

Do the Terrorist Activities Occur As a Result of the Lack of Social Policy Implementations in the Eastern and the South Eastern Part of Turkey?

Türkiye'nin Doğusu ve Güneydoğusundaki Terörist Eylemler Sosyal Politika Uygulamalarının Eksikliği Nedeniyle mi Ortaya Çıkmaktadır?

Mustafa ÖZTÜRK

Assistant Professor, PhD., Süleyman Demirel University, İİBF.

Hasan YÜKSEL

PhD. Student, Süleyman Demirel University, İİBF.

ABSTRACT

Keywords

*Social Policy,
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Social policy which is an important tool for embracing all parts of the society is also a critical component to provide the unity, solidarity, integration in the country. The reason is that within the context of social policy, the provision of the unity, solidarity, integration in the country will enhance the welfare and the wellbeing of the humans living in that country. However, sometimes there are some problems that pose a threat for the social policy and its tools. One of the threats that Turkey has come across in the last three decades is the terrorist activities organized by PKK. In parallel to this statement, the purpose of the article is to ascertain the idea whether the terrorist activities organized by PKK result from the lack of social policy implementations mainly put into practice on the eastern and the southeastern part of Turkey or not.

ÖZ

Anahtar Kelimeler:

*Sosyal Politika,
Terörizm, PKK*

Toplumun tüm kesimlerini kapsamına alma konusunda oldukça önemli bir araç olan sosyal politika, ülke içerisinde birliğin, dayanışmanın ve bütünleşmenin sağlanması konusunda kritik bir bileşen niteliğindedir. Keza, sosyal politikanın ülkeler içerisindeki bu bütünleştirici rolü söz konusu ülke veya ülkelerde insan refahının artmasına olanak sağlamaktadır. Fakat bazen sosyal politikanın tam ve etkin uygulanmasını engelleyici faktörler bulunmaktadır. Türkiye ölçeğinde 30 yılı aşkın süredir devam eden terör eylemleri bunun en açık göstergeleri niteliğindedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı PKK eylemlerinin ülkenin doğusu ve güneydoğusunda sosyal politika dinamiklerinin yerli yerinde işletememesinden kaynaklanıp kaynaklanmadığını tespit etmektir.

1. INTRODUCTION

Social policy which is closely related to the welfare of all the humans in a state, in a community is the set of strategies developed or to be developed where the people are in the center of this context. In other words, social policies are made to render one particular society one step further. This is the main objectives of these systematic plans. From this perspective, it can be stated that social policy is a domain that deals with each problems about the humans ranging from unemployment, employment, immigration, social security, health concerns, family matters, terrorism, education, poverty, income distribution, housing, welfare, to transportation all of which are actually very problematic areas for the improvement of the society. The former statement also indicates that the social policy is an umbrella term that includes a great many topics to deal with.

Terrorism which is one of the issues that the social policy implementations are actually concerned is a great handicap for Turkey and its development. More than anything else, this problem is not a handicap solely for Turkey, in the stark contrast; it is a sort of threat that concerns the whole world. In more explicit terms, it is a global problem. The September 11 terror activities in US, the bomb explosions in Norway, the PKK terror organizations all over Turkey especially on the eastern and the south east of Turkey reveals that the terror actions are not peculiar to a particular place; it takes place internationally. However, the point here in this article is to discuss the issue of terrorist organizations happening in Turkey within the context of social policy practices in those particular regions.

Within this framework, the main objective of the article is to ascertain whether the real cause of PKK activities result from the lack of social policies in the east or southeast of Turkey. The other thing to be considered all over the course of the article is the investments made in the Eastern and the South East Part of Turkey as a cause of these terrorist organizations within the context of social policy. In other words, the main idea behind this article is to debate whether there is any lack of social policy implementations in these regions as a result of which terrorist activities occur that poses a threat for our territorial integrity. Therefore, within this context, the impact of social policy procedures for the eastern and the south east of Turkey indeed has been applied or not is the main concern behind this study. Additionally, is there any lack of social policy implementations or not, is there any lack of economic, political, health, and cultural investments that will aggravate some of the people of this region to support these terrorist activities is the other issues to be discussed throughout the article as well.

2. SOCIAL POLICY

The phrase of social policy actually has two possible meanings. Firstly, it is concerned with the academic subject; secondly it indicates the series of intentions and activities adopted by the governments which are social naturally. It is too difficult to find out the best definition of the social policy. Thus, it is much helpful to look at the examples of that can be called as social. The term social policy is not only used for the amelioration of the inequality and the alienation process which is the product of industrialization but also for the stratification of society and the political life in a negative and a positive way (Davies, 2001: 81).

Social policies which necessitate the income tax to be kept on (Ganghof, 2005: 77) are something like the terms taught and learnt implemented upon particular themes, topics, and some of the issues. The topics that the social policy deals with can be listed as bellows (Baldock vd, 2007:6-7 ve Okongwu and Mencher, 2000:107).

- ✓ Social policy and ageing
- ✓ Child care and child protection
- ✓ Community care
- ✓ Comparative social policy
- ✓ Crime and criminal justice policy
- ✓ Family policy
- ✓ Social policy and gender
- ✓ Social policy and disability
- ✓ Social policy and education
- ✓ Social policy and terrorism
- ✓ Economics, economic issues and social policy
- ✓ Social policy and environmental issues
- ✓ Equal opportunity policies and their effects
- ✓ Health and health care policies
- ✓ Housing and urban policies
- ✓ European social policies
- ✓ Income maintenance and social security policy
- ✓ The concept and the philosophy of welfare
- ✓ Political, social theory, ideology, and social policy
- ✓ The mass media and social policy
- ✓ Transport and transport policy
- ✓ Work, employment and labour market policies
- ✓ Social policy and youth.
- ✓ Social policy and sexuality

Social policy, in other words, public policy is a multidisciplinary work which aims to improve the human conditions and the human welfare tries to create some possible solutions to some problematic situations to meet the needs of all humans as stated above. The other thing to be considered about social policy is that it aims to fulfill the humans from the different spectrums of the society without regarding their ideologies, religions, nationalities and so forth. The social policies as living organisms which are to be updated in a certain period of time regularly depending upon the social state of the communities is carried out initially by the government itself. By means of the applications social policy by the governments, the equal opportunity atmosphere can be created for the civilians (Blakemore and Griggs, 2007: 1).

Social policy procedures that are in an ongoing change as the period of globalization put a huge mark on the economic forces all around the world (Yeates, 2002:71 ve Claibourn and Martin,2007:107) and changed the domain of the social policy indicators (Pearson and Seyfang,2001:50) as a result of the growing integration of the world market (Holden, 2002:47) are concerned with carrying out the social work activities about the huge waves of hopelessness, the increasing disparity between low income and high income groups, rising employment and poverty, on the contrary, the decreasing standards of living and an overall fall in the quality of life itself (Karabanow, 2003:369). From this point of view, it can be argued that the term social policy is a sort of umbrella term that includes series of concerns about social life itself.

The other important thing to be mentioned here in this part of the study is that all the subjects of the social policy has equal importance actually, but one subject is crucially important for the maintenance of the social peace and the social justice, that is, social security. The major social security provisions are used to meet the social security needs of the people also the unemployment ones by means of social insurance, social assistance, social allowances and the mandatory public savings (Dixon, 2001: 405). These functions of the social security as the subheadings of social policy provide the redistributive effect in the society via which the equality balance can be formed to give happiness to all parts of the society. In line with the concept of social policy, the redistributive function of social security also gives the chance for equal treatment and equal opportunity. So, there are some minimalist and maximalist principles about equal opportunity strategies that are taken directly from the book of Blakemore and Griggs (Blackmore and Griggs, 2007:25).

Table 1: Equal Opportunity Strategies

Equal Opportunity Strategies	
“Minimalist” Principles	“Maximalist” Principles
Equality policies aim to ensure that people are treated fairly or on an equal basis.	Equality policies aim to create <i>equal outcomes</i> . Policies and the law must go further than banning unfair or negative discrimination; they must also positively encourage or discriminate so that minorities and other disadvantaged groups benefit equally from employment opportunities or the welfare system.
Discrimination on the grounds of gender, “race”, disability or other irrelevant criteria is unjust and illegal in most cases.	
Fair competition on a “level playing field” is the hallmark of this approach, The end result or outcome (for example, being unemployed or receiving a benefit) must be decided on <i>merit</i> or according to need.	There is no “level playing field”. Historic advantages enjoyed by those in control now mean that they decide how “ <i>merit</i> ” and “ <i>need</i> ” are defined. Though merit is important, it may have to be redefined to avoid in built bias against women, disabled people and others.

Source: (Blakemore and Griggs, 2007: 1)

As seen from the Table 1, it can be said that minimalist principles about the equal opportunity strategies reveal just the case and the target population; however, maximalist principles put forward what is to be done about the fair treatment of all the humans. Therefore, it can be said that the former one is related to the theory principally, but the latter one is concerned also with the practical dimension of the issue. Returning to the subject, social policy, it can be referenced that it includes all these two principles both theory and practice so to say, to suggest equal and fair opportunities for humans and for their satisfaction, and for social justice. This sort of implementation of social policy within the framework of social justice also proves the social policy efficacies implemented and the competency of the policy makers (Helwig, 2007: 146).

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL POLICY

The social policies affect the people at the different stages of life and this is inevitable for them actually. In a way, it can be stated that the social policy activities form a shield for the people to guarantee their future against some possible social risks such as health care, unemployment and so forth. Depending upon this fact, it can be mentioned that the equal and effective implementation of the social policy will result in protecting the humans from some possible risks.

Table 2: Social Security Expenditure According to Low, Medium, and High Income Countries

Social Security Expenditure According to Low, Medium, and High Income Countries			
	Low Income Countries	Medium Income Countries	High Income Countries
Public Health	1.4	1.8	6.6
Public Old Age	1.1	2.5	7.2
Other pensions: Survivors and Disability	0.3	0.4	2.5
Public Unemployment	0	0.1	1.2
Public Family Allowances	0.1	0.2	1.4
Other Social Security Benefits	0.6	1.5	0.8
Total Public Social Security Expenditure	4.1	7.0	19.4

Source: (World Social Security Report,2010/ 2011: 3)

It can be witnessed in Table II that actually, there is a gap between low and high income countries in terms of their expenditure to social security which is one of the ways of implementations of social policy and which is one of the medium that gives chance form the equal opportunity and social justice concept. This means that normally, high income countries give much more opportunity to humans for protection against risks than the lower and the medium income countries. This also means that social work, social policy, and the social justice of the state rely upon their economic wellbeing. On condition that the economic falls down, this will leave a negative impact on the implementation of the social policy issues. In other words, the stability on social welfare goes hand in hand with the stability of economy. For that reason, the effective social policy depends upon the effective implementations of the other tools as stated in the following figure.



Figure 1: The Components That Help theFormation of Effective Social Policy

The social policy appears in the societies where effective law, democracy, economy, and welfare system exist. So, this can be interpreted that the formation of the effective social policy implementations depends upon welfare, economy, democracy, and the law. At the same time, these components bring aboutstability in the country and this atmosphere prepares this framework, the framework of sound social policy procedures. If the tools of social policy work effectively in a society, the peace, the stability, the science, and the welfare will come after next. On the other hand, if it is the opposite, it will bring about terrorism, chaos, psychological disruption, and the unhappiness.

4.SOME SOCIAL POLICY EXPENDITURES OF TURKEY COMPARED TO SOME DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

In this part of the article, some of the very important figures will be given concerning to what extent Turkey is successful in the effective implementation of social policy which will give a chance for the objective evaluation of Turkey in terms of social security expenditures.

4.1.Old Age Social Spending of Turkey

The first criterion about the implementation of the social policy is the social security expenditures and it determines how the country lays an emphasis on the importance of social policy activities itself.

About old age social spending, so to say, social security spending, it can be demonstrated that Japan has the highest rates among all the other developed and developing countries in the four years. On the other hand, Turkey spends for the care of the old age humans more than Australia with the numbers of 4.8 % in 2005, 4,8 % in 2006, and 5.0 % in 2007. Also, Canada's budget for the old age people is less than Turkey and the other countries taken as samples. All these data pave the way that Turkey's condition is quite promising in terms of social security spending.

Table 3: Old Age Social Spending Rates in the Countries Among Some Other Developed Countries

OLD AGE SOCIAL SPENDING (%)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australia	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3
Canada	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Turkey	-	4.8	4.8	5.0
Japan	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.8
United Kingdom	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.8
United States	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3
OECD Total	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4

Source: (Social Expenditure, Aggregated Data (Database), OECD Social Expenditure Statistics)

4.2.Health Expenditure Rates In the Countries Among Some Other Developed Countries

The second criterion about the efficacy of social policy practices are the health expenditures that are separated by the states. Concerning this criterion, it can be mentioned that Turkey spends more than the other developed countries to the health services which can be seen in the following table below.

Table 4: Health Expenditure Rates

HEALTH EXPENDITURE					
	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	Social Security Contribution
Australia	2,1	4,2	2,3	-	0.0
Canada	2,6	2,5	2,9	7,6	7.3
Turkey	13,4	6,6	12,4	-	15.0
Japan	-1	3,6	3,2	-	13.1
United Kingdom	4,3	1,4	4,9	7,5	9.2
United States	4,1	2,7	3,6	5,8	7.7

Source: (OECD Health Data, 2011)

Here it can be said that Turkey stepped more to become a social state than the others with its expenditure to the health with the rates of 13,4 % in 2005-2006, 6,6 % in 2006-2007, 12,4 % in 2007-2008 which reveals that Turkey does its best for the implementations of the social policy activities. This is also the same in the social security contribution of Turkey when compared to other countries. It also reveals that on the point of social security and health expenditure rates Turkey is much more social state than the others.

5. TERRORISM IN THE WORLD

There is not an international consensus about the meaning and the definition of terrorism (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Definitions_of_terrorism (31.10.2011)). Different legal systems and government agencies use different types of “terrorism”.¹ Depending upon the information given, terrorism can be defined in this way: (Weinberg and Eubank, 2006: 4)

“Terrorism is a tactic, particularly violent form of political communication that depends heavily on modern means of communication, such as television and the Internet, to send a message to some audience in the hope that it will affect their emotions and change their behavior”.

According to our own literature, terrorism means killing, intimidating innocent people by means of using force and by neglecting the laws of the states (Selvi, 2011: 40). This intimidation process refers to people’s violent and frightening condition individually (Özerkmen, 2004: 249).

Terrorism which results from poor economic conditions that is to say poverty according to some scholars (Abadie, 2004: 1), and which will cut the arteries of the society not only sociologically but also psychologically (Lerner vd., 2003: 1 ve Bleich vd., 2003: 612) occurs both in the context of violent resistance to the state. These types of violent, threat, and resistance can be directed to the government for the aim of political change. Terrorist violence aims also a political message, and its ends go beyond damaging an enemy's material resources. The victims or in other words the objects of terrorist attack have little intrinsic value to the terrorist group but actually they represent a larger human audience whose reaction that the terrorists look for (Crenshaw, 1981: 379).

Terrorism is as old as human civilization itself and at the same time as new as today’s newspaper headlines. Concerning the history of terrorism, it can be mentioned that some individuals and organizations regard the concept of terrorism has been used for millennia while the others insist that it is used for just a few years. These two views are correct and these two views can be interpreted in a way that terrorism was in the past and also it is today (Law, 2009: 1 ve Saraçlı, 2007: 1050).

5.1. Terrorism in Turkey

One of the most radical groups about terrorist organizations in the last thirty years in Turkey is the members of the Kurdish Workers Party, PKK namely, which is located in the south east of Turkey, the northern part of Iraq, the northeast of Syria. The objective of this organization is to found a country on the regions stated formerly. In parallel to this aim, this organization carries out fatal activities against security forces such as policemen and the gendarme in Turkey. From this perspective, it can be stated that this organization is a threat for the wellbeing of Turkey, Iraq, Syria, and Iran. This organization is known with its name coming from the initial letters of Kurdish language, PKK. The PKK declared in the seventh party congress that it gave up founding an independent Kurdish state. In addition to Turkey, European Union, United States of America, United Nations, NATO, and many other international and national organizations declared and accepted that PKK which carries out a great many terrorist activities all around Turkey most basically on the northern and the south east part of Turkey is a terrorist and an armed organization. Depending upon this information, it can be said that both internationally and nationally including most of the Kurdish civilians, PKK is taken into account as a terrorist group that kills both Turkish and the Kurdish people without any separation. This organization which is on the list of USA drug smuggler is regarded as separatist ethnically and a militant (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PKK>, (31.10.2011)).

The ideology of this organization which was founded in 1974 by Abdullah Öcalan is based upon Marxism and Leninism. The ultimate aim of this terrorist group is to found a new, independent, socialist Kurdish state on the south east of Turkey, northern part of Iraq, the north east of Syria and northwest of Iran. Therefore, to accomplish this aim, the members of this group use guns whose triggers are pulled both for the Kurdish and Turkish people without any hesitation.

Table 5: The Number of People Died as a Result of the War Between Turkish Armed Forces and PKK

Years	The Members of PKK	Civilians	Soldiers	Policeman	Village Guard
1984	11	20	24	-	-
1985	100	82	67	-	-
1986	64	74	40	3	-
1987	107	237	49	3	10
1988	103	81	36	6	7
1989	165	136	111	8	34
1990	350	178	92	11	56
1991	356	170	213	20	41
1992	1055	761	444	144	167
1993	1699	1218	487	28	156
1994	4114	1082	794	43	256
1995	2292	1085	450	47	87
Total	10416	5124	2807	313	814

Source: Wikipedia, <http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/PKK>

In spite of some downs in the years mentioned, it can be uttered that the members of PKK, a terrorist organization, killed as a result of assaults of the Turkish armed forces have increased year by year. In parallel to these numbers the death of civilians, soldiers, policeman and the village guards have also gone up. But their numbers when compared to the members of PKK are too low. These numbers also pave the way that these violence based activities damage to each parts of the society especially those who organize these types of terrorist organizations. As a result of this war between Turkish Republic and PKK, more than 30.000 people died.

Table 6: The Rates of Ignorant People in Turkey between the Years of 1970-1995

The Rates of Ignorant People in Turkey (%)									
Years	Total	Females	Males	East Anatolia Region	Aegean Region	Black Sea Region	Central Anatolia Region	Marmara Region	Mediterranean Region
1970	43.8	58.2	29.7						
1975	36.3	49.5	23.8						
1980	32.5	45.3	20.0						
1985	22.6	31.8	13.5	44.0	18.6	24.7	18.3	14.2	22.1
1990	19.5	28.0	11.2						
1995	12.7	19.4	6.1						

Source: (Wikipedia, <http://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/PKK>)

The most important fact about the rates of ignorant people in Turkey is that East Anatolia Region has the highest rate with 44.0 % and after that Black Sea Region comes. In parallel to the fact that terrorism comes from mainly from ignorance, a great many investments are to be made in East Anatolia Region particularly on education. The other significant thing about the table is that in terms of the gender between the years stated, it can be argued that females are more ignorant than the males (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PKK>, (31.10.2011)). The ignorant people are actually can be deceived easily by the PKK members. In this context, it is not abnormal that most of the terrorist organization activities happen in the east or southeast of Turkey. As stated before, terror feeds from the ignorance.

The activities of the PKK which gain a global dimension and which also result in massive immigration from the east to the west (Yüceşahin, 2006: 15) are not one dimensional issue, yet still, it is multidimensional actually (Öztürk and Çelik, 2009: 86). This means that a lot of parameters are to be involved to get a concrete solution to this problem on account of the fact that the place where the terror is present it brings about intimidation, fear, constraint, anxiety, instability, and chaos, and also a great deal of damage to the economy and the politic system. As a result of this, the problem is getting hard and hard (Günbeyi and Gündoğdu, 2009: 50).

6. THE INVESTMENTS MADE IN THE EASTERN PART OF TURKEY

Here, in this part of the article, within the framework of terrorism, some of the statistics about social policy implementations and the investments such as education, employment, tourism, health care services, economic indicators, the energy consumption, the transportation system, the length of the roads concerning the East Anatolia and Southeastern Anatolia Regions will be analyzed.

6.1. Demographic and Social State

6.1.1. Education

Education which is critically important for the growth of the economy, health, and the progressive state of the nation is one of the ultimate investment areas in terms of the social policy and its makers because of the fact that it aims to raise new generations and human resources (Krueger and Maleckova, 2002: 1).

Table 7: Schooling Rate According to Regions in High School, the Number of Students per Teacher and per Classroom

Regions	Total (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)	Student/Classroom	Student/Teacher
Marmara Region	82.3	87.7	76.5	35	19
Aegean Region	72.6	76.8	68.1	29	15
Mediterranean Region	66.5	73.0	59.6	32	17
Central Anatolia Region	71.8	80.1	63.3	30	15
Black Sea Region	62.1	72.8	51.4	27	15
East Anatolia Region	45.1	58.6	31.3	31	18
Southeastern Anatolia Region	42.7	55.9	28.8	38	23
Turkey	66.5	74.8	57.8	32	17

Source: (TESEV, 2006: 37)

Looking to the schooling rate in different regions of Turkey in Table 7 above, it can be said that Marmara Region with the rate of 82.3 %, and then with the rate of 72.6 % Aegean Region comes. As for the Region of East Anatolia, it is the first one from the last in regards to schooling rate with the number of 45.1 %. The first region from the last is the Southeastern Anatolia Region with the rate of 42.7 %. From these statistics, it can be put forward that a great deal of investments are to me made for these two regions fundamentally for the objective of raising conscious generations that can put a barrier between himself and the PKK organizations which is crucially important. Education will bring about the eradication and the elimination of the activities of PKK.

Table 8: The Number of Schools and Teachers in the Region Taken As Sample

The Provinces	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan		Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt		Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır		Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	
	School	Teacher	School	Teacher	School	Teacher	School	Teacher
2006-2007	2 039	8 772	2 450	14 624	3 340	21 736	2 840	13997
2007-2008	2 100	10 827	2 554	18 092	3 561	25 067	2 981	17347
2008-2009	2 142	10 389	2 690	17 816	3 764	26 013	3 158	17576
2009-2010	2 280	12 868	2 827	22 400	4 508	31 679	3 549	21648
2010-2011	2 344	14 044	2 916	24 971	4 648	34 254	3 805	24245

Source: (TÜİK, 2010., TRA 2, s. 55; TRB 2, s. 56; TRC 3, s.55; TRC 2, s. 50)

However, the table 8 says exactly different things from the former one, so there is a contradiction with one another. The most important one is that in the years stated above both in the provinces of East Anatolia Region and Southeastern Anatolia Region, not only the numbers of the school but also the numbers of the teachers are in an increasing trend. For example, in Ağrı, Kars, Ardahan, Iğdır, the number of the school goes from 2 039 in 2006-2007 to 2 344; as for the numbers of the teacher, it has gone up from 8 772 to 14 044 which is virtually double compared to the years of 2006 and 2007. This is the case for the other provinces in the region.

Table 9: The Number of Instructors in the Universities in the Region Taken As Sample

The Provinces	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari
	Instructors in the University	Instructors in the University	Instructors in the University	Instructors in the University
2006-2007	472	94	2019	1142
2007-2008	486	122	2119	1466
2008-2009	486	135	2059	1391
2009-2010	509	295	2214	1684

Source: (TÜİK, 2010, TRA 2, s. 61; TRB 2, s. 59; TRC 3, s.58; TRC 2, s. 53)

The same increasing trend can be seen in a university setting in terms of the numbers of the universities' instructors. Here in table 9, it can be revealed that in each of the regions taken as samples, the numbers of the instructors in the university have been escalated as well. As an example, the instructors in Mardin, Batman, Şırnak and Siirt which is actually one of the most problematic areas in terms of PKK have multiplied which can be seen clearly from the numbers, so to say, from 94 to 295. As a matter of fact this is the case for the other provinces in the region. There is an ongoing increase in the numbers of the instructors in each of the university which illustrates that a revolution happened in each levels of education including university level which will bring about the appearance of new, equipped, and conscious generation that will react to the PKK activities which aim to destroy the solidarity among all the units in our society.

6.1.2. Health Care Services

The health care services are the other things to be considered for the welfare of the society and for the sound implementation of the social policy as a strategy for achieving a development that will involve all the spectrums of the society.

Table 10: The Number of Hospitals and Hospital Beds in Private and State Hospitals in the Region Taken As Sample

The Provinces	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan		Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt		Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır		Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	
	Hospital	Hospital Beds	Hospital	Hospital Beds	Hospital	Hospital Beds	Hospital	Hospital Beds
2004	19	990	22	1 485	25	4 549	28	2 721
2005	19	1 280	28	1 854	27	4 724	30	2 948
2006	20	1 314	24	1 772	29	4 965	30	3 211
2007	23	1 314	34	2 213	33	5 137	32	3 161

Source: (TÜİK, 2010, TRA 2, s. 53; TRB 2, s. 54; TRC 3, s.53; TRC 2, s. 48)

According to the table 10, it can be put forward that in all the regions mentioned, both the numbers of the hospitals and the numbers of the beds in hospitals have the inclination of increase which is the result of the last governments' investments. This is clear in all the regions mentioned. As an example, the numbers of the hospital rose from 19 to 23, and the number of hospital beds went from 990 to 1 314 in Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan. As a matter of fact this is the same in the other provinces as well.

This trend is also the case in the number of dentists and the doctors in the regions taken as samples as seen in the following table. All these data pave the way that social security, healthcare services which are the significant tools of social policy practices are always on the agenda of the state which can be seen in the tables. These investments will also add to the elimination of the PKK activities in spite of the fact that it is a process.

Table 11: The Number of Doctors and Dentists in the Region Taken As Sample

	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan		Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt		Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır		Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	
	Doctor (Specialist)	Dentist	Doctor (Specialist)	Dentist	Doctor (Specialist)	Dentist	Doctor (Specialist)	Dentist
2003	151	65	236	82	676	265	250	85
2004	198	77	303	108	792	305	500	93
2005	240	82	398	137	1 067	274	519	107
2006	344	66	565	131	1 263	188	657	109

Source: (TÜİK, 2010: TRA 2, s. 54; TRB 2, s. 55; TRC 3, s.54; TRC 2, s. 49)

Concerning the table, it can be said that particularly on the numbers of doctors, it multiplied, and in the provinces of Van, Muş, Bitlis, and Hakkari, it tripled nearly. The number increased from 250 and 657. However, it is hard to say the same thing in the numbers of dentist. To put in another way, at times there is an increase and in other times there is a decrease. These ups and downs can be seen in the province of Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, and Ardahan. For example, the number of dentists in these provinces is 65 in 2003, 77 in 2004, 82 in 2005, and 66 in 2006.

6.1.3.EconomicState

6.1.3.1.Regional Gross Value Added in Current Price According to Economical Activities

In order to put the social policy into practice, to achieve the welfare to a certain extent the significant tool to be utilized is the economy itself due to the fact that the logic of economy and the finance is the maximization of the returns, and the maximization of the welfare (Global Social Policy Forum, 200: 8). The sound social policy implementations go through sound economy on account of the fact that without the sound fiscal policy, it is impossible to carry out all these investments.

The regional gross value added in current price can be categorized into two groups, firstly the agriculture and secondly the industry. In both of the economic activities, there is an increase actually. In these two industries, the rise is nearly close two one another, yet still, the different one is in the provinces of Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, and Ardahan owing to the fact that the gap between the regional gross value of agriculture and industry is the few number of industrial zones. Therefore, the regional gross value in agriculture is nearly the third of in industry. The same positive trend can also been in the following table which indicates the provinces exports based upon USD.

Table 12: Regional Gross Value Added in Current Price Depending Upon the Economic Activities (Thousand TL)

The Provinces	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan		Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt		Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır		Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	
	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry	Agriculture	Industry
2004	1 167669	401 283	1 048149	1 144420	2 731977	1 490874	1 232822	878 473
2005	1 210050	533 473	1 140145	1 820456	2 936917	1 707333	1 512998	1 058483
2006	1 227654	616 795	1 221 227	2 521953	3 089800	1 941369	1 519596	1 112819
2007	1 239685	659 865	1 258081	2 540816	3 161857	2 080257	1 655995	1 137007
2008	1 291805	662 330	1 236721	2 961044	3 110344	2 394383	1 848498	1 365457

Source: (TÜİK, 2010: TRA 2, s. 89; TRB 2, s. 88; TRC 3, s.86; TRC 2, s. 78)

Table 13: The Exports of the Provinces (USD)

Provinces' Exports (USD)	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır Ardahan	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari
2005	72 600	472 395	89 742	59 107
2006	82 725	420 578	112 799	87 299
2007	154 047	627 384	170 087	199 712
2008	138 887	830 746	239 536	222 271
2009	126 099	1 174 347	244 281	426 096

Source: (TÜİK, 2010: TRA 2, s. 90; TRB 2, s. 89; TRC 3, s.87; TRC 2, s. 79)

According to the table above, the most prosperous cities are Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt the exports of which came to 1 174 347 dollars in 2009. This positive trend is also the same for the other cities, but not so big as these cities mentioned.

6.1.3.2. Employment

One of the crucial things to be considered in terms of the social policy practices and a measure for the development success economically is the employment rate (Colgan and Andrews, 2003: 240). On the other hand, without any doubt, unemployment is the most stressful life event a person faces to face and it can be taken into account as a threat (Westman vd.,2004: 823-824).

Table 14: The Companies and the Cooperatives Founded in the Regions Taken As Samples

The Companies and Cooperatives Founded	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır Ardahan	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari
2005	240	507	809	350
2006	218	474	828	366
2007	202	448	890	430
2008	211	493	963	489
2009	191	578	1 123	482

Source: (TÜİK, 2010: TRA 2, s. 94; TRB 2, s. 93; TRC 3, s.91; TRC 2, s. 83)

When looked to the companies and the cooperatives founded in this particular region, it can be stated that there is an increase between the years of 2005 and 2009 except for Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, and Ardahan since the numbers of companies and countries decreased from 240 in 2005 to 191 in 2009.

Table 15: The Electricity Consumption in Industries (Mwh)

The Electricity Consumption in Industries (MWh)	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır Ardahan	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari
2005	87 075	386 410	455 209	96 382
2006	79 692	402 900	444 138	64 617
2007	86 485	457 227	503 501	58 967
2008	80 997	530 670	554 843	94 681
2009	82 441	597 450	511 131	155 257

Source: (TÜİK, 2010: TRA 2, s. 95; TRB 2, s. 94; TRC 3, s.92; TRC 2, s. 84)

In parallel to Table 14, the same things are the case on the issue of the electricity consumption in the industries. By the way, from the electricity consumption, the performance of the factories can be comprehended which will bring the employment too. As seen in the table, the increasing trend is valid between the years of 2005 and 2009, but the exception is again in Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, and Ardahan because there is a drop there, with the numbers from 87 075 in 2005 to 82 441 in 2009.

6.1.3.3. Transportation

As for the transportation which is the other practical tool of social policy is the transportation itself. It includes vehicles such as busses, cars, and planes.

Table 16: The Number of Cars in the Region Taken As Samples

The Number of Cars	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır Ardahan	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari
2006	18 568	26 829	74 651	31 163
2007	19 604	28 167	83 389	33 778
2008	20 592	29 791	91 391	35 239
2009	21 697	32 814	101 160	36 551
2010	23 814	37 406	115 816	38 952

Source: (TÜİK, 2010: TRA 2, s. 100; TRB 2, s. 97; TRC 3, s.97; TRC 2, s. 87)

The analysis of the numbers of cars reveal that in all the cities it is increasing and this can be interpreted that the purchasing power of the people living in the east and the south east of Turkey are in an ongoing increase.

CONCLUSION

The term social policy affects all the areas of humans ranging from unemployment, employment, social security, healthcare services, disability, terrorism, housing, transportation, ageing, labour force, equal opportunities and so forth. There is no exaggeration to say that where there is human, there is a social policy because of the fact that on the center of social policy, there are humans. The implementations of the social policy aim to welfare of the humans as a whole.

Terrorism which is a chronic problem both on a world scale and a country scale and which aims to ruin the territorial, cultural, political, economic, and social integrity and which brings about chaos all over the world and countries is one of the other topics that the social policies are to be dealt with.

Turkey, additionally, has been undergoing the fatal activities of the terrorist organizations called PKK over the thirty years. And, this organization was declared by some developed countries as a terrorist organization including USA has still been continuing its activities in the eastern and the southeastern part of Turkey. And a great many people died both from the west and from the east without any separation.

As seen in the investments such as health expenditures, employments, education, the number of cars, cooperatives, doctors, dentists, teachers, made on the eastern and southeastern part of Turkey, it is quite clear that the activities of the PKK cannot be for the purpose of supporting or protecting the rights of the Kurdish people. In the stark contrast, it can be laid an emphasis on the idea that the ultimate aim of the PKK terrorist organization is to damage to the unity, solidarity and the brotherhood of Turkey which have been and will be going on over the centuries.

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