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EFFECT OF THE LAW NO. 6360 RELATED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ON RURAL AREAS

Abstract

With the Law No. 6360, the definitions of rural / village and city have been intertwined with the urbanization of the villages. As a result of the closure of the rural municipalities and the transformation of the villages into neighborhoods, the rural / village areas were transformed into cities in a day. The differences between the rural and urban areas, which are the settlements containing different socio-economic and cultural qualities, are ignored and the country-specific elements are ignored by a legal arrangement. The complexity of the law also causes various problems in economic, political, social and cultural terms. Villages, towns may have been administratively transformed into urban populations, but the tradition of living from the past still continues. The law is only in the foreground with its economic and political dimension. Therefore, the Law was prepared without considering the dynamics and values of individuals, culture and sociological life. The Law on non-consultation with local residents threatens agricultural production and rural areas. The metropolitan law and the changes made in terms of local government have had an impact on rural areas as in all areas. However, the distance of municipalities to rural areas raises concerns about the provision of services. Especially in metropolitan and district municipalities, qualified and experienced personnel units related to rural areas should be established and the budget allocated to these units should be increased.

Keywords: Law No. 6360, Local Governments, Rural Areas.

TÜRKİYE'DE YEREL YÖNETİMLERE İLİŞKİN 6360 SAYILI YASANIN KIRSAL ALANLARA ETKİSİ

Özet

6360 sayılı Yasa ile köyler kentleştirilerek kır/köy ve kent tanımları birbirinin içine girmiştir. Söz konusu yasanın kırsaldaki belediyelerin kapatılması ve köylerin birer mahalleye dönüştürülmesi sonucunda dün kırsal/köy olan alanlar bir günde kente dönüştürülmüştür. Farklı sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel nitelikleri bünyesinde barındıran yerleşim mekânları olan kır ve kent arasındaki farklılıklar göz ardı edilerek, yasal bir düzenlemeyle kıra özgü unsurlar yok sayılmıştır. Yasanın getirdiği karmaşıklık ekonomik, siyasal, sosyal ve kültürel anlamda da çeşitli sorunlara yol açmaktadır. Köyler, kasabalar idari olarak şehir nüfusuna dönüştürülmüş olabilir ancak geçmişten gelen yaşam geleneği halen yaşamaya devam etmektedir. Yasa sadece ekonomik ve siyasi boyutu ile ön plandadır. Dolayısıyla Yasa bireylerin, kültürün ve sosyolojik yaşamın dinamiklerini ve değerlerini dikkate almadan hazırlanmıştır. Yerelde yaşayan halka danışılmadan yapılan Yasa ile tarımsal üretim ve kırsal alanlar tehdit edilmektedir. Büyükşehir yasası ile yerel yönetim anlamında yapılan değişiklikler her alanda olduğu gibi kırsal kesim üzerinde de etkili olmuştur. Ancak belediyelerin kırsal alanlara olan uzaklıkları hizmetin sağlanması açısından endişelerin oluşmasına neden olmaktadır. Özellikle büyükşehir ve ilçe belediyelerinde kırsal alanlarla ilgili nitelikli ve deneyimli personeli birimler oluşturulmalı ve bu birimlere ayrılan bütçenin arttırılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 6360 Sayılı Kanun, Yerel Yönetimler, Kırsal Alanlar.

Introduction: The Importance of Agriculture and Rural Areas

Policies on agriculture and rural areas are of strategic importance for food security and food security. However, as a result of the movements taking place in the world today and affecting all countries in the global sense, it has become increasingly difficult to determine and implement national policies. Minimizing global impacts and ensuring food safety and food security is only possible by increasing production by increasing the welfare of rural people.

Access to safe food is becoming a growing problem in the world. Especially due to hunger, poverty, climate change, migration, and brutal and unconscious destruction of natural resources, the world and human beings are in a dilemma. Possible problems that may arise in the future will not discriminate between people according to whether they are rich or poor. Therefore, we have the responsibility to solve these problems as all people.

At this point, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of agriculture and especially rural areas. Agriculture is of strategic importance in terms of adequate, healthy and balanced nutritio; efficient use of limited resources; providing a strong and dynamic economy;

preventing income injustice; ensuring development based on all segments and especially base;; supporting national security; preventing or reducing the impact of possible disasters and crises;; less investment per employment compared to industrial investments (Olgun and Gülçubuk, 2016).

From the above-mentioned points, agriculture and rural areas should be considered as an insurance and assurance tool for our country. The importance of rural areas, agriculture and rural life can be explained as follows: Ensuring agricultural and animal production and continuity, preserving and preserving the cultural past, to be able to continue living in a natural environment with happy and healthy individuals, providing healthy and natural nutrition, protection of cultural heritage, both written and unwritten, sustaining production and ensuring sustainability by owning fertile soils, preventing the formation of rent in the land where agricultural production is realized, building a bridge between the past and the future of society, creation of self-sufficient and middle class (Olgun and Gülçubuk, 2016).

Until the present day period in which the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, changes and developments in the world has caused agricultural and animal presence and production in terms of Turkey's different policies, practices, the policies implemented primarily to respond to the needs of the day has been the main goal. Turkey's agricultural policy in the main axis in development plans can be divided into before and after the development plan. The development plans can be expressed as the pre-establishment of the system and the development plans after the purpose of increasing production. The main objective of the agricultural policies in the period before the development plans is to promote inefficient production in the agricultural production of the Republic in the period when the Republic was established, has been increase the production quantity.

It was ensured that the development plans and agricultural policies were planned in line with the five-year forecast and targets. Thus, at the end of each development plan, how much the targets have been achieved, the reasons for the deviation in the targets and the resources to be allocated in order to reach the targets have been revealed. Thus, not only in terms of agricultural production, but also in terms of those living in rural areas could be planned. As a result, it was abandoned to see rural areas as only agricultural production centers and projects and studies on rural development were started. Moreover, the role of the state to increase agricultural production is primarily planned as supportive and guiding. In subsequent plans, the role was changed to provide economic support through product-based support, direct support and similar policy tools such as grant schemes. In any case, the main purpose of the state's policies on agriculture is to ensure food safety and food security.

The agricultural sector in our country was supported and protected by the public until the 80s. The government intervened in the markets in order to protect consumers and producers during periods of imbalance in food supply. As a result of the privatization of public institutions established for the purpose of developing and directing agricultural production through liberalization and globalization, the role of the state in the objectives and priorities of

agricultural policies has been reduced.

Metropolitan Law No. 6360 is important for the future of rural areas and gives us some clues. While the main aim is to provide service integrity, it has gained a different dimension with the increasing cost of living for the rural inhabitants, the increase in the cost of agricultural and animal production and the destruction of natural resources especially in the coastal areas. Rural people have problems not only in sociological, cultural, economic and political aspects, but also in terms of cost of production, status of property and cost of living.

Agriculture and rural areas are irreversibly threatened by the Metropolitan Law. It is necessary to take measures to prevent the inhabitants living in rural areas and the natural resources, which are the source of agricultural production and our heritage to the future, to be affected by this threat.

Metropolitan Law In Terms Of Agriculture And Rural Areas

Although it is aimed to establish an integrated city management system with the Law No. 6360, it has completely changed the public service provision in the local area due to the administrative, financial and political changes it has created in the existing system. Particularly in this model, which will enable the regulations related to the development activities to be realized by a single authority and throughout the province, how to reconstruct rural and urban differences together is important.

Before the law and break with the rural areas in Turkey, while in urban definitions and classifications are experienced major problems, problems experienced with the law are more complex. As a result of the abolition of the legal entities of towns and villages, it is now uncertain where and where the city is. As a result, a momentary change in the numerical and statistical data has led to deviations that do not reflect the real situation. For example, Turkey's urbanization rate is 77% in one day with the laws% to 91 has increased. On the other hand, it has the potential to create negative effects on rural policies. As a matter of fact, the villages turned into neighborhoods were excluded from the scope of KÖYDEŞ, Agriculture and Rural Development Supports and the use of EU funds (Gökyurt et al., 2015: 84).

With the abolition of the legal entities of the villages within the metropolitan boundaries, the existing structures in the new neighborhoods began to change and as a result of this, difficulties in protecting their rural identities began. The transformation of the villages, which are perceived as a simple administrative change, into the neighborhood is the main source of the problems to be experienced. The law was prepared without taking into account the village administrations, which are both legal entities and regarded as the smallest local government unit reflecting the past in the traditional and historical sense. Furthermore, the village administrations have different rights and privileges due to their legal personality. It is also ignored that there are local government units which have their own assets and have the right to use forests and pastures (Güler. 2012: 3-4).

Other hand, the law is one of Turkey's urban and rural basic structure of matter to make a significant impact in terms of migration is expected. The negative developments in the agricultural and animal production in recent years in Turkey and industrialization policies were mainly triggered migration from rural to urban. Accordingly, in Turkey generally, although not for any claims related to the prevention of increased immigration law, citizens have emerged in an expectation in this direction (Okçu et al., 2015).

However, it is also thought that the law will trigger the migration due to the additional financial burden that will be incurred in the settlements converted from villages to neighborhoods at the end of five years, especially for those engaged in irrigation farming (Mukhtar's Confederation, 2013). In addition, with the Law, problems in the permits to be taken for livestock breeding in areas that lose their rural character are also problematic and it is difficult to obtain permission for the establishment of small agricultural holdings apart from large integrated facilities and enterprises. (Yaşar, 2014). Therefore, the fact that the new neighborhoods are actually rural and have a very different economic, social and physical structure than the central city, eliminates the possibility of producing healthy rural and urban policies throughout the country.

With the new regulation, the metropolitan municipality is the main responsible for the whole zoning and planning order in the province. Although this development is important to ensure the integrity of urban development and planning practices, it has a negative impact on the control of these applications. Because geographical distance control makes it difficult (Keles, 2012: 6).

In the metropolitan municipalities of provinces such as Konya and Antalya, which have broad geographical boundaries with the New Metropolitan Municipality Law, it is likely that there will be problems in providing services to rural areas. Because the most appropriate scale problem is experienced in the fulfillment of local services by abolishing the territorial borders at the provincial scale (Güler, 2012: 3-4). However, the province is based on the central administrative basis in the administrative sense. In this case, the administration of the province on the basis of decentralization conditions brings with it the criticism that it will turn into a regional administration (Güler, 2012: 3-4).

The duties and responsibilities of metropolitan and district municipalities are added to the statement that metropolitan and district municipalities can perform all kinds of activities and services in order to support agriculture and animal husbandry. However, this is not a compulsory service. As a result, it seems inevitable that the villages, which pay more service costs, receive less service, that is, neighborhoods.

The law provides opportunities for some to cause concerns for those living in rural areas and engaged in agriculture. By creating new rents with the zoning regulations, the rural land can be turned into urban land with the opening of the land of the rural areas and the misuse of the rangelands may increase. The pressure on natural resources may increase, with the increase

in the cost of living in rural areas, the migration of small farmers to the city and the displacement of the land may result in a new wave of migration from the countryside, and new cheap labor for capital may emerge.

Threats that are tried to be explained above cause the anxiety and anxiety of those who are engaged in agriculture, those living in rural areas and those who connect with the past and themselves. Central policies have become more effective at the local level through the metropolitan municipality. Although the rule gathered by the law in one hand seems to be an advantage, it is a political arrangement that does not care about the local specificities and differences.

With the law, the municipal service limits have been increased by eliminating the distinction between urban and rural areas. Thus, agricultural lands, rangelands, forest areas and ecologically sensitive areas were included in the municipal service boundaries.

Rural and agricultural production should be planned together. zoning legislation and planning should also be changed. For this reason, it is necessary to review the effects of the law on the land which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and on the land where municipalities and agricultural activities are carried out.

It has emerged that the productive agricultural lands will be excluded from agricultural production by law. It is clear that the coastal areas and rangelands will be started to be converted in order to provide rent in the villages converted by neighborhood. Thus, it is obvious that natural assets and rural life will be destroyed without considering the ecosystem balance by being opened for unintended use. Due to the limited production resources and lifestyles of the people living in rural areas, these citizens were forced to live, find jobs and live in more difficult conditions. Due to the disappearance of İmece tradition, the services needed will have to be made for money and the village integrity will be destroyed. The priorities of the cities gain importance in determining the priority order of the services and activities planned for the villages. As irrigation services are fully provided by the municipality, the water costs of the new neighborhoods will increase. The law paved the way for those who want to turn the resources in rural areas into rent and land has become a means of capital accumulation for them. (Gülçubuk, 2015: 7).

Conclusion

With the Law No. 6360, the villages were urbanized and the definitions of rural / village and kent urban içine became intertwined. The differences between the rural and urban areas of the city are ignored and the elements of the rural areas are ignored by a legal arrangement.

Villages, towns may have been administratively transformed into urban populations, but the tradition of living from the past still continues. The law is only in the foreground with its economic and political dimension. Therefore, the Law was prepared without considering the dynamics and values of individuals, culture and sociological life. The Law on non-consultation

with local residents threatens agricultural production and rural areas.

The metropolitan law and the changes made in terms of local government have had an impact on rural areas as in all areas. However, the distance of municipalities to rural areas raises concerns about the provision of services. Especially in metropolitan and district municipalities, qualified and experienced personnel units related to rural areas should be established and the budget allocated to these units should be increased.

It is clear that municipalities with agricultural services have no prior experience before the publication of the law. Therefore, it is important to increase the support given to livestock and agricultural activities through the arrangements to be made in the institutional structure of the municipalities. Since fixed livestock investments (barn, pen, haystack, warehouse, hangar, etc.) will require project and zoning permits, animal husbandry will be adversely affected. In addition, due to environmental sensitivity, the stables in the village settlements will be taken out of the village, which raises concern for animal husbandry activities. Giving authority to the municipalities in areas such as pastures, meadows and fields, which belong to the legal entity of the village, adversely affects the livestock activities in rural areas. Therefore, the rights of those who deal with animal husbandry should be protected by legal regulations.

Water wage to be provided to rural inhabitants after a five-year transition period foreseen in the implementation of Metropolitan Law No. 6360. property tax, environmental cleaning tax, etc. in order to reduce the effects of obligations. it is important to follow policies that will keep the rural population in place and to adopt yellow practices as a priority. As an example of what municipalities can do in this regard, steps can be used to charge water. In other words, according to the purposes of the water used, stages such as domestic use, industrial use, agricultural use can be used. In this way, the effect of water used in agricultural production on production costs can be reduced, thus allowing the water used for irrigation to be used more effectively, effectively and efficiently.

It is known that the village people engage in agricultural activities in treasury or unregistered lands except for the areas belonging to the village legal entity. Legal and administrative measures and the rights of those engaged in agriculture have to be taken into consideration since the transfer of these lands, which are important for agricultural activities, to the ownership of municipalities will create financial pressure on the rural population. The priority of local administrations should be to not intervene in rural areas and rural areas.

On the other hand, in some regions, there is a risk of agricultural land opening. Even though the decision of the municipal council and the Soil Protection Board permission is required for the zoning of agricultural lands, there is a risk of zoning of agricultural lands for purposes such as housing, trade, industrial area and public investment area.

Agricultural irrigation investments (irrigation channel, irrigation pond systems, etc.) will be affected in the short and medium term. It is expected that such investments made by village services and special provincial administrations in the past years will not have the same priority

for each municipality.

In addition to those listed above, municipalities may carry out various activities in order to diversify economic activities in rural areas. For example; it can work to reduce the production costs of farmers and small producers. It can provide the establishment of cooperatives or support of existing cooperatives. It can create areas for farmers to sell their own produce. Entrepreneurship opportunities can be created by providing product development trainings to women who are dominant in rural areas and agricultural production. Similarly, agricultural or non-agricultural education-extension programs for young people can be provided to diversify employment areas. Increased value added can be achieved by contributing to initiatives to process and market the agricultural products produced.

Priorities can be determined by planning for rural infrastructure services. Thus, efficient use of scarce resources can be achieved. With the support of environmentally and environmentally friendly enterprises operating in the field of rural tourism, employment can be created for women and young people.

Municipalities need for urban landscaping ornamental plants, outdoor plants and so on. local production of products can contribute to agricultural production. As a result, municipalities can support the local producer by supplying the products they consume from areas located in their borders (old village-towns). By providing cheap and easy access to the city, participation of rural people in social, cultural and economic activities can be increased.

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