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DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN URBANIZED RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF TURKEY

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the study is making clear the relationships among demographic change, migration and urbanization in rural areas in Turkey. Most of researchers in country investigate the effects of internal migration in cities. Therefore, the population of these areas has increased rapidly with internal migration since 1980s. In time, the areas have urbanized according to changes of population and have integrated with the nearest metropolis or the big city or caused to become as a new town and city. Consequently, examining demographic changes of the rural settlements, urban settlements are important. Using data from 1950 to 2000 census are fundamental in this study. Data have been utilized using basic statistical methods and this study seeks to answer "How much does the internal migration affect on demographic changes of rural settlements?". As a result; the rural settlements, which developed aspect to agriculture, tourism and industry, keep receiving internal migration and contribute to the urbanization process of Turkey in following years.

Keywords: Rural Settlement, Urbanization, Demographic Change, Turkey, Emigration

TÜRKİYE'DE KENTLEŞMİŞ KIRSAL YERLEŞMELERDE DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞİM

ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de kırsal yerleşmelerde demografik değişim, göç ve kentleşme arasındaki ilişkileri ortaya koymaktır. Türkiye'deki araştırmacıların çoğu iç göçlerin etkilerini sorgulamaktadır. Bunun nedeni göç edenlerin önemli bir bölümünün metropollerin veya endüstriyel, ticari ve turistik olarak gelişmiş kentlerin çevresine yerleşmeleridir. Aynı zamanda bu yerleşmeler nüfuslarının değişmesi ile yakınlarında buldukları metropollere ve büyük kentlere entegre olmakta veya yeni kentlerin ortaya çıkması şeklinde kentleşmektedir. Özetle kentsel yerleşmeler ile birlikte kırsal yerleşmelerin demografik değişimi de önem arz etmektedir. Çalışmada temel olarak 1950'den 2000'e kadar genel nüfus sayım sonuçları kullanılmıştır. Veriler temel istatistik yöntemler kullanılarak analiz edilmiş ve "kırsal yerleşmelerde demografik iç göçlerin etkisi nasıldır?" sorusunun cevabı aranmıştır. Sonuç olarak, tarım, turizm ve endüstriye bağlı olarak gelişmiş kırsal yerleşmeler göç almaya ve Türkiye'nin kentleşme sürecini etkilemeye devam edecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırsal Yerleşmeler, Kentleşme, Demografik Değişim, Türkiye, Göç



1. INTRODUCTION (GİRİŞ)

It is known that, modern urbanization in Turkey came out with migration and new economic conjuncture which appeared in 1950's [1]. But, the conditions appeared after 1980 caused getting a different dimension to urbanization [2]. The most important of these conditions is rapid change of the communication tools. The number of telephone subscribers which was 180 030 in 1960 rose to 1 147 782 in 1980. This number reached to 2 247 884 in 1985, 6 893 267 in 1990, 13 22 7704 in 1995, 18 395 171 in 2000 and 18 831 612 in 2006. This situation is the same in the rural areas which meet telephone. The number of villages with telephone was 7795 in 1980, then reached to 39 245 in 1990 and 51 334 in 2005. In the same years TV broadcasts which started in May 1964 spread to larger areas and at the same time the number of canals of TRT increased [3]. On the other side the contribution of private canals which started in Europe with satellite transmission before and became legitimate in 1994 is great to communication and correspondence [4]. This change provide to people to reach new information, witness and achieve formations without changing their locality. The second one is appearing in the big cities especially metropolis with the evolution of industrialization and service sector. From 1970, this situation caused to get tendency of urbanization to rural areas of especially Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir and the other rural settlements around these cities [2]. One of the other conditions is the development of the tourism activities [5]. Tourism had affected socio-cultural and economic features of both rural and urban areas. It is possible to see these changes especially in the rural settlements near the shore of the Aegean and Mediterranean regions and Cappadocia. The most distinctive feature of these areas is getting migration. While the settlements sustaining on traditional agriculture are the resource places of the migration, rural settlements where tourism have developed are attracting migration [6]. These progresses are caused to urbanization of rural settlements and changing and transmutation of the urbanized rural settlements according to demographic characteristics.

In this context the aim of this study is to introduce the demographic changing and transmutation arising in the urbanized rural settlements in Turkey and the differences according to rural settlements. To this end, especially population rate and determinative of the population rate like birth and migration rate from 1950 had obtained per province, had been made database and had been drawn thematic map with the assistance of GIS program called ArcGis (version 9.2). Questioning had been done between demographic features and the other socio-economic attributes of the areas which are getting and giving internal migration with assistance of the thematic map. As a result of these questioning, it had been seen that there are demographic differences between urbanized rural areas and the other rural areas. At the same time, these demographic differences are assessed as factors of repulsive and attractive factors of the migration in the rural areas.

2. RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE (ÇALIŞMANIN ÖNEMİ)

Most of the migration researches in Turkey are about the results of migration at the metropolises. But, after 1980s, migration towards the rural settlements around the metropolises (the ones on the sea shore and modern agricultural areas) is emerged. Besides the industrialization, the main reason of the migration to these rural settlements, is the agricultural production with great need of labour force, and the tourism which has been developed rapidly. In other words, some part of the migration is head to the rural settlements as



a new target area. It is likely to see, the negative effects of migration at the cities and the rural settlements as well. This research has an importance because of pointing these subjects. Also, the maps produced on this subject, include some detailed knowledge to a large extend on the distribution of migration in Turkey.

3. FINDINGS (BULGULAR)

3.1. Urbanized Rural Settlements (Kentleşmiş Kırsal Yerleşmeler)

The location of a rural settlement, which is at issue, is extremely determinative in the urbanizing of any rural settlement. Because of constitutive conditions in modern urbanization are connected with disappearance of the traditional agricultural activities and socio-economic conditions which are exposed with these activities. This could be consisted of only domination of the main transformer economic activities like industry and tourism. With having effective in some definitive urban centres, these conditions had made changes in small or big cities and the rural settlements near these cities of Marmara, Aegean, and Mediterranean regions [7]. This also involved arising many urbanized rural settlements and regionalizing by taking out them from the centre of urbanization.

Moreover the rural settlements in Turkey are urbanizing in two ways. First one occurs in a way that rural settlements around industrial cities and wens (metropolises) encounter uncontrolled grow with slums by rapid and massive immigration. Sultanbeyli is one of the most striking examples of this kind of urbanizing settlements. The other type is the urbanizing rural settlements by the effect of tourism. In this kind of settlements the people who come or migrate for tourism activities are extrinsic. The other plate-mark, the people who participate in tourism activities consist of urban people. This feature differentiates the rural settlements urbanizing by tourism from the rural settlements transforming around other industrial cities. An example of rural settlements urbanizing by tourism is Didim.

While the rural settlements around industrial cities and wens urbanizing there would be some infrastructural problems about communication, drainage, electric, waterworks near slumming and the other problems about education, health, security, cleaning etc. due to the increase in population. Although the urbanizing rural settlements are sometimes included in the boundaries of cities and the problems are tried to be solved in a supplementary way [8 ve 9], rapid and massive migration and new urbanizing rural settlements cause problematic areas grow and become included in the cities [10, 11 ve 12].

In the areas where tourism is effective the growth of rural settlements is occurring in a planned way in the fields of tourism institutions and in the development fields of secondary dwellings. So, the crooked urbanization around industrial cities and wens can not be seen during the urbanization of rural settlements in tourism fields. We can see this situation both in watersides of Mediterranean (especially in waterside rural settlements of Antalya) and Eagean (waterside rural settlements of Muğla, Aydın, İzmir, Balıkesir and Çanakkale) [13].

3.2. Internal Migration as a Casual of the Urbanization of the Rural Settlements (Kırsal Yerleşmelerin Kentleşmesinin Bir Nedeni Olarak İç Göç)

Rural areas giving migration are formed in general line on the whole of Black Sea, East and Southeast Anatolia where the land are not developed enough and eastern part of inner Anatolia. When it is



surveyed shortly it can be though that natural environment conditions (especially elevation and heavy climatic conditions) causes internal migration [6]. But when we examine the areas giving and getting migrations in historical process it is shown up that the real reason is not natural environment. If necessary to examine some examples; rural settlements in Antalya and Muğla having high elevated mountainous natural environment had been given migration until 1980's [6]. Developed tourism functions after 1980 caused to change and the rural settlements of the same provinces are become important started to get migration. Again, rural settlements of Bilecik province were giving migration till 1980's [7]. But with the counting in reconstruction provinces, industrialized rural settlements of Bilecik have stared to get migration [6]. Hence the main reason must be pointed out as could not be changed of traditional socio-cultural and economic structure.

3.3. Increase of the Population in the Urbanized Rural Areas (Kentleşmiş Kırsal Alanlarda Nüfus Artışı)

Internal migration is a fact that is removed the balance which is occurred with the increasing of the population. According to this population increase and birth rate hold off same linear. For example, increasing of rural population and birth rate is on the same linear in internal migration did not get accelerate yet about 1950's but it turned to reverse in 2000's (Figure 1 and 3) [8 and 9]. Increasing of rural population is high especially in around and western part of the big cities where birth rate is extremely low in 2000 (Figure 2 and 3) [9]. Highness in increasing of population on the rural settlements which are mentioned here had been started to be distinctive. The main reason of this is the internal migration could be understood from % 37 of the total migration to the rural settlements in 1975-1980 periods (Table 1) [6 and 14]. For this reason wen law had been legislated for incorporating of the rural settlement around the wens in 1983. According to this migration that rural settlements getting has been decreased (Table 1). Even if this application caused to integration of the rural settlements and the urban settlements, the rural settlements around the urban settlements continued to getting migration (Figure 4) [15]. For this reason, the migration from villages to village, which is still continued, is increased of Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa and Adana's population (Figure 3) [16]. Rural settlements which are getting migration are not only metropolises which are mentioned here. At the same time, the rural settlements of modern agricultural activities developed in Aydın, Manisa, Hatay, Adana, Osmaniye, industrialization activities developed in İzmit, Tekirdağ, Eskişehir, Denizli, Uşak, Mersin, Adapazarı, Bilecik, Bolu, Düzce and tourism activities developed in Muğla, Antalya, Balıkesir and Yalova are getting migration (Figure 4) [6]. But there are differences between the migration from villages to village and the migration from cities to the villages. Inceptive migration among the rural settlements of seashore provinces from Istanbul to Hatay are more than giving migration. (Figure 5) [17]. Industrialization and tourism activities are effective herein. The migration from villages to village amongst the provinces is effective in extended areas including seashore that is mentioned here and the provinces near around them. The best part of these provinces is developed area of modern agriculture and mining apart from industrialization and tourism. The rural areas of provinces around the Cappadocia are getting the migration from villages to village because of tourism (Figure 6) [16].

Table 1. The results of internal migration amongst the provinces
between 1975-2000 period
(Tablo 1. 1975-2000 döneminde iller arasındaki iç göçlerin sonuçları)

Years	To urban (%)	To rural (%)
1975-1980	63	37
1980-1985	80	20
1985-1990	77	23
1990-2000	75	25

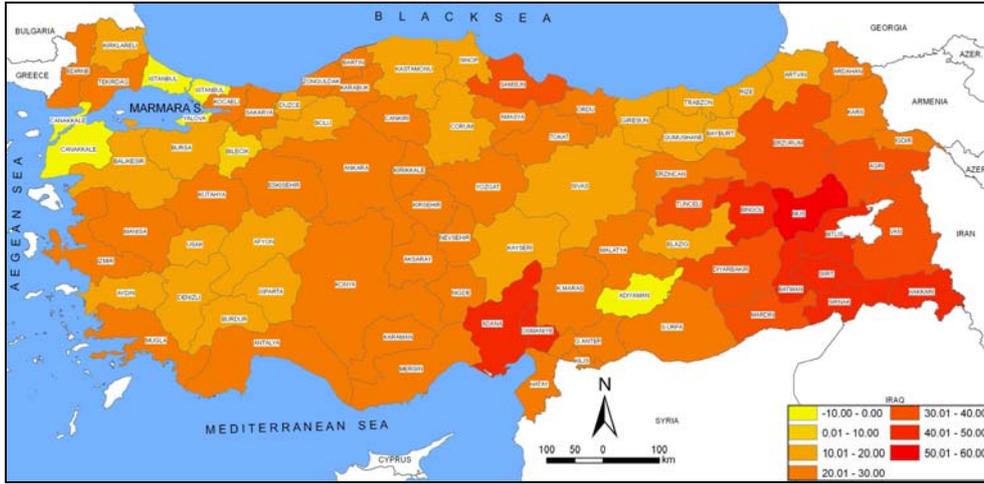


Figure 1. 1950 annual growth rate of rural population (%)
(Şekil 1. 1950 yıllık kırsal nüfus artışı (%))



Figure 2. Total fertility rate in 2000 (%)
(Şekil 2. Toplam doğurganlık hızı, 2000 (%))

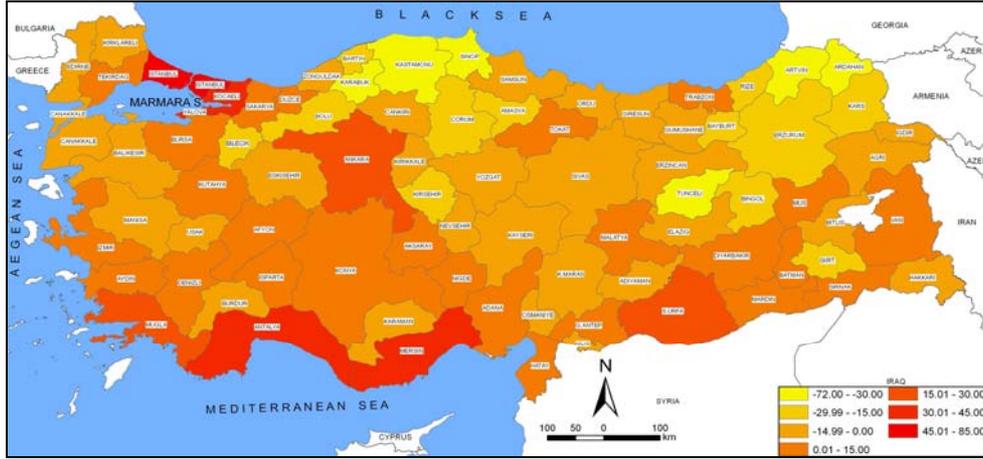


Figure 3: 2000 annual growth rate of rural population (%)
(Şekil 3. 2000'de yıllık kırsal nüfus artış hızı, %)

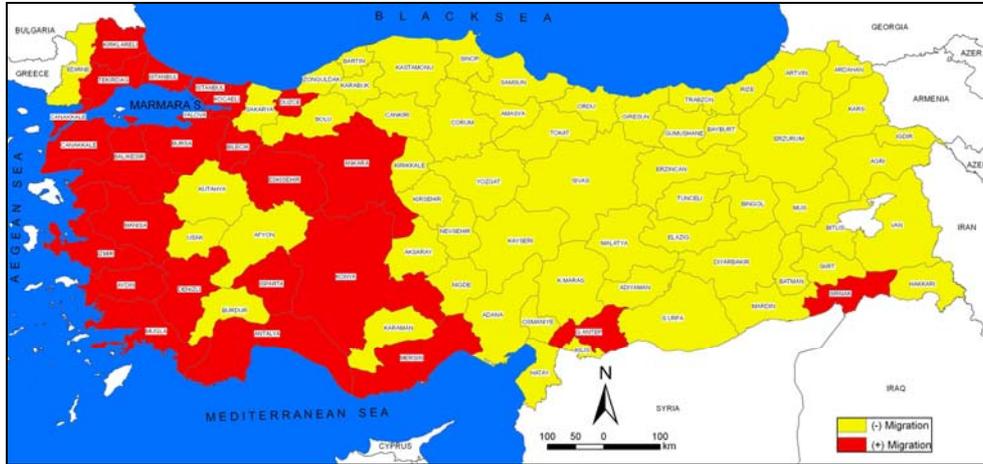


Figure 4. Total internal migration amongst provinces in 1990-2000 period
(Şekil 4. 1990-2000 döneminde iller arasındaki toplam iç göç)



Figure 5. The migration from cities to villages amongst provinces in 1990-2000 period
(Şekil 5. 1990-2000 döneminde iller arasındaki kentlerden kırsal yerleşmelere göç)



Figure 6. The migration from villages to villages amongst provinces in 1990-2000 period

(Şekil 6. 1990-2000 döneminde iller arasındaki kırsal yerleşmelerden kırsal yerleşmelere göç)

3.4. Demographic Change-Transformation in the Urbanized Rural Settlements (Kentleşen Kırsal Yerleşmelerde Demografik Değişim-Dönüşüm)

Some changes from rural properties to urban properties have occurred in urbanized rural settlements because of the proximity to the developed cities and regions according to the changes socio-economic features from 1980's [10 and 18]. One of the important indicators for presenting of these changes is demographic features. With reference to this, rural settlements, which are getting migration, are representing parallelism together with socio-cultural, economic and demographic changes. For this reason, demographic features (birth rate, size of household, literacy rate, distribution in economic sectors and dependent population) of getting and giving migration rural settlements are under debate by comparison.

Birth rates are generally high in rural settlements [19, 20 and 21]. But, the changes coming out in relationships between socio-cultural and economic features of rural settlements are causes decrease in the birth rate in rural settlements which are getting migration (Figure 2) [9]. This situation is affecting the size of households. Household size is decreasing because of the decrease in the birth rate and transition to the nuclear family structure in the rural settlements which are getting migration. Households size is over 6 in the rural settlements with giving migration as well as it is increasing over 8 in provinces which are having high rate of giving migration to the rural settlements in Turkey (Figure 7). In spite of the fact that birth rate is getting decrease in rural settlements with getting migration, population rate of rural settlements at issue is according as migration. Even the highest increase in rural settlements is actualized in the İstanbul. Antalya and Mersin is following İstanbul (Figure 3). Most important effective factor in decreasing of birth rate is the other changes of social and economic environments. A primary change is the increase in the illiterate woman rate. The illiterate woman rate in rural settlements with getting migration is more than rural settlements with giving migration as in the past (Figure 8 and 9) [9 and 22]. When the illiterate woman rate and the fertility rate maps are examined, it is seen that the relation between them are extremely clear in rural settlements.



Figure 7. Average size of household in rural settlements in 2000
(Şekil 7. 2000'de kırsal yerleşmelerde ortalama hanehalkı büyüklüğü)



Figure 8. Illiterate woman rate in rural settlements in 1965 (%)
(Şekil 8. 1965'te kırsal yerleşmelerde okur-yazar olmayan kadın oranı, %)



Figure 9. Illiterate woman rate in rural settlements in 2000 (%)
(Şekil 9. 2000'de kırsal yerleşmelerde okur-yazar olmayan kadın oranı, %)



The important difference in the demographic features of rural settlements with getting migration is the rising population working in non-agricultural sectors [23]. Ascendancy of workers of agricultural activities is on the carpet in the rural settlements with giving migration. This situation is the most important inhibitor factor of the social and cultural changes. Because, doing the traditional agricultural activities with the inherited knowledge is the biggest difficulty in front of perceiving the necessity of education. This condition is caused to comprising the negative environment in especially education of the female infants. For resolution of these problems, some campaign had arranged by the Ministry of Education as "Girls! Let us go to the school" and by the Civilian Society Foundations as "let's build a girl dormitory in every provinces" in 2005. The aim of these campaigns is gaining speed to the social, cultural and economic changes by getting decreased of women literacy. The activities out of agriculture in the rural settlements which are getting migration are not same in everywhere not only in sector but also in ratio. The highest rate of working in the activities out of agriculture is in the rural settlements of Istanbul (%50,14). The rural settlements of Yalova (%41,12), Kocaeli (%35,97), Tekirdağ (%30,59) and Muğla (%30,10) are following İstanbul (Figure 10). As well as the differences in the rates of working non-agricultural sectors, the sectoral differences are also conspicuous. The rate of labouring in industry is high especially in the rural settlements of Istanbul, Tekirdağ and Kocaeli. The rate of labouring in industry is %25,74 in the rural settlements of Istanbul, %18 Tekirdağ and Kocaeli. At the same time, there are supernumerary in the rate of labouring in industry of Bursa and Bilecik (Figure 11 and 12). The most part of the workers working in non-agricultural sectors are working in the service industry bottomed on the tourism in Muğla and Antalya (Figure 11 and 13). But the rate of workers working in the mining is high in the Zonguldak and Bartın (Figure 11). On the other hand, the rate of workers in construction sector is decreased in the rural settlements where is the non-agricultural sectors got importance (Figure 14). Women are working in the agricultural sector as an unpaid labour as the family in rural settlements. But there are increases in the rate of women workers working non-agricultural sectors in rural settlements with getting migration (Figure 15). The increasing the rate of the women workers working in non-agricultural sectors don't need to be thought independent from the increasing the rate of literacy and consisting of the nuclear family structure (decreasing in the size of household). When this event is completely surveyed, getting migration rural settlements are in textural changes according to the urbanization is clearly understood.



Figure 10. The rate of non-agricultural workers in rural settlement in 2000 (%)
(Şekil 10. 2000'de kırsal yerleşmelerde tarım dışı çalışanların oranı, %)

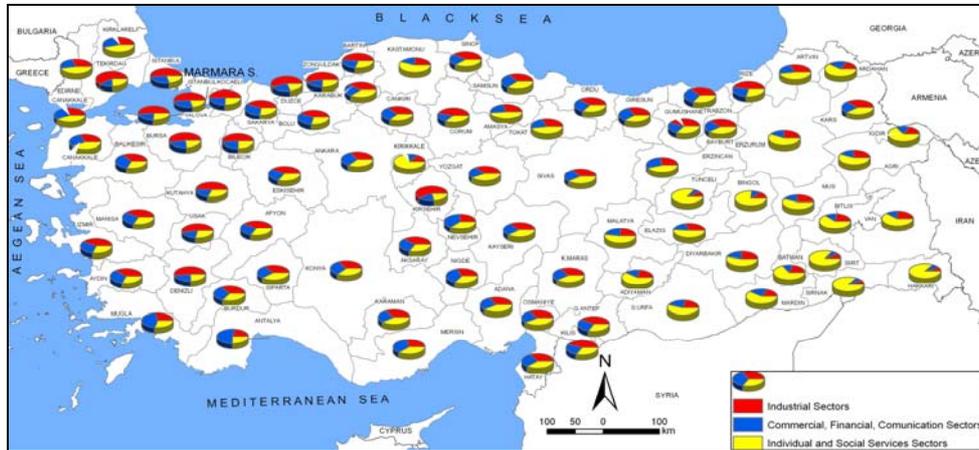


Figure 11. Workers rate in non-agricultural sectors in 2000 (%)
(Şekil 11. 2000'de tarım dışı sektörlerdeki çalışanların oranı, %)



Figure 12. The rate of industrial workers in rural settlements (%)
(Şekil 12. Kırsal yerleşmelerde sanayi çalışanlarının oranı, %)



Figure 13. The rate of workers of touristic, commercial, communication and financial sectors in rural settlements (%)
(Şekil 13. Kırsal yerleşmelerde turizm, ticaret, ulaşım ve mali sektörlerde çalışanların oranı, %)



Figure 14. The rate of workers of construction sector in rural settlements (%)
(Şekil 14. Kırsal yerleşmelerde inşaat sektöründe çalışanların oranı, %)



Figure 15. The rate of non-agricultural workers in rural settlements (male and female %)
(Şekil 15. 2000'de tarım dışı sektörlerdeki çalışanların oranı, erkek ve kadın)

While increasing the rate of employment potentiality in the not only city centre also non agricultural sectors in the rural settlements are provided the getting migration and it is caused to change in the age structure of the population. While active population getting increases, dependent populations are getting decrease in the rural settlements with getting migration (Figure 16). Because the emigrants are especially active male population, the rate of active male population is got increased in urbanized rural settlements (Figure 17). However dependent population is high in rural settlements with giving migration, at the same time women population is high (Figure 19). Young dependent population is higher according as highness of the birth rate (Figure 20). If social and economic condition (traditional agricultural production structure) does not change in the rural settlements which are giving migration, this condition will be continued. And this will be caused to continue giving migration of these areas in the future.



Figure 16. The rate of 15-64 age group in rural settlements (%)
(Şekil 16. Kırsal yerleşmelerde 15-64 yaş grubunun oranı)



Figure 17. The Rural Population rate of males and females between ages 15-64 (%)
(Şekil 17. Erkek ve kadın 15-64 yaş grupları açısından kır nüfusu, %)



Figure 18. The rate of 0-14 age group in rural settlements (%)
(Şekil 18. Kırsal yerleşmelerinde 0-14 yaş grubunun oranı, %)



Figure 19. The rate of total age dependency in rural settlements (%)
(Şekil 19. Kırsal yerleşmelerde toplam yaş bağımlılık oranı, %)



Figure 20. The rate of total youth age dependency in rural settlements (%)
(Şekil 20. Kırsal Yerleşmelerde toplam genç bağımlılık oranı, %)



4. CONCLUSION (SONUÇ)

Getting migration because of the tendency to urbanization in rural settlements of Marmara, Aegean and Mediterranean regions which are having backdrops will create some problems as in metropolis areas in Turkey [24]. All these problems there are the problem of opening the agricultural areas to the land degradation. There are cultural disagreements between habitants and emigrants according to the cultural differences of emigrants and habitants. On the other hand, the most important of these problems that arise because of the unprepared local government are pollution in rivers and ground-water reservoir (example: Kemalpaşa and Torbalı plains) [11] or insufficiency of the water (Çeşme Peninsula) [12 and 25], unplanned and uncontrolled structurize (Bodrum Peninsula) [13], elimination of the solid and liquid wastes (all rural settlements with getting migration). Therefore the conditions which are provided to development of the modern agriculture, industry and tourism must be conceived in giving migration areas, moreover interzonal unbalance is necessary to be removed. Provided this development will be caused to increasing of the urbanization and concomitant to decreasing of the fertility rate by increasing the educational levels of the women. And this will be decrease of the growth rate of population and migration rate. Consequently South-eastern Anatolian Project (GAP) must be finished and similar projects must be prepared for the Black Sea and Eastern Anatolian regions which are giving migration. But applying this project takes much more time. For that reason, it is needed to prepare large-scale and strong plans for analysing the problems in the rural settlements which are getting migration. Some more accessory must be added to the law legislated in 2004 for the bounding the new boundary of the metropolises and lead to applying plans to the comprehensive areas by the incorporating of the many rural settlement which are getting migration [26]. Municipality boundary must be containing the river basins and seashores according to the new law. Any areas should not be leaved outside the planning procedures.

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