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THE PERCEPTION THAT IS A PROBLEM OF RURAL MIGRATION IN TURKEY WITH TODAY'S PERSPECTIVES

GÜNÜMÜZ BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA TÜRKİYE'DE KIRSAL GÖÇÜN BİR SORUN OLMA ALGISI

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ABSTRACT

It is essential that rural migration is an issue that needs to be discussed with the economic and social dimensions of whether it is a problem or not. However, rural migration is seen as a part of the socio-economic developments after the Industrial Revolution and as a result it has completed the process especially in the developed countries. But this kind of migration in late industrializing countries such as Turkey and is recognized as an acceptable approach often posed a problem. However, this problem is a matter that needs to be addressed in various aspects of how and how it has gained a dimension with today's urbanization and declining rural population. In this study the causes and consequences of rural migration in Turkey made a short evaluation of the 1950 until today that there is a problem of rural migration in Turkey is intended to open up discussions with the various aspects.

Keywords: Rural migration, migration, socio-economic problems.

ÖZET

Kırsal göçün bir sorun olup olmadığı ekonomik ve sosyal boyutları ile tartışılması gereken bir konu olduğu gerçektir. Ancak kırsal göçün Sanayi Devrimi sonrası yaşanan sosyo-ekonomik gelişmelerin bir parçası ve sonucu olması münasebetiyle özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerde sürecini tamamlamış bir konu olarak görülmektedir. Ancak Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ve geç sanayileşen ülkelerde bu tür göçlerin bir sorun teşkil ettiği çoğu kez kabul gören bir yaklaşım olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ancak bu sorunun günümüzdeki kentleşme ve azalan kırsal nüfus ile birlikte nasıl ve ne şekilde bir boyut kazandığı çeşitli yönleri ile ele alınması gereken bir konudur. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de kırsal göçün nedenleri ve sonuçları 1950'lerden günümüze kadar kısa bir değerlendirilmesi yapılarak günümüz Türkiye'sinde kırsal göçün bir sorun olup olmadığı çeşitli yönleri ile tartışmaya açılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırsal göç, göç, sosyo-ekonomik sorunlar

1. INTRODUCTION

In general, rural migration refers to migration from rural settlements to urban settlements. Such migrations often come to the forefront in developing countries and are shown as the cause and the result of economic and social events in those countries. It is a scientific fact that the urban (industrial) advantages of rural migration, rural (agriculture) and urban (industry) economy are highlighted as a result of bilateral comparison and the rural migration causes (Çelik, 2007; Espindola et all. 2006; Lee, 1966).

It is quite a correct approach to mention the migrations from rural to urban areas with the Industrial Revolution. Because the Industrial Revolution, production-income-profit and wage relationship has revealed, has created new economic and social expectations (Chen et. all 2014; Kundu 2009). These expectations were also valid for the rural population, which was dense and poor in rural areas, and those living in the countryside as a search for them chose to migrate. The industrialization movement, which began in Western Europe in a short period of time, brought along urbanization, and the formation of big cities with a population exceeding millions increased.

Turkey, which is defined as an economically developing country and it is accepted that entered this process after 1950s. This also coincides with economic development and population mobility and defines rural migration. After the 1950s, in Turkey, the economy, liberalization of political steps towards the West, industrialization, transportation and communication facilities, etc. increased reasons such as rural migration have increased and become a prominent country agenda (Peker 2004).

Rural migration, there is a problem in Turkey, discussions on the subject, revealing as versatile and is spread over a wide area. The necessity of discussing rural migration as a problem, for whom, why and for what is defined as a problem, will also lead to the development of new findings and perspectives. Rural migration in Turkey, where there is a problem, when considered in the historical process, the subject in 1950s and it is understood that vary in future periods. This situation is very important in terms of revealing developments and changes in rural and city.

2. RURAL MIGRATION IN GENERAL: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Rural immigration can be considered as a concept which contains many multifaceted phenomena. This concept also refers to many developments and changes in economic, political and social context. The concept of rural migration, especially rural or rural areas, comes to the fore (Adebo and Sekumade 2012). In terms of economically, an agriculture-based structure, socially traditional cultural and administrative settlements are neighborhoods and villages. Everything that belongs to these regions is related to rationality. In other words, rural life, rural areas, villages, rural development and rural migration are of course one of these concepts. In short, rural immigration is a part of the rural areas and, in other words, it is an integral part of urbanization.

The reasons of rural migration do not originate from agriculture-industry comparison in general. In this comparison, the reasons of rural migration occur due to the disadvantage of agriculture and the advantages of industry. In other words, rural migration emerges as a result of the insufficient economic structure of agriculture based on industrial economic structure. Similar studies have been found in both Asian and African countries in the studies on such migration (Zhang 2010).

The reasons for rural migration are explained by the repulsion of the countryside and the attractiveness of the city. These can be considered as one of the attractive factors of economic and social expectations in the city with the economic and social problems in the countryside and the pushing factors that they constitute. These two approaches, namely the impulsive and charm approach are well exposed by transmitter factors and stimulate rural migration. Roads and transportation facilities, especially to rural areas, cause the citizens to recognize urban opportunities and the dominant poverty is tried to be overcome by rural migration. The reasons of rural migration are collected in more detail under the title of economic, social and other reasons and show some regional differences (Çelik 2006).

The consequences of rural migration are as important as their causes. These results are evident in the countryside and in the city, but in general the urban consequences come to the fore. This leads to poor understanding of the consequences of rural migration and cannot take sufficient steps to address the problem area. The most general result of rural migration is the decline of the population in the countryside and the proliferation of this population in the city. This development and change in the population actually reveals the consequences of rural migration in both urban and rural areas.

3. RURAL MIGRATION IN TURKEY: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

In the early years of the Republic, Turkey's economic structure, which is based on agriculture, rural areas were living in a significant portion of the population. A country with a population of about 13 million, 75% of the population lived in villages. Ten thousand of this population in the villages, nearly all of the road, water, electricity, school, health services, etc. he was deprived of services. This situation began to change after 1950, and Turkey's political, economic and social transformation, has risen to the rural areas and thus began the rural community mobilization (Güreşçi ve Yurttaş 2008).

The process of industrialization of a country with rural migration is developing in the same direction. This situation is similar in all industrialized and industrialized countries in the world. Rural migration in Turkey, which began in the 1950s, reached its peak in the 80s; it said that after 90 gradually decreases proportionally (Yılmaz 2017). The change in rural and urban population is an increasing number of

urban population, both in terms of number and number, and this situation can be said to be valid throughout the world. Turkey's rural and rural migration and demographic change in the wake of the most important causes of change in urban population are considered to be (Figure 1).

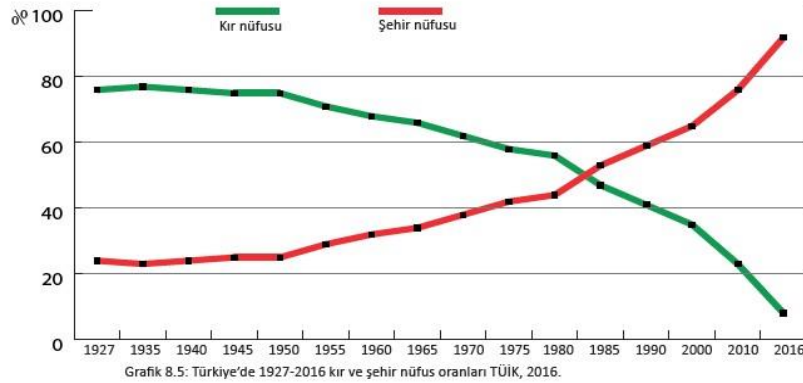


Figure 1. Rural and Urban Population

3.1. Causes of Rural Migration in Turkey

The theoretical cause of rural migration can be expressed as the structure of the economic structure of the rural structure and the structure of the economic structure in the city based on industry and services and the absolute superiority of industry. With these theoretical reasons, the main causes of rural migration in Turkey; the reasons for the city and the city can be collected in the titl. These;

1. The reasons of the country:

1.1. Economic Problems (Agricultural Problems)

- Problems arising from agricultural holdings (small, scattered, fragmented, insufficient capital, inward small family businesses, etc.)
- Problems arising from agricultural marketing (market value is low, i.e. low value-added production, sufficient market and prices that agricultural producers cannot control)
- Causes caused by agricultural organization (insufficient organization, low level of cooperatives, low level of education and producer etc.)

1.2. Social problems

- Traditional structure
- Training and infrastructure problems,
- Feudal habits,

2. The reasons in the city

2.1. Economic opportunities and expectations,

2.2. Social opportunities and expectations,

The main driving cause of rural migration in Turkey, based on agriculture in rural push factors and pull factors can be summarized as based on industry and services in the city. The reasons for this will be summarized by the increase of transport and communication opportunities in the countryside, and by the decision of the rural individual in favor of the city and the reasons of rural migration (Güreşçi 2014). Of course, it can be said that the individual in the countryside has a rational and individualistic decision despite a feudal culture.

3.2. Results of Rural Migration in Turkey

The consequences of rural migration can be discussed in two ways. These; the results in the city and the results in the countryside,

1. Results in the city

- Increase in the amount and proportion of the population,
- Formation of suburbs and suburbs,
- Infrastructure and overcrowding problems,
- The conflict between rural and urban culture,

2. Results in the Country

- The quantity and proportional decrease of the population,
- Empty and inert resources,
- Decreasing agricultural production,
- Costs in public services,

The above results can be regarded as the problematic consequences of rural migration in general. However, the results that can be transformed into an opportunity for rural migration can be explained by the labor force used in urban economy and new opportunities arising from the decreasing population in the countryside (Güreşci 2014).

4. RURAL MIGRATION AS A PROBLEM

The perception of whether rural migration is a problem can be evaluated with a more urban view. The traumas experienced in the cities as a result of heavy and uncontrolled migration from rural areas cause rural migration to be considered as a problem. However, the development of the urban economy along with rural migration, the transfer of capital and labor force, and the creation of new demands are considered as positive results of rural migration for the urban economy (Deniz and Etlan 2010).

The evaluation of rural immigration perception as a problem can be put together in the following headings:

1. The eyes of the city and the city:
2. by the eyes of rural and rural people:
3. from the rural to the urban migrant:
4. Public service providers, local administrators, etc. Through the eyes,
5. through the eyes of the politician,
6. through the eyes of the academician:

Social problems are expressed as problems that directly concern the society and affect the general public. In fact, as the society is composed of individuals, if the problems experienced by individuals are reflected in society, it can be perceived as a social problem. In general, social problems, economic and social problems are gathered under the headings and the sub-headings of these problems are formed. For example, inflation can be cited in the subheading of economic problems as an example (Ishigaki and Sashida 2013).

The dimension of social problems, which is shaped by a region or settlement, is to be remembered with that region. If problems in an urban area occur predominantly within the city, closely related to those living in the city, it can be expressed as urban problems or rural problems if these problems occur in the countryside.

In order for social problems to occur, it is necessary that the society be in certain mobility. This problem is defined as a problem that has already been suppressed since there is no social problem. Social problems are revealed by the effects of economic and social events and this problem is expressed by various methods by the individuals who make up the society. This expression sometimes includes demonstration, resistance, rebellion or even more violent elements (Nyden 2010).

Whether the rural areas or the community living in this region is a problem in general is revealed by the mobility of the society. In fact, the emergence of differentiated cities and economic structures with the Industrial Revolution causes certain mobility in the countryside and some problems. The basis of the problems of rural society lies two main elements (Cavaye 2001).

1. Social structure of rural society: Holistic, traditionalist, feudal, closed, patriarchal and social structure that pushes the individual to the background,
2. Economic structure of rural society: threatened and repeated poverty threatening with agriculture and increasing population,

This situation was expressed by Ayyildiz (1992) by the Circumcision of Poverty (Vitolus Circolus) and revealed a vicious circle between rural population and food sources.

The emergence of the problems of rural society is, to some extent, related to rural migration. Rural migration is not a problem in the countryside, but it is considered as a factor in the emergence of rural problems. Then why is rural migration considered as a problem and for whom? The answers of the questions can be evaluated with the stakeholders of rural migration (Güreşçi 2014). Namely;

1. for urban and urban:

- Living in the city and not having to increase the public service has to share; the measure of life is a problem for the poor quality of the city;

It is not a problem, since it is the source of the labor force for capital owners;

2. for those living in rural and rural areas;

It is not a problem because the migrants use their land and other agricultural resources;

- The problem for jaws is the feeling of longing and loneliness for the relatives and relatives of the migrants in the countryside;

3. for those who migrate from rural to urban;

- It is not a problem for the survivors of the economic and social problems in rural life;
- A problem for getting rid of rural life and unable to cope with the new economic and social problems in urban life (as described in the film Gurbet Kuşları)

4. Public service providers, local administrators, etc.

- A problem for existing public employees due to public workload;
- A problem for local administrators who use public resources for service in the city;
- A problem for rural public resources in rural areas;

- 5 For politicians;

- In urban areas, it is not a problem for those who see rural migrants as a political vote deputy and gain political power;
- A problem for politicians who need a political response both in the countryside and in the city;

6. for academics;

- A problem for academics that look at the table and work on a desk and do not land on the field;
- A problem for academics who use scientific methods and who go to the field and conduct research using objective measures both in the city and in the city,
- Firstly, it can be discussed whether rural migration is a problem and concrete findings can be obtained only from an objective point of view.

5. PERCEPTIONS OF RURAL MIGRATION IN TURKEY IS NOT A PROBLEM FROM THE POINT OF VIEW TODAY

Urbanization is associated with concepts such as modernization, growth, multi-faceted development and industrialization. Cities, from past to present, have become the headquarters of societies and countries and have retained considerable power. There are various opinions on how and how the first cities are formed. It was estimated that some of these could have been transformed from rural settlements into a city over a long period of time (Gyani 2017; Harris 1990). In particular, the development of trade by abandoning agricultural life has created a new merchant class, along with the political organization of urban life with soldiers, clergy, aristocratic and ruling classes. Some of the cities are understood to be ancient cities. Although various assumptions have been made about how and when they became a city, they have a long history. The cities of Middle East such as Cairo, Damascus, Beijing, Baghdad, Mecca, Medina and Alexandria are examples.

It is also a fact that the Turks, who passed from a nomadic life to a settled life, built many cities and spread civilization from here to the world. Especially, in the time of the Ottoman Empire, a political structure based in Istanbul, in the period of Seljuk State in Konya, this structure has been seen in Manisa, Edirne, Bursa, Trabzon, and Erzurum (Sayılı 2012).

The relationship between rural migration and urbanization is considered as a complementary relationship. As a result of rural migration, the population of the cities has increased and the cities have experienced a vertical and horizontal growth (İkwuyatum 2016). In these cities, dense and heavy rural heaps led to a distorted growth and caused a new and distorted construction and a troubled society in these cities. Rural exodus, known in Turkey 'paved with gold', which, especially in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa foreground while the last two decades, Diyarbakır, Mersin, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa in intensive migration from rural areas has taken place among the provinces (Erkan and Aydın 2010). Rural migration and urbanization relationship as a result of today's Turkey, has become a society can be considered urban. This situation was not only seen in the city, but also in the countryside, physical, economic and social reflections of urbanization were observed (Güreşçi 2009).

1. Physical reflections:

- Transportation, health, Access to the countryside,
- Expansion of concrete-like construction in rural areas,
- The transformation of the agricultural settlement plan into a rural urban-like settlement plan,
- Accelerating the vertical structure in the countryside,

2. Economic reflections:

- Decrease the importance of agriculture-based economic structure,
- Proportional decrease of k share in consumption of agricultural products,
- Mechanization of agriculture and the use of capital,
- The formation of employees, producers and organizational structures with high level of education in agriculture,

3. Social reflections:

- The deterioration of the patriarchal family structure,
- Less applicability of traditions,
- Individual behavior from social behaviors,
- Feudal structure to be solved,
- Abandonment of rural attitudes and behaviors,

Our perspective on today's significant rural migration in Turkey, there is a problem of perception in order to understand the requirements of the Turkish society and the countryside is necessary to

understand the change and development of the city. It is understood that the physical, economic and social changes in the rural structure, which are expressed in the vicinity, have also changed in rural city. This change is more evident in the urban life of rural migrants, the conflict with the city, the suburbs and the suburbs. However, in today's Turkey, often referred to rural migration, rural-urban cultural conflict is decreasing and can be said to have a degree of graying city in terms of cultural (Çakır 2011; Tasci 2009). In short, rural migration in Turkey, rural community makes a large extent a huge village on the extent urbanization the urban community. Such a measure, intense migration, especially from rural Turkey, Adana Seyhan, İzmir-Kemalpaşa, Bursa-Gemlik-Inegol-Orhangazi Istanbul-Sultanbeyli-Tuzla Maltepe-Sarıgazi, Gazi and briefly a whole Istanbul, Ankara-Eryaman - etc. It is observed that it is more intense.

Today the angle of view, the perception of rural migration in Turkey is understood to be versatile components. This versatility is not only a sociological phenomenon but also its economic and political aspects. Today about rural migration in Turkey, both in terms of broad participation as well as in the field of rural issues and social policies in making urbanization work in the city relevance can be put there. Nowadays, there is a problem of rural migration in Turkey, with a more intellectual outlook and many are trying to be expressed with an emotional approach. In this case, rural migration is sufficiently understood

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rural migration in developing countries such as Turkey is considered as an important agenda item. Because, in these countries are rural migration refers to social mobility and problems that start with economic and social development. In Turkey, migration to the city beginning in the 1950s, has led to economic and social development of new and versatile time-based events in the city. Whether such a situation is a problem can be measured by the effect it creates. Rural migration in Turkey, should be the size of the urban as well as rural, it leads to be dealt with various aspects of the subject. Rural migration, in today's time that some of the approximately sixty years of adventure in Turkey is referred to as a problem sometimes come to the fore as a solution. However, it is a fact that in recent years, rural migration has lost its pace and has been identified with a new problem area along with the phenomenon of urbanization. It is particularly important that rural migration is a problem for who and why, for urban and urban, rural and rural people. In short, the fact that rural immigration is a problem, an academic point of view and a situation that can be revealed by real thoughts is getting stronger.

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