

AKDENİZ BÖLGESİNİN BATI YARISINDAKİ KIYI ALANLARINDA NÜFUS

POPULATION IN THE COASTAL AREAS ON THE WEST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION



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Özet: Köyceğiz'in batısından başlayarak, Gazipaşa'nın doğusuna kadar uzanan kıyı alanları çok sayıda küçük, büyüklü akarsuları, ovaları, yer yer ovaları kesen yükseltileri, koyları, körfezleri, plajlarıyla çok zengin doğal potansiyele sahip olan kıyı alanları, başta ziraat ve turizm olmak üzere birçok ekonomik faaliyetin gelişebilmesine imkan tanımaktadır. Yerleşme tarihi paleolitikte kadar inen bölgede insanın doğal şartlara hakimiyeti ve bu potansiyeli yönlendirmesi, kullanmasına bağlı olarak nüfus zaman zaman artmış, bazen azalmıştır. İlkçağlarda büyük bir dinamizmin görüldüğü bölgede son yıllarda nüfusun özellikle tarım ve turizm sektörlerindeki gelişmelere bağlı olarak hızlı bir artış gösterdiği gözlenmektedir. Bu kıyı alanlarındaki doğal potansiyelin zarar görmemesi, sürekliliğinin sağlanabilmesi için koruma- kullanma dengesinin muhafaza edilerek, kıyı alanlarının kullanımında sürdürülebilirlik ilkesinin esas alınması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Akdeniz Bölgesi, kıyı alanları, nüfus, yerleşme.

Abstract: The coastal areas, which start from the west of Köyceğiz and extend to the east of Gazipaşa, and which have quite a rich natural potential with their streams of all sizes, plains, hills that divide the plains here and there, gulfs and beaches, provide opportunities for many economic activities to be developed, primarily being in agriculture and tourism. In this region, where settlement dates back to Paleolithic Age, while the population increased from time to time, it sometimes displayed drops as well, depending on the sovereignty of the humankind over natural conditions and as well as his/her directing and of this potential. It is observed that the population has displayed a rapid increase within the recent years in the region, where a great dynamism swayed over the ancient history. In order for the natural potential in these coastal areas not to be harmed and for sustainability to be achieved, the protection-utilization balance should be preserved and the principle of sustainability should be taken as basis in their utilization.

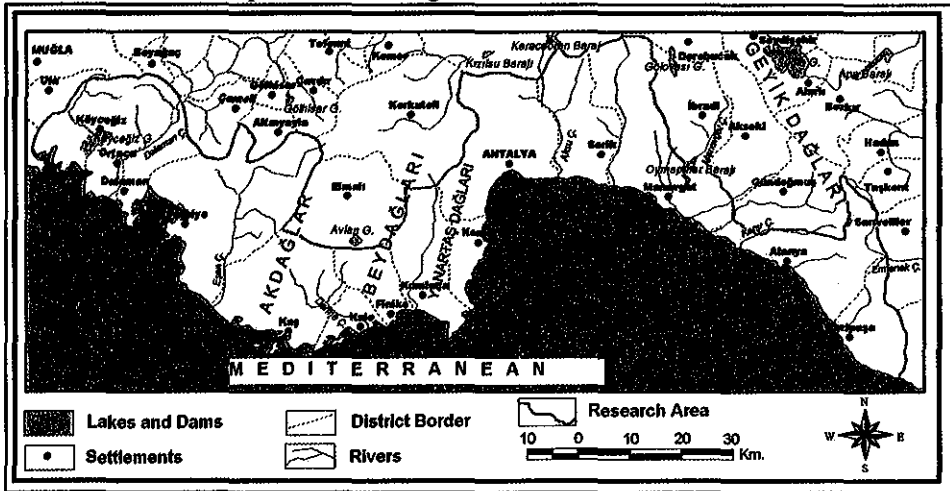
Key words: Turkey, Mediterranean Region, Coastal Areas, Population, Utilization, Settlement.

Introduction

The coastal area, which constitutes the subject of this research, starts from the west of Köyceğiz and extends to the east of Gazipaşa. Within these boundaries, plains are cut, here and there, by hills that are not very high. Many streams of all sizes discharge the water they bring along from higher segments to the sea. Different sizes of deltas in places where these streams reach the sea form coastal plains. Some examples to these are the Fethiye plain, the Demre plain, the Kumluca plain, and the Antalya plain. Within these boundaries, many bays and gulfs are included in the morphological forms index, the major ones of which are the Fethiye Gulf, the Finike Gulf and the Antalya Gulf. It is also possible to see natural and artificial lakes within these boundaries again. The most important lake in the region is the Köyceğiz Lake. Within the area under research, it is noted that the coastal strip that extends to the west of Antalya, is more irregular compared to the one located in the eastern section. Owing to the extension directions of the mountains located behind it, the coast shows irregularities as well, and since the mountains extend to the coast in perpendicular or inclined form in the western section, the coast here displays a more jagged and cliffy characteristics. There are more islands along the coasts of the Teke region and the irregularities are more evident here. The coasts extending to the east of Antalya, on the other hand, are generally in lengthwise structured form. The plain area to the north of the Antalya gulf gets narrower towards the east, while it extends to Gazipaşa. Even though the coasts between Alanya-Anamur show the characteristics of high coasts, it is possible to see small plains and beaches here and there in the outlets of streams. There are many different sizes of shores with various characteristics in the area under research.

The settlement in the region dates back to the Paleolithic Age. Examples of the Paleolithic art can be seen in the Öküzini cave located at approximately 30 km. distance from Antalya. Many civilizations have settled in these coastal areas since the past until today. It is also possible to understand the existence of these civilizations from the historical artworks found in the area. Ruins of many ancient cities (such as Perge, Aspendos, and Side) and many other artworks such as the city walls, doors and fountains prove that people have settled here since the ancient times, performed various economic activities, continued their lives and even influenced many areas, close and remote, with their economic as well as cultural activities. The population living here has shown continuity in spite of some increases and decrease from time to time, depending on the form of utilizing the geographical potential of the region. During the ancient times, there were mostly cities developed especially in connection with trade within the inner sections of capes and bays and the urban population living there, as

well as the rural areas supporting these cities and the rural population. It is observed that with the trade routes changing location and trade becoming inactive, the cities became inactive as well and the population decreased. On the other hand, particularly the existence of swamps in coastal plains and the inability to properly utilize the plains in agricultural activities prevented the increase in population. These areas, the climate of which is generally very suitable for human life, became the sheltered areas of nomads. The nomadic population that spent summers in high plateaus along with their animals, descended to lower plains during winter months and passed the winter in these areas, where the temperature was higher.



Map 1: Researching Area

Unfortunately, demographic information regarding the past ages are not reliable. Even though definite demographic information belonging to these quite magnificent places of settlement with great importance in terms of urbanization, architecture and art, capacities of theaters shed at least a certain amount of light in this respect. It is stated that the Side theater had a capacity of approximately 20,000 people, while the Perge and Aspendos theaters could hold 15,000, the Silyon theater was smaller, with a capacity of around 7,000-8,000 people¹

It was seen that the population increased and became quite dense during the periods, when harmonization between the conditions of the nature and humans was achieved. Even 60-70 years ago, during the times when the nomads and some villagers went up to plateaus in summer months, the section with plains

¹ Mansel A M, Antalya Region during the Ancient Ages, 1956, Istanbul

remained quite deserted. It is stated that there were large swamps and heaths in these areas. In spite of the very suitable geographical potential, natural conditions created a pressure on the human life due to the inability of people to control this potential and malaria and all kinds of diseases arising from the swamps, the very high values reached in temperature during the summer months, rain washes, the high concentration of heaths directed and forced the people as a result of their passiveness. The people living here climbed up to the plateaus during summer months in order to alleviate and eliminate these conditions. With the movement between the plains and the plateaus, these adverse conditions were compensated for at least to a certain degree. This style of living maintained its control over the people for a long time and continued in the coastal areas. In time, with the settlement of the nomadic population in addition to the former rural populations, new villages were created. When we look at the names of many villages of our day, (such as Karatekeli, Karahacılı, Töngüçlü, etc.), it is seen that the nomadic tribes had an important place within the population structure of the region. We see the inhabitation of other groups in the region as well, even though few, following these nomadic settlements. Among these are the immigrants coming from the Balkans, some Arabian families (1770-1779), the Morans (1822-1823), Tatars and Circassians (1897), immigrants from Skopje (1913), Cretans (1897-1899), etc.²

Starting from the ancient times, the geographical location, mild climate, fertile lands and the rich nature of the region attracted the people to it and many glamorous eras were lived here. However, as we also stated previously, harmonization between the conditions of the nature and humans could not be always achieved. With the impact of all these, different formations were seen in the population movements from time to time. During the periods, when the basic economic activity was animal husbandry, the people only descended to the coast to graze their animals and spent their winters. Afterwards, with the rehabilitation of the lands and other developments, agriculture became the first-degree livelihood activity and the nomadic way of living started to regress and transform in time. Then, tourism activities began to gain importance in the region. With the people gained control over the nature and started to benefit from the natural conditions in the best manner, significant transformations were

² Akova S B, Agricultural Life in the Coastal Plains Located to the North of the Antalya Gulf, Unpublished Doctorate Thesis, Istanbul University, 1994, s. 148.

also observed in population. The villages on the plains used to be virtually deserted in the old times. However, with such factors as the improvement of irrigated agriculture in the plains, development of greenhouse activities, rapid increase of greenhouses, continuance of agricultural activities throughout the year, and developments in tourism, have tied the population in the coast to the plains during the recent years. In addition, the plateaus have recently transformed into places where the population went to recreate and spend the summer in cool weather and they have also become a subject for tourism. While migration to big cities and other regions have been observed in many parts of the country, with the developments in agricultural and tourism activities, the Region has kept the population in its place, rather than losing it, and even received immigrants from close and remote regions.

Demographic Characteristics of the Region Demographic Transformation

When we examine the population censuses since 1927^{3,4}, (we see that the population, which was 195 215 in 1927 reached 1 953 950 in 2007. A big increase at the rate of 901% occurred from 1927 to 2007. This increase is higher in urban population with 3686%. The population increase in rural areas, which is 454%, took place at a lower level than those of the total and urban populations. However, this increase is important as well. From 1927 until 2007, the population increased approximately 10-fold, and this was 6-fold in rural and 38-fold in urban areas. While the annual population increase displayed a high rate of 62‰ between 1935-1940, it was around 22‰ between 1940-1945 and proceeded over 30‰ after 1950. The annual population increase between 1960-1970 almost reached 40‰ and a similar increase was seen following 1985 (46.29‰). These increases and decreases were much more evident in cities. They were well over the annual population increase of Turkey (21.8‰ for the 1985-1990 period). While the annual population increase rate during the 1940-1945 period was 6.52‰, it was extremely high following 1950 and occurred as 76.7‰ during the 1955-60 period. The annual population increase was also very high after 1980 (69‰ for 1980-85 and 81‰ for 1985-90). While the annual population increase in rural areas between the years 1935-40 was at a high level of 66‰, it was not as high as that of the cities, however, still displayed a high increase of around 25‰ and 30‰.

³ Populations of Districts Located on the Coast have been taken as basis.

⁴ DİE,TÜİK, (State Statistics Institute) Population censuses of 1927, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2007

Table 1: Population Distribution as of Years

District	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1997	2000	2007
Köyceğiz	16287	17303	18390	22228	28131	35384	45062	56380	62253	48131	23376	25836	28349	29 196	32395
Fethiye	41656	44044	49391	54117	59662	68209	75202	81640	93960	10187 9	11438 4	127620	141145	154 209	173426
Ortaca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26498	29287	31775	35 670	39648
Dalaman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23063	24634	26408	27690	28 148	31318
Antalya Mer.	47697	51101	56935	62461	76774	98740	12885 6	16495 0	21224 5	25994 5	32778 6	448773	606896	714 129	913568
Kaş	22520	23304	23560	27037	30856	34416	38047	43962	47765	50640	39301	40469	46839	47 519	49629
Kale (Demre)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20880	22405	22 170	24809
Finike	18938	19305	23333	27635	32072	16982	19794	22835	23917	25461	29776	34576	40888	42 087	45296
Kumluca	-	-	-	-	-	19986	22291	25468	29126	29146	35693	44834	56293	61 370	65904
Kemer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10831	23268	33666	55 092	33153
Serik	17701	18491	21789	26789	32259	38753	49606	59720	71812	71481	77321	84755	87067	109 360	105755
Manavgat	20405	19410	22725	28409	35418	41358	48747	60741	68418	73511	84699	115731	174354	199 385	165114
Alanya	39855	35259	37971	29288	33135	37745	43459	53552	63235	74148	87401	129106	235884	257 671	226236
Gazipaşa	-	-	-	13132	15670	18042	21501	25302	28714	31606	37604	40840	43207	44 541	47699
Total	225059	228217	254094	291096	34397 7	40961 5	49256 5	59455 0	70144 5	78901 1	91930 4	1192383	1576458	1800547	1953950

(-) Since they were not previously in district status, they are included in other data.

We will try to explain the factors that influenced the demographic transformation in light of the statistical data we have given in detail in the tables and tried to summarize here and the works performed in the field. The excessiveness of the increase rate during the times when the population increase was high will be explained with some of the developments in the region. Following the foundation of the Turkish Republic, works for improvement were emphasized in the field of researches as well, just as all around Turkey, and works realized in agriculture, transportation, trade, and tourism were reflected to the field. These developments increased even more following 1950 and influenced the population as well. The phenomenon of migration from rural areas to cities, which is observed in Turkey, has shown itself, in the field of research, as migration to places where the potential is high and this potential can be utilized and the subject table has emerged with the addition of the natural population increase caused by changing and developing conditions. The subject coastal areas were connected to other regions in the direction of east-west and north with the roads constructed throughout Turkey. They were also opened to outside through the sea in the south. Irrigation, fertilizing, use of tools and equipment, soil rehabilitation, and achieving the use of quality seeds in agriculture caused intensive agriculture to be established in the region. First of all the productivity and quality has increased in the products cultivated in the region and with the increasing number of machinery and motorized vehicles, surplus products have started to be transferred to other regions. Irrigated agriculture is being performed in a major part of agricultural fields and fruit and vegetable production plays an important role. In addition, growing under plastic covers (greenhouses) has achieved a great progress. In the eastern section of the area under research (between Alanya-Gazipaşa), even bananas, which are tropic fruits, can be grown economically. In this manner, the soil has attracted people towards it and caused them to settle. Within a short time, demographic development has increased in these areas, which are not very wide. The people, who used to escape from the lands that were covered with swamps and heaths, go to the plateaus and live in a nomadic manner, have reached a state where they could not even go up to the plateaus. The development of growing under plastic covers after 1960 constitutes one of the major causes of this high rate of population increase. Industry and trade that take place in connection with agriculture and especially the development of tourism owing to the richness of natural conditions, which allows for various tourism activities, and the efficiency of human conditions, which support them, have been effective in the increase of population as much as agriculture. The harmonization between the conditions of the nature and humans has eventually shown itself. The region, which had an important place in maritime trade during the ancient ages with its cities established on the coasts and stream outlets only and which, afterwards,

consisted of areas covered with heaths, where malaria was widespread and people escaped from, comes forth as a valuable field on which people get together and perform various economic activities at high levels today. The people has now discovered, formed and cultured the nature.

Urban and Rural Population

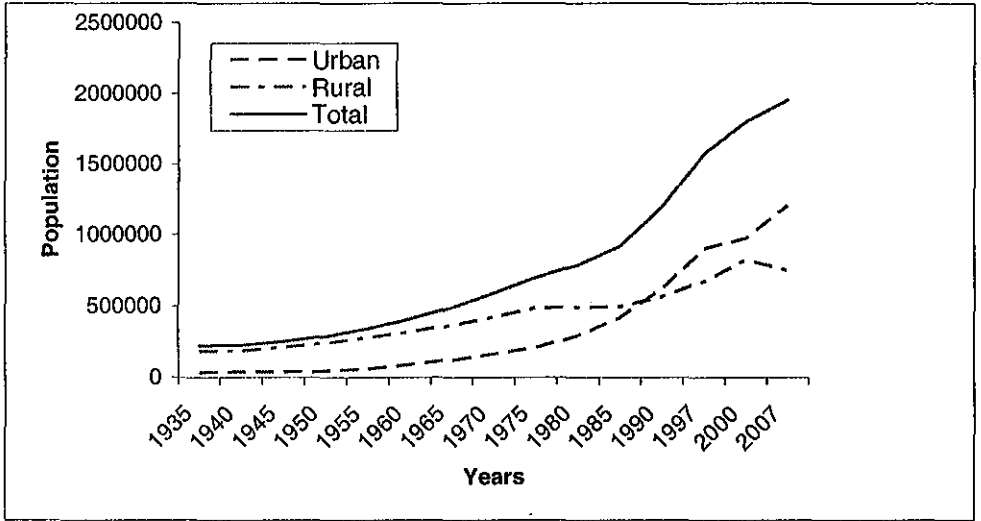
The transformation in urban population took place especially following the years 1950-1955. As in all cities of Turkey, the population in the cities located in the area under research increased rapidly as well. For instance, the annual population increase was 68‰ in Köyceğiz, 49‰ in Fethiye, 50‰ in the Central district of Antalya, 152‰ in Kaş, 75‰ in Finike, 66‰ in Serik, 104‰ in Manavgat, 39‰ in Alanya, and 55‰ in Gazipaşa. These rates of increase continued later on as well. Along with their own natural population increases, these cities also attracted the population of surrounding places of settlement and other provinces and districts. The improvement of transportation and developments in agriculture, trade and tourism activities have been effective in this attraction. For instance, in Kemer, with the implementation of the Tourism master plan, tourism activities have increased a great deal and tourism has replaced agriculture, which was previously the dominant economic activity in the area. It is possible to see this in a major part of the coastal areas under research. However, the still intensive performance of agriculture and the relatively rural characteristics of the existing cities have brought a significant dynamism to the cities in terms of the secondary sectors that support agriculture (trade, marketing, shipment...). This is because an important part of the crops that are produced are exported and shipments are made to all parts of the country in domestic terms.

When we look at the share of urban population within the total population, we see that, while the rate of urban population was 19% in 1935, it went up to 30% following 1970 and to 62% in 2007. However, if we make a comparison with that of Turkey in general, the rate of urban population is lower in the region. (The urban population rate of Turkey is 70,5%.)

Even though the livelihood of an important part of the population in most of the cities in region is based on agriculture, those cities that influence their surroundings in economic, cultural and social terms have become the attraction centers of population. Some of the population living in the region own properties both in the cities and in rural areas and there is always a connection between the rural and urban areas.

Table 2: Urban-Rural Population as of Years

	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1997	2000	2007
Urban	36846	39737	41053	46748	61243	89886	123201	167766	212664	296299	418569	627643	903280	975415	1204032
Rural	188213	188491	213041	244348	283034	319729	369364	426784	488781	492712	500735	567972	673178	825132	749918
Total	225059	228217	254094	291096	343977	409615	492565	594550	701445	789011	919304	1192383	1576458	1800547	1953950



Graph 1: Movement of Population in Western Mediterranean Coasts

The transformation in rural population has occurred at a relatively lower level than that of the urban population. However, the annual population increase continued at around 35% between the years 1950-1970. This rate is even higher in Köyceğiz and the Central district of Antalya. It occurred at around 45% in Köyceğiz and 50% in the Central district of Antalya. The negative increase values seen in the data are associated with the fact that some of the population left certain districts to form others, such as Ortaca and Dalaman, which gained the status of district by themselves.

While the share of rural population within the total population was 81% in 1935, it continued its proportional increase until 1950s and from this date on, a decrease started to be seen in this proportional increase. It went back to the level of 38% in 2007. Even though significant drops in the birth rates were observed with the preference of less children, the development of the population still continued. While the rural population maintained its dynamism in itself, it passed the dominance to the urban population just as in overall Turkey due to the fact that it fed the cities within the region and cities attracted population from remote and close surroundings. However, it should be expressed once more that one foot of a major part of population living in the cities within the area under research is in the rural areas and a part of their incomes still relies on agriculture.

Here, it is not possible to see the decrease experienced in the rural population increase in Turkey in general. As we also expressed earlier, the geographical potential in these areas and the much better utilization of this potential during the following years, and the subsequent developments in the agriculture as well as the tourism sector, have m kept a major part of the population in rural areas and even attracted the population from close and remote surroundings on a permanent or temporary basis..

The greenhouse activities, which started to spread in the region following 1960, constitutes an important dynamic in the raise of population increase in rural areas. Green house activities played a role as an important factor in the 35% increase between 1960-65 and the 31‰ increase between 1965-70 in the Central district of Antalya, the 43‰ increase between 1960-65 in Serik, the 28.6‰ increase between 1965-70 and the 32.6‰ increase between 1970-75 in Manavgat, and the 43.4‰ increase between 1965-70 in Alanya. The fact that the climatic conditions in the region are suitable for greenhouse production without any need for too much investment, greenhouse activities are economic and that they bring high income, encouraged the performance of such activities.

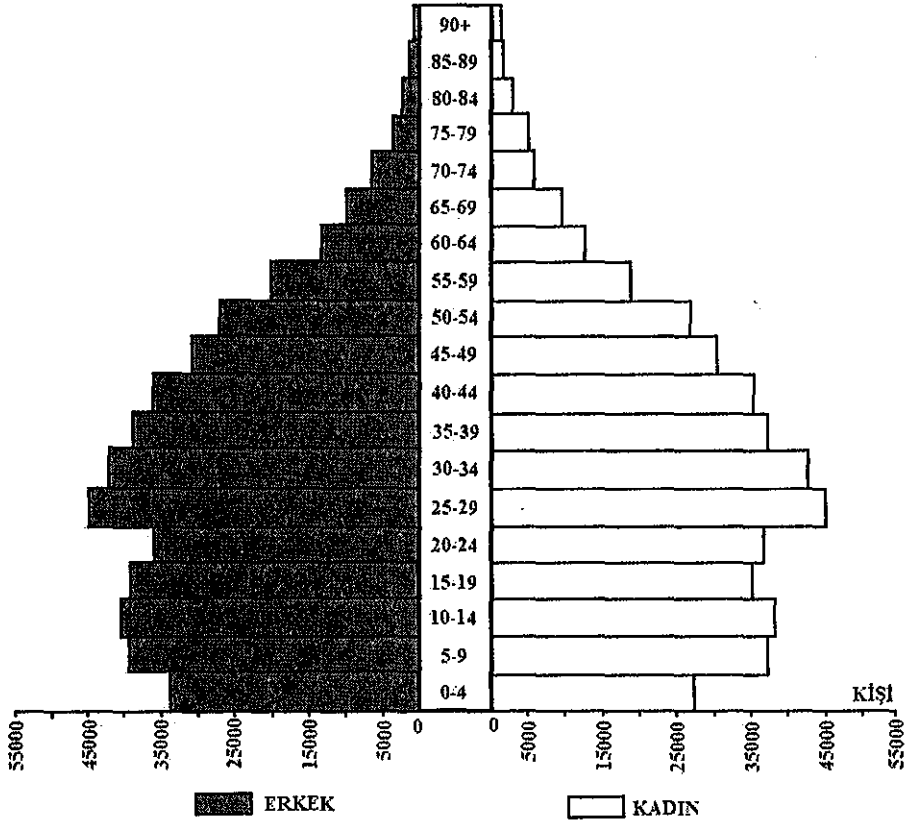
Population According to Age Groups

The rate of active population in the Central district of Antalya, Alanya, Manavgat, Finike, Fethiye, Köyceğiz, Ortaca and Dalaman is around 70% and that of the dependent population is not very high. The number of people that a person is obliged to look after is 0.4 persons on average. For instance, 647018 persons in the Central district of Antalya are obliged to look after 266550 (0.4) persons and 21907 persons in Dalaman are obliged to look after 9411 (0.4) persons.

Table 3: Female-Male Population in Antalya City according to Age Groups (2007)

Antalya City			
Age Groups	Total	Male	Female
0-4	67.434	34.598	32.836
5-9	74.251	38.137	36.114
10-14	76.390	39.262	37.128
D.P	218.075	111.997	106.078
15-19	72.789	37.641	35.148
20-24	72.157	35.158	36.999
25-29	89.768	44.667	45.101
30-34	85.176	42.313	42.863
35-39	77.680	38.996	38.684
40-44	70.698	35.685	35.013
45-49	61.807	30.960	30.847
50-54	52.556	26.430	26.126
55-59	38.198	19.585	18.613
60-64	26.189	13.097	13.092
A.P	647.018	324.532	322.486
65-69	18.924	9.392	9.532
70-74	12.967	6.080	6.887
75-79	9.589	3.988	5.601
80-84	4.856	1.715	3.141
85-89	1.422	463	959
90+	717	200	517
D.P	48.475	21.838	26.637
Total	913.568	458.367	455.201

D.P=Dependent population **A.P** = Active Population



Graph 2: Distribution of Population in Antalya According to Age Groups

Table 4: Distribution of Active Population according to Economic Activities in Total Urban Population (in numbers)

City	AGRICULTURE	MINING	MANUFACT.	ELECT-GAS-WATER	CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT	RETAIL TRADE	TRANSPORT	FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS INSURANCE	COMMUNITY SERVICES	NOT WELL DEFINED
City	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Köyceğiz	93	4	125	12	260	475	124	151	786	4
Fethiye	1053	63	1145	-	1060	4513	1241	996	4107	26
Ortaca	522	16	460	32	457	1001	385	237	1300	2
Dalaman	331	22	777	-	364	697	648	215	1994	8
Antalya Mer.	6335	320	19600	942	16525	46776	14830	13099	53897	546
Kaş	79	1	133	6	140	933	195	155	670	14
Kale	3596	3	164	5	152	492	136	111	642	4
Finike	478	1	222	24	251	546	115	208	955	8
Kumluca	4482	-	405	14	463	1096	124	256	1327	6
Kemer	144	3	356	9	364	5166	486	489	1513	69
Serik	889	2	806	31	780	2277	292	368	2196	5
Manavgat	629	6	1368	46	2972	9438	1069	940	3568	68
Alanya	543	13	1933	72	1775	10131	1662	1879	6223	116
Gazipaşa	1517	7	282	15	339	931	222	229	1367	-

Distribution of Active Population according to Economic Activity Branches

Distribution of Active Population according to Economic Activity Branches gives us information about the functional structure and urbanization of cities. When we examine the distribution of population according to economic activities in the coastal areas on the western half of the Mediterranean region at the urban scale, as it is seen in table 5, based on the classification made by the State Statistics Institute, people working in Community Services, Social and Personal Services in 5 of the 14 cities, those working in Retail and Wholesale Trade, Restaurants and Hotels in 6 cities, and those working in the agricultural sector in 3 cities rank in the first line. The cities where 20-50% of the active population comprise of the people working in Retail and Wholesale Trade, Restaurants and Hotels, are Kaş, Manavgat, Alanya, Fethiye, Köyceğiz, Ortaca, Central district of Antalya and Serik. Only in Kale and Kumluca, more than 50% and in Gazipaşa 30% of the active population work in agriculture. In other cities, less than 20% of the active population is involved in agricultural activities. As we stated earlier, the subject cities, other than the Central district of Antalya are not very large and they are cities with rural characteristics, where the impact of agriculture and tourism is evident. As the result obtained from the classification shows, the fact that those working in retail and wholesale trade, restaurants and hotels, community services, social and personal services and the agricultural sector occupy an important place in general within the total active population, shows the majority of the tourism sector.

When we examine Table 5 and according to field researches, we see that, the construction sector is dynamic as well and ranked in the first lines. With the development of the tourism sector, the construction sector has also become revived and accelerated. Along with hotels, motels and holiday resorts, second houses of people are spread along the entire coast, maybe even more intensively. This spreading brings along important problems in terms of the utilization of coastal areas at the same time.

Table 5:Cities where the Active Population is ranked according to Main Economic Activity Branches and the Number of Cities

Economic Activity Branch	Number of Cities	Cities
Cities where those working in Community Services, Social and Personal Services are ranked in		
The 1 st line	5	Köyceğiz, Ortaca, Dalaman, Antalya Merkez, Finike
The 2 nd line	9	Fethiye, Kaş, Kale, Kumluca, Kemer, Serik, Manavgat, Alanya, Gazipaşa
Cities where those working in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels are ranked in		
The 1 st line	6	Fethiye, Kaş, Kemer, Serik, Manavgat, Alanya
The 2 nd line	4	Köyceğiz, Ortaca, Antalya Merkez, Finike
The 3 rd line	3	Dalaman, Kale, Kumluca
Cities where those working in Construction and Development Activities are ranked in		
The 3 rd line	2	Köyceğiz, Manavgat
The 4 th line	4	Antalya Merkez, Finike, Kumluca, Gazipaşa
The 5 th line	7	Ortaca, Dalaman, Kaş, Kale, Kemer, Serik, Alanya
The 6 th line	1	Fethiye
Cities where those working in Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing are ranked in		
The 1 st line	3	Kale, Kumluca, Gazipaşa
The 3 rd line	3	Ortaca, Finike, Serik
The 5 th line	1	Fethiye
The 6 th line	1	Dalaman
The 7 th line	6	Köyceğiz, Antalya Merkez, Kaş, Kemer, Manavgat, Alanya
Cities where those working in the Manufacturing industry are ranked in		
The 2 nd line	1	Dalaman
The 3 rd line	2	Antalya Merkez, Alanya
The 4 th line	5	Fethiye, Ortaca, Kale, Serik, Manavgat
The 5 th line	4	Köyceğiz, Finike, Kumluca, Gazipaşa
The 6 th line	2	Kemer, Kaş

Population Movements

It is possible to basically classify population movements in two groups as short and long termed population movements.

1- Long termed population movements

-Migration movements from rural to urban areas

-Settlement of the retired coming from big cities

2- Short termed population movements

-Seasonal movements of regional inhabitants between plateaus and plains--
Seasonal worker movements

•Those who come to work in the agricultural sector

•Those who come to work in the tourism sector

•Those who come to work in the construction sector

-Movements with tourism purposes

Migrations from rural to urban areas, which constitute long termed population movements occurred intensely in the area under research especially after 1950 just as in Turkey in general. Even though social and cultural factors are also effective in migration, the main reason is economic. A major part of the population living in rural areas migrated both to the city they are connected to and to cities in other regions, especially the big ones. However, particularly the developments in the agricultural and tourism sector, kept the population in place. Especially after 1960's, the mechanism forming population movements reversed. The migration of the population from rural to urban areas stopped and on the contrary, the region started receiving immigrants from other provinces. During this period, in spite of the relative decrease in the rural population decrease in the country in general, the population increase in the rural areas in the region was more and the rate of increase also rose in the cities with the immigrants received from other provinces. According to the data obtained from the State Statistics Institute⁵, while the immigrants received by the province of Antalya is 123,737 persons, those received by the province of Muğla was 43,712. Even though the data represent the province in general, almost the entire

⁵ DİE, Turkish Statistics Yearbook, State Statistics Institute Publications, 2001, Table 52, S.80 Ankara

amount of immigrants received by especially the province of Antalya took place in the field under research. The net migration rate in Antalya is 90‰ and comes in the third line after Istanbul (108‰) and Kocaeli(108‰). If we continue our evaluation in light of the same data⁶, the share of the immigrants received by provinces within the provincial population was 77-99‰ in Muğla between 1985-1990, and more than 122‰ in the province of Antalya.

If another example is needed, 321,370 people constituting 28% of the provincial population of Antalya were born outside Antalya according to the 1990 population census. Main cities that sent immigrants to the region was Burdur (8.7%), Konya (7.1%), Ankara (5.1%), Isparta (4.4%), Istanbul (4.3%), Afyon (2.8%) and Kayseri (2.6%). As it is seen, at first Antalya received immigrants from the surrounding provinces and they were followed by big cities such as Ankara and Istanbul. With the values of 2000, on the other hand, the rate of those, who were born outside Antalya reached 41.36%⁷. The population migrating from such big cities as Istanbul and Ankara to Antalya, mostly consists of the retired people. Apart from this, *the tourism potential, and agricultural operations such as greenhouse production and horticulture* are quite influential in the region's increasing population. It is also possible to say the same things for the western section of the area under research. Recently, many families from abroad are also settling in the region in addition to those coming from big cities.

Short termed population movements, in other words, seasonal migrations take place during certain times. Even though it has decreased, the seasonal movement between the plateau and the plain still continues today. However, it is no longer economic and has gained a summer housing characteristic. In addition to this plateau movement, seasonal workers from the higher parts of Antalya and the surrounding provinces have been coming to work in agricultural activities since the past. This temporary population is involved in activities such as picking oranges and hoeing. Again, with the increase of tourism activities and the growth of the tourism sector as the days go by, the population attracted by this sector on a seasonal basis has also increased. During the tourism season, many people come to the region to work from many parts of Turkey. During the course of the tourism season, this sector employs many

⁶ DİE, Turkish Statistics Yearbook, State Statistics Institute Publications, 2001, Map 13, s.85. Ankara

⁷ DİE, Turkish Statistics Yearbook, State Statistics Institute Publications, 2001, S.86. Ankara

people. In addition, the movement of the people towards the region for tourism rather than economic purposes also plays an important role in the population movements of the region. The population along the coastal areas may reach 3-4 times the existing population during the tourism season. The current population movement might increase even more and extend to the whole year with the spreading of alternative types of tourism in addition to the existing tourism activities, based on the geographical potential possessed by these coastal areas.

Conclusion

Coasts are the areas, where various characteristics of the land and water are found together, which have been preferred by people based on these various natural, economic, social and cultural characteristics since the past until today and where population intensifies. From the most developed societies to the most primitive ones, the preference of a major part of the world population to live in coastal areas is not for nothing.

Our research area has also attracted the population to itself since the past until today, with the geographical potential it possesses. Only from 1927 until 2007, the population increased approximately 10-fold, and this was 6-fold in rural and 38-fold in urban areas. While the annual population increase of Turkey following 1985 (1985-90) was 21.8‰, that of the area under research was 46.3‰. This increase was much more evident in the cities and occurred as 81‰ during the 1985-1990 period. The impact of migrations is quite high in the population increase. For instance, according to the 1990 population census, 28% of the provincial population of Antalya was constituted by the people who were born outside Antalya, this figure reached 41.36 in 2000. This increase is very important. Even though these figures do not cause big problems yet, due to the rich geographical potential of the region, the pressure on the region gradually increases. Economic activities in the region are being diversified, conflicts among activities are being observed and some activities constitute treats for others. The rapid population increase in some sections, creates pressures primarily on the place of settlement and cause fertile agricultural fields or other natural resources to disappear. The expansion of boundaries by the places of settlement, the rapid increase of second houses, and the increases in touristic facilities based on the development of tourism activities, constitute the major threats on natural resources. Geographical characteristics of the region has had a

great impact on the structure, economy and movement of the population living in the research area and tourism and agricultural activities empowered by the human and physical characteristics, has directed the population.

When the potential in the region is utilized in a conscious and planned manner, agricultural and tourism activities, which have an important place within the economic activities of the region will display a healthy development, will contribute to the economy of the region as well as the country, and its importance at the national and international level will increase even more. As in many coastal areas, balances should be created among utilizations without underestimating the sustainability of the potential at the stage of geographical potential utilization before it is too late and in line with this, existing resources should be benefited from in an optimum manner.