

# Tek Aile

## Bölüm

# 2

## Tek Aile; Tek Anne/Baba \*

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\*Evlilik üzerine yapılan bir sohbetteki konuşmadan alınmıştır.

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Zaman öyle bir faktör ki, plan ve projeler ile öngörüler yapılır, gelecek boyutu tahminleri yapılır ancak, sosyolojik olarak elde edilenler çok farklı açılara yönlendirmektedir. Birçok standart yapı, bunu ret etme ötesinde, oluşanın gerek inanç gerek hukuk olarak ret etmeye meyillidir. Tek anne temelinde aile de bu durumlardan biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Olay gerçeği ret yerine, gerçeği anlama yönünde olması, buna göre irdeleme yapılması önemlidir. Bu önem birey açısından olduğu gibi, toplum açısından da öne çıkmaktadır. Aile kavramı da bu boyutta çok farklı bir duruma geldiği, artık tek bir birey ile, gerek anne ve baba ile oluştuğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bunun kabul edilmesi veya edilmemesi değil, bunun yaşanması ve birey hakkı çerçevesinde uyarlanması gereklidir.

**S**izin değer yargınız ve algılarınız değil, mevcut veri, durumun gerçekleri önemlidir. Kadın veya erkek tek başına çocuğuna bakmak istiyor ve evlilik bağı olmadan sürdürmek istiyorsa, sizler bu duruma empati yaparak birey hakkı çerçevesinde irdelemeniz gerekir.

Bu Ünite de yalnız/tek anne ve baba ile oluşan aile kavramı üzerinde durulacaktır.

### Özet

#### Tek Aile; Tek Anne/Baba

**Amaç:** Aile kavramı içinde çekirdek ve geniş aile boyutundan tek aile sürecine girildiği bunun oranında bazı ülkelerde %60 üzerine çıktığı algısı ile tek aile kavramı üzerinde durulmuştur.

**Dayanaklar/Kaynaklar:** Türk Medeni Kanun temelinde ve Wikipedia verileri ışığında konu gözden geçirilmiştir.

**Genel Yaklaşım:** Birey hakkı, bireyin hürriyeti ve serbestliği esasları içinde, kişiler hür ve bağımsız, aynı zamanda bağlantısız olmayı arzu etmektedirler.

**Yaklaşım:** Toplumsal boyut olarak tek anne/baba ile oluşan aile kavramı irdelenmiştir.

**Sonuç:** Bir realite olarak ele alınıp, bunun reddi değil, empati yaparak, birey hakkı olarak, zarar oluşturmama temelinde, yararlı şekle sokulması gündeme gelmelidir.

**Yorum:** Sevgi en önemli insanlık duygusu olarak, bağımsız ve birey olarak bunu çocukları ile yaşamak isteyenlerin tüm hukuksal hakları korunup, gözetilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tek aile, çekirdek ve geniş aile, civil liberties/birey hakkı

## Outline

### Single Parent; Single Mother/Father

**AIM:** Not for a standard family concept is discussed, thus, one-person family, single parent concept is discussed, even at some countries the ratio is near 70%.

**Grounding Aspects:** Turkish Family Law, and Wikipedia based information is the source of this considerations.

**Introduction:** The civil liberties, individual rights and the freedom and free act is the leading factor for the single parent concept.

**Notions:** The single parent perspective is evaluated from the community window.

**Conclusion:** Love aspect, and love considerations are also the reasoning and grounding of the single parent. The only counter factor is primum non-no cera, the reasoning of not to be acceptable.

**Key Words:** Single parent, civil liberties

# Giriş

Önce veriyi verip, sonra bu konuda yorum yapmak daha gerçekçi olacaktır. Boyut, evlenmeden çocuk sahibi olan ve birlikte değil, yalnız aile, anne veya baba olma kavramıdır.

## 1) Single parent (Wikipedia)

A **single parent** is a parent that parents alone without the other parent's support, meaning this particular parent is the only parent to the child, responsible for all financial, material, and emotional needs. It means there is an absence of the other parent as opposed to a co-parent, meaning that the parent is not the only parent regardless of whether or not they are a couple. Of course, this definition is loosely true. There is no true definition of what "single parent" means and is more based on opinions. Sometimes, one finds themselves in a single-parent family structure that has arisen due to death of the partner, intentional artificial insemination, or [unplanned pregnancy](#).

## Yorum

Tek başına kadın veya erkek, doğan çocuğa bakmakta olduğu kavramıdır. Bu kavramda bebeğin oluşumunda sıklıkla babanın ölmesi ve annenin yalnız bakmak zorunda olmasıdır. Bunun aksi olduğu, annenin öldüğü, özellikle doğumda ölen annelerin yavrularına, bebeğin teyzesi veya halası bakmakta, koca hemen evlenmesi de beklenilmektedir. Babanın istememesi durumunda ise, bakan olmaz ise bakım yurtlarına bebekler bırakılmaktadır.

Gebeliğin nikah akitti olmaması durumunda ise, anne mağdur olmakta ve sıklıkla bebek bakım yurtlarına bırakılmaktadır. Burada çocukların evlatlık verilmesi veya koruyucu aile kapsamında verilmesi arzu edilmektedir.

Historically, the death of a partner was a major cause of single parenting.<sup>[1]</sup> Single parenting can also result from the breakup or [divorce](#) of coupled parents who leave and choose to not co-parent, thus leaving one parent to raise and support the child on their own. Most people confuse single parenting with co-parenting. It is not to be confused that if you co-parent, both parents are playing a role of

supporting and raising the child. Co-parenting is not single parenting. Recent years have seen the increasing incidence and visibility of uncoupled women who choose to be single parents. When single women seek to get pregnant intentionally in order to become single mothers by choice (or "choice moms"), they often seek an anonymous or known [sperm donor](#). Single-parent [adoption](#) or fostering is also sometimes an option for single adults who want to raise a family.

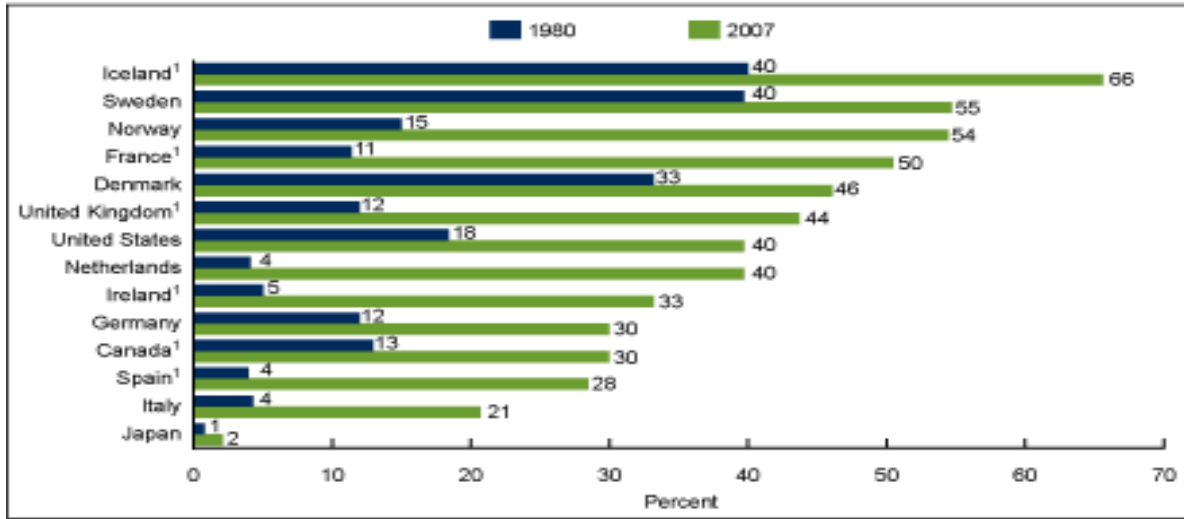
The demographics of single parenting show a general increase worldwide in children living in single parent homes.<sup>[2]</sup> Single parenting has become a norm in the United States and is a trend found in many other countries. The morality and advisability of single motherhood has long been debated in the US. Single American mothers live in poverty 5 times more often than married parents. (National Women's Law Center, Poverty & Income Among Women & Families, 2000-2013) The topic is less contentious in Western European countries where all families enjoy more robust state-sponsored social benefits.<sup>[3]</sup>

## Yorum

Teknik ilerlemesi ile sperm veya yumurtalık bağışları ile kalınan gebeliklerde anne/baba sorunu oluşabilmektedir. Bu açıdan bizim yasalarımız, anne ve babanın mutlaka bilinmesi ve yasal olmasını öngörmektedir.

## Genel Evli olmadan Doğum Oranları

Figure 6. Percentage of births to unmarried women, selected countries, 1980 and 2007



<sup>1</sup> Latest data are for 2006.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System; Stat Canada; Population Statistics of Japan; European Commission, Eurostat. Accessed 3/11/2009.

## Şekil 1: Evlilik tanımlanmadan olan doğumlar

### Yorum

Yıllara göre giderek arttığı ve yeni bir boyut kazandığı görülmektedir.

İzlanda'da 1980 yılında %40 olan oranın %66 oranına çıktığı görülmektedir. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde %18'den %40 oranı gibi iki kattan fazla arttığı görülmektedir. İspanya ve İtalya gibi Katolik olan ülkelerde %4-5 gibi minimal boyuttan %20-30 gibi oldukça yüksek orana çıkması da dikkatlere gelmektedir.

Çeşitli yorumlar yapılabilir ama, burada bazı durumlara bakmak yerinde olacaktır. Ülkemizde, resmi nikah yanında hukuki anlamı olmayan ve din ile ilintisi olmasa da tamamen örf, adet ve gelenek boyutu öne çıkarılarak yapılan imam nikahlarını değerlendirdiğimizde de bunların evlenmeden olan doğumlar kesiminde olacağı belirgindir.

Toplum, hukuk boyutu anlamında olmadan birlikteliği tercih eder şekle gelmiştir. Ancak, hukukumuz, Türk Medeni Kanun'u, bu evlilikleri de geçerli kabul etmektedir, Madde 157.

**Türk Medeni Kanun'u: Madde 157-** Mahkemece butlanına karar verilen bir evlilikten doğan çocuklar, ana ve baba iyiniyetli olmasalar bile evlilik içinde doğmuş sayılırlar.

Bu rakamlar resmi olup, ayrıca boşanmadan ve evlilikleri ayrı yaşayarak sürdürenler, kısaca resmi sıfatı taşımadan çocuğunu tek başına büyüten, anne ve babalar dikkate alındığında daha üst oranlarda olduğu varsayılabilir.

### History

Single parenthood has been common historically due to parental [mortality rate](#) (due to [disease](#), [wars](#) and [maternal mortality](#)). Historical estimates indicate that in French, English, or Spanish villages in the 17th and 18th centuries at least one-third of children lost one of their parents during childhood; in 19th-century Milan, about half of all children lost at least one parent by age 20; in 19th-century China, almost one-third of boys had lost one parent or both by the age of 15.<sup>[4]</sup> [Divorce](#) was generally rare historically (although this depends by culture and era), and divorce especially became very difficult to obtain after the fall of the Roman Empire, in Medieval Europe, due to strong involvement of [ecclesiastical courts](#) in family life (though [annulment](#) and other forms of separation were more common).<sup>[5]</sup>

### Yorum

Tarihsel boyut olarak, ölümler ve savaşlar nedeniyle kadınların hatta köylerin erkeksiz olduğu ve çocukların genel köylülerin/kadınların sahipliği ile büyüdükleri tanımlanmaktadır.

### Demographics

In the United States, since the 1960s, there has been a marked increase in the number of children living with a single parent. The [1980 United States Census](#) reported that 19.5% were single parent households. From 1980 to 2009, the percentage of single-parent households jumped to 29.5%.<sup>[6]</sup> The jump was caused by an increase in births to unmarried women and by the increasing prevalence of divorces among couples. In 2010, 40.7% of births in the US were to unmarried women.<sup>[7]</sup> In 2000, 11% of children were living with parents who had never been married, 15.6% of children lived with a divorced parent, and 1.2% lived with a parent who was widowed.<sup>[8][9]</sup> The results of the [2010 United States Census](#) showed that 27% of children live with one parent, consistent with the emerging trend noted in 2000.<sup>[10]</sup> The most recent data of December 2011 shows approximately 13.7 million single parents in the U.S.<sup>[11]</sup> Mississippi leads the nation with the highest percent of births to unmarried mothers with 54% in 2014, followed by Louisiana, New Mexico, Florida and South Carolina.<sup>[12]</sup>

About 16% of children worldwide live in a single-parent household.<sup>[13]</sup> In 2006, 12.9 million families in the US were headed by a single parent, 80% of which were headed by a female.<sup>[14][15]</sup> In 2003, 14% of all [Australian](#) households were single-parent families.<sup>[16]</sup> At the 2013 census, 17.8% of [New Zealand](#) families were single-parent, of which five-sixths were headed by a female. Single-parent families in New Zealand have fewer children than two-parent families; 56% of single-parent families have only one child and 29% have two children, compared to 38% and 40% respectively for two-parent families.<sup>[17]</sup> In the [United Kingdom](#), about 1 out of 4 families with dependent children are single-parent families, 8 to 11 percent of which have a male single-parent.<sup>[18][19][20]</sup> UK poverty figures show that 52% of single parent families are below the Government-defined poverty line (after housing costs).<sup>[21]</sup> Single parents in the UK are almost twice as likely to be in low-paid jobs as other workers (39% of working single parents compared with 21% of working people nationally). This is highlighted in a report published by Gingerbread, funded by Trust for London and Barrow Cadbury Trust.<sup>[22]</sup>

Countries in Asia and the Middle East are the least likely to have children raised in single parent households. On the other hand, the 3 areas of the world that are most likely to have non-marital childbearing are Latin America, South Africa, and Sweden. Along with this, the areas where there are an extremely high number of children living in single parent homes include [Africa](#), [Europe](#), [Latin America](#), [North America](#), and [Oceania](#). It has also been shown that children living in areas of South Africa are the very most likely to live with a single parent.<sup>[23]</sup>

Overall, according to the *New York Times*, how a single parent is defined is dependent on each individual country's culture. There are statistical graphs and charts to support previously mentioned concerns and topics. The following reference ensures statistics of other countries worldwide, rather than just the United States.<sup>[24]</sup>

## Debates

There is some debate among experts as to what the important component of the family structure is, particularly in the US, centering on whether or not a complete family or the love and affection of the children's parents is more important. There are even some that argue that a single parent family is not even really a family.<sup>[25]</sup> In American society, where living standard is very high, single moms and single dads are more likely to be poor, not only because they don't have help in the household, but also because they didn't have much money to begin with.<sup>[26]</sup> With respect to this, recent public policy debates have centered on whether or not government should give aid to single parent households, which some believe will reduce poverty and improve their situation, or instead focus on wider issues like protecting employment.<sup>[27]</sup> In addition, there is a debate on the behavioral effects of children with incarcerated parents, and how losing one or both parents to incarceration affects their academic performance and social well-being with others.<sup>[28]</sup>

A variety of viewpoints exist and the debate is complicated by different interpretations of available research. The Institute for the Study of Civil Society reports that children of single parents, after controlling for other variables like family income, are more likely to have problems. The ONS reports that those children are twice more like to suffer from mental illness.<sup>[29]</sup> Researchers show that children with no fathers are three times more likely to be unhappy, and are also more likely to engage in anti-social behavior, abuse substance and engage in juvenile delinquency.<sup>[30][31][32][33]</sup>

It is encouraged that each parent respect the other, at least in the child's presence, and provide [child support](#) for the [primary caregiver](#), when parents are not married or separated.<sup>[27][34]</sup> The civil behavior among separated parents has a direct effect on how child copes with their situation; this is especially seen in younger children who do not yet understand their familial separation, requiring both parents to establish a limited friendship to support the upbringing of their child.<sup>[34]</sup>

### Single-parent household children's educational achievement

In this section we will use data from U.S. Census bureau and the National Assessment of Educational Progress to evaluate how the increase in single-parent households may have affected children's educational achievements. The percentage of children living with single parents increased substantially in the United States during the second half of the 20th century. According to Child Trends, 2013 only 9% of children lived with single parents in the 1960s—a figure that increased to 28% in 2012.<sup>[35]</sup> The main cause of single parent families are high rates of divorce and non-marital childbearing. According to Blankenhorn 1995,<sup>[36]</sup> Fagan 1999,<sup>[37]</sup> Pearlstein 2011,<sup>[38]</sup> Popenoe 2009<sup>[39]</sup> and Whitehead 1997<sup>[40]</sup> researches, single parent family is the primary cause of school failure and problems of delinquency, drug use, teenage pregnancies, poverty, and welfare dependency in American society. Using multilevel modeling, Pong 1997 and Pong 1998 high proportions of children from single parent families perform very poorly on math and reading achievement tests in schools.

## Yorum

Toplumlara göre farklı yüzdelerde olsa da evlenmeden doğan çocukların oranı giderek artmaktadır. Kültürel boyut olarak birey artık aile olarak görülmesinin bir sonucudur.

Oranları tam belirtilmese de doğumların 16 yaşına kadar inmesidir. İngiltere'de bir okulda 13 yaşında çocukların gebe olması ile, sınıfta gebe kalma oyunu oynadıkları anlaşılmıştır. Sınıfta gebe olamayanların çok ağladıkları, ergenlikte kadın olamadıkları şeklinde bir yorumla üzüldükleri gözlenmiştir.

Bazı toplumlarda, lise/yüksekokuldan sonra eğitim devamlılığı ve ekonomik olarak sorunlar yaşanması olan durumlarda, erken yaşta, 18 yaşın altında çocuk sahibi olarak, devletin bakımı altında olmak, çocuk nedeniyle oluşan gelire geçinmek gibi bir boyutları olmaktadır. Bunun büyük şehirlerde, Afrika kökenli ve sonra Latin kökenlilerde yüksek oranda olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bir bakıma, belirli bir ortamdan çıkış reçetesi çocuk olmaktadır.

1997 yılında Yükseköğretim Kurulu Eğitim İnceleme Ekibi olarak yapılan değerlendirmede, yüksekokul mezunu okumayı heceler şeklinde bilen ve yazması çok kötü olanlar görülmüş, video ve televizyon eğitimleri ile, okumanın gereksinim duyulmamasından kaynaklandığı belirtilmiştir. Bir basketbol alanında, onlarca kazığa oturtulmuş, aralarında bir metre mesafeli

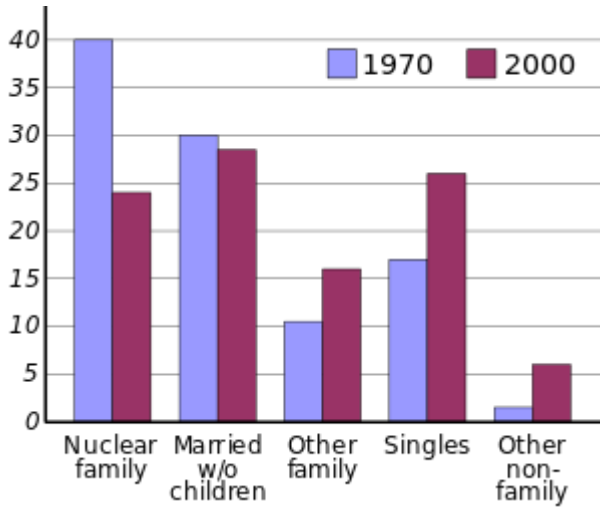
yerleştirilmiş karavanlar içinde, bazı kişilerin doğup, büyüdüğü ve öldüğü, kısaca evi olduğu belirtilmiş ve bunların eğitim düzeyi çok düşük olması yanında doğum oranı yüksekliği de ifade edilmiştir.

Çekirdek aile kavramı da değişmektedir.

## Şekil 2: Endüstri Toplumunda çekirdek aile değişimi

1970 yılında çekirdek aile oranı %40 oranında iken, bunun %20 civarına inmesi, yarı yarıya azalması ile tek anne/baba temelli aile kavramlarında da artış olduğu belirgindir. Ayrıca aile olmadan birliktelik boyutu da halen %5 civarında olsa bile bir evi ortak paylaşmak durumu giderek artmaktadır. Özellikle Üniversite öğrencileri arasında uygulamayanlar arasında bile olumlu bakış oranı yüksektir.

Primary caregivers in the United States  
United States single mothers



In the United States, 83% of single parents are mothers.<sup>[41][42]</sup> Among this percentage of single mothers: 45% of single mothers are currently divorced or separated, 1.7% are widowed, 34% of single mothers never have been married.<sup>[1][43]</sup> Although decades ago, having a child outside of marriage and/or being a single mother was not prominent. Census information from 1960 tells us that in that year, only nine percent of children lived in single parent families.<sup>[44]</sup> Today four out of every ten children are born to an unwed mother.<sup>[45]</sup>

The prevalence of single mothers as [primary caregiver](#) is a part of traditional parenting trends between mothers and fathers. Data supports these claims, showing that in comparison to men, women are doing more than two-thirds of all child caring and in some cases one hundred percent.<sup>[46]</sup> Of approximately 12

million single-parent homes in 2015, more than 80 percent were headed by single mothers.<sup>[45]</sup> This disproportionate statistic has been well- documented in multiple country contexts all around the world.<sup>[47]</sup> The United States Census Bureau found that today, one in four children under the age of 18, a total of 17.4 million are being raised without a father at all.<sup>[45]</sup> Women all around the world have been perpetually socialized to adhere to traditional gender roles that place the majority of responsibility for childcare upon them.<sup>[48]</sup>

Cultural definition of a mother's role contributes to the preference of mother as primary caregiver. The "motherhood mandate" describes the societal expectations that good mothers should be available to their children as much as possible.<sup>[49]</sup> In addition to their traditional protective and nurturing role, single mothers may have to play the role of family provider as well; since men are the [breadwinners](#) of the traditional family, in the absence of the [child support](#) or [social benefits](#) the mother must fulfill this role whilst also providing adequate parentage. Because of this dual role, in the United States, 80% of single mothers are employed, of which 50% are full-time workers and 30% are part-time. Many employed single mothers rely on childcare facilities to care for their children while they are away at work. Linked to the rising prevalence of single parenting is the increasing quality of health care, and there have been findings of positive developmental effects with modern childcare. It is not uncommon that the mother will become actively involved with the childcare program as to compensate for leaving her children under the care of others. Working single mothers may also rely on the help from [fictive kin](#), who provide for the children while the mother is at her job. All of these factors contribute to a well-documented heightened likelihood for single-parent, female-headed households to experience poverty.<sup>[50]</sup>

Single mothers are one of the poorest populations, many of them vulnerable to homelessness. In the United States, nearly half (45%) of single mothers and their children live below the poverty line, also referred to as the [poverty threshold](#).<sup>[45]</sup> They lack the financial resources to support their children when

the birth father is unresponsive. Many seek assistance through living with another adult, perhaps a relative, [fictive kin](#), or [significant other](#), and divorced mothers who remarry have fewer financial struggles than unmarried single mothers, who cannot work for longer periods of time without shirking their child-caring responsibilities. Unmarried mothers are thus more likely to [cohabit](#) with another adult.<sup>[51]</sup> Many of the jobs available to women are not sufficient and do not bring in enough income for the mother and her children; this is common in the United States and other countries all over the world.<sup>[52]</sup>

## Yorum

Bazı veriler net ise de yorumlar genelleştirilmemeli, olgu ve bireye göre irdelenmelidir. Tercih farklı olabilmelidir. Yalnız annenin, aile ile bağlantısı kurularak, desteği sağlanabilir, ancak, evden kaçan çocuklarda gözlemlendiği gibi, hiçbir zaman eski yuvalarına dönmek istemeyeceklerdir. Bağımsız ama destekli olmaları sağlanabilir. Kısaca arada sevgi olması, sevgi bağının kopmaması, birbirlerini suçlamaktan kaçınmaları sağlanmalıdır. Fiile kızılır, faile kızılmaz prensibi işletilmelidir.

### Father

In the United States today, there are nearly 13.6 million single parents raising over 21 million children. Single fathers are far less common than single mothers, constituting 16% of single-parent families.<sup>[53]</sup> According to *Single Parent Magazine*, the number of single fathers has increased by 60% in the last ten years, and is one of the fastest growing family situations in the United States. 60% of single fathers are divorced, by far the most common cause of this family situation. In addition, there is an increasing trend of men having children through [surrogate mothers](#) and raising them alone.<sup>[54]</sup> While fathers are not normally seen as primary caregivers, statistics show that 90% of single-fathers are employed, and 72% have a full-time job.<sup>[43]</sup>

"Father" has been variously defined throughout history as provider, dad, and even sire,<sup>[55]</sup> carrying connotations of being demanding, disciplinary, and even cruel. Yet, as the writer [Armstrong Williams](#) remarks in the article "The Definition of Father," "...every father must take the time to be a dad as well as a friend, disciplinarian, shoulder to cry on, dance partner, coach, audience, adviser, listener, and so much more." Williams, the writer quoted above, goes on to say that he viewed his father as the driving force in his family and also someone who brought strength and compassion to his family.<sup>[56]</sup> In addition to these qualities, the single father must take on the role of the mother, a role that extends deep into morality, devotion, and the ability to set up an educational yet nurturing environment.<sup>[57]</sup> Thus it is the father's role to be a source of both resilience and strength, and love and compassion.<sup>[56]</sup>

Little research has been done to suggest the hardships of the "single father as a caretaker" relationship; however, a great deal has been done on the hardships of a single-parent household. Single-parent households tend to find difficulty with the lack of help they receive. More often than not a single parent finds it difficult to find help because there is a lack of support, whether it be a second parent or other family members. This tends to put a strain on not only the parent but also the relationship between the parent and their child. Furthermore, dependency is a hardship that many parents find difficult to overcome. As the single parent becomes closer to their child, the child grows more and more dependent upon that parent. This dependency, while common, may reach far past childhood, damaging the child due to their lack of independence from their parent. "Social isolation of single parents might be a stress factor that they transmit to children. Another explanation may be that the parents do not have the time needed to support and supervise their children. This can have a negative impact on the child."<sup>[58]</sup>

Just as above, it has been found that little 'specific' research to the positives of the father as a single parent has been done; however, there are various proven pros that accompany single parenting. One proven statistic about single fathers states that a single father tends to use more positive parenting techniques than a married father. As far as non-specific pros, a strong bond tends to be formed between parent and child in single-parenting situations, allowing for an increase in maturity and closeness in the household. Gender roles are also less likely to be enforced in a single parent home because the work and chores are more likely to be shared among all individuals rather than specifically a male or female.<sup>[59]</sup>

## Yorum

Bebeğini kendi başına bakmak ve büyütme isteyen babaların oranı %16 olarak belirtilse de Ülkemizde babanın anne veya kadının annesinin desteği ile bakılan bebek sayısı daha fazla

olmaktadır. Özellikle annenin ölme durumunda bebek bir bakıma geniş ailenin bakımı altına girmekte, ancak, erkek ayrı evde tek başına kalmaya devam etmektedir.

Boşanma durumlarında da benzer tablo görülebilmektedir. Ülkemizde sıklıkla boşanmalar şiddetli kavga sonucunda olduğu, anlaşmalı ayrılığın daha az olması nedeniyle, suçlayan taraf çocuğa bakmaya, tek baba olarak devam etmektedir.

#### **Mental health of single mothers**

It has been statistically proven that the lack of social support for single mothers causes them to spiral into [depression](#). Over 9.5 million American families are run by one woman.

Single mothers are likely to have mental health issues, financial hardships, live in a low income area, and receive low levels of social support. All of these factors are taken into consideration when evaluating the mental health of single mothers. The occurrence of moderate to severe mental disability was more pronounced among single mothers at 28.7% compared to partnered mothers at 15.7%.<sup>[60]</sup> These mental disabilities include but are not limited to anxiety and depression. Financial hardships also have an impact on the mental health of single mothers. Women, ages 15–24, were more likely to live in a low socio-economic area, have one child, and not to have completed their senior year of high school. These women reported to be in the two lowest income areas, and their mental health was much poorer than those in higher income areas.<sup>[60]</sup>

A similar study on the mental health of single mothers attempted to answer the question, "Are there differences in the prevalence of psychiatric disorders, between married, never-married, and separated/divorced mothers?" Statistically, never married, and separated/divorced mothers had the highest regularities of drug abuse, personality disorder and PTSD.<sup>[61]</sup> The family structure can become a trigger for mental health issues in single mothers. They are especially at risk for having higher levels of depressive symptoms.<sup>[62]</sup>

Studies from the 1970s showed that single mothers who are not financially stable are more likely to experience depression.<sup>[63]</sup> In a more current study it was proven that financial strain was directly correlated with sky rocket levels of depression.<sup>[63]</sup> Among low-income, single mothers, depressive symptoms may be as high as 60%.<sup>[64]</sup>

#### **Yorum**

Ekonomik geliri düşük olması ile tek anne/baba durumlarında, sorunlar yumağının oluşmaması imkânsız gibidir. %60 oranında belirtilmesi gerçekçi rakam olarak tanımlanabilir. Ancak, çocuk sayesinde gelir sağlayan ve bu şekilde yaşamını sürdüren ve çocuğun babası değil, daha iyi imkanları bu sayede sağlayabilenlerde bu oran düşük olmalıdır.

Genel olarak tek başına, dayanağı olmadan çocuk yetiştirmek, aile olmak zor olsa da kaçınılmaz bir toplumsal sorun olduğu da ortadadır. Burada temel eksikliğin sevgi olduğu dikkate alınmalıdır.

#### **Types of single parenting**

##### **Widowed parents**

Statue of a mother at the Yasukuni shrine, dedicated to war widows who raised their children alone.

Historically, death of a partner was a common cause of single parenting. Diseases and [maternal death](#) not infrequently resulted in a [widower](#) or widow responsible for children. At certain times wars might also deprive significant numbers of families of a parent. Improvements in sanitation and maternal care have decreased mortality for those of reproductive age, making death a less common cause of single parenting.

##### **Divorced parents**

###### **Divorce statistics**

In 2009, the overall [divorce rate](#) was around 9/1000 in the [United States](#). It was also found that more influence came from the south, with the rates there being about 10.5/1000, as opposed to the north where it was around 7/1000.<sup>[65]</sup> This resulted in about 1.5% (around 1 million) children living in the house of a recently divorced parent in the same year.<sup>[66]</sup> Along with this, it has been shown that for the past 10 years or so, first marriages have a 40% chance of ending in [divorce](#). And, for other marriages after a first divorce, the chance of another divorce increases. In 2003, a study showed that about 69% of



children in American living in a household that was a different structure than the typical [nuclear family](#). This was broken down into about 30% living with a stepparent, 23% living with a biological mother, 6% with grandparents as caregivers, 4% with a biological father, 4% with someone who was not a direct relative, and a small 1% living with a foster family.<sup>[67]</sup>

Around the mid-1990s, there was a significant amount of single parents raising children, with 1.3 million single fathers and 7.6 million single mothers in the United States alone. However, many parents desire, or attempt, to get sole custody, which would make them a single parent, but are unsuccessful in the court process. There are many parents who may single parent, but do so without official custody, further biasing statistics.

## Yorum

Üvey kavramlarında da çocukların %69 oranında tipik çekirdek aileden farklı ortamda oldukları, bunun %30'unun üvey aileler olduğu, ancak %23 oranında biyolojik anne ile oturulduğu, %4 oranında biyolojik baba olduğu ve %6 sıklığında anneanneler tarafından bakıldığı belirtilmektedir.

Klasik Geleneksel kültür yapısının çok değiştiği, çekirdek aile kavramlarının da 2000 yıllarından sonra farklılaştığı, yeni bir sosyal yapının oluştuğu kabul edilmelidir.

### **Children and divorce**

[Child custody](#) in reference to [divorce](#) refers to which parent is allowed to make important decisions about the children involved. [Physical custody](#) refers to which parent the child lives with. Among divorced parents, "parallel parenting" refers to parenting after divorce in which each parent does so independently; this is most common. In comparison, cooperative parenting occurs when the parents involved in the child's life work together around all involved parties' schedules and activities, and this is far less common. After a certain "crisis period," most children resume normal development; however, their future relationships are often affected, as they lack a model upon which to base a healthy long term relationship. Nonetheless, as adults children of divorcees cope better with change.<sup>[68][69][70]</sup>

Children are affected by divorce in many different ways, varying by the circumstances and age of the child. Young children ages two to six are generally the most fearful of parental separation, and often feel abandoned or confused. Both boys and girls have the same amount of trouble coping, but often show this in different ways. Nonetheless this age group adapts best to their situations, as they are often too young to remember their non-custodial parent vividly. Children ages seven to twelve are much better at expressing emotions and accepting parentage breakage, but often distrust their parents, rely on outside help and support for encouragement, and may manifest social and academic problems. Adolescents cope the worst with divorce; they often struggle most with the change, and may even turn away from their family entirely, dealing with their situation on their own. They often have problems expressing feelings, similar to far younger children, and may have adjustment issues with long-term relationships due to these feelings.<sup>[71]</sup> Keeping in touch with both parents and having a healthy relationship with both mother and father appears to have the most effect on a child's behavior; which leads to an easier time coping with the divorce as well as development through the child's life.<sup>[72]</sup> Children will do better with their parents divorce if they have a smooth adjustment period. One way to make this adjustment easier on children is to let them "remain in the same neighborhoods and schools following divorce."<sup>[73]</sup>

### **Unintended pregnancy**

Some out of wedlock births are intended, but many are unintentional. Out of wedlock births are not acceptable to society, and they often result in single parenting. A partner may also leave as he or she may want to shirk responsibility of bringing up the child. This also may result in a negative impact on the child.<sup>[74]</sup> Where they are not acceptable, they sometimes result in [forced marriage](#), however such marriages fail more often than others.

In the United States, the rate of unintended pregnancy is higher among unmarried couples than among married ones. In 1990, 73% of births to unmarried women were unintended at the time of conception, compared to about 44% of births overall.<sup>[75]</sup>

Mothers with unintended pregnancies, and their children, are subject to numerous adverse health effects, including increased risk of violence and death, and the children are less likely to succeed in school and are more likely to live in poverty and be involved in crime.

"Fragile Families" are usually caused by an unintended pregnancy out of wedlock. Usually in this situation the father is not completely in the picture and the relationship between the mother, father, and child is consistently unstable. As well as instability "fragile families" are often limited in resources such as human capital and financial resources, the kids that come from these families are more likely to be hindered within school and don't succeed as well as kids who have strictly single parents or two parent homes.<sup>[76]</sup> Usually within these families the father plans to stick around and help raise the child but once the child is born the fathers do not stay for much longer and only one third stay after five years of the child's birth.<sup>[77]</sup> Most of these fragile families come from low economic status to begin with and the cycle appears to continue; once the child grows up they are just as likely to still be poor and live in poverty as well.<sup>[78]</sup> Most fragile families end with the mother becoming a single parent, leaving it even more difficult to come out of the poverty cycle. The gender of the baby seems to have no effect if the father is not living with the mother at the time of the birth meaning they are still likely to leave after one year of the child's birth. Yet there is some evidence that suggests that if the father is living with the mother at the time of the birth he is more likely to stay after one year if the child is a son rather than a daughter.<sup>[79]</sup>

### **Choice**

Some individuals choose to become pregnant and parent on their own. Others choose to adopt. Typically referred to in the West as "Single Mothers by Choice" or "Choice Moms" though, fathers also (less commonly) may choose to become single parents through adoption or surrogacy. Many turn to single parenthood by choice after not finding the right person to raise children with, and for women, it often comes out of a desire to have biological children before it is too late to do so. Previous generations typically did not have this option and were coerced by social pressure to marry someone less than ideal or undergo a [shotgun wedding](#) in order to experience parenthood in a socially-acceptable way.

### **Yorum**

Evlilik dışı doğumların %73 oranında istenmeden hamile kalındığı, ancak, evli olanların arasından da %44 gibi bir oranda gebeliklerin yarısına yakınında, istenmeden hamile kalındığı ifadesi vardır. Kısaca aradaki oran iki kattan azdır.

### **Xin con**

*Xin con* or "asking for a child" was practiced in [Vietnam](#) by women veterans of the [Vietnam War](#) who had passed the customary age of marriage while engaged in the war. They asked men to help them conceive a child. In 1986 legitimacy of children of single mothers in Vietnam was recognized by the Marriage and Family Law.<sup>[80]</sup>

### **Yorum**

Çocuk sahibi olmak için birliktelik, özellikle göçmenlerin yerleşmesi açısından önemli boyut olarak görülmelidir. Bazı evliliklerin Ülkemizde de benzer gerekçe ile olduğu bir hakikattir.

### **Single parent adoption**

#### ***History of single parent adoptions***

Single parent adoptions have existed since the mid 19th century. Men were rarely considered as adoptive parents, and were considered far less desired. Often, children adopted by a single person were raised in pairs rather than alone, and many adoptions by lesbians and gay men were arranged as single parent adoptions. During the mid 19th century many state welfare officials made it difficult if not impossible for single persons to adopt, as agencies searched for "normal" families with married men and women. In 1965, the Los Angeles Bureau of Adoptions sought single African-Americans for African-American orphans for whom married families could not be found. In 1968, the [Child Welfare League of America](#) stated that married couples were preferred, but there were "exceptional circumstances" where single parent adoptions were permissible.<sup>[81]</sup>

Not much has changed with the adoption process since the 1960s. However, today, many countries only allow women to adopt as a single parent, and many others only allow men to adopt boys.<sup>[82]</sup>

#### ***Considerations***

Single parent adoptions are controversial. They are, however, still preferred over divorcees, as divorced parents are considered an unnecessary stress on the child.<sup>[83]</sup> In one study, the interviewers asked children questions about their new lifestyle in a single-parent home. The interviewer found that when asked about fears, a high proportion of children feared illness or injury to the parent. When asked about

happiness, half of the children talked about outings with their single adoptive parent.<sup>[84]</sup> A single person wanting to adopt a child has to be mindful of the challenges they may face, and there are certain agencies that will not work with single adoptive parents at all. Single parents will typically only have their own income to live off of, and thus might not have a backup plan for potential children in case something happens to them.<sup>[85]</sup> Traveling is also made more complex, as the child must either be left in someone else's care, or taken along.<sup>[86]</sup>

#### **Single parent adoption in the United States**

Single parent adoption is legal in all 50 states, a relatively recent occurrence as California's [State Department of Social Welfare](#) was the first to permit it in the 1960s. Still, the process is arduous, and even next to impossible through some agencies.<sup>[83]</sup> Adoption agencies have strict rules about what kinds of people they allow, and most are thorough in checking the adopter's background.<sup>[87]</sup> An estimated 5-10% of all adoptions in the U.S. are by single persons.<sup>[85]</sup>

#### **Single parents in Australia**

##### **Statistics**

In Australia 2011, out of all families 15.9% were single parent families. Out of these families 17.6% of the single parents were males, whilst 82.4% were females.<sup>[88]</sup> During the 1960-2016 period, the percentage of children living with only their mother nearly tripled from 8 to 23 percent and the percentage of children living with only their father increased from 1 to 4 percent. The percentage of children not living with any parent increased slightly from 3 to 4 percent.<sup>[89]</sup>

##### **Single parent adoption**

Single people are eligible to apply for [adoption](#) in all states of Australia, except for Queensland and South Australia. They are able to apply for adoption both to Australian born and international born children, although not many other countries allow single parent adoptions.<sup>[90]</sup>

##### **Payments**

Single parents in Australia are eligible for support payments from the government, but only if they are caring for at least one child under the age of eight.<sup>[91]</sup>

##### **Living arrangements for single parents**

Many single parents co-residence with their parents, more commonly single mothers do this. Studies show that in the US it is more likely that a single mother will co-residence with the Grandparents. It is more likely that single parents struggling financially with young children, will live with the Grandparents.<sup>[92]</sup>

## **Yorum**

Ülkemizde aile oluşmadan evlatlık verilmemekte, evlatlık alabilmesi için geniş bir değerlendirme yapılmaktadır. Aynı durum, bakıcı aile olanlar içinde geçerlidir.

Buna karşın toplumda, teyze veya halanın bakıp büyüttüğü ve onun evladı şeklinde yetiştirilen çocuklar olduğu gerçektir. Bunların tanımlanması ve oranının saptanması da olanaksız olacağı belgindir.

## **2) Wikipedia**

### **Social Darwinists**

Early scholars of family history applied [Darwin's biological theory of evolution](#) in their theory of evolution of family systems.<sup>[42]</sup> American anthropologist [Lewis H. Morgan](#) published [Ancient Society](#) in 1877 based on his theory of the three stages of human progress from [Savagery](#) through [Barbarism](#) to [Civilization](#).<sup>[43]</sup> Morgan's book was the "inspiration for [Friedrich Engels' book](#)" [The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State](#) published in 1884.<sup>[44]</sup>

Engels expanded Morgan's hypothesis that economical factors caused the transformation of primitive community into a class-divided society.<sup>[45]</sup> Engels' theory of [resource](#) control, and later that of [Karl Marx](#), was used to explain the cause and effect of change in family structure and function. The popularity of this theory was largely unmatched until the 1980s, when other sociological theories, most notably [structural functionalism](#), gained acceptance.

## **Yorum**

Olayları ve bulguları toplumsal açıdan gruplandırma yerine, birey temelinde ele alınması gündeme gelmelidir. Bireyin inanç ve değerleri çok farklı olabilmekte, bu açıdan belirli bir

kültürel kalıba sokmak ta olanaksız olmaktadır. Sadece tek bir kalıp, geçerliliğini devam ettirmektedir ki o da **öncelikle zararınız dokunmaması** prensibidir.

Bu boyut bir değişim boyutudur, gelişim demek için her olayın irdelenmesi gereklidir. Fayda boyutu da bireye özgü olacağı için, yaklaşımlarda da fayda kapsamı da genel bakış değil, bireye göre olmalıdır.

Artık zamanımızda hiçbir fert başkasının etkisi altında bile olmak istememekte, civil liberties kavramını, birey hakkı, kul hakkı çerçevesinde yapılanmaktadır. Ailede de artık kadın ve erkek bağımsız olmak istemektedir.

#### **The postmodern family**

Others argue that whether or not one views the family as "declining" depends on one's definition of "family". "Married couples have dropped below half of all American households. This drop is shocking from traditional forms of the family system. Only a fifth of households were following traditional ways of having married couples raising a family together."<sup>[53]</sup> In the Western World, marriages are no longer [arranged](#) for economic, social or political gain, and children are no longer expected to contribute to family income. Instead, people choose mates based on [love](#). This increased role of love indicates a societal shift toward favoring emotional fulfilment and relationships within a family, and this shift necessarily weakens the institution of the family.<sup>[54]</sup>

Margaret Mead considers the family as a main safeguard to continuing human progress. Observing, "Human beings have learned, laboriously, to be human", she adds: "we hold our present form of humanity on trust, [and] it is possible to lose it" ... "It is not without significance that the most successful large-scale abrogations of the family have occurred not among simple savages, living close to the subsistence edge, but among great nations and strong empires, the resources of which were ample, the populations huge, and the power almost unlimited"<sup>[55]</sup>

Many countries (particularly Western) have, in recent years, changed their [family laws](#) in order to accommodate diverse family models. For instance, in the United Kingdom, in [Scotland](#), the *Family Law (Scotland) Act 2006* provides cohabitants with some limited rights.<sup>[56]</sup> In 2010, Ireland enacted the [Civil Partnership and Certain Rights and Obligations of Cohabitants Act 2010](#). There have also been moves at an international level, most notably, the [Council of Europe European Convention on the Legal Status of Children Born out of Wedlock](#)<sup>[57]</sup> which came into force in 1978. Countries which ratify it must ensure that children born outside marriage are provided with legal rights as stipulated in the text of this Convention.

The Convention was ratified by the UK in 1981 and by Ireland in 1988.<sup>[58]</sup>

#### **Yorum**

Geleneksel boyut, Tarım Kültürü temelinden gelen, sosyal kurallarda Endüstri Kültüründe oluşan boyutlardır.

Artık birey öne çıktığı için, bilgilendirme ve bireyin kendi rızası öne çıkmaktadır.

## **Sonuç**

Süreç olarak 1998 Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesinde de ilk madde olarak "civil Liberties" ve bu bireyin bağımsızlığının tüm kurum ve kuruluşlardan korunmasının gündeme gelmesi bir Anayasal, Evrensel Bildirge ve Hukuk yapılanması şekline dönüşmüştür.

Artık evli veya bekar olup olmadığına bakılmadan, Türk Medeni Kanunu'nda açık ve net belirtildiği gibi (Mahkemece butlanına karar verilen bir evlilikten doğan çocuklar, ana ve baba iyiniyetli olmasalar bile evlilik içinde doğmuş sayılırlar), tüm hukuk boyutu çocukların tüm vatandaşlık, insanlık ve varlık olarak tam boyutta haklarının sağlanması yönündedir.

Tek aile ile parçalanmış aile kavramını karıştırmamak gereklidir. Parçalanmış aile, bir aile oluşumu vardır, bunun çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı ayrışmasıdır. Tek aile kavramında tek birey

olarak çocuđunu yalnız bytme, sorumluluđu tek başına alma gibi, bireyin arzu ettiđi, istediđi ve bundan mutlu olduđu bir yapı vardır.

***Artık kurala uyum deđil, aile kavramının çeřitli yorumları deđil, bireyin mutlu olduđu, sevgi oluřturabildiđi boyut temel alınarak, tm haklarının sađlanması nemslenmelidir.***