

EXAMINE OF THE FACTS OF WOMEN AND MIGRATION DURING THE  
URBANIZATION IN THE SCALE OF SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA REGION (GAP),  
IN TURKEY

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**ABSTRACT:**

Since the beginning of 1950's the migration of population from countryside to cities constitutes a subject as an important part of demographic changing on its own. Since the second half of 1970's, especially domestic migration from the small and medium size cities to big cities, by turning into family migration became dense in the three big metropolises in west (İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir). In 1990's both the migration from east and Southeast Anatolia to other regions and the obligatory migration inside the region have been added to elements which effect movement of population.

While this changing, which occurs in the dynamics of domestic migration during the time, does not exist in most of present researches, one of the other absence is social gender viewpoint. In the studies about migration, the lack of social gender viewpoint is not peculiar only to Turkey but also it seems limited in international literature. Present studies show there are important differences between women and men in the point of migration causes, participation to migration process, experiences during this process and effects of migration, attitudes and reactions of immigrants. In the core of these differences there are, collaboration inside the family between woman and man and parallel to this, social roles of woman and man, which described by customs and traditions. Women' life relating to migration is generally closely related to their situations in family as a wife, a mother or a young girl about to marry. The relations between them and both the places they left and they just came is formed in this base. Consequently, in a migration process, which includes a social and place changing, identity of gender has an important role as much as socio-economic class, culture, ethnic or national identity.

GAP Region which is in the Southeast of our developing country has a village-city appearance by the effects of both many side social, physiological, economic and urban destruction which created by terror and fight and generally the feudal structure in the region, extreme poverty, lack of top and underground structure and the political and economic choices which does not mind about neighborhood values.

This work has aimed at examine to migration which is one of the most important social fact in the world we live in the context of woman and urbanization and to expose the appearance of women in extent of GAP region in domestic immigration

Key Words: Migration, Women, Urbanization, GAP

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## **INTRODUCTION:**

One of the characteristic feature of developing countries is the speed of the population increase is much higher compare to devopoled countries. Population increase which occurs under contol and without control has effects these countries in both to have a dynamic structure and to expose some complex problems which are hard to control in the arrangment of settlements especially in the structure of settlements.

In our country, the urbanization process which speeds up especially since begining of the1950s has augmented the population increase of cities up to both population increase of country side and the average of Turkey. The families which mostly migrate because of the reasons as lack of land, terror, unemployment and bad straits use their relations between their reşatives which immigrate previously in order to determine the place to migrate, the districst to settle the residence to live and the job to work. The shanties which settle around the city have been expose a new family type in the frame of these relations. Migration is a process when people move to a place from another because of particular reasons. Consequently the main character of mgration is human. The researches which examine inner migration of Turkey mostly get focused on unqualified man labour when studying about migration to city from country side and to settle in the shanties. In 1990 s especially the migration from East and Southeast Anatolia to other regions and the obligatory migration inside the region habe been added to elements which effect movement of population. While this changing which occurs in the dynamics of domestic migration during the time does not exist in most of present researches one of the other absance is social aspect to gender.

### **1. URBANIZATION PROCESS AND WOMAN**

Since the beginning of 1950's the migration of population from countryside to cities constitutes a subject as an important part of demographic changing on its own.

Urbanization shows it's most clear effects on the family's life under the obvious conditions, and the changing of social envoirment and control mechanism, increasing relation between indivuduals in family and society, different types of residences, etc... All these relations effect both in the families and between the families (Kırkpınar, 2001).

The indicator of conciousness of friendship between woman and man & wife and husband is Socio-economic devolopment, urbanization is an indirect factor. Half from village half from city stucture of the city people is as process which is up to urbanization. Appearantly in aspect of women's freedom, urbanization is a process which has to be evaluated by it self (Abadan, 1977).

In Turkey family structure is turning into plain family type from traditional structure around countryside. This changing has been reflected to places of the city as the structure of the residences. The big family type which used to live in the residences has become smaller parallel to these changing and lots of differentations have been apeared about the life style, Dressing habits, the attitudes and the social relations of individuals in the family

When the attitudes of families in the society and the places where they live places have been changed as well during this process. While the main parts of the big mansions which used to called harem and selamlık in the Ottoman-Turkish cities are gadually disseappear, new residences have been started to produce which arrised from contemporary life style, reflects the equality of woman and man and forms in ambiance arrangments.

The residences which have been designed parallel to a consciousness which symbolize to be open to around and reflects the main idea of new world aspect has been replaced. The internal residences which used to be seen as just a garden's wall when passing from the street (Kongar, 1982). Urban life which comes across within the modern national state fact

With the establishing of republic was quite problematic and limited. Republic has originated from some top structural elements like Ottomans but has solved this with a view not concerned with Westernization but a modern nationalist and laic consciousness when transform this structure. When republic gets developed in industry with the socio-economic development programmes on the other hand has followed a parallel urbanization policy. However related to this new socio-economic dynamics in Turkey there has been a major migration affair after 1945. Urbanization process covers a difficult and long term and brings variety problems with it, and one of these problems is migration.

## **2. WOMAN AND MIGRATION**

Variety works indicate the gender differences in the effect of migration and interaction between immigrant and the place where migrated. For example the process of 'being a housewife' is an effect of migration just on women. A research shows that women who migrate to city from the village have to be away from work life because work means have a job to earn money outside the home and that is not acceptable for their husbands and families (İlkkaracan, 1998).

Generally woman and man have a different experiences in the form of collaboration concerned with gender differentiation whether migration is compulsory or because of economic reasons. For men the problems in the new place are usually economic concerned protecting or gaining social status on the other hand for women who has to deal with organizing the relations between families the problems are usually about family (Summerfield, 1996).

The situation of present sources like job and education opportunity, the attitudes of society, the modification about the structure of the house constitute the main factors which effect women's adaptation in positive or negative way.

Most of the woman who participate the migration process from countryside to city prefer city life instead of countryside in Turkey. When considering the difficult jobs which are women have to do for their husbands and for husbands families and the psychological pressure of the environment the city life is much more attractive for these women. The opportunity of to live as a plain family in city have enhanced the independence of woman (Erman, 1997).

## **3. WOMAN AND MIGRATION SIDE OF URBANIZATION IN GAP REGION**

Migration has been rarely discussed in the subject of gender differentiation. Present researches indicate there are important differences between woman and man in the point of the reasons of migration, participation to migration process the experiences during this process and the relation between them and new place. In the core of these differences there are collaboration inside the family between woman and man and the social roles. The researches about the woman and migration shows in the migration process which includes both place and social differentiation the identity of gender is important as much as socio-economic class cultural ethnic or national identity especially in the process of urbanization.

We can see the interior migration in Turkey has a different structure in 1990s compare to the population movements in last 40 years. The pictures of the poverty which reflects to media

from the slums in South east Anatolia was the important steps of the changing of ordinary western focused interior migration.

Firstly both the migration inside the south east and east Anatolia has been appeared because of The security problem which brings the population movements with itself. At the same time Because of the incitement payments for investment which have been made in recent years There have been some population movements inside the region. The settlements in the GAP (south east anatolia project) have been the objects of this migration inside the region. GAP project is the most biggest regional development project which has been applied in Turkey by now. This project covers Gaziantep, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman, Adıyaman, Mardin, Siirt, Kilis ve Şırnak cities. In the beginning it has started for developing the water and soil Sources of Fırat and Dicle areas in 1989 it has been transformed to a multi sectoral regional development project with the master plan of GAP. It is quite important for especially physical and social development of the region.

One of the important feature of the GAP region is undevelopment of the region in socio-cultural and socio-economic criterions. this structure show itself in the physical appearance of the cities as well.

There is a fast urbanization process in GAP region. The increasing of the population is quite considerable. According to results of the census in 2000 the number of population in GAP region was 6 604 205 which is 9.7 % of the 67 844 903 total population of Turkey, and the 63% percent of this number lives in cities and the 37 % lives in countryside (Özer, 1992).

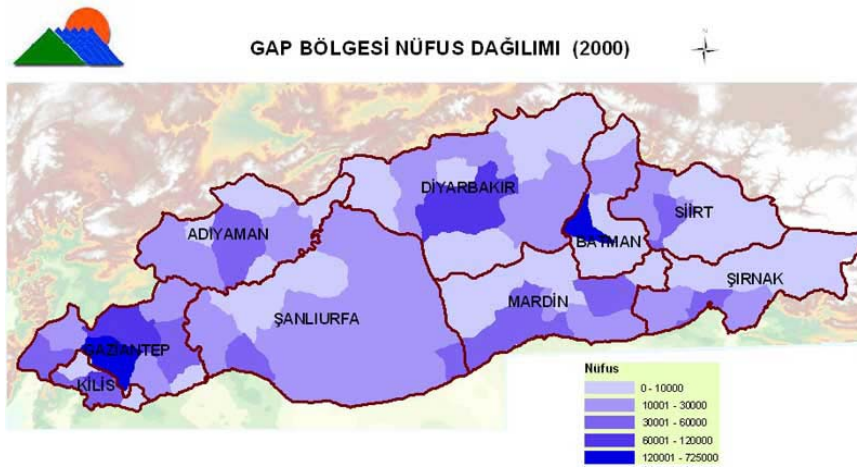


Figure1: The distribution of population in GAP region (Turksat, 2000)

According to census in 1990 the 56 % of 5.158.013 region population lives in cities and 44 % of population lives in countryside. The 2.633.151 of total population was man and the 2.524.862 was woman Since 2000 this number has been multiplied twice (Turksat, 2000).

The region covers urbanization out of industry by the effects of increasing of density of population and the migration. And also two different city forms take attention. One side there is ordinary city which includes normal houses with native people and on the other hand there is a slum with the shanties where the people come with migration around the city. It would be useful to mention about the gender differentiation in the interaction to the place where immigrated and causes of migration peculiar to women.

For the causes of migration associational migration is mostly peculiar to women. Associational migration is an event which describes the movement of women following man immigrant members of family with the reasons to find a job or appoint, at the same time the compulsory migration because of economic and security problems are quite common.

| <b>Table1: The reasons of migration in GAP region</b>  |                    |             |
|--|--------------------|-------------|
| <b>(%) Migration causes</b>                            | <b>Countryside</b> | <b>City</b> |
| Economic causes  | 39.6               | 46.8        |
| Bad straits  | 19.8               | 16.0        |
| Appointment, to have a business for family individuals | 19.8               | 30.8        |
| Security   | 45.2               | 29.1        |
| <b>Sosyo-cultural causes</b>                           | 15.2               | 24.1        |
| Reference: İlkkaracan, 1998.                           |                    |             |

Especially the places which could not be formed in urbanization and have the shanty type residences are the centers where these immigrants live. The most of these immigrants live with less standards than the poverty limit. The lack of the residence, food, beverage and health services makes the daily life turn into a fight to survive for most of the immigrants. The cities where immigrants are so far away from to have the opportunity and substructure for solving the problems which appear because of the increasing of population. However, the structure of the residence before migration is different than after migration.

| <b>Table2: The distribution of residences in the region</b> |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| Residence before migration inside the region                | N    | %     |
| Shanty  | 45   | 2.1   |
| Shack   | 27   | 1.3   |
| Detached village house                                      | 1682 | 78.6  |
| Flat for rent   | 19   | 0.9   |
| Flat/Property   | 117  | 5.5   |
| Detached house  | 228  | 10.7  |
| Other   | 21   | 1.0   |
| Total   | 2139 | 100.0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.                                     |      |       |

The previous houses that immigrants in their hometowns usually detached houses or detached residences in the villages.

| <b>Table3: Distribution of residence after migration</b> |     |      |
|--|-----|------|
| Residence in new settlements after migration             | N   | %    |
| Shanty for rent  | 621 | 29.0 |
| Shanty/ Property   | 610 | 28.5 |
| Shack  | 93  | 4.3  |
| Tent   | 30  | 1.4  |
| Flat for rent  | 386 | 18.0 |
| Flat /property   | 232 | 10.8 |
| Basement   | 30  | 1.4  |

|                         |      |       |
|-------------------------|------|-------|
| Other                   | 137  | 6.4   |
| Total                   | 2139 | 100.0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001. |      |       |

Immigrants which live in detached village houses and detached houses before they migrate usually live the residences like shanty or flat after they immigrate. Although it's rational distribution has reflected less to have tent life in 21. century might be quite considerable for Turkey. To live in flat can be evaluated as a partial improvement and a better quality compare to before migration for the immigrants. However the variety part of the researches or in the tours for study it has been seen more than one family in same flat. When considering from this side living together in same flat for more than one family ( like groups of relatives which are totally five families living together) effects their life in variety negative ways. This restriction of place makes the conditions village sought for women and cause much pressure on women and sometimes sharing the same room for the man his two wives and children, changing the gender habits and bad effect of this events on women and children are indicating. (12).

The most of the shanty residences are insufficient in physical settlement and also in the necessary equipments in residence.

| <b>Table4: Equipment in residence (Running Water)</b> |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| Running water in the residence                        | N    | %     |
| Non   | 435  | 20.3  |
| Available   | 1704 | 79.7  |
| Total   | 2139 | 100.0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.                               |      |       |

| <b>Table5: Equipment in residence, (toilet and bath)</b> |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| Toilet and Bath in Residence                             | N    | %     |
| Yes  | 577  | 32.0  |
| No   | 1562 | 78.0  |
| Total  | 2139 | 100.0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.                                  |      |       |

Women have to carry water to home from the nearest fountain if there is no any potable water in residence, and this situation causes physical and psychological problems. And also 32 % of the houses have no toilet and bathroom. These places have been built in small areas which are near to house, and in some of the house people have bath in the kitchen. Woman makes the cooking and bath in the same place and that cause health problems.

| Table6: Equipment in the residence (individual kitchen) |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| Individual Kithecen in Residence                        | N    | %     |
| No  | 811  | 37,9  |
| Yes   | 1328 | 62,1  |
| Total   | 2139 | 100,0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.                                 |      |       |

| Table 7. Number of Rooms in Residence |      |       |
|---------------------------------------|------|-------|
| Room Capacity                         | N    | %     |
| 1-2 Rooms                             | 1436 | 67,1  |
| 3 Rooms                               | 703  | 32,9  |
| Total                                 | 2139 | 100,0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.               |      |       |

| Table 8. Equipment in Residence (Central Heating) |      |       |
|---|------|-------|
| Central Heated Residence                          | N    | %     |
| No  | 2081 | 97,3  |
| Available   | 58   | 2,7   |
| Total   | 2139 | 100,0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.                           |      |       |

Tha 67 % of the residances have 1 or 2 rooms. One of these rooms if for living and the other one is for sleeping. This bad rooms are using as livingroom for the woman when man guests come because of the privacy.

In the residances after migration central heating is too few. Generally stove is using for heating. To collect the fuel in somewhere out of the house, to deliver it to house, and to use it fruitful is seems a responsibility of woman. Because stove is using in one room generally for woman who has the reponsibility to do the other works of the house (washing clothes, washing up , cooking, ironing.. etc.) working is too hard. Because most of the residances is in a small area just for some places provided (toilet, coalbin) green places are too few. People used to use this green places around the garden to produce fruit and vegetable before migration but after migration to have this kind of places is too hard and that effects the economy of family in negative way . .

| Table 9: Equipment in the residence (Vegatable and Fruit garden) |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| Fruit and Vegetable Garden                                       | N    | %     |
| No   | 2124 | 99,3  |
| Available  | 15   | 0,7   |
| Total  | 2139 | 100,0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.  |      |       |

The daily life for woman inside the house is hard also because of lack of the equipment. Woman has to cook the meals on fire, wash the clothes with hand and keep the food for cooking in suitable conditions.

| Table10: Furniture equipment (Fridge, washing machine, Oven, Cooker) |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| Furniture Equipment  | N    | %     |
| No   | 539  | 25,2  |
| Available  | 1600 | 74,8  |
| Total  | 2139 | 100,0 |
| Reference: Barut, 2001.  |      |       |

These diagnosis which indicates above are some of the results that the woman who immigrates to city from village especially because of security problems and economic reasons expose in the shanties whrere urbanization can not provided.

## EVALUATION

The migration which is one of the important social fact in the age we live and which brings very important socio-politic changings with it self for Turkey is still scrutinizing with a man dominant view both in social and physical settlements .Women constitutes an unvisible mass in the solution advises in both the problems that migration brings and dynamic of migration.

For this reason the aim of this work is to expose the importance in interior migration, and to indicate the problems which they have in the places they immigrated and live.

Values which have been exposed shows that women espacially in GAP region are too behind of standarts of a modern society according to the indication of society development and urbanization. Woman are effected in negative by the social starify and the inequality between woman and man. This situation is more clear for the women which live in countryside. Woman from region who has an active role in prduction process in countryside can not have this role in urban areas because of the reasons the lack of education and bad market conditions. Responsibilities inside the house which given to woman carrying out in insufficient conditions and that cause some physocologic and physical problems.

The researches which examine the relation between woman and migration shows there are some generalizations about the womens' experiences. Especially in researches which examine the migration from country side to city GAP region intrepret migration as a positive experience for women considering the restrictive traditions in village and the oppotunity which city presents. However the results which indicated above bring up the experiences of



women are shows some differntation according to the place they comes and the position that they have in family and that makes womens' life harder. that results indicates the neccesity of eeconomic and social services towards to immigrants in the region. at the same time, that implies to not be limited with the area of the city but to make the eveluation with a more wide viev when scrutinizing a city.

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