

Title: Population problems of Istanbul urbanization in Turkey

The world's urban population reached 2.9 billion in 2000 and is expected to rise to 5 billion by 2030. Whereas 30 percentage of the world population lived in urban areas in 1950, the proportion of urban dwellers rose to 47 percent by 2000 and is projected to attain 60 percent by 2030 according to United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs report. At the same time population growth will be particularly rapid in the urban areas of less developed countries averaging 2.4 per cent per year during 2000-2030. At the same time according to this report Turkey has seventh rank in 1950-2000 with the percentage of 4.58 for the largest urban population ordered by rate of growth of the urban population. In 2000-2030 seventieth rank for the rate of growth of the urban population this rate will be 1.53. We can say about the urbanization with population rate will decline in this period.

Urban agglomerations with over 5 million inhabitant in year 2000 with 8953 thousands Istanbul is a member for the mega city to next years and its rank in the world urban agglomerations is twetysecond in this year. With the 2015 expectation of the megacities of Istanbul will be realized at the ninetieth rank with the population of 11362 thousands. Growth rate of the Istanbul between 1950-1975 is 4.8 percentage, 1975-2000 is 3.6 percentage and 2000-2015 are expected 1.6 percentage. The enormous expansion in the global production of goods. After Marshall aid to Turkey in 1950 urbanization rate has been suddenly increase in certain cities because of the migration from rural areas to urban areas. There was population flow to the big cities in Turkey in this period. Therefore, the accumulation to the İstanbul was very high until 1970's. People who need to work with the service sector or any other non qualified work that is not necessary education came to Istanbul and worked on

the seasonal or short time period work. This population had to live in this big city their problem was house and security. They built their house on public land illegal way called Gecekonu at that time. Poverty and sanitary conditions changed the profile of the city some certain areas that outskirts of the cities. Municipalities was not ready for this suddenly population accumulation problems. The inhabitant population of the Istanbul welfare decrease according to the year of 1950's.

Today, Istanbul population are growing and municipalities and decision makers are developing solutions for the period of the next. At the same time, international entity of the city export import activities and cultural and natural assets that belong this city increase attractiveness of the city for the population of the migrate to the city.

City has different social and economic classes population groups. Especially low wage group population with more children can be tendency illegal events for the unavailable condition for their life. For this reason Istanbul will be studied with the quantitative datas beside of birth rates and included social class determination like wage, occupation and the education age and also city opportunity relationship will be examined.

Urbanization that created with the pull factors and push factors will be determined by the time period since 1950 in Istanbul until 2015. Population and public policy problems are also examined by the population accumulation in big cities with the sample of the Istanbul in Turkey. Assumptions of the population growth in Turkey and also accumulation of the population effects on the urbanization of Istanbul will be discussed. Extentions of the population growth and flow of it will be determined for the country urbanization. National and international base of urbanization comparation and also old time and next time comparation will be available in this paper for Turkey on the sample of Istanbul city.

