumb of community and communal structure (Kongar, 1996, p.21).

Family is one of the most important elements of communal structure. Close relationships between social change and family management are built. Changing social structure takes of hold family. Family undergoes changes in terms of both structural and functional ways. It is accepted fact that family has an important role in transferring and protecting culture for all communities (Karataş, 2000; Karataş, 2001, Akt. T.C Başbakanlık aile ve sosyal araştırmalar genel müdürlüğü, Ankara 2008, p.1). The position of family policies and their tasks have a great deal importance in protecting and supporting families. That families carry on their lives peacefully and
healthily depends on if these tasks are accomplished successfully. For instance, that families are supported for their one of the basic tasks, raising children, constitutes one of the most significant one of these tasks.

The way to a healthy community goes among a healthy family. If a family collapses, the community gets hurt and problems in the family lead to uneasiness causing community to be affected negatively. As seen in marriage examples in the World, we observe that there is a very fast change in family structure subject. What created and dignified nuclear family is modernism.

Nuclear family has been the basic family unit in life in which production is taken as a base upon the development of technology and mother/father work in cities. In that kind of family, that mother, father and other relatives live all together hasn’t been regarded as good in modern life and in industrial society and it is favored all people live in separated homes, which has constituted new institutions. Education is of importance among them.

Today, they are possible that a lady is medically able to give a birth without having a husband as a man has had a baby without a wife by being as a surrogate mother. All these show us how a family has gone under change, breakage which has leaded to breakdowns in the countries, communities fall apart and rebellions. We can observe that it not only takes place in western countries but also spreads other countries in the World rapidly. Today, this situation is seen in big cities in Turkey.

Capitalism is one of the most important factors that lead a family to breakdown. Capitalism, at the beginning of modernism period, turned large families into nuclear ones mostly in order to sell materials. It didn’t contested with it and succeeded in falling nuclear families apart to build single-room homes, various single-stuff means and sell them. To give an example, a refrigerator can meet the needs of a family of 5-6 members, yet if I fall the family apart, I can sell 5 refrigerators instead. Same thing applies to building sector. This is an unbelievable discontentment.

For this situation to happen like this, a movement and a lifestyle that this is quite humanist and attractive has been continuously exposed communities through advertisements, movies and tv series. In other words, we face with nuclear families and then a solitary life and a new family style that a dog is preferred to having a child and consisted of mother-father and a dog, after large families disappeared http://www.kariyerpenceresi.com/?yazarlarimiz,53,174/ailenin-rolu-ve-toplumsal-gorevleri--.html).

Functional Tasks of the Family
1. The first of the important tasks that the family takes charge of and makes is economy. Family is both production and consumption area. After the mother and father words, a product can be made. Let’s say a family that creates a tailor, an artist or a service is an atmosphere all kinds of needs are consumed. Other members in the family are shareholders and also they contribute to production. It is possible to mention a new life style and a new kind of family in which father generally Works, mother and children start working.
2. Secondly, we can mention prestige function of family. An individual have respectability according to the family and affinity which he is in. An individual needs a family source that he trusts in order to work among people peacefully, evet to get married later on and to have a job. Those who would do a serious business with you would search out about your family. Questions that “Which family is this guy from”, “What business does his family do” will be asked. That makes a person valuable. Falling apart of a family as a result of parents’ splitting up bring some problems with it. The reason why children of the parents living apart, children living on the
Street or children parents of whom have taken part in discreditable activities are so pessimistic and unhappy in this strict life is that they are short of a family that can trust and be supported by.

3. Education function is also among the most important tasks of a family. To teach earthly knowledge in the way they can minimally meet child’s needs, provide opportunities for the community in which the child lives, in the circumstances that global world is within is the main goal of the family. These earthly knowledge are: basic math knowledge, usage of money, do shopping, usage of communication and transportation means and to teach them is the basic function of the family. That’s why, thinking that families cannot teach them very correctly, the compulsion of sending the child to school was made by the states. Otherwise, its penal sanctioning is applied by the state.

4. The family has a protective task. It is to protect child from any dangers to come from the environment. For instance, when a child, the member of a family, behaves in the way he can hurt himself, a report is written about this in the hospital that he attends. If a noticeable situation is identified, mother and father are put on trial by legal authorities. That’s because, mother and father are charge of looking after the child until he is of full age. Child is an entrust in the hands of mother and father (Yavuzer, 1998, P.56).

5. Family has a task about religion. It is to teach religion and apply religious activities. We mean by religious activities is to teach how these processes are to be performed. For example, a muslim father takes his child to mosque for Friday Pray, to their neighbours in bairams for visit, makes him kiss their hands or go to a funeral with him, etc. By making him see and experience, an informal learning exists. Also, mothers and fathers send their children to Quran courses in summers for them to learn religious knowledge from a knowing person. This is also implemented in the Christian World. We know that they go to church with their children and burn candles, pray together and spend time by playing in the garden of the church. We know that priests give gifts to the children and play various tricks in order to make them get used to their religion. Families kind of support this by supporting that. Because the religion is a natural need of a human. When we have a look at the history, we see many examples of this. It is like the need of eating.

6. Having fun and resting functions are to spend free time in the family and to share a number of objects with the other members of the family. When we look recent times, there is another issue in having fun and resting. Family life is more boring and more dominant. We can say that, young people run away from their families and tend to be distant from them.

7. Breeding, bearing babies are one of the most basic tasks of a family.

8. Providing psychological and spiritual satisfaction. It has many and big methods. One of the most usual methods is that partners are cheerful and smoothy to each other and their children. It is the way of speaking according to the situation inside home. For example, that the father calls the child as “lan” or “sweetheart” directly reveals the sensual situation of the relationship between the child and him. The way of addressing within the family should be prepared in the frame of respect and family members should make a speech atmosphere by gathering together. Today, we see a family in which each member comes home in different times, goes kitchen and eat, then, locks himself in front of internet in his room and chat different people throughout World.
Which responsibilities does Islam bring mother and father for the child? What are the minimum main functions of a father and mother with a child? What is the most basic task that a child expects from his parents? It is possible to summarize these in four-function ways:

- To give child a name related to habits and culture when he is born,
- To feed him in halal ways and meet necessary needs of the child,
- To teach basic knowledge such as pray, fasting, zakat, etc. That the child can do in proper level,
- To choose a proper partner for the child to get married.


FACTORS THAT AFFECT FAMILY LIFE

We can explain the factors that affect marriage life followingly.

We can call social status as the social settings that partners grow. Social environment where the family interacts is an important factor for the marriage to carry on. When looked at the social status factors, how a family will keep its life, spend its time or if partners will work or not are determined. If that kind of life style makes people be happy, it is possible to keep the marriage healthy.

Economic factor is related to family budget. When looked at the economic status of the family, balancing the income and the expenses and identifying the importance order of the expenses are of need. As understood in the proverb, stretch your arm no further than your sleeve will reach, individuals must spend according to the income of the family. Or, uneasiness is possible brought by arguments in the family.

Education is an important factor in family shaping. Education, determination and support of the children is closely related to the education position of the mother and father. Education opportunities provided to the children will correspondingly show changes.

Cultural structure plays an effective role in people’s in the family growing. Possibility of getting along is high among those whose language, morals, beliefs and customs are similar to each other. And that shows itself positive for the future of these people.

Personality features also impacts the life style of families. Manners of people are among those that affect family. The most important ones belong to the individual are affection, respect and tolerance. A person who doesn’t sacrifice any of these terms is a person that succeeded in being happy. He loves and is loved. Then, the dialogues between each other is constructive. In a community where affection, respect and tolerance are superior, problems are easily solved (https://www.habercil.com/ailen-hayatina-etki-eden-faktorler/).

FACTORS THAT AFFECT DECISION ON GETTING MARRIED

Marriage is that two people share a common life. They need to fulfil their responsibilities in the frame of love and respect, support each other and be adaptive. For these to come true, firstly, they should be in proper age. They need to achieve their economic freedom and finish their national army duty. Being away home because of national army will bring some problems with it. This will show itself as negative in marriage life. People who will decide on marriage should be conscious. Marriages happening by the insist of family may result in unhappiness. Two pe-
people should know each other very well and decide marriage with their own wills. They need to have similar features in terms of social, economic, education, cultural and personal factors. In order to have tolerance and sharing between the married couple, it is needed that couple be in cohesion with each other. Today, one of the most significant problems in marriages is kin marriage. In-family marriages done because of the reasons such as wish to be away unknown families or keeping the inheritance lead to a number of genetic diseases in children. As they have the same genetic features, in-in-family marriages, it is very probable to give birth to a child with disease. On the other hand, when a marriage is done where there is no kindredship, it is very less likely that these genes come together and cause an unhealthy child.

THE DEFINITION OF FAMILY PLANNING AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Family planning doesn’t mean precluding giving birth or ending pregnancies. In addition to family planning services, breeding health should be taken as an important issue. Pregnancy is known as a physical process. Apart from pregnancy, evaluation of sexual relationship of individuals has revealed venereal diseases (STD) and it is stated that the issue of breeding health should be emphasized. Every family wants themselves to be healthy, happy, free and healthy children. Yet, because of both education inadequacy and debriefing inefficiency, unwanted situations pop up as a result of family planning and breeding health knowledge related to it (Tekin, Tekin, Yılmaz, Yanardağ, 2011, p.66).

And as the number of giving birth increases, the health of mother deteriorates and rises the possibility to catch some illnesses and (Bulut 1979, p.1) problematic situations become matter in family’s structural system and internal affairs. Children suffer from these and they are dragged on a big solitariness and attention to each child gets lower and lower. This individual and familial deformations impacts communal peace after a point (Tomanbay, 1992, pp.251-252).

REASONS OF FAMILY PLANNING

We can say 25-30 age groups for the productive ages for fertility. That the age of a woman is over 35 results in congenital diseases because of increased age. Also, diabetes and hearth diseases, hypertensive illnesses may cause ones related to baby and pregnancy diseases (such as abruptio plasenta). Furthermore, it should be noted that “adolescence pregnancies” go with developmental disorders in womb and increase in hypertensive diseases for the mother (Tekin, Tekin, Yılmaz, Yanardağ, 2011, p.66).

TERMS RELATED TO FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning: All of the services given to families in order to have children all they want whenever they wish.

Protection Method: Methods or techniques that prevent pregnancy in order to have a child on the time they want (for a specific time period or constantly).

Maternal and Infant Health Services: Units which are built for family planning services to reach the most back of beyond of the community safely. In these units, medical staff who are the master of the domain work for. There, medical services are implemented to both mother and child. The goal is to reduce mother and baby deaths and develop mother-child health (Kalkan, 2011, p.140).
TRUE AND FALSE BELIEFS IN FAMILY PLANNING AND INTERVENTIONS

In families education level is low, it is thought that protection methods can be applied considering the knowledge that is hearsay and false (such as breast milk prevents pregnancy, using regression method as if it was an influential one) or trying to get rid of already existed pregnancy (such as penetrating sish into uterus, jumping from high places, using leech, taking some pills, etc.). Some religious false interpretations also have a role. For example, believing that RIA can be a sin as it prevents pregnancy or breaks the ritual ablution. Also it is a common belief that “tübligasyon” and “vasectomy” makes a person created complete defected will commit a sin. In some families, however, due to the fact that men don’t allow or fear that, it is a matter that they cannot benefit from this service. In such families, it is beneficial to educate men firstly (Kalkan, 2011, pp.140-141).

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING THE COMMUNITY IN FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning, in the most general sense, firstly starts with that a young girl gets grown up into a mature in terms of body, thought and psychology. Family life where children live in trust and peace atmosphere has important effects on young girl’s growing up. Relationship with the other gender, affection and bounding in the marriage, that mother and parent exhibit a cohesive marriage model, that the smallest bounding puts functions, knowledge and explanations on individuals contribute to development of responsibility and personality senses of the young girl. The skill of building psychological and ideological relationships that develops in and out of family as time passes turns first relationship with the other gender into a permanent memory. Relieving the first relationships between the opposite sexes without having a permanent harm is possible with the life of youngsters in family, that their good senses and ideas are developed, the sexual education that their family gave, that they have been grown in the way that they have the skill of deciding by himself/herself (Kınalıbay, 1999, p.18).

Every community has its own values and beliefs. Before a medical staff starts working, he should try to know whom he will work with closely. While these kinds of services are implemented without any problems in some areas, real problems are likely to happen in others. The education and culture level of those who will be serviced is quite important. Yet, family planning services has come a long way since 1965. A lot of factors such as increase in education level, usage of mass media devices, economic and social recovery are very effective in this success (Kalkan, 2011, p.140).

THE BENEFITS OF FAMILY PLANNING

Human health and community health are two first conditions for a healthy life setting (Tomanbay, 1992, p.103).

It is ensured that anemia and diseases that it causes are prevented and that the person is aware of these. It may be a matter of decreasing and even preventing hazards resulting from difficult bearings. They are prevented by prediction and curing ways with regard to early and late bearings through education by informing. Unwanted pregnancies and miscarriages are precluded. It prevents bearings that happen at short intervals less than 2 years, which would put mother’s life in danger. It prevents mother to be affected in terms of health and spirit as a result of bearings because of unawareness of her.
Benefits of Family Planning

Benefits for the mother

40% and 60% of the deaths seen in women between 15 and 35 are related to breeding situations, which affect health negatively, such as giving birth in unhealthy areas, unwanted pregnancies, and extracanonical miscarriages. Family planning protects women’s health. If family planning services are implemented in accordance with other mother-child medical services, high-risk pregnancies can be identified and transferred for special care. Woman can avoid from risks resulting from her eld and high number of pregnancies. (Those below 18 and over 35, 4 or more pregnancies, certain intervals less than 2 years). Unwanted pregnancies are precluded and death and catching a disease risks of a mother decrease. Miscarriage and abortion are precluded.

Benefits for the child:

1. It prevents having children at very early or late age. Fetus contributes to decrease in deaths the speed of diseases and death of children. It makes children grow up well in terms of spiritual, social and physical ways. It decreases the possibility for children to contagious diseases. A lot of children die because of giving birth so often.

Benefits for couples: Family planning is very important in the lives of individuals (Kurtuluş, 2009).

That’s why, because of the fact that woman and man who uses birth control method are sure it won’t cause any unwanted pregnancies at a wrong time, they will be in more comfortable sexual relationship. By benefitting from pregnanch-preventive methods such as condoms, they can also protect themselves from venereal diseases.

Benefits for families:

That couples in a family have enough of children gives opportunity to children in the family grow up healthy by being nourished and benefitting from education opportunities. The family lives in a more healthy residence and the mother can protect her health by bearing at intervals and get rid of miscarriage chance not by being pregnant so often. Moreover, it prevents relationship breakdown among family members.

Benefits for the country:

Because of excessive population growth, dangers such as poverty, poor nourishment, and dirty water put human life in danger in many countries. In the population that cannot grab enough nourishment because of rapid population growth, nutrition disorders are seen, school needs for those wanting to study cannot be met and medical institutions and services are insufficient. Investments in the country decreases and development of the country slows down. Environmental pollution where individuals live increases and this affects health negatively. Thanks to family planning, it should be remembered that it will contribute to community and economic development and preclude problems that population growth, which causes reduction of life quality, brings with itself (http://www.izmirkadinhastaliklari.net/aile-planlamasi.html).
NATIONAL POLICY PROBLEMS THAT IMPACT LOCAL SERVICE REGULATIONS

In identifying general policies to follow in far-reaching family plannings, that implementations and problems in all levels of the system must be taken into account. Which people need these policies in family plannings, who will be served in the program and how the service can be best taken to communities at certain parts of the community should be identified. State policies and laws direct the decisions of local and senior officials of the program. Administrator, at certain topics, develops implementation policies in this framework.

In terms of the issues, which medical and other communal services will family planning be served with, how the services will be served and how family planning services will be coordinated with other public or private services, administrators may face with following questions: Should social marketing be included through community-based family planning and private sector? Is there sufficient clinics? Are working hours suitable? What sources are necessary in order to meet family planning needs of community and applicants? How should they be organized and how should staff be provided? National family planning service handbook (Ulusal aile planlaması hizmet rehberi, 1994, pp.1-2).

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGNS TOWARDS PUBLIC

Education, information and communication campaigns are an important part of family planning service program. The aim of such campaigns is to announce services to community, educate individuals about the benefits of family planning and to inform service seekers about how and where they can reach this service. After the existing service demand is met without advertising, more demands are created by campaigns. Yet, demand-strengthening activities are of importance in going parallel with the service level. The campaigns shouldn’t be done before the services are ready. That the advertising is done when the services are not completely ready can result in common uneasiness in terms of services.

In the scope of “social marketing,” it is an expertised distribution strategy where selling and marketing are integrated. In these kinds of campaigns, one or more protection method(s) is/are generally advertised as a popular product such as condoms or/and pills and sold via retailers (private sector) with a small profit. In target communities, for the protection methods to reproduce, these kinds of programs should be based on good researches (Ulusal aile planlaması hizmet rehberi, 1994, pp.1-9).

3-INSTITUTIONS TO BENEFIT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

3.1-FAMILY PLANNING INSTITUTIONS

According to MEB (2007), education programs and family planning services that are brought to the furthest places of our country today still keeps their importance. Mother-child health services and family planning services should be integrated among country-level common health institution services. It should be provided and implemented that men benefit from family medical services as much as women and trainings should be given...
3.2-FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

According to MEB (2007), ministry of health maternal infant health center and family planning clinics, maternity family planning clinics, ministry of health, SSA hospitals clinics, university hospitals family planning clinics, SSA dispensaries, SSA hospitals maternities family planning clinics, sanitarium family planning clinics, maternity family planning clinics, private family planning clinics, private outpatient family planning clinics, Sanitation Hospital family planning clinics, private hospital family planning clinics

INFECTION PREVENTION IN FAMILY PLANNING

That surgical materials used during family planning researches are sterile is important. Also medical staff should be sterile. Medical staff wear sterile gloves and examine the patient with the gloves on. Otherwise, it is possible that infections exist or transmit from a patient to another (AIDS, hepatitis B, mycetes) (Kalkan, 2011, p.143).

THE POSITION OF FAMILY PLANNING UNIT IN GENERAL MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Family planning services are implemented by institutions affiliated to sanitation department that constitutes city organization of ministry of health. In this sense: family planning services are tried to be maintained by the organization below. Sanitation department, family planning clinics (public hospital), sanitation department, MHIFB (sanitarium) unit, sanitation department, MHIFB center.

Also, in our country, voluntary medical institutions (unions and foundations) and public sector (private hospitals, pharmacies and outpatient clinic) serve family planning services.

THE MAIN GOAL OF FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES

It is to protect family health and help them carry on a happy life. To give directions to families with no children. To preclude frequent pregnancies and to remove out negative effects on mother and child health resulting from such bearings and to preclude hazardous miscarriages in unwanted pregnancies and to develop the level of mother and child by teaching modern and medical ways of preventing pregnancies are aimed (Karagüzel, 2006).

Family planning aims at not only the number of people using preventing unwanted pregnancy methods, but also increasing satisfaction of users and popularising effective method usage. It in this sense, the concept, “Quality Family Planning Service”, comes into prominence (TEB, 1997, p.iii).

POSITION OF MEDICAL STAFF IN FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AND THE SKILLS THEY NEED TO ACQUIRE

In addition to the knowledge of doctor, nurse, midwife and other medical staff to give the family planning service, it is needed to do interventions and in-service training related to family planning and to update the knowledge. It is compulsory that they have implementation experience to answer all questions of those they serve, which is their responsibility they are charged of. They are needed to achieve their responsibilities such as supplying stuff according to run-
ning style of the organization they work for, informing public and making necessary inspecting on time completely. This will increase the quality of the services and minimize unwanted mother and child mortality and morbidity (Kalkan, 2011, pp.141-142).

EVALUATING THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITY

The protection from pregnancy need of the community and the desired service styles can be identified either directly or indirectly. Direct approach is in the way that people are evaluated by being asked a number of questions in community researches. The need of protection from pregnancy is indirectly understood from unplanned or unwanted pregnancy rate sor experiences of communities experiences of which are similar. The need of protection from pregnancy can be predicted by the high number of mother, child/baby deaths.

Acceptability of the method, which birth control methods are most adopted can be identified in community researches (Ulusal aile planlaması hizmet rehberi cilt I).

CONCLUSION

Because of the fact that mothers are uninformed about contraception topics or they know less, fertility rate is on increase. Our children constitute the basis of future generations. As long as family planning is implemented correctly on time, mother and child death decrease. We should remember that healthy people constitute healthy communities.

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DISSEMINATIONS


Aile Hayatı Ve Aile Planlaması

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