

THE TALE OF İZMİR IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

One of the most significant of all post-war demographics phenomena and one that promises to loom even larger in the future is the rapid growth of cities: as in particularly developing countries. In Turkey where the population growth rates were very steady until 1950's, the first large scaled migration movement started in between 1950-1960's and major cities like Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir and other industrial and trade based cities has received the large proportion of immigrants in the country. Cities like İzmir take in place Mediterranean coastal are facing serious problems of habitat destruction, water contamination, coastal erosion and resource depletion and air-sea pollution with uncontrolled flow of immigrants. İzmir like other cities, especially Mediterranean low-income countries also suffer from serious socio-economic and cultural problems. Another problem, which the influx of migrants has brought to urban areas, is the development of squatter communities. The squatting problem may be viewed as part of the larger problem of inadequate urban housing.

In this article, briefly discussed that how rapid urbanizations effects the urban settlement with in the concern of environmental issues. Especially İzmir settlement environmental chancing with in the result of rapid urbanizations is taken in concern.

Key Words: Urbanization Problems, Migration, The Characteristics of İzmir

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant of all post-war demographics phenomena and one that promises to loom even larger in the future is the rapid growth of cities: as in particularly developing countries. It is projected, urban populations will nearly double by 2030 to 5.1 billion. Until the end of 1960's, rural-urban migration was viewed favorably in the economic development literature. Internal migration was thought to be a natural process in which surplus labor was gradually withdrawn from the rural sector to provide needed work force for urban industrial growth. In

Turkey where the population growth rates were very steady until 1950's, the first large scaled migration movement started in between 1950-1960's and major cities like Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir and other industrial and trade based cities has received the large proportion of immigrants in the country. Because of development policies, on the calendar of 2000's the unbalanced increases on the population ratios caused the pressure over the cities, which are providing employment for the sectors not only in agriculture, but also for the sectors apart from agriculture. However, migration today be seen as major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labor and a force, which continues exacerbate already serious urban unemployment and environmental problems.

The city of İzmir had established at the coast of Aegean Sea within the long-term historical background. The Aegean coastal zones in the Mediterranean are of strategic importance not only to Turks, but also to people who live in Mediterranean settlement and to all European countries. Environment problems discussed in this case study that one can easily see the population movement towards cities caused environmental pollution especially on soil and water. Cities like İzmir take in place Mediterranean coastal are facing serious problems of habitat destruction, water contamination, coastal erosion and resource depletion and air-sea pollution with uncontrolled flow of immigrants. İzmir like other countries, especially Mediterranean low-income countries also suffer from serious socio-economic and cultural problems. Another problem, which the influx of migrants has brought to urban areas, is the development of squatter communities. The squatting problem may be viewed as part of the larger problem of inadequate urban housing.

The urbanization process in the developing countries cities (and Turkey is no exception) seems constantly to be outrunning the ability of the urban system to provide adequate numbers of jobs, housing, basic services such as running water and sanitation conditions, for new arrivals seeking employment. However, the poor living and working conditions in rural areas certainly are principal motivating factor for moving to urban centers.

In this article, briefly discussed that how rapid urbanizations effects the urban settlement with in the concern of environmental issues. Especially İzmir settlement environmental chancing with in the result of rapid urbanizations is taken in concern.

2. GLOBAL EFFECTS ON ECONOMY

Most of the studies deal with globalization as a process. The concept of globalization refers both to an increasing flow of goods and resources across national borders and to the emergence of a complimentary set of organizational structures to manage the expanding network economic activity and transactions (Trade and Development Report, 1997). The globalization concept is more than a state of control of affiliates it is about a process of taking risk for better

utilization of resources to attain a higher performance. However, nowadays globalization is not taken account getting more profit from the world single market; at the same time world single market produce own economic, social, and political values under the roof of global interest.

This means globalization as an approach; includes not economical values transfer, may be more than cultural and political values. Under these context all inter-disciplinary studies remarks that a new style of social and economic changes. In one sense, understanding of living cannot be divided as local, regional and national parts. All the human being started to understand that have been living on the one earth and there is no other earth to live on. Globalization process introduces new social, economic and political values to all citizens of world. However, in the globalization discussions divided in two counter part views. Some studies on the globalization process which are not very promising to global trend especially from the developing countries inequality sharing of world profit. This is not concerned about just economical division of values but discussions getting more than that is, cultural development and the pressure on social and cultural values. Local traditional culture interactions thought to be destroyed and domination of western culture is not allowed to be living space for other various cultures in other parts of the earth.

In one word, globalization might be understood that, not only one style of understanding of living, cultural values and one style consumer behavior. Nevertheless, in other sense, people are living on the “planet” which name is earth, means have to concern about planet and the people live in it. Therefore all the human beings have to share world-wide acceptable values for peace and to protect themselves from global threats such as unfair competition, unstable growth, unemployment, unrenowable resources, global pollution, using knowledge and information technology etc... for that reason in the globalization process sustainable development became most important values not only for developed economies but also for emerging economies.

2.1. Globalization and Metropolitan Development

In economic literature, globalization refers to a situation of nations' increasing closeness in economic terms through trade, capital flows and new international division of labor. After World War II, globalization brought out labor migration from less developed countries to developed countries under the roof of reorganization of international division of labor. After 1980s' accompanied by rapid technological innovation and in information technology and falling raw materials prices, globalization has brought a new perspective to old metropolitans. In the globalization process, emerging economies become attractive to the foreign direct investment. According to Gregory Ingram, urban development patterns in both industrial and developing countries with market-oriented economies show strong regularities consistent with basic urban location theory. For example, large metropolitan areas covering into similarly decentralized structures with multiply subcenters, decentralized manufacturing

and more centralized service employment (Mila Freire and Richard Stren (Eds), 2001: XVIII).

2.2. Urbanizations Approach In General

One of the most significant of all post-war demographics phenomena and one that promises to loom even larger in the future is the rapid growth of cities: as in particularly developing countries. It is projected urban populations will nearly double by 2030 to 5.1 billion. Until the end of 1960's, rural-urban migration was thought to be a natural process in which surplus labor was gradually withdrawn from the rural sector to provide needed manpower for urban industrial growth. However, migration today must be seen as major contributing factor to the ubiquitous phenomenon of urban surplus labor and a force, which continues exacerbate already serious urban unemployment problems, and exaggerate the environment problems with in city livings.

Another problem, which the influx of migrants has brought to urban areas, is the development of squatter communities. The squatting problem may be viewed as part of the larger problem of inadequate urban housing (Tatlidil,1990:11-12)

The urbanization process in the developing countries cities (a Turkey is no exception) seems constantly to be outrunning the ability of the urban system to provide adequate numbers of jobs, housing, basic services such as running water and sanitation conditions, for new arrivals seeking employment. However, the poor living and working conditions in rural areas certainly are principal motivating factor for moving to urban centers (Tatlidil,1989:5).

In Turkey where the population growth rates were very steady until 1950's, the first large scaled migration moves started in between 1950-1960's and major cities like Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir an other industrial and trade based cities received the large proportion of immigrants in the country. As a result of development policies, on the calendar of 2000's the unbalanced increases on the population ratios caused the pressure over the cities like İzmir, which are providing employment for the sectors not only in agriculture but also for the sectors apart from agriculture.

In brief, special attention going to be given in accordance with inflow of population to the cities, often over burden the capacity of urban governments to provide employment, basic services, housing and sanitation living conditions for the citizens.

3. THE MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND İZMİR-TURKEY

The Mediterranean area, which has the most varied a rich cultural patrimony in the world, is characterized by a very delicate environment. The people and economic activities of twenty states on three continents are linked together by

the Mediterranean Sea. The social scenario around the sea is really variegated: people living north of the Mediterranean are, on an average, twelve times wealthier than their neighbors living in the south. The total GDP of the Mediterranean countries non-EU members is about 6% of that of the 15 EU members.

Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea is due not only the result of the activities of its bordering countries but also to the numerous rivers emptying into it all kinds of pollutants coming from the non-Mediterranean countries they are flowing through the Mediterranean. It has been estimated that about 85% of the Mediterranean Sea pollutants are of terrestrial origin.

Pollution of this fragile ecosystem, causing destruction of natural habitats, has of course disastrous effects on the quality of life of hundreds of millions of people and the possibility of improvement of the social and economic conditions of the most disadvantaged countries. In the affected areas, pollution has in fact negative impacts on opportunities for economic development such as the expansion of tourism, agriculture and fishing.

Turkey is a functioning market economy and should be able to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union. However as regards alignment with the environment acquire, several laws and orders have been adopted, but the emphasis lay on preparatory work. Although more attention has been paid to the allocation of sufficient budgetary and administrative resources to the environmental sector to ensure the implementation of the acquis, given the size of the alignment task in this area, this sector remains a high priority.

According to latest Regular Reports from the Commission on "Turkey's Progress Towards Accession", Turkish environment legislation is still very different from that of the community in particular in terms of standards, monitoring requirement and methods of measurement. It is understood from the report that completing adoption of the environmental acquire remains a long-term prospect; the implementation of the laws leaves much to be desired. It is also important to carry out detailed compliance checks of these laws in order to ensure full transportation of EC environmental directives.

EC environmental directives have to be specially concern in these fields given below,

-in the field of **air, quality** legislation still needs to be harmonizing with the acquis.

-**waste management** is one of the most problematic areas in particular as regards implementation of related legislation. A large percentage of household waste (89%) is uncontrolled waste, being illegally dump. Substantial efforts need to be undertaken to comply with community standards. However, İzmir

after forty years had hard worked and had lasted to complete waste management two years ago in 2003. Therefore, İzmir Bay started to become clean and unpolluted sea. However, there is some work to do complete rivers' water qualities, which were come into İzmir Bay. One of the biggest river with 401 km long which come into İzmir Bay from north side and affected areas about 17500 km square, name is Gediz. Along with Gediz there are several small streams, which are also fulfilling İzmir Bay, most of them passing through urban populated areas and some of them come straight from industrial establishment areas (İzmir Ticaret Odası, 1995: 56).

-As regards; **water quality** need to be introduce to a new legal framework law. Turkey's water legislation does not seem to be compatible with the community acquire. It does mean that Turkish drinking water standards an waste water discharging in line have to be brought to the acquire.

-In order to preserve rich assets in biodiversity, **nature protection** needs to be pay particular attention in the pre-accession process.

-At last in the area **industrial pollution control and risk management** in line with the acquire still needs to be introduced (comm. of EC, 2000 Regular Report, 60-61).

3.1. Geographical Structure and Climate

Turkey as a Mediterranean country has "Mediterranean climate", is characterized by hot, dry summers, and mild and wetter winters, with run off from infrequent but often massive rainfall causing soil erosion. However, Mediterranean regions of Europe have witnessed rapid changes over the past thirty years, in particular in the last decade, affecting all aspects of society. For a number of countries, accession to the European Union has led to major socio-economic change. These upheavals have disrupted the special relationship between man and environment in these areas with highly specific climate. At the same time, landscape it self has undergone rapid change. As a result, Southern Europe is facing a process desertification, which is evident in the cultivated land, pasture grounds and forests, and in the substantial loss of biological diversity. Paulo Mairota, John Thornes and Nichola Greeson pointed out that vast rural areas are temporarily and permanently abandoned, urban sprawl is rampant, agriculture is intensifying and water shortage, accentuated by the droughts of the 1980s and 1990s has become the main problem in the terms of resources and environment (World Resources Institute, 2000-2001).

In this sense Turkey, especially city of İzmir taking part in Mediterranean region not excluded from this typically Mediterranean climate conditions. For that, reason badly influenced agricultural production and biological diversity in the Agriculture Report of Turkish State. Population growth in certain settlements stresses ecosystem because it contributes to increases in both consumption

and conversion. For that reason, not only Turkey but also all other Mediterranean countries were deeply affected.

In the Province of İzmir, the Mediterranean climate is dominant which means that summers are very hot and dry. Winters are moderately warm and rainy. The average temperature in the coldest season is 8,5 C⁰ in warmest season 27,6 C⁰. The average annual rainfall is between 600 mm and 750 mm.

The plan cover is under the influence of the Mediterranean climate. The area 500-600m above the sea level is dominated by masques which characterizes the regional plant cover (Chamber of Commerce of İzmir, 1990: 2)

3.2. The Establishment of İzmir in History

Many legends are known about the derivation of the name of İzmir. According to the knowledge acquired from scientific studies the word "İZMİR" came from Smyrna in the ancient Ionian dialect and it was written as Smyrna in the Attikan (around Athens) dialect. The name of Smyrna came from Anatolian root, like many other names in the Aegean Region from the texts belonging to 2000 B.C. in the Kultepe settlement in Kayseri. The early years of 3000 B.C. or late 1800 B.C., Homer is the earliest and greatest of the Ionian poets. We do not know much about his exact birthplace. It is widely believed that he was born either in Chios or in Smyrna in the 8th century B.C. He spent most of his life in Smyrna.

Smyrna was erected on a much older city. It was captured and destroyed by Alyattes, king of Lydia, in 600 BC and later was reconstructed and restored. Following the defeat of the Lydian's by the Persians, the latter seized it before Alexander the Great eventually took it in 334 BC.

The Persian sovereignty ended with Alexander the Great's arrival to Anatolia in 334 B.C... In these years, in which the Hellenistic period began, a new settlement was formed around today's Kadifekale and its city walls belong to the Hellenistic period and have undergone many restorations in the following periods.

Tiberius, Hadrian and Caracalla took a close interest in Smyrna, which was highly regarded by Rome, and granted it certain privileges. The city, were destroyed in 178 AD; therefore, was reconstructed later by Marcus Aurelius and decorated with many art structures. It became an archdiocese in Christian Byzantine times, the two roads stretching from Kadifekale to Ephesus and Sardis were built during the Roman period. In 324 A.D. after the Roman Empire was divided into two, İzmir had been acquired by the Byzantine Empire and Ephesus especially was an important cultural and religious center in the classic Hellenistic Roman and Byzantine periods. An important development that had not been seen during the Byzantine period and flourished during 5th and 6th centuries A.D.. For the west, İzmir had been understood as the center of Asia. In this period, the Agora, Akropolis, Theater, Stadium, Altinyol and other

constructions that had been built, did not remain up to now, as the libraries and the fountains were built during this period. However, the city had to undergo the ill-starred consequences of the Arab raids and eventually became an ordinary city.

In 1320 the Turkish sailor Umur Bey returned İzmir from the Catholic knights and added it to the Turkish land. In the period of the principalities, İzmir and its nearby surroundings were under the region of the Saruhanogullari principality.

Beginning with the 17th century İzmir had an important place in the world trade. There was an increase in the consulates of foreign countries especially due to the capitulations that the Ottoman management provided for Europe. It is known that these consulates participated in the trade activities and each anchored their ships there instead of in the inner bay where each foreign ship and its own dock.

A British company that was granted the concession in 1856 constructed the first railway line in Turkey between İzmir and Aydın and the construction of the 130 km line was completed in 1866. The İzmir-Turgutlu (Town) - Afyon line and Manisa-Bandırma line was constructed in the subsequent years. İzmir harbor, railway and inner city transportation tramway brought an opportunity for getting in contact with European Capitalist system within social and economic interactions such as trade and transportation of values. İzmir harbor became agricultural export custom areas of Ottoman Empire and exchanging of goods. Today's still this economic relation continues heavily (Ulker, 1994: 14-15)

A castle was built on the narrowest point of the bay to check the ships entering and leaving the İzmir Bay. New constructions were built in the second half of the century to help developing of the city's trade. Among these constructions, the most important examples are the customs building in the 19th century. The sectors of packing, insurance, stock and banking were been developed in those years.

3.3. The Ethnicity of İzmir

According the famous author Evliya Çelebi stated that statistical data which was completed in 1657-1658 by local government Ismail Pasa shows that a huge number of İzmir population were living at edge of Pagos Mountains and nearby flatting areas with number of 10.300 houses. In this area, different ethnic community had been living in peace and sharing economic activities with the specialized skills. At this side of city had ten Islams, ten Foreign and Jews, 2 Armenian and 1 Gipsy districts. Evliya Çelebi also wrote that in İzmir there were twelve mosques, forty churches (Ulker, 1994: 10).

The existing social and economical life changed in 18th century because of the increasing commercial activities. Adding of, new social groups occurred a cosmopolitan social structure in the city. In 19th century, we see that social groups separated from each other. Turkish people that settled along the edge of

the Kadifekale, Jewish people settled in Karatas, French settled in Alsancak and English were in Karantina and Göztepe. The construction and settlement by the ethnic identity in İzmir gives new characters and tissues to İzmir as polar society at the end of 18th and 19th century. Göztepe, Güzelyali and Üçkuyular were the suburbs of the city. There were very beautiful seaside houses, gardens, and casinos all along the waterfront. (Figure 1) The rich Muslims started settling in seaside residences, along the waterfront, and over the hills of the city in 1890's. Some English and French were also living in this area. Public transport line on Mithatpasa Avenue that was converted to steam mechanical and later electrical system at the beginning of the twentieth century. It was done by horse-tramway until the technological developments.

According to Tavernier who is a well-known traveler, wrote about İzmir's demographic structures let us know the population of İzmir in 1631 A.D.: 90.000 people were living in İzmir. 60.000 of those are Turks, 15.000 Greek origin Ottoman, 8.000 Armenian, 7.000 Jews. Another authors name Tollot, hundred year latter stated the figure of the population in İzmir like 50.000 Turk, 12000 Greek, 7.000 Armenian, 7.000 Jews, total 76.000 people were living in İzmir. (Ulker, 1994: 16)

According to the British Consulate Cumberbatchs' Report in 1864 the population of İzmir was 155.500: 42.000 of those Muslims, 22.000 Greek, 53.000 Turkish origin Greek (mainly migrated from Greek land and islands), 78.000 Armenian, 17.000 Jews, 3.700 Latina and 10.000 Foreigners were living in İzmir province. However, this figures are not conformed to other official statements, one can easily understand that İzmir population were cosmopolitan with their ethnic identities. Also according to the British Consulate Jews community have 9 synagogues, 18 schools with 1040 students enrolment: Armenians have 2 churches, one hospital, two schools with 550 students, French and Italians have 4 churches, 5 chapels, 4 hospital, 5 schools with 965 students, British have 3 churches, one Scottish chapel, one hospital, one school. At the same time in İzmir have 8 Protestant missionary establishments. Islamic community which is not call Turkish Community in Report, mentioned have 22 mosque, 40 Islamic chapels (mescit), one hospital, 8 school with each capacity 600 students and several small schools in the area (İzmir Ticaret Odası, 1998: 2) This figures shows that İzmir population have different ethnic communities which were living side by side which sharing the urban tissue, the social structure of İzmir shows very mixed society with regarding other ethnicity and nationality as a whole until end of first world war.

The ethnic variety in İzmir had been strongly changed after 30 January 1923 with "the Agreement of Population Changing Procedure" between Turkey and Greece. According to this agreement, except Istanbul Greek Orthodox, who was living in Turkish national boarder, migrated to Greek land while Turks -Islam's returned to Turkish land on the purpose of permanent settlement. For his reason, Orthodox Greeks, Armenian and other ethic groups left İzmir while

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Islamic origin Turks replaced and İzmir became heavily Turkish origin population.



Figure 1 : Karatas Hospital and Seacoast

Source: <http://www.angelfire.com/ar2/korkmaz/paper4.html>

4. POPULATION AND URBANIZATION İZMİR IN TURKEY

After the World War II population, movements of developing countries are also seen in Turkey, which is behind the challenges of developing. The migration between regions and areas from rural to urban moved towards the big cities of the regions, which are well developed and capable of producing employment. In

Turkey, where the population growth rates were very steady until 1950s, the first large scaled migration movement started at the years of 1950-1960s, the major cities like Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir and other industry and trade based cities received the large proportion of immigrants in Turkey. Because of development policies, on the calendar of 2000s the unbalanced increases on the population ratios caused the pressure over the cities like İzmir, which are providing employment for the sectors not only in agriculture but also for the sectors apart from agriculture (Ercan Tatlıdil, 2004:361).

The immigrant population, which is at least three times of the acceptable population growths of the cities, caused negative effects on the natural, social and economical developments of the cities. The countryside based immigrants who are low educated, inexperienced in works except agricultural jobs in the fields of temporary works, which are not been organized, not well paid and out of social securities. The workers, who were able to work only in the fields that are just daily and called "marginal jobs", had suffered from affording the living costs of a city life and this caused the tissue of the urban city be damaged. To survive in the city, they started to build their houses on the lands, which are not identified as planned parcels for construction and most of them owned by state and private property. Then illegal "gecekondu" areas, which surrounded cities in very short period, had become the major accommodation of the urban population. According to statistical data more than 1/3 of the population in Istanbul, Ankara, İzmir lives in "gecekondu" areas (Tatlıdil, 1991:4-5).

While the local authorities are struggling with providing urban services like housing, education and health are certainly insufficient on providing those facilities for the newcomers. National and local authorities are unable to establish an "immigration policy" which is to be put into practice harmonically; they are even less capable of producing projects on urban areas and green area development in İzmir. According to failing in distinguishing and facilitating the areas which are not suitable for housing, so creates pressure on urban tissue and natural green areas. The most important factor on the preparation and implication of the projects related with the natural evolution and future structures of cities is the implication of the policies diverting the population movements. On those projects, characteristics of the structure of concerned population in the habitat centre of İzmir districts have to be reintroduced for future urban development.

The problems are not only raised in quoting of urban areas for building gecekondu, but at the same time, the registered houses are in small groups consisted of single or a couple of houses. An example of the multi-story construction on Mithatpasa Avenue began in and around Güzelyali in 1960's. High block of flat replaced ancient houses that were built and gave the identity to city of İzmir. Now, those high-rise buildings that are dominant in Karatas, Güzelyali, Konak, Karsiyaka, such districts situated by seacoast have no connection with the bay (Figure.2). Those buildings which cannot be found elsewhere have also disappeared due to the wrong decisions of reconstruction.

Many of the houses were demolished for the purpose of enlarging the road and opening the areas for increased population. İzmir Municipality made a decision that new buildings may be constructed within the scope of urban development plan along the road. Most of ancient heritages and buildings are demolished. Only, very few houses registered as a historical building have permission to be alive.

After 1980's the new road construction steadily changed the bay zone with full filling to sea and gaining some soil from the sea. As the Picture Figure 2 shows the recent seaside at the same area, which was taken at beginning of 20 century, the picture above at Figure 1, shows how it has been changed in years.



Figure 2 : Güzelyalı, Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı

Source : <http://www.angelfire.com/ar2/korkmaz/paper4.html>

4.1. Urban Population Characteristics of İzmir

Changes on economic and social structure of Turkey after 1950s altered the movements from rural areas to urban cities especially to city centers. Recently, during the acceleration of urbanization takes place, one can easily observe that Turkey has no urbanization and immigration policies at all.

The educational mobilization starting with the Republic of Turkey had caused some changes on the life styles and expectancies of people by educating rural population on higher levels in favor of rural life. Teachers trained at "village country teacher training schools" and "village institutes" did not only educate school children but took part in education of rural adults as well as taking an active role in their social, economic and cultural developments which accordingly, ended the philosophy of fatalism. Aiming to improve life standards they tried to mobilize the spirit of enterprising in rural areas by facilitating the agricultural management with modern equipment instead of traditional techniques of cultivation which given speed to the social improvement. The social and economic pressure of the World War II had also effected Turkey as

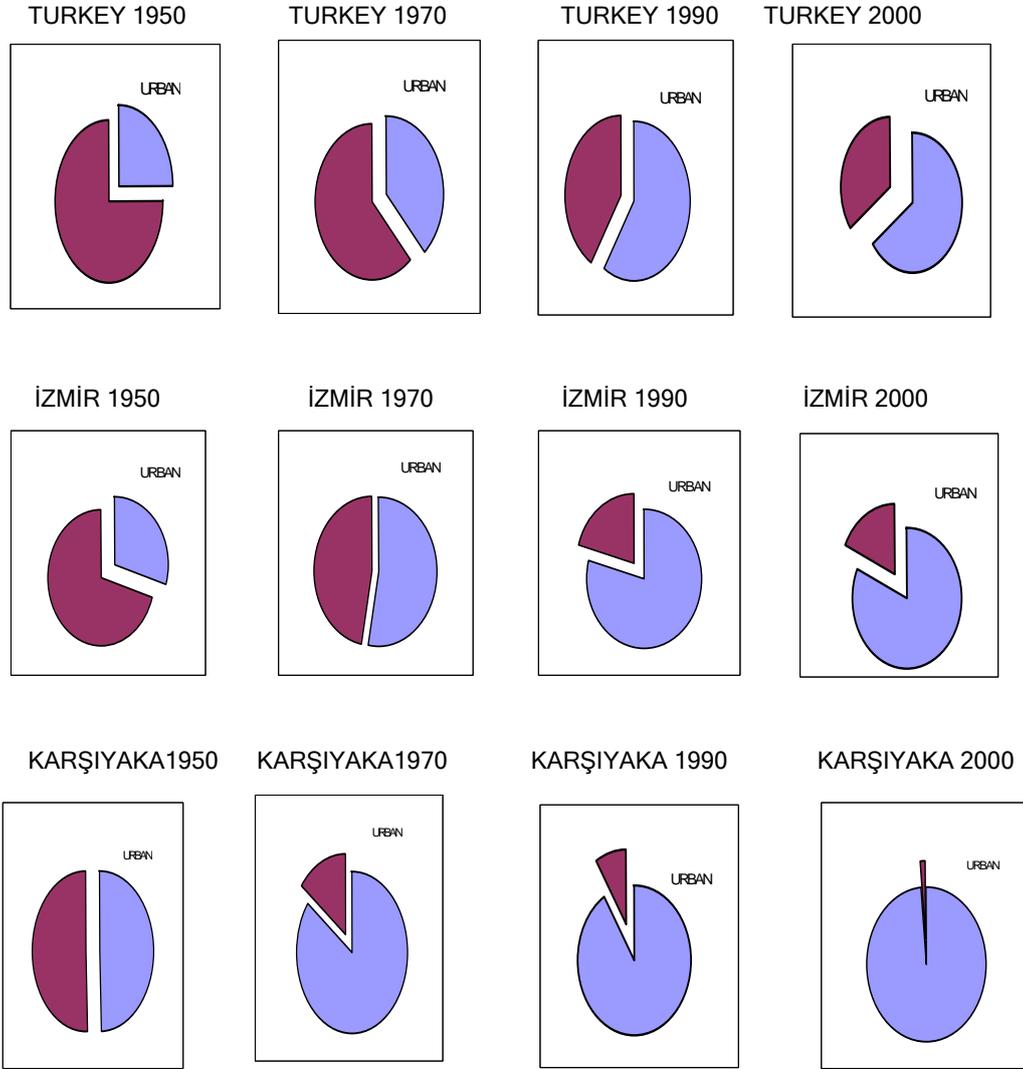
well as other countries and caused people to change their philosophy of life. The economic policies favoring rural life caused a great amount of unemployment among traditional agricultural workers due to the inputs of Marshall Aid like tractors and other cultivating technologies. Apart from unemployment emerging due to technology transfers in agriculture sector, it was also triggering by the high birth rates of rural areas. The unemployed population of agricultural workers started to move to cities where employee needed, they had a chance to find jobs in other fields.

As shown in Table 1, the population growth in urban areas after 1950s is much higher than rural areas. After 1965 the immigrant population moving to three major cities Istanbul, Ankara and İzmir had also affected neighbor industrializing or potentially developing city centers populated over 100.000. According to the 1950 census while the total urban population of Turkey was 25 %, it increased up to 63 % in 1997 census. At the same period, the rural population decreased to 37 % from 75%.

The rapid and huge migration let to growth rate of urban areas put them under severe economic, social and cultural pressure.

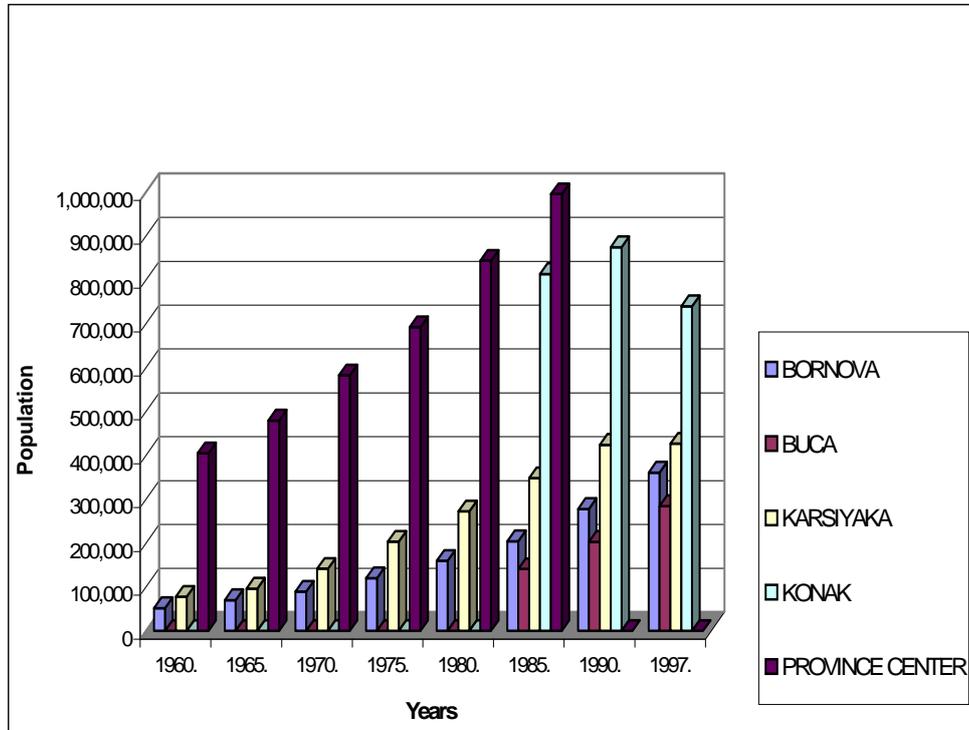
As it is seen on Figure 3 like other immigrant receiving provinces in Turkey, major district centers of İzmir that had increased its urban population by receiving new comers. The city centers of İzmir increased their urban population by receiving immigrants both from other regions and from their own rural areas and accordingly caused a decrease in rural population to some extend. Especially the central districts like Karşıyaka, Konak, Bornova which had facilitating conditions for settlement and housing, spreaded their urban habitat areas to an extend which included neighboring rural settlements. In 1950, Karşıyaka used to accommodate half of its population in rural areas but after receiving that much immigration. It was inevitable to open the city center to housing and to consider the surrounding village areas as urban areas. When the year 2000 came, the rural population has already been melted in urban population. The agricultural areas in rural parts of the country have completely disappeared in 50 years time. According to 2000 census results, in 1950 the population of Karşıyaka was 15.453, 7.636 of this population was in urban areas where as 7.817 was in rural areas. The urban population of Karşıyaka has increased 56 times and reached up to 426.679 while the rural population remained only as 359 persons. Nowadays local authorities are not able to consider any part of the population of Karşıyaka as rural population in 2004. Also other districts namely Bornova, Konak, Buca went along at the same route like Karsiyaka showed us that loosing of cultivating area also the villages of the districts become almost urban settlement.

Figure 3: Urban Population Growth Rate in Comparison with Turkey, Province of İzmir, and District of Karşıyaka by Census Results, 1950-2000



Source: Population Census in years SIS (Turkish State Institute of Statistics in Years)

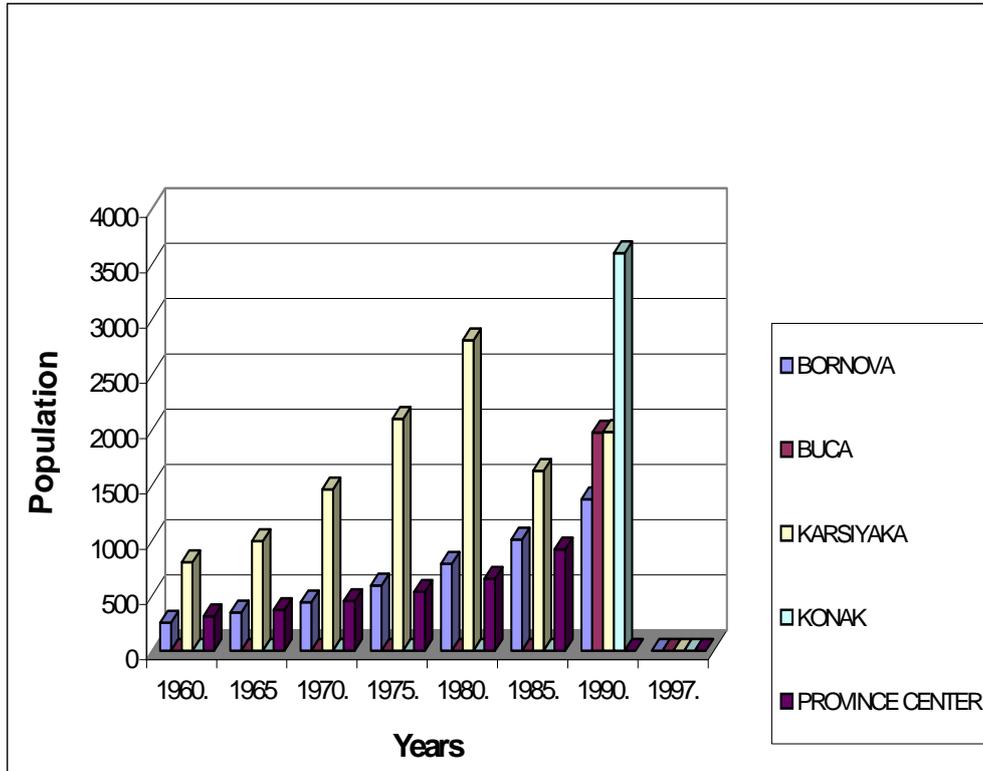
Figure 4 : Total Population of Main Districts In The Province of Izmir In Years



Source : SIS, Turkish State Institute of Statistics in Years

The areas occupied and population density of the quarters in the urban area of inner city İzmir with main districts is shown on the Figure 4 and Figure 5. After 1985, the city of İzmir called inner city as a megapol and province center become Konak district which is trading and banking center with large office buildings where increase their population with other habitat districts.

Figure 5 : Population Densities of Main Districts In The Province Of Izmir In Years



Source: SIS, Turkish State Institute of Statistics in Years

4.2. The Effects of Population on Housing in Urban Area of İzmir

When the data of research relating urbanization and immigration process, which can be observed that one who joined the migration from rural areas to city centres had shown similar characteristics with the demographic characteristics of İzmir. It is understood that the immigrated population is young and active age groups in economically active human resources in the population, are in fecund age group. The 36.4% of existing population of Turkey are under the age of 16. Being unable to produce employment in rural areas, which have high fecundity rates forced people to move to cities having capacity of employing with hopes of finding a job. İzmir with a high potential of producing employment has become an immigrant-receiving city in great numbers together with Istanbul and Ankara. Because of the high potential of employment growth, the number of annual received immigrant is still considerably high. State Institute of Statistics (SIS) estimates the annual immigrant received in İzmir as 80.000.

According to the figures which were given by State Statistical Institutes in 2001; Comparing İzmir with other provinces, İzmir creates new jobs especially in the industrial sector and compared with the service sector so, still İzmir is thought to be an opportunity of finding jobs for newcomers.

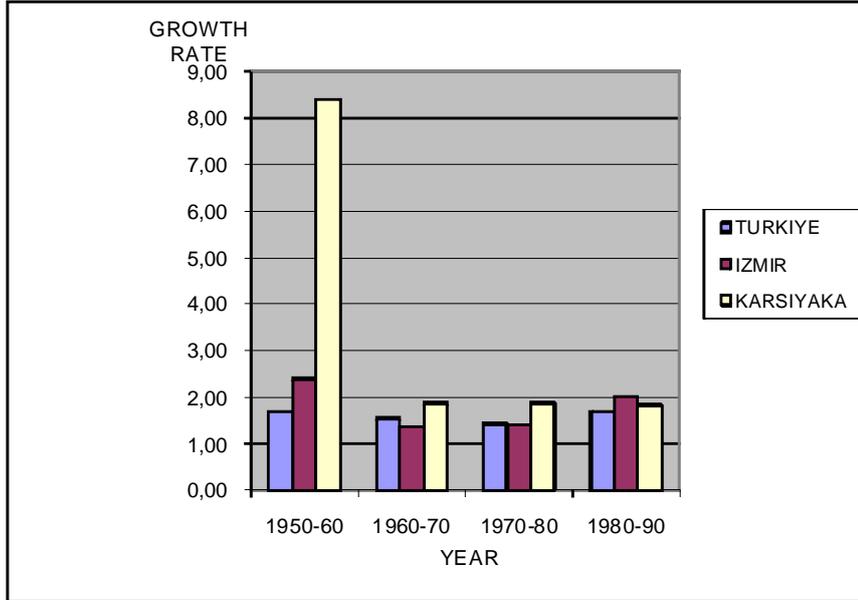
In between the years 1950-1960 when İzmir started to receive intensive immigrants, because of being unable to produce enough housing, the city inevitably could not control illegal housing as well as "gecekondulaşma" (A Turkish expression for the houses erected in one night on a privately owned or a state land without any permission and a project). As it is not known "gecekondu" is a typical Turkish housing type in urban terminology. The similar settlements in developing countries called like "Favelas", "Barrios", "Slums", and "Shanty Towns", "Squatter Areas" like "Gecekondu" has not yet the real urban settlement conditions. Intensively populated and illegally housed and gecekondu quarters surrounded the city of İzmir with lack of insufficient health facilities and infrastructure.

According to Act No. 755 which legislates the urbanization and building regulations "gecekondu" is defined as "The illegal buildings built on the lands which do not belong to the builder without obeying the legislation related to housing and urbanized and without any permission taken from the owner of the land". The Act No. 6188 dealing with supporting housing and sanctions against illegal housing defines gecekondu like; "the housing on a land which does not belong to the builder contrasting with the urbanization project which is confirmed by the legal owner, mostly unhealthy, without any proper technique and quickly erected (Tatlidil, 1989:15). Here come out the two different characteristics of "gecekondu". The first one is that they are contrasting with the legislation, which means they are illegal. It emphasizes that these buildings are erected in very a short time without obeying any health and proper structure techniques. The second is that these buildings are on the land, which is owned by someone else and no permission is taken from these legal owners. It is considered as squatted by force. Either shows that the economical insufficiency of an individual or a family forces them to break the rules to own a "gecekondu". Not only the technical inefficiencies of the building but their having no public utilities (roads, sewage, lighting, tap water, transportation, insufficient landscape planning etc.) show that the majority of the population who lives in gecekondu are from lower economic groups and mostly the newcomers.

As shown in Figure 6 that immigration from rural areas to urban areas in Turkey, a rapid urban population increase is observed. The rate of the population growth of Turkey is a head of speed Turkey's average urban population. As an inevitable fact, urban population growth of Karşıyaka and other housing habitat districts are much higher than the province of İzmir as well as the whole country. As an example of this dramatically scaled population explosion in İzmir as an inner city, face the surrounding of the gecekondu areas with squatting agricultural lands, urban forest and the green tissue of İzmir. Karşıyaka district such as

other districts in the inner city opened their cultivated areas to housing with pressure of population growth.

Figure 6 : Graphics Comparing the Urban Population Growth Rates in Turkey-İzmir-Karşıyaka District in Decades by Census Results



Sources: Population Census in Years SIS (Turkish State Institute of Statistics)

Nowadays, the districts belong to İzmir city become suburban areas with trading centers and the countryside of İzmir joint to urban tissues by losing their cultivating features. Some forest and cultivated land squatted by new comers on the purpose of building their gecekondus.

Karşıyaka, Buca and Bornova that were main districts of inner city, have been considered housing and habitat area of İzmir city. Those districts become very attractive for the working population to settle down. While the districts of İzmir edge like Gaziemir, Cigli were industrial centre by loosing their cultivating land. Because of these characteristics and backgrounds, İzmir was considered as a unique centre until 1980s and later on became inner city (megapol) with the high population growth. The district of Konak where become not only the economic and cultural activities centre of İzmir but also Aegean Region in Turkey, is intensively gathered whole activities. While Karşıyaka and other districts was multiplying its population due to immigrant received, they became the suburb of İzmir on which the working and retired population preferred it to settle down. Because of multistoried apartment blocks taking the places of houses with large gardens, the city did not entering horizontally but vertically instead. The lack of producing enough housing and planned parcels resulted in invasion of forests

and agricultural lands not only by newcomers for building of "gecekondus", but at the same time wealthy citizens were built their houses as "the site of a city" with special permission of local government.

When İzmir speed of population growth in last two decades is examined; the most important reason for the population growth to loose speed is not the decrease in amount of limited lands and the precautions taken by local authorities like more reasonable city plans and regulations in urban settlement areas but the neighboring cities of İzmir became immigrant-receiving centers. Still İzmir keeps going on attractive for immigrants who were coming from undeveloped provinces and mainly their rural areas.

5. WHO IS MIGRANT IN THE CITY

The research have been carried out since 1950's in which migrations flows started, show that most of women have had no experience of urban living before migrated to cities, they have just companied to their husband. Their husbands have usually met with city life during the compulsory army duty and/or working in urban sectors mainly in construction seasonally for supporting their families' rural income. Most them have decided to take their own wife's and children to city's where they can work and get jobs or believe they can look after their families with their images in the city. According to Turkish traditional culture, men who is head of family, has been expected to run family economic budget, he called like "bread winner".

The division of labor in the family reflects the nature of the tasks to be performed. Women do all household chores and prepare the food. Even if men responsible for most of the flowing and cultivating where animals or machinery are used. They also build walls, construct buildings and perform the labor for the village. Women take part of all other production process along with the idea of household work. While control the budget, women have no chance to take part in family expenditure process. This shows us that in Turkish village community women are not allowed to join out of the household economic activities with including to marketing process, too. Even if the taking decision to migrate city, most women's joining to process is not very active, men decisions always play key factor for the families' migration.

Nowadays, the family seldom consist larger households in which one or more surviving great grandparents, an older couple, the letter's children, married and unmarried, and a number of grandchildren. This sort of family used to be very common in village community. Most town family consists simply of couple and their children as call nuclear family or world wide seen urban family compression however, kind ship relations is very strong village community, even if the household families are divided to nuclear families, works are continue at the same household property. Money earned by all its members tends to aid and sustain the group as a whole. Even unmarried sons who may work

elsewhere in the village or seek employment in the town-city will give whatever they can spare above their few expenses to the family strongbox.

Brothers and cousins in separate households are considered close kin, as are relatives by marriage. Though the economic affairs of these households remain in depended, brothers may have helped each other with heavy work or may loan money to close relatives.

At the same time, it is very often seen that neighbors with adjacent fields will combine to help each other during harvest and use the same threshing floor, but again close kind or extended family more often unites for this work.

The oldest active male parent is usually the head of the household, even if household separated two or more nuclear families. This mean will make most of the decisions for the family and will, even if sons would be expected to accept this father decision. In Turkish traditional rural culture keep, very strong kin ties in which social control mechanism works through the families' inter-communication and household ties.

In addition to the people of the agricultural villages, have very strong kin ties, surrounded by local culture in which blood relationship with the family; give them security in village or outside the village.

5.1. Village Solidarity among Turkish Peasants Undergoing Urbanization

Migration to cities, the peasants bring their understanding way of life and the rural Turkish traditional culture with them. On their arrival to city, they prefer to settle relatives and compatriots (come from same village or same region) in one certain area. As it is seen in İzmir, many quarters in gecekondus area completed their population with the people who often came from same village or same region. They called each other "hemsehri" instead of citizens, because of this verb brings to them a special solidarity.

As its known "gecekondus" is a typical new comer housing type in urbanization terminology. Gecekondus quarters which have not only lack of insufficient health facilities and infrastructure, but also specifically the enduring attachment of present in the urban setting to his original unit of social organization, such as a tribe, village, or extended family forms with a strong link that does the model of the rural-urban dichotomy constructed. Social scientists declared that is generally taking place in many of the developing countries is a ruralization of the cities, where the peasants carry on an essentially rural or folk life. Some social scientist claim that this folk character found persisting among "urbanized" peasants in the developing countries is considered harmful for the development of cities. Some declare that this sort of urbanization cannot be defined as destruction. "Gecekondus" areas prepare newcomers for the style of urban living. Gecekondus's community are not devoted as a peasant community, which

is an area new comers completes their urbanism process, after certain time they become urban people with the sharing of urban culture (Tatlidil, 1989: 38).

The rural resources as values, practices, traditional networks and side of belonging do survive and with the cultural resources for constituting identity urban and a sense of belonging for individuals. This coexistence of the rural and urban brings to mind the concept of "Gecekondus culture".

5.2. Changing of Labor Force in İzmir and Turkey

According to the world statistical data, the population aged 15-64 is often used to provide a rough estimate of the potential labor force. However, in many developing countries, especially labor force employed mainly in agricultural sector and children under 16 work full or part time. In recent years population movement from rural to urban areas, also brought some of the work force under age 16 to urban sectors, namely industry and services. In some sense, some high-income countries many workers seem to be postponed their retirement to continue involving in labor force over age 65. Even if many countries child labor is officially presumed not to exist, and so is not included in surveys or in official data. According to ILO statistical data and some projects have been done, show that children are engaged in agricultural or household activities with their families. In some developing countries, children age under 16, also become labor force in industry and services which need cheap and flexible labor. The research carried out in Turkey-İzmir that shows immigrant families mainly come from under development rural areas to İzmir, they could not get enough income to survive their families in city surroundings. Because, adult new comers could not have enough skills, get urban employment for their families' expenditure. Instead of fathers and mothers employment urban sector children age under 16 take part in working life for supporting family budget to led families living in city environment (Tatlidil, 2000; Tatlidil, 2001).

Comparing the data given by World Bank, one can easily see that eliminated children from working life while the other MED countries including Turkey still could not cope with child labor. However, using of children in labor force seems to be reduced in promising programs. In this case, one of the most important programs is that, keeping children in school systems longer years in compulsory education and introduced new training programs within the vocational system.

Comparing the EU countries with other countries in MED base labor force, large number of EU female labor taken place in work force, than other MED countries. Also, as it is shown in Table 1, developing countries in the Mediterranean female workers largely involve in agricultural sector, comparing with industry and service sectors and other EU-MED countries.

Differences in the opportunities and resources available to men and women exist throughout the Mediterranean countries, but they are most prevalent in poor MED countries. This pattern begins at an early age, with boys receiving a

larger share of education and health spending than girls. Girls in developing part of world and these part Mediterranean countries are allow less education by their families than boys are, and this is reflected in lower female school enrolment and higher female illiteracy. As a result, women have fewer employment opportunities, especially in the formal sector.

Table 1 shows that the distribution of economic activity by gender reveals some interesting patterns. Agriculture accounts for the largest share of female employment in less developed Mediterranean basin countries in North Africa and Turkey while increase of women's labor force participation in service sector in South European Mediterranean countries with high income economies. In both group countries also show that women are under represented in industry even if all countries women's employment in agricultural sector are decreasing while female labor only could get an opportunity to increase their participation in labor force in services. Seems to be some of the services jobs become women's occupations in many countries. Many services jobs such as nursing, social, and clerical work are considered "feminine" because of a pursuit similarity with women's traditional roles. Women often do not receive the training needed to take advantage of changing employment opportunities. This sort of services jobs segregations by sex is usually harmful for women who have a much narrower range of labor market choices and lower levels of pay than men do. According to statistical data, which were received from several researches, resulted, the newcomer women in İzmir become unemployed or homemaker on their arrival to city, because of scarce of women educational level and skills with accompanied traditional gender approach to peasant women (Tatlidil, 1998).

According to recent studies in different countries; both the relative degrees of concentrations of women's and men's employment in terms of sectors activity and specific areas in which women and men tended to work have gradually changing in 1980's to 2000, also such as shown in Table 1.

The main change is a considerable decline in the importance of agriculture for the employment of men in particular in developing countries. Comparing with developed high-income countries in which women and men tended to work have not altered greatly over the same years.

Over a period of 25 years of change, reshape an economy and social order built on economy. The last quarter of past century seems to be that the shift production from agriculture to manufacturing and services; the reduction of the agricultural labor force and the growth of urban centers; the expansion of trade; the increasing size of the central government in most Med-countries. All the indicators shown here appear elsewhere in the most other countries.

Comparing the figures of İzmir with other countries and especially with Turkey shows that Turkish active manpower shifting from agricultural sector to non agricultural sectors along with high and rapid urbanization process. In addition, İzmir can be easily absorbing that reducing their work force in agricultural sector

while increasing their active population in urban sectors with high urbanization in last decade.

At the meeting of European Council, held Nice in December 2000 declared that member states of the EU. Reasserted the strategic objectives, which in had been agreed in Lisbon March 2000 in particular: Firstly the aim of full employment rate up to the level 70% by 2010. Secondly, increase the proportion of working women to over 60% by 2010. At the Stockholm summit in March 2001 agreed that the role of general employment (for men and women) of 67%, and 57% for women by January 2005. The employment target for women set in Lisbon has already been achieved in more regions than the aim for general employment. All regions in Germany, Austria and Sweden and "Ille -de -France" which had already reached the target in the year 2000, the employment rate for women was around 66%. In the regions with the lowest employment rates for women, the average was about 26-percentage point's lower-at around 40%. These regions are located for the most part in the South of EU. That means Greece, Italy, Spain and Southern France. Many regions especially in Germany, Finland, France and the U.K. have already achieved the interim aim of a female employment level at least 57%.

Table 1: Employment by Economic Activity

	AGRICULTURE				INDUSTRY				SERVICES			
	Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force		Male % of male labor force		Female % of female labor force		Male % of male labor force		Female % of labor force	
	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997
Albania	54	22	62	27	28	45	17	45	18	34	21	28
Algeria	27	-	69	-	33	-	6	-	40	-	25	-
Egypt	46	32	10	43	21	25	14	9	34	43	76	48
France	9	6	7	4	44	37	22	15	47	57	71	81
Greece	-	18	-	23	-	28	-	13	-	54	-	64
Israel	8	3	4	1	39	38	16	14	52	58	80	84
Italy	13	7	16	7	43	38	28	22	44	55	56	72
Jordan	-	6	-	4	24	27	7	10	76	66	93	87
Lebanon	13	-	20	-	29	-	21	-	58	-	59	-
Libya	16	-	63	-	29	-	3	-	55	-	34	-
Morocco	48	4	72	3	23	33	14	46	29	63	14	51
Portugal	22	12	35	16	44	40	25	21	34	48	40	64
Spain	20	10	18	6	42	39	21	14	39	52	60	80
Tunisia	33	22	53	20	30	32	32	40	37	44	16	38
Turkey	45	30	88	65	22	29	5	13	33	41	8	21
İzmir	26,2	18,7*	66,3	49,6*	22,5	13,8*	23,2	15,0*	42,2	50,4*	18,2	34,8*

Source: The World Bank; 2000 World Development Indicators, pp.51-52, İzmir Ticaret Odası, Strategic Plan, 2004: 94 * Data given 2000

Comparing the figures given above with Turkey and İzmir, there is a big gap labor force, employment capacity, especially problem seems to be raised among women employment structure. Migrant women who have hardly get chance to participate labor force on their arrival to city. Because of their educational level and lack of skills which were needed in urban work structure.

The share of employment accounted for by sectors that had been taken place in different regions in EU consists of features of GDP. The one consisted feature is that regions were industrial provide a large share of employment, tended to be concentrated in central part of the continent. The situation in the peripheral regions of the EU is more difficult to characterize and there are any number of combinations of industrial employment and GDP. One reason for this patchy situation might be various types industry in Europe, which have widely varying levels of productivity. It is possible for two regions to have identical shares of industrial employment and yet completely different structures. In other case turning now to share of employment accounted for by the service sector, Europe is once again rather as if patchy work guilt even thought an overview similarity in economic productivity, structure and employment, framework completely differentiated. For example the share of employment accounted for by the service sector is small in Greece (apart from tourist region) parts of Portugal and candidate countries. The rest of Europe is characterized by an average or high share of employment in the service sector (Eurostat, 2001: 59-60). For this reason, creating new jobs in different sectors has to be known that they have different situation and using of different sources from regions to regions. Particularly women employment increasing in total employment need to be concerned with regions sustainable development features. In other words total employment rates and working women and youth participation in working life cannot be count in once sense as mentioned and agreed at the Stockholm Summit 2001.

In Turkey, nowadays the Turkish scientist and politicians debate on unemployment problems within concerning of 2001 economic crisis which hardly creating jobs for new job seekers. The problems already pressured youth employment, as it is seen last three years statistical data that is given by State Institute Statistic.

Even if only 13,5 % of GNP comes from agrarian sector, the national employment of Turkey is based on agriculture. About 1/3 of active labor force employed in agricultural sector.

According to 2000 Census of population in Turkey, İzmir is the second industrialized city, after Istanbul. The share of GDP is İzmir in 2000 within Turkey is 7,6%. In addition, İzmir is the most attractive central place for foreign capital within the cities of region. In last decade, the considerable advantages of İzmir have encouraged foreign investor to a place in this emerging city. In this way, 2 Aegean Free Zones operating in İzmir at the same time, 18 organised

industry regions, which are active and are still being invested upon in the province of İzmir (www.izto.org.tr).

Comparing the data that were taken from 2000 Census of population, İzmir urban population was 82 % in total population. The density of population Turkey 88, the figure in province of İzmir was 281; literate population in Turkey 81, İzmir province was 92; higher education rate in Turkey 7.80%, İzmir province % 10,78; labor force participation in Turkey 39,6 %, in İzmir province 52,2%; unemployment rate in Turkey 7,2%, in İzmir province 10,8%.

Only ¼ of the total labor force consist of female workers. They mainly employed in agrarian sector within the status of unpaid family workers. In 1950s, 45% of female workers taken parts in labor force have been sharply dropped to 31% in the end of century. Because of rural urban migration causes unemployment in urban sectors for especially female labor force due to lack of education and training which needed in urban sectors. Woman not only suffered from unemployed but also aged 15-24 young labor force deeply impressed from the new condition of urban employment structure. Accordingly, to temporarily results of households' surveys 2004, approximately ¼ of educated young labors suffered unemployment situation. Last two years, economics crisis seem to be effected mainly females and newly job seekers young workers. Turkey has to adopt labor force, education, and vocational training system to new global economic development for struggling with unemployment problems. İzmir's labor force structure follows the same root of Turkey a result of unemployment rate rise sharply after 2001 economic crises. Even if, creating of new jobs cure the employment structure still unemployment rate is higher comparing the previous years and Turkey.

6. HOW RAPID POPULATION GROWTH AFFECTED İZMİR

Rapid population growth and imbalances in the distribution of population in relation to natural resources increased environmental degradation and undermine sustainable development. This is particularly evident in the case of the following problems;

- Agricultural lands around the city have been lost by demographic pressures among the poorest groups; population migration into the city, all cultivated areas and forests, around the city became "gecekondus" settlement. At same time, all villages joint the city and became city district.
- High level of urbanization rise out of poverty, around city and the nature of their environmental problems changed especially a low level of economic development was associated with inadequate basic services and land degradation.

- Changing land uses in agricultural practices, increased industrial and urban pollution.
- Uncontrolled level of urban population growths especially created pollutions in coastal areas. As it is known that with high zones, these ecosystems are under threat from, for example, construction and pollution from domestic and industrial sources.

In brief, İzmir's rapid population growth leads to environmental degradation through settlements in ecosystems, increased demand on natural resources and pollution. Patterns of migration and resulting population densities show an increasing trend toward urbanization, along with greater environmental problems.

7. CONCLUSION

Rapid urbanization and human activity within İzmir, urban system produces many destructive and irresistible effects on natural environments such as, climate change air and sea pollution, sediment and soil erosion, increased flooding magnitude and loss of habitat. With more and more people living and moving to İzmir city the problem will extend beyond existing boundaries and result in more damage to the natural environment and sustainable development. The effects of urbanization on the environment are permanent and extensive. Urban policy has to change in order to save what is left in the natural life. As it is known natural land must be paved a turned into cities. This requires that flora and fauna lose either their home or relocation. Urbanization is virtually irreversible, but human beings as part of natural life must be living in its natural environment within an evolutionary plan of city.

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