

Illegal Settlements of Urbanization in Turkey

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The rapid urbanization in many developing countries over last half century seems to have accompanied by excessively high level of concentration of the urban population in large cities. The rapid urbanization in many developing countries over the past half century seems to have been accompanied by excessively high levels of concentration of the urban population in very large cities. In Turkey, migration from rural to the large cities had begun in 1950's. The tendency of the population accumulation has same period of time with other countries of the World. In 1950, one third of the worlds people lived in cities and just fifty years later, this proportion has risen to one half and will continue to grow to two thirds, and 6 billion people, by 2050.(United Nations 2001, 68) The world's urban population reached 2.9 billion in 2000 and is expected to rise to 5 billion by 2030. Whereas 30 percentage of the world population lived in urban areas in 1950, the proportion of urban dwellers rose to 47 percent by 2000 and is projected to attain 60 percent by 2030 according to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Report. In 1950, one third of the world people lived in cities and just fifty years later, this proportion have risen to one half and will continue to grow to two thirds, and 6 billion people, by 2050.

In terms of population densities, spatial distribution, economic activity and social attitude the world has become urbanized. Pull and push factors has determined the attitude of the

population. Seeking the better life expectancy for immigrants had emerged the conclusion of the accumulation to urbanized areas by the period of time.

Population Accumulation and Large Cities in Turkey

Urbanization is natural part of the development in a country. In the countries with the largest urban populations ordered by the rate of growth of urban population, between 1950-2000 Turkey is fifth rank in the world countries with the rate 4.85% and it is expected for 2000-2030 1.54% seventeenth rank within the other countries Turkey's urban percentage is 21.3% in 1950 and 65.8% in 2000. It is really high rate for urban population in this period. Urbanization rate is 2.25% between 1950-2000, and it is expected 0.53% between 2000- 2030 in Turkey (United Nations 2002, 63). According to the Gormez states that especially European cities completed their Urban process depending on the industrialization in the beginning of the 20th Century but Turkey's urban problems appear in the 20th century because of the urbanization process not only depends on industrialization but also other factors.(Gormez 2000)

In Turkey, urbanization rate has been suddenly increased in certain cities because of the migration from rural areas to urban areas beginning of 1950's. Principles of development in Turkey had been changed because of the assistance of American and effects of it from the beginning 1930's. Private sector was developed that its sources depends on external in place of state leadership. In this model, it was targeted the transformation in agriculture to mechanic not industrialization in the country by herself and its effects appear after 1950. (Senyapılı 2004, 114) In these periods, urban population increase was not high in scale of the country, 20.1% and very close to general population rise was 17.5% Between 1927 and 1935 respectively 2.9% , 1935-1940 was 4.1% . It was decreased between 1940-1945 because of the effects of war. Between 1945 -1950 annual urbanization rate was increased 2.9 % this was

beginning of the unexpected immigration to urban. (Senyapılı 2004, 117) According to Senyapılı supply of the houses were poor in Ankara, between 1927 and 1935, population increase was 6% and registered houses increased only 1700. The accumulation to the cities was very high until 1970's. Population density has increased along with the relatively rapid growth rate. There was scarce of the houses and illegal houses was built by immigrant population after years second belt and after then these illegal houses transformed to the neighbourhoods. In the first phase of the production of the gecekondu houses aim was using of them but value of transformation and capital took place after years besides necessities. (Isik and Pinarcioglu 2003,113) Population was 13.6 million in 1927 and 56.5 million in 1990. Population density was 18 people for per square kilometer in 1927 and has increased to 73 people per square kilometer in 1990. It means four times increases of population and average annual increase rate is more than %2. Turkey was one of the world's most populated twenty countries with this population increases (State Planning Organization 1997, 4). This increase was created by the decreasing mortality and birth rate also. And also young range population structure of Turkey. One third of population is under 15 years of while the proportion of 65⁺ comprises only 6% according to the 2000 census results. (State Institute of Statistics 2003, 7) The increase in population of the ages 15-64 and 65⁺ will proceed in the next years while of the youth will stabilize. According to United Nations estimates the share of the elderly population will reach around 10% Turkish population by 2025. It is also expected that the median age will rise to 34 years in 2025.(United Nations 1999, 22) According to the projections the demographic transition will be completed by mid of 21st century and Turkish population will remain more or less constant thereafter at slightly above 95 million inhabitants(State Institute of Statistics 1995,11).

To seek the better life expectancy for immigrants had emerged the conclusion of the population accumulation to urbanized areas between 1950 and 1970 period of time.

According to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs report at 2001, within the countries with the largest urban populations on the world ordered by rate of growth of the urban population, the dates between 1950-2000 Turkey is fifth rank in the world countries and the rate is 4.85%. It is expected the rate for Turkey between 2000-2030 1.54% at the seventeenth rank within other countries.

Migration to Large Cities in Turkey

Turkey has very high urbanization rates until 2000. Regional differentiations along the west part and east divisions were the one of the spatial geographical characteristics of Turkey. The distribution of income, service facilities was different between west and other parts of Turkey within this period of time. For this reason, migration had start from east to west part of Turkey because of the pull factors of urbanization. On the other hand, with the Marshall's aid to agricultural areas in the east part of Turkey especially there was excess of the labor in rural and the population moved to the large cities for economical reasons. It was push factor of the urbanization in Turkey. Since the early 1950's the country has also had a history of substantial internal migration due to extensive urbanization. The urbanization is profoundly changed the spatial distribution of population. It is predominantly concentrated in urban settlements. Intensive migration among regions from east to west from interior to coastal regions from rural and urban areas has important role in shape to contemporary social structure of Turkey. Therefore, it is that the urbanization of Turkey depends on the demographic movements because of the pull and push factors of urbanization between the years of 1950 and 1980. Urban population was 18.7% in 1950, in 1960 increased to 25.9% and in 1980 also increased to 45.4 % (Keles 1982, 67). Although overall population density is low, some regions of Turkey, especially Thrace and the Aegean and Black Sea coasts, are densely populated. The uneven population distribution is most obvious in the coastal area

stretching from Zonguldak westward to Istanbul, then around the Sea of Marmara and South along the Aegean coast to İzmir. Although this area includes less than 25% of Turkey's total land, more than 45% of the population lived there in 1990. In contrast, the Anatolian Plateau and mountainous east account for 62% of the total land, but only 40% of the population resided there in 1990. The remaining 15% of population lived along the Southern Mediterranean coast, which makes up 13% of Turkey's territory. In 1990 about 59% of the population was classified as rural this figure represented a decline of more than 30% since 1950 when the rural population accounted for 82% of the countries total.(Açma 2006, 33)

The migration reality caused to explosion in the population of the Marmara Region in Turkey. Especially, İstanbul, Kocaeli and Bursa cities. Turkey's fourth largest city Bursa is stayed on the south of the Marmara Region with the population 2.125.140 in the year of 2000. The annual population increase rate is about 6.4% and has the area 11 053 km². The ratio of urban to total 76.75% and rural population ratio to the total population is 23.25 % in 2000. This means that Bursa is one of the largest growing cities in Turkey(Bursa Buyuksehir Belediyesi-BBSB 2000, 39). There is another problem beside economic for the immigrant population that had been brought physical enviroment was housing. Gecekondu was created as a big problem for the large cities. According to 2003 UN HABITAT working series, proportion of the urban population to Gecekondu population was 42.6 % of and their population was 19.1 million in Turkey. (Davis 2006, p.40)

Kartal defines all the mechanisms of the input and output that related to the gecekondu houses and says that the inhabitants of these type of house know everything about it. They can settle, widen or construct again or ruin it. Although they haven't any act that is legal or written rules,they can sell or rent it partially or completely. (Kartal 1992, p. 116)

Table14.1: Turkey, Marmara Region and Bursa Annual Urban Population Rate

Years	Turkey%	Marmara Region%
1935-40	2.67	2.31
1940-45	1.51	1.17
1945-50	2.25	1.47
1950-55	5.57	5.28
1955-60	4.92	3.69
1960-65	3.97	3.44
1965-70	4.73	4.01
1970-75	4.17	-0.47
1975-80	3.05	6.64
1980-85	6.26	9.75
1985-90	4.31	4.28

Source:State Institute Statitics.(SIS)

Table 14.2 : Urbanization Rates in Marmara and TURKEY (1940-1990)

YEARS	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
Marmara	35.1	36.5	43.3	52.4	68.7	75.1
TURKEY	18.0	18.9	25.2	33.5	45.5	55.4

Source: Kongar E.,1999.

Consequences of Population Accumulation in Large Cities

Pull of industrialization in İstanbul and push factors of the mechanization in rural areas had determined the attitude of migration of the population to the large cities in Turkey (Köymen 1999, 17). According to the 1990 population census, the most densely populated provinces included İstanbul, with 1330 person per square kilometer; Kocaeli, with 260. Suddenly increase in the population had caused to high demand for housing and unplanned and uncontrolled land ownership on the state lands. Unemployment was at its height, education and health opportunities, technical and social infrastructure opportunity was insufficient for the excess population unfortunately. Today, urban poverty that depending on the urban accumulations is deepening problem and the growth of slums in urban areas waiting for solution in this globalizing world. Clearly, improving the lives of slum dwellers require much more than reactive slum upgrading strategy, as critical as such a strategy is for those already living in urban poverty. However, economically and social political forces behind urban poverty that cause slums to form at a rate that overwhelming efforts to fight them. It is necessary fighting must be at the scale not only in an area, at the same time regional even if national development policy. With this strong connection the population accumulations and urban poverty in cities, governments searched for the ways of solution at the international, national and local scale in the world. For this reason, some strategies is developed with the projects or some declarations and action plans together to combat for urban poverty in Turkey, also.

There is a general consensus that economic indicators are more important than the socio-demographic indicators in terms of migration from urban to rural.. The Importance of the Socio-Demographic Indicators in the Regional Disparities in Turkey, 1990-1994 of Gedik's findings show that the socio-demographic variables and describes the macro trends and the related changes in the internal migration in Turkey between different three settlement types according to the administrative

definition: villages, district centers (towns), and province centers (urban centers). During the period of 1970-90 period, there is a striking change in size and share (in the total national population) between village and city areas. While in 1970 village areas comprised about 62%, and city areas comprised about 38% of the total national population. They had the equal shares in 1980-85 periods approximately the same time when the level of urbanization reached 50%. Subsequently, in the 1985-90 periods, the proportions are reversed, such that by 1990 population census the permanent resident population of the city areas was 59%, and the respective proportion was only 41% for the villages. Throughout the period, the city population increased. On the other hand, village population started to decrease even in absolute numbers after 1980 population census, and the village areas began to be depopulated. For example, while the population of the villages was 21.5 million in the 1980 population census, it was 20.4 million in the 1990 population census.

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