

HACKING ISTANBUL

THE FRAGMENTED CITY

THROUGH BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

supervised by Prof. Camillo Boano

Politecnico di Torino

hacked/written by Alp Arda

Master's Thesis Of Science In Architecture for the Sustainability

HACKING ISTANBUL

THE FRAGMENTED CITY

THROUGH BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

POLITECNICO DI TORINO
Department of Architecture and Design
Master Of Science In Architecture for the Sustainability

Master's Thesis

AY 2022-2023

Hacking Istanbul | The Fragmented City
Through Backdoor Of Kartal

Supervisor | Prof. Camillo Boano

Candidate | Alp Arda *s295468*

[intentionally left blank]

[intentionally left blank]

CONTENTS

Abstratcs in English, Italian and Turkish p.8
List of figures p.14
Acknowledgements p.16

booting **SECTION.0 DIRECTION**
Research Methodology and Overview of the Investigation

0.0 Booting: Fictional Framework of The Thesis p.25
0.1 Story Mode: Introduction p.28

bios **SECTION.1 PROCEDURE**
Theoretical and Imaginative Roadmap: Foundations of the Investigation

1.0 Main Quest: Objective of The Thesis p.47
1.1 Player's Manual: Guide to Read This Thesis p.50
1.2 Interface Setup: General Organization p.52
1.3 Gameplay Mechanic's: Structure of The Thesis p.54
1.4 Terrain Re-Creation: Process Of Results and Concept Of Redrawing p.80
1.5 Battlefield Selection: District Evaluation and Sifting Through p.82
1.6 Gameplay: The Project and Reinterpretation p.84

de-coding **SECTION.2 PRE-FRAGMENT**
How Agricultural Policies Fueled Migration and Industrial Urbanism

2.0 World War II and Marshall Support p.94
2.1 Between Industry and Urbanism p.102
2.2 From Field to Factory p.114
2.3 Internal Mass Migrations In Turkey p.118
2.4 The Capitol or The Capital p.134
2.5 Becoming Istanbul: The Rise of a Metropolis p.140
2.6 Istanbul p.158

de-coding **SECTION.3 FRAGMENTATION**
The Role of the Gecekondu Fragment in Urbanization

3.0 The Concept of Hometown Bonds and Flows to Istanbul p.172
3.1 City of Migrants and Industry p.188
3.2 The New Sociopolitical Dynamics of The City: Gecekondu p.210
3.2/A. As a way of sheltering p.214
3.2/B. As a way of squatting p.242
3.3 Beyond a Shelter: The Interplay of Space, Politics, and Legalization p.250
3.4 Gecekondu Chronicles: Unveiling The Unseen p.270
3.5 Navigating The City's New Veins: The Dolmuş Network p.286
3.6 From Farmlands to Radio: The Arabesque Revolution p.298
3.7 A New Urban Craftsmanship: Yapsatçı p.306
3.8 Overflowing Horizons p.312

de-coding **SECTION.4 FRAGMENTED**
Fragment of Globalization: Understanding the Era of Gigantism

4.0 Subsequent Waves p.332
4.1 Becoming Urban or Remaining Rural p.342
4.2 Interplay between Formal and Informal p.352
4.3 A new Gecekondu in the city: Gated Communities p.360
4.4 A new volume in the city: Mass Housing p.368
4.5 On the way to globalization with neoliberal policies p.372
4.6 Istanbul: The Fragmented City p.386
4.7 Rising Istanbul: Urban Gigantism p.394

de-coding **SECTION.5 FRACTURE**
Neglected Crack: Istanbul's Earthquake Fragment

5.0 Ground Zero: Turkey's Ongoing Battle with Earthquakes p.432
5.1 Beneath the Surface: Istanbul's Earthquake Chronicles p.436
5.2 Living with risk p.440
5.3 Unraveling Istanbul's Seismic Profile p.444
5.4 Beyond the Quake: Fortifying Istanbul p.452

re-coding **SECTION.6 BACKDOOR**
Hacking Istanbul Through District of Kartal

6.0 Choosing Kartal as the Backdoor p.472
6.1 Designated as an Industrial Hub p.476
6.2 Earthquake Correlations in Kartal p.504
6.3 Kartal Today: Contemporary Observations p.514
6.4 Kartal: A Microcosm of Istanbul p.528
6.5 Hacking Istanbul Through Backdoor of Kartal p.536

hibernate **SECTION.7 EPILOGUE**
Strikethrough: Reflective Insights from the World of Hacking

7.0 End Game p.544

data server **SECTION.8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

8.0 Graphical (photographs, cartographies, newspaper clippings) p.553
8.1 Literature (as numbered in the thesis) p.562

ABSTARCT

Opening with the provocative question, 'What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a Fragmented city?', this thesis embarks on an exploratory journey to unravel how Istanbul's sociocultural networks, physical structure, and overall perception might have evolved over time under the premise of being a fragmented city.

Central to this investigation is the application of a hacking methodology to a 'what if' scenario in Speculative Architecture, imagining the dynamics that constitute the city's identity from the perspective of an urban designer. This speculative approach uses architectural methods, logic, and approaches not as solution-driven but as speculative futures, and therefore the 'what if'. By employing urban imagination, this study delves into the layered fabric of Istanbul, focusing on the city's rich historical, cultural, and architectural heritage, unraveling a complex narrative shaped by diverse historical and societal influences. This involves what is termed as 'hacking', namely, the collation of literature readings, cartographic mappings, data analyses, and speculative imagination of the city. This hacking is divided into two parts: first, 'de-code', which involves understanding the city through readings, maps, and existing materials, and second, 're-code', which is the stage of reimagining the city as fragmented through speculative architecture. The research file (the analyses), defined as the city's 'codes', essentially describes all the research conducted on the city. This entire investigation process is structured like a program inside a computer, and for this purpose, the main and sub-titles of the thesis, drawing style, and most of the words used are derived from video games and science fiction films like Matrix and Inception.

The research focuses on the hypothesis of Istanbul's fragmented evolution, analyzing the forces shaping its present state. It employs 'Hacking Istanbul' and the 'Black-hole Concept' methodologies to probe this hypothesis. 'Hacking Istanbul' integrates diverse temporal elements into a unified analytical framework through detailed analysis, interpretation, and modification. Meanwhile, the 'Black-hole Concept' serves as a metaphorical spatial-temporal gateway, encapsulating the city's evolutionary narrative and offering a layered understanding of urban development. Standing at the core of architectural thinking, this concept emerges from speculating the traditional linear timeline tool of architecture with a three-dimensional geometry of space, providing a fictional view of the city's spatial development over time.

This multi-dimensional understanding explores the manifold urbanism of Istanbul, from mass migrations triggered by rural mechanization to the emergence of informal settlements (gecekondu) and the influence of neoliberal policies on mass housing projects, followed by the era of Gigantism, which is the age of massive modernist structures that still dominate the city. While these aspects have prominently shaped Istanbul, the persistent threat of earthquakes has also been a defining yet often overlooked factor, typically gaining attention in public discourse only in the aftermath of seismic events. The thesis then shifts focus to the 'earthquake realm,' emphasizing the concept of 'living with risk' in anticipation of the expected earthquake in Istanbul. It critically assesses the city's historical and ongoing preparedness and resilience to such seismic threats, highlighting the need for more speculative approaches like 'city hacking', and questioning the city with 'what if' scenarios for urban dreaming.

After the city's hacking in large-scale, the research was scaled down to a district level for a more manageable and grounded approach. In this context, the thesis applies the 'backdoor concept' from cybersecurity, using a district which serves as a microcosm to access and strategically intervene in the city's code. The choice of Kartal district for this study was deliberate, as its urban evolution notably mirrors that of Istanbul itself. Kartal has been designated as an industrial hub and has undergone considerable expansion during the migration era, making it an exemplary reflection of the city's urbanization patterns. Furthermore, my family's origins in Kartal grant me the unique advantage of accessing a wealth of information and establishing a strong network of local contacts, which significantly enriches the depth and authenticity of my research. This analogy facilitates a deeper engagement with Istanbul's complex urban fabric, enabling transformative recoding and enhancing Kartal's role in the city's narrative.

In conclusion, this thesis contributes a discourse to sustainable architecture by demonstrating that cities are not just concrete masses, but have intricate dynamics within them. It showcases this through the speculative architecture's 'what if' scenario, supporting this scenario with a methodology of hacking as part of a speculative architecture trend, that does not seek immediate solutions but opens up hacking processes for the future. The thesis represents a comprehensive narrative that reimagines the urban landscape of Istanbul, particularly through the lens of Kartal, proposing a blueprint for its prospective transformation in alignment with the hypothetical scenario of its fragmented nature.



G1."European side", by author, 2023

ABSTARCT

Aprendo con la provocatoria domanda “Cosa accadrebbe se percepissimo Istanbul come una città frammentata?”, questa tesi intraprende un viaggio esplorativo per svelare come le reti socioculturali, la struttura fisica e la percezione generale di Istanbul potrebbero essersi evolute nel tempo sotto la premessa di essere una città frammentata.

Centrale in questa indagine è l’applicazione di una metodologia di hacking a uno scenario “what if” in Architettura Speculativa, immaginando le dinamiche che costituiscono l’identità della città dalla prospettiva di un progettista urbano. Questo approccio speculativo utilizza metodi, logica e approcci architettonici non come soluzioni guidate ma come futuri speculativi, e quindi il “what if”. Utilizzando l’immaginazione urbana, questo studio si immerge nella tessitura stratificata di Istanbul, concentrando sull’eredità storica, culturale e architettonica ricca della città, svelando una narrazione complessa plasmata da diverse influenze storiche e sociali. Ciò coinvolge ciò che viene definito come ‘hacking’, ovvero la raccolta di letture letterarie, mappature cartografiche, analisi dei dati e immaginazione speculativa della città. Questo hacking è diviso in due parti: prima, ‘de-codifica’, che coinvolge la comprensione della città attraverso letture, mappe e materiali esistenti, e seconda, ‘ri-codifica’, che è la fase di reimmaginare la città come frammentata attraverso l’architettura speculativa. Il file di ricerca (le analisi), definito come i ‘codici’ della città, descrive essenzialmente tutte le ricerche condotte sulla città. Questo intero processo di indagine è strutturato come un programma all’interno di un computer, e a questo scopo, i titoli principali e secondari della tesi, lo stile di disegno e la maggior parte delle parole utilizzate sono derivati da videogiochi e film di fantascienza come Matrix e Inception.

La ricerca si concentra sull’ipotesi dell’evoluzione frammentata di Istanbul, analizzando le forze che ne modellano lo stato attuale. Impiega le metodologie ‘Hacking Istanbul’ e il ‘Concetto di Buco Nero’ per esplorare questa ipotesi. ‘Hacking Istanbul’ integra elementi temporali diversi in un quadro analitico unificato attraverso analisi dettagliate, interpretazione e modifica. Nel frattempo, il ‘Concetto di Buco Nero’ funge da gateway spazio-temporale metaforico, racchiudendo la narrazione evolutiva della città e offrendo una comprensione stratificata dello sviluppo urbano. Al centro del pensiero architettonico, questo concetto nasce dalla speculazione sul tradizionale strumento temporale lineare dell’architettura con una geometria spaziale tridimensionale, fornendo una visione immaginifica dello sviluppo spaziale della città nel tempo.

Questa comprensione multidimensionale esplora l’urbanistica complessa di Istanbul, dalle migrazioni di massa scatenate dalla meccanizzazione rurale all’emergere di insediamenti informali (gecekondu) e l’influenza delle politiche neoliberiste sui progetti di edilizia di massa, seguita dall’era del Gigantismo, che è l’epoca delle massicce strutture moderniste che ancora dominano la città. Mentre questi aspetti hanno plasmato in modo prominente Istanbul, la minaccia persistente dei terremoti è stata anche un fattore definitorio, sebbene spesso trascurato, solitamente guadagnando attenzione nel discorso pubblico solo in seguito a eventi sismici. La tesi poi si concentra sul ‘regno del terremoto’, enfatizzando il concetto di ‘vivere con il rischio’ in previsione del terremoto atteso a Istanbul. Valuta criticamente la preparazione storica e in corso della città e la resilienza a tali minacce sismiche, evidenziando la necessità di approcci più speculativi come ‘city hacking’, e mettendo in discussione la città con scenari di ‘cosa succederebbe se’ per il sogno urbano.

Dopo l’hacking della città sulla scala grande, la ricerca è stata ridimensionata a livello di quartiere per un approccio più gestibile e concreto. In questo contesto, la tesi applica il ‘concetto di backdoor’ dalla cybersecurity, utilizzando un quartiere che funge da microcosmo per accedere e intervenire strategicamente nel codice della città. La scelta del distretto di Kartal per questo studio è stata deliberata, poiché la sua evoluzione urbana rispecchia notevolmente quella di Istanbul stessa. Kartal è stato designato come un polo industriale e ha subito una notevole espansione durante l’era delle migrazioni, rendendolo un riflesso esemplare dei modelli di urbanizzazione della città. Inoltre, le mie origini familiari a Kartal mi conferiscono il vantaggio unico di accedere a una ricchezza di informazioni e stabilire una forte rete di contatti locali, che arricchisce significativamente la profondità e l’autenticità della mia ricerca. Quest’analogia facilita un coinvolgimento più profondo con il tessuto urbano complesso di Istanbul, consentendo una ricodifica trasformativa e migliorando il ruolo di Kartal nella narrazione della città.

In conclusione, questa tesi contribuisce al discorso sull’architettura sostenibile dimostrando che le città non sono solo masse di cemento, ma hanno dinamiche intricate al loro interno. Mostra ciò attraverso lo scenario ‘what if’ dell’architettura speculativa, supportando questo scenario con una metodologia di hacking come parte di una tendenza nell’architettura speculativa, che non cerca soluzioni immediate ma apre processi di hacking per il futuro. La tesi rappresenta una narrazione completa che reinventa il paesaggio urbano di Istanbul, in particolare attraverso l’obiettivo di Kartal, proponendo una bozza per la sua trasformazione futura in allineamento con lo scenario ipotetico della sua natura frammentata.



G2.“Bosporus”

"Istanbul'un Parçalanmış Bir Şehir Olarak Algılanması Durumunda Neler Ortaya Çıkabilir?" sorusuyla başlayan bu tez, Istanbul'un sosyokültürel ağlarının, fiziksel yapısının ve genel algısının, parçalanmış bir şehir olduğu varsayımı altında zamanla nasıl evrildiğini keşfetmek için keşfedici bir yolculuğa çıkar.

Bu araştırmanın merkezinde, kentsel tasarımcının bakış açısından şehrin kimliğini oluşturan dinamikleri hayal eden, Spekülatif Mimarlıkta bir 'ne olurdu' senaryosuna hacking metodolojisinin uygulanması yer alır. Bu spekülatif yaklaşım, mimari yöntemleri, mantığını ve yaklaşımlarını çözüm odaklı değil, spekülatif gelecekler olarak ve bu nedenle 'ne olurdu' olarak kullanır. Kentsel hayal gücünü kullanarak bu çalışma, Istanbul'un zengin tarihi, kültürel ve mimari mirasına odaklanarak şehrin katmanlı yapısına dalış yapar, çeşitli tarihsel ve toplumsal etkilerle şekillenen karmaşık bir anlatıyı çözümler. Bu, literatür okumaları, kartografik haritalamalar, veri analizleri ve şehrin spekülatif hayal gücünün bir araya getirilmesi olarak tanımlanan 'hacking'i içerir. Bu hacking iki bölüme ayrılır: birinci 'de-code', okumalar, haritalar ve mevcut materyaller aracılığıyla şehri anlamayı içerir; ikinci 're-code', ise spekülatif mimarlık aracılığıyla şehri parçalanmış olarak yeniden hayal etme aşamasıdır. Araştırma dosyası (analizler), şehrin 'kodları' olarak tanımlanır ve temelde şehir üzerinde yapılan tüm araştırmaları anlatır. Bu tüm araştırma süreci, bir bilgisayardaki bir program gibi yapılandırılmıştır ve bu amaçla, tezin ana ve alt başlıkları, çizim stili ve kullanılan çoğu kelime Matrix ve Inception gibi bilim kurgu filmlerinden ve video oyunlarından türetilmiştir.

Araştırma, Istanbul'un parçalanmış evrimi hipotezine odaklanır ve şimdiki durumunu şekillendiren güçleri analiz eder. Bu hipotezi incelemek için 'Hacking Istanbul' ve 'Kara Delik Kavramı' metodolojilerini kullanır. 'Hacking Istanbul', detaylı analiz, yorum ve modifikasyon yoluyla çeşitli zaman unsurlarını birleşik bir analitik çerçeveye entegre eder. Öte yandan, 'Kara Delik Kavramı', şehrin evrimsel anlatısını kapsülleyen ve kentsel gelişimin katmanlı bir anlayışını sunan metaforik bir mekansal-zamansal kapı olarak hizmet verir. Bu kavram, mimarlıkta geleneksel lineer zaman aracının üç boyutlu mekansal geometri ile spekülatif birleşiminden doğar ve şehrin mekansal gelişimine kurgusal bir bakış açısı sunar.

Bu çok boyutlu anlayış, kırsal mekanizasyonun tetiklediği kitlesel göçlerden, gecekondu oluşumlarına ve neoliberal politikaların kitlesel konut projeleri üzerindeki etkilerine, ardından şehri hala domine eden devasa modernist yapıların çağı olan Gigantizm çağına kadar Istanbul'un çeşitli gelişim aşamalarını incelemektedir. Bu yönleriyle Istanbul belirgin şekilde şekillendirilmişken, depremlerin sürekli tehdidi de genellikle göz ardı edilen ancak sismik olayların ardından kamusal söylemde dikkat çeken, tanımlayıcı bir faktördür. Tez daha sonra 'deprem alanı'na odaklanarak, Istanbul'daki beklenen depreme karşı 'riskle yaşama' kavramını vurgular. Şehrin tarihsel ve devam eden depreme hazırlıklılığını ve bu tür sismik tehditlere karşı direncini eleştirel bir şekilde değerlendirir, şehirle ilgili 'ne olurdu' senaryoları sorarak ve 'kent hackleme' gibi daha spekülatif yaklaşımların gerekliliğini vurgular.

Şehrin geniş çaplı 'hack'lenmesinden sonra, araştırma daha yönetilebilir ve somut bir yaklaşım için ilçe düzeyine indirgenmiştir. Bu bağlamda, tez, şehrin koduna erişmek ve stratejik müdahalelerde bulunmak için bir mikrokosmos olarak hizmet veren bir ilçeyi kullanarak siber güvenlikten 'arka kapı konseptini' uygular. Bu çalışma için Kartal ilçesinin seçilmesi kasıtlıdır, çünkü kentsel evrimi Istanbul'un kendisini önemli ölçüde yansıtmaktadır. Kartal, sanayi merkezi olarak belirlenmiş ve göç döneminde önemli ölçüde genişlemiştir, bu da onu şehrin kentleşme modellerinin örnek bir yansıması yapar. Ayrıca, ailemin Kartal kökenleri, bana bol miktarda bilgiye erişim sağlama ve yerel kişilerle güçlü bir ağ kurma konusunda benzersiz bir avantaj sağlar, bu da araştırmamın derinliğini ve doğruluğunu önemli ölçüde zenginleştirir. Bu benzetme, Istanbul'un karmaşık kentsel dokusuyla daha derin bir etkileşim sağlar, Kartal'ın şehir anlatısındaki rolünü dönüştürücü bir şekilde yeniden kodlayarak geliştirir.

Sonuç olarak, bu tez, şehirlerin sadece beton kitleler olmadığını, içlerinde karmaşık dinamikler olduğunu göstererek sürdürülebilir mimariye katkıda bulunur. Bunu, spekülatif mimarinin 'ne olurdu' senaryosu aracılığıyla gösterir ve bu senaryoyu, hemen çözüm aramayan ancak geleceğe yönelik hacking süreçlerini açan spekülatif mimari trendinin bir parçası olarak hacking metodolojisiyle destekler. Tez, özellikle Kartal perspektifinden Istanbul'un kentsel manzarasını yeniden hayal eden kapsamlı bir anlatı temsil eder, parçalanmış doğasının varsayımsal senaryosuyla uyumlu olarak olası dönüşümü için bir plan önerir.



G3."Anatolian side", by author, 2023

FIGURES

Opening;

Fig.1 > *Front cover "Istanbul as a blackhole."* pp.1

Section.0 - Direction;

Fig.2 > *Cover of section.0 Direction "Booting up the system."* pp.24
Fig.3 > *"City of dualities."* pp.31
Fig.4 > *"Fragmentation of the city."* pp.33
Fig.5 > *"Fragmented city as a volume."* pp.34
Fig.6 > *"Fragmented city through fragments."* pp.34
Fig.7 > *"Blackhole principles."* pp.35
Fig.8 > *"Hacking the fragmented throuh blackhole-Scene 1."* pp.37
Fig.9 > *"Hacking the fragmented throuh blackhole- Scene 2."* pp.38
Fig.10 > *"Backdoor concept for city."* pp.38
Fig.11 > *"User interfaces."* pp.39
Fig.12 > *"Central processing unit of hacking."* pp.41

Section.1 - Procedure;

Fig.13 > *"Cover of section.1 Procedure "Login screen of the computer."* pp.46
Fig.14 > *"Desktop before hacking."* pp.48
Fig.15 > *"Analog and virtual pages"* pp.51
Fig.16 > *"Marshall poster hacked by author."* pp.52
Fig.17 > *"City as a program by author."* pp.55
Fig.18 > *"Blackhole principles."* pp.56
Fig.19 > *"A segment from blackhole."* pp.57
Fig.20 > *"Blackhole program, construction."* pp.58
Fig.21 > *"Blackhole program, exploration."* pp.59
Fig.22 > *"Sectioning a Blackhole."* pp.60
Fig.23 > *"Blackhole program, inside the space-time."* pp.61
Fig.24 > *"Desktop, logging to server."* pp.63
Fig.25 > *"Desktop, accessing to server* pp.65
Fig.26 > *"Fragmentation diagram."* pp.67
Fig.27 > *"Hacking program screen."* pp.69
Fig.28 > *"Reflection diagram."* pp.71
Fig.29 > *"Zeitgeist diagram."* pp.73
Fig.30 > *"Figure diagram."* pp.74
Fig.31 > *"Figure program screen."* pp.75
Fig.32 > *"Backdoor program screen."* pp.77
Fig.33 > *"Fragmented program screen-1."* pp.81
Fig.34 > *"Fragmented program screen-2."* pp.83
Fig.35 > *"From binaries to spaces diagram."* pp.84
Fig.36 > *"Fragmented program screen-3."* pp.85
Fig.37 > *"City coding diagram."* pp.86
Fig.38 > *"Fragmented program screen-4."* pp.87

Section.2 - Pre Fragment;

Fig.39 > *Cover of section.2 Pre-Fragment "Hackers Environment."* pp.92
Fig.40 > *"Axonometry of life in the countryside, rural."* pp.99
Fig.41 > *"Map of tractors by provinces in Turkey, 1961."* pp.100
Fig.42 > *"Map of large and small scale plants in Turkey, 1950."* pp.107
Fig.43 > *"Map of large and small scale plants in Turkey, 1960."* pp.108
Fig.44 > *"Map of large and small scale plants in Turkey, 1970."* pp.109
Fig.45 > *"Map of large plants and tractors in Turkey, 1960s"* pp.111
Fig.46 > *"Axonometry of industry lands in the villlage."* pp.113
Fig.47 > *"Map of internal mass migration in Turkey, 1960."* pp.120
Fig.48 > *"Axonometry of migrant city profiles."* pp.131
Fig.49 > *"Map of migration intentions in Turkey, 1965."* pp.132
Fig.50 > *"Axonometry of industry and rural people."* pp.154
Fig.51 > *"Axonometry of industry and enformals."* pp.155
Fig.52 > *"Diagram of procedure."* pp.161
Fig.53 > *"Screen of economical supports and agreements."* pp.162
Fig.54 > *"Program screen of blackhole, entering."* pp.165

Section.3 - Fragmentation;

Fig.55 > *Cover of section.3 Fragmentation "Virtual Gecekondu Neighborhoud"* pp.170
Fig.56 > *"Diagram series of hemşerilik. "* pp.172
Fig.57 > *"Diagram of Istanbul: a mosaic formed by the bonds of hemşerilik."* pp.173
Fig.58 > *"Map of Demographics of Istnabul, Averages of 1950/55/60 data."* pp.176
Fig.59 > *"Axonometry of hemşeri zones in the city."* pp.179
Fig.60 > *"Map of flows to Istanbul, internal mass migrations."* pp.192
Fig.61 > *"Axonometry of from hemşerilik to gecekondu."* pp.199
Fig.62 > *"Map of changes in district population in Istanbul, 1960-1965."* pp.200
Fig.63 > *"Map of changes in district population in Istanbul, 1965-1970."* pp.201
Fig.64 > *"Map of changes in district population in Istanbul, 1970-1975."* pp.202
Fig.65 > *"Map of changes in district population in Istanbul, 1965-1975."* pp.203
Fig.66 > *"Tables of industrial landscapes in Istanbul."* pp.208
Fig.67 > *"Map of industry and gecekondu in Istanbul, 1965."* pp.209
Fig.68 > *"Axonometry of gecekondus and industry."* pp.212
Fig.69 > *"Program screen of gecekondu as a way of squatting."* pp.243
Fig.70 > *"Map of transformation of urban fabric, historical."* pp.248
Fig.71 > *"Map of transformation of urban fabric, morphological edge."* pp.249
Fig.72 > *"Axonometry of politics and gecekondu"* pp.269
Fig.73 > *"Axonometry of dolmuşes around city."* pp.289
Fig.74 > *"Map of dolmuş and minibus network, 2023."* pp.294
Fig.75 > *"Map of dolmuş and minibus network, 2023/1965."* pp.295
Fig.76 > *"Axonometry of city as construction site."* pp.317
Fig.77 > *"Diagram of Pre-Fragment."* pp.325

Section.4 - Fragmented;

Fig.78 > *Cover of section.4 Fragmented "Fragmented city simulator."* pp.330
Fig.79 > *"Axonometry of apartments rising around city"* pp.332
Fig.80 > *"Map of flows to Istanbul, flows of 1990."* pp.336
Fig.81 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul, 2000."* pp.338
Fig.82 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul, 2016."* pp.339
Fig.83 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul,, 2020."* pp.340
Fig.84 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul, 2022."* pp.341
Fig.85 > *"Base map of 2023 istanbul districts."* pp.346
Fig.86 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul districts, 1970."* pp.347
Fig.87 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul districts, 1990."* pp.348
Fig.88 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul districts, 2000."* pp.349
Fig.89 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul districts, 2010."* pp.350
Fig.90 > *"Map of Demographics of Istanbul districts, 2022."* pp.351
Fig.91 > *"Table of Gecekondu prevention zones."* pp.358
Fig.92 > *"Map of prevention zones."* pp.359
Fig.93 > *"Map of gated communities."* pp.365
Fig.94 > *"Axonometry of gated communities around city."* pp.366
Fig.95 > *"Axonometry of mass housing around city."* pp.369
Fig.96 > *"Axonometry of from gecekondus to malls."* pp.379
Fig.97 > *"Map of mass housing."* pp.384
Fig.98 > *"Map of commercial zones."* pp.385
Fig.99 > *"Axonometry of fragmented city."* pp.387
Fig.100 > *"Map of urban gigantism."* pp.396
Fig.101 > *"Map of mosques in Istanbul."* pp.397
Fig.102 > *"Map of infrastructures-1."* pp.398
Fig.103 > *"Map of infrastructures-2."* pp.399
Fig.104 > *"Map of infrastructures-3."* pp.400
Fig.105 > *"Map of infrastructures-4."* pp.401
Fig.106 > *"Axonometry of rising Istanbul"* pp.403
Fig.107 > *"Map of infrastructures-overlapped."* pp.414
Fig.108 > *"Map of natural topography."* pp.415
Fig.109 > *"Map of built environment."* pp.416
Fig.110 > *"Map of buildings vs greens."* pp.417
Fig.111 > *"Map of fragmented city."* pp.418
Fig.112 > *"Map of volumes and spaces."* pp.420
Fig.113 > *"Diagram of fragmented."* pp.425

Section.5 - Fracture;

Fig.114 > *Cover of section.5 Fracture "City as an output of seismograph."* pp.430
Fig.115 > *"Map of world active fault lines."* pp.434
Fig.116 > *"Map of world active fault lines-zoomin."* pp.435
Fig.117 > *"Map of active fault lines in Turkey."* pp.439
Fig.118 > *"Map of urbanity and fault lines-1"* pp.450
Fig.119 > *"Map of urbanity and fault lines-2"* pp.451
Fig.120 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-1."* pp.456
Fig.121 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-2."* pp.457
Fig.122 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-3."* pp.458
Fig.123 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-4."* pp.459
Fig.124 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-5."* pp.460
Fig.125 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-6."* pp.461
Fig.126 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-7."* pp.462
Fig.127 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-8."* pp.463
Fig.128 > *"Diagram of fracture."* pp.465

Section.6 - Backdoor;

Fig.129 > *Cover of section.6 Backdoor "Server room of backdoor."* pp.470
Fig.130 > *"Map of backdoor of Kartal, city level."* pp.474
Fig.131 > *"Map of backdoor of Kartal, district level."* pp.475
Fig.132 > *"Map of Demographics of Kartal, 1985."* pp.486
Fig.133 > *"Map of Demographics of Kartal, 1990."* pp.487
Fig.134 > *"Map of Demographics of Kartal, 2000."* pp.488
Fig.135 > *"Map of Demographics of Kartal, 2007."* pp.489
Fig.136 > *"Map of Demographics of Kartal, 2015."* pp.490
Fig.137 > *"Map of Demographics of Kartal, 2022."* pp.491
Fig.138 > *"Map of gated communities in Kartal."* pp.499
Fig.139 > *"Map of urhanity and fault lines-1, Kartal."* pp.506
Fig.140 > *"Map of urhanity and fault lines-2, Kartal."* pp.507
Fig.141 > *"Map of, types of construction in Kartal"* pp.508
Fig.142 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-1, Kartal."* pp.509
Fig.143 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-2, Kartal."* pp.510
Fig.144 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-3, Kartal."* pp.511
Fig.145 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-4, Kartal."* pp.512
Fig.146 > *"Map of earthquake scenario analysis, scene-5, Kartal."* pp.513
Fig.147 > *"Diagram of 2009 Kartal, from satelite."* pp.515
Fig.148 > *"Program screen of backdoor, during hacking the satelite."* pp.517
Fig.149 > *"Map of road network system, Kartal."* pp.520
Fig.150 > *"Map of mobility network system-1, Kartal"* pp.521
Fig.151 > *"Map of mobility and network system-2, Kartal"* pp.522
Fig.152 > *"Map of lifeline network system-1, Kartal"* pp.523
Fig.153 > *"Map of lifeline network system-2, Kartal"* pp.524
Fig.154 > *"Map of lifeline network system-3, Kartal"* pp.525
Fig.155 > *"Map of lifeline network system-4, Kartal"* pp.526
Fig.156 > *"Map of lifeline network system-overlapped, Kartal."* pp.527
Fig.157 > *"Map of built environment, Kartal."* pp.530
Fig.158 > *"Map of mobility and built environment-1, Kartal"* pp.531
Fig.159 > *"Map of mobility and built environment-2, Kartal"* pp.532
Fig.160 > *"Map of lifelinesand built environment, Kartal."* pp.533
Fig.161 > *"Map of landuse of built environment, Kartal."* pp.534
Fig.162 > *"Map of landuse of built environment and networks, Kartal."* pp.535
Fig.163 > *"Diagram of backdoor."* pp.537

Section.7 - Epilogue;

Fig.164 > *Cover of section.7 Epilogue " You have been hacked."* pp.544
Fig.165 > *"Program screen of De-Coding."* pp.546
Fig.166 > *"Program screen of Re-Coding."* pp.547

Section.8 - Bibliography;

Fig.167 > *Cover of section.8 Bibliography "archive of bites."* pp.552

Closing;

Fig.168 > *Back cover "Universe of hacking."* pp.573

Acknowledgements

In completing this academic endeavor, I wish to express my profound gratitude to those whose steadfast support, guidance, and contributions have illuminated the path to this achievement.

"Professor Camillo Boano"

I extend my deep appreciation to Professor Camillo Boano, whose sage guidance, mentorship, and scholarly insights have shaped the essence of this thesis. His commitment to the realization of this work has been instrumental, and I am immensely grateful for his unwavering support throughout the entire process of creating this thesis.

"Beloved Family"

To my beloved family—my brother E. Eray Arda for his help in establishing the entire work and his encouragements; my mother Filiz for her unstoppable support; my father Akın for his extensive knowledge of Kartal; and my sister-in-law Ece for her valuable feedbacks—your unwavering faith in my pursuit of knowledge, your enduring encouragement, and your limitless patience during the trials of this scholarly journey have been my greatest blessings.

"Enduring Friendships"

I am indebted to my cherished friends and colleagues, especially Oğuzhan and Buğra, whose steadfast support, enlightening discussions, and empathetic camaraderie have been a source of solace and inspiration, both academically and personally.

"Mentorship Contribution"

To the participants of this study, whose voluntary contributions have significantly advanced my understanding, I extend my heartfelt thanks, specifically to Suat Selvi and Yılmaz Değer for their incredible support during the studies in Istanbul. To Kenan Kural, for his extraordinary help in deciphering the cyber phase of the thesis. To Prof. Mario Artuso for his insightful assistance in understanding urban planning discussions. Your participation is deeply appreciated.

"Institutional Gratitude"

My gratitude extends to the esteemed Municipality of Kartal Belediyesi and Mayor Gökhan Yüksel, for providing invaluable resources and research facilities, without which this work would not have been possible. To the TMMOB-Chamber of Architects Istanbul Büyükkent, for access to their extensive library.

In conclusion, this academic journey has been marked by both intellectual rigor and emotional resonance, made possible by the steadfast support and encouragement of these remarkable individuals and institutions. To each one of you, I offer my heartfelt appreciation for being the guiding stars on this academic voyage.

With profound gratitude,

Alp Arda

...to my family

SECTION.0 DIRECTION

Research Methodology And Overview Of The Investigation

“In the labyrinths of urban landscapes, an architect is no longer just a designer; they are a hacker. Diving into the codes of cities, deciphering and reshaping them, they emerge as visionaries.”



0.DIRECTION

0.0 Booting: Fictional Framework of The Thesis

It is appropriate to initiate with a disclaimer directed towards physicists and software engineers who may be apprehensive about the absence of scientific substantiation for the introduced concepts. This thesis does not make any claims as to the scientific correctness of its postulations; it merely produces a metaphor that borrows language and concepts from video games, general relativity, and quantum physics – or at least from their popularized accounts. It creates a "what if" from Speculative Architecture, scenario that envisions how the city would look if viewed through the lens of these concepts by an architect.

The thesis approaches a city as if it were a computer program, delving deep to lay its code bare, in a quest to uncover its bugs. This idea resonates with the observations made by urban theorist Kevin Lynch *(156)*, as echoed by Mitchell *(152)*: the intricate interplay between human cognition and urban form, and the significance of internalized mental maps that locals use to navigate cities. These maps, together with the landmarks and edges providing orientation within the urban fabric, are what make a city seem familiar and comprehensible. In our increasingly digitized world, where we, akin to artificially intelligent cyborgs, rely heavily on electronic extensions like smart vehicles and GPS systems for orientation and knowledge processing, this understanding becomes even more crucial. In this process, the city, conceptualized as a program, meets an architect positioned as a hacker head-on.

According to Erickson *(153)*, the essence of hacking lies in finding new and inventive ways to apply the properties of a given situation to solve problems. This aligns with the viewpoint of Gunkel *(154)*, who describes hackers as individuals deeply committed to creative and innovative computer programming, re-engineering systems in ways not anticipated by their original designers. In this thesis, the architect embodies the hacker's spirit by using their skills not merely to navigate but to decode and reconstruct the city's underlying 'code'.

Methaphorically, just as hackers transform technology, the architect aims to understand and rewrite the city's 'code', applying a transformative understanding of urban spaces. As architecture here, as a speculative practice, becomes a form of hacking, it is able to both investigate and imagine through the act of coding. By dissecting the system's 'code' and then rewriting it from scratch, tailored to the target audience, the act of hacking embarks on a transformative journey.

Furthermore, the thesis introduces a concept of a non-linear spatial-temporal dimension, inspired by Einstein's theory of gravity *(155)*.

152.Mitchell, W.J. 1996. City of Bits: Space, Place, and the Infobahn. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
153.Erickson, J., 2008. Hacking: The Art of Exploitation. No Starch Press.
154.Gunkel, D.J., 2005. Editorial: Introduction to Hacking and Hacktivism. Sage Publications.
155.Einstein, A. (1920). Relativity: The Special and General Theory. University of Berlin.
156.Lynch, K. (1990) The Image of the City. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Einstein's theory of general relativity posits that gravity is the result of distortions in space-time created by mass and energy. This insight forms the basis for the interconnectedness of space and time in a four-dimensional spacetime continuum. Applying this principle, the thesis adopts an innovative approach in the 'hacking' phase, allowing for a unique examination of the city's underlying 'code'. By viewing the city through the lens of these spacetime distortions, it transcends traditional historical analyses and enables a more dynamic interpretation of urban spaces and their evolution. This perspective, grounded in Einstein's theoretical framework, is crucial for understanding and reshaping the city's 'code', offering insights that extend beyond conventional historical methodologies.

As this thesis embarks on the exploration of urban architecture and its underlying codes, it draws upon a broad understanding of "code" in the digital era, as elaborated by Mitchell *(152)*. In the electronic frontier, code is the law. It rigorously defines the rules governing any computer-constructed environment, whether it's a video game, a word processor, or a networked chat room. This foundational concept from Mitchell *(152)* complements our approach in this research.

In the context of this thesis, the city's "codes" are defined more expansively to describe all the research conducted on the city. These 'codes' represent not just its physical and architectural elements but also its digital and systemic dimensions, encapsulating the intricate rules and principles that shape urban spaces. This perspective on "code" allows for an in-depth analysis of the city, akin to decoding and rewriting a complex and layered computer program. This exploration merges the visionary realms of "The Matrix" *(97)*, where reality bends within the digital, "Inception" *(104)*, where the city becomes a construct ripe for manipulation by architects as dream hackers, "Interstellar" *(103)*, where space and time intertwine and Einstein's theories reshape our understanding of reality, and "Neuromancer" *(105)*, a cyberpunk masterpiece where the interconnected web of cyberspace mirrors our quest to unveil the hidden algorithms of the urban environment.

In this visionary exploration, I utilize Speculative Architecture as a key tool to interrogate and redefine the city's 'codes' through a 'what-if' scenario, central to my investigation. This approach employs a hacking methodology within a speculative framework, where architectural methods and logic are not just directed towards immediate solutions but also towards envisioning speculative futures, inspired by Dunne & Raby's *(151)* concept of speculative design. This form of design thrives

97.Wachowski, L., & Wachowski, A. (1999). The Matrix. Warner Bros Pictures.
103.Nolan, C. (Director). (2014). Interstellar. Paramount Pictures.
104.Nolan, C. (Director). (2010). Inception. Warner Bros. Pictures.
105.Gibson, W. (1984). Neuromancer. Ace Books.
151.Dunne, A., & Raby, F. (2013). Speculative Everything: Design, Fiction, and Social Dreaming. MIT Press.
152.Mitchell, W.J. 1996. City of Bits: Space, Place, and the Infobahn. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

on imagination, opening up new perspectives on complex problems and acting as a catalyst for social dreaming. It creates spaces for discussion and debate about alternative futures, where 'what-if' scenarios are not mere conjectures but thought-provoking, intentionally simplified, and fictional, allowing for a re-examination of the dynamics that constitute the city's identity from an urban designer's perspective. This aligns with Wilkie, Savransky, & Rosengarten's *(150)* perspective on speculative research, which responds to the present's impasse by confronting the challenge of articulating futures beyond mere extensions of the present. By using this approach of "what if", the thesis does not seek immediate solutions but instead opens pathways for future hacking processes, showcasing a comprehensive method for envisioning and reshaping urban spaces. Through this fictional lens, it invites architects and urban imaginers to envision a city governed by ideas of spacetime, coding, and reimagined physics.

Expanding upon the method of speculative design elucidated above, it becomes pertinent to investigate its broader implications beyond the realm of architecture. This necessitates an exploration of how such an approach can profoundly influence the understanding of intricate systems within cities. Speculative hacking invites a rethinking of urban futures, unhindered by present limitations and enriched by innovative, visionary possibilities

Within architecture, this perspective underscores how cities and structures undergo continual transformation influenced by various temporal dynamics, promoting versatile and speculative urban dreaming. This perspective resonates with the notion that the allure of a city often simplifies its physical-spatial complexity to that of an architectural edifice, spotlighting the city as an embodiment of architectural aspiration. In the realm of quantum physics, it showcases a world where determinism gives way to unpredictability, emphasizing the need to embrace uncertainty. Whether in urban planning or exploring the fundamental principles of the universe, the common thread is the value of adaptability and resilience in navigating these complex, ever-changing systems that shape our existence.

150. Wilkie, A., Savransky, M., & Rosengarten, M. (2017). Speculative Research: The Lure of Possible Futures. Routledge.

0.1 Story Mode: Introduction

>What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a Fragmented city ?

In recent decades, Istanbul has emerged as a pivotal field of study in diverse disciplines such as urban planning *(Tekeli, 1994)*,*(Turgut, 2021)*, *(Williams, 2022)* economics *(Keyder, 1999)*, politics *(Erman, 2000), (Turan, 2011)*, anthropology *(Tümertekin, 1997)*, geology *(Şengör, 2005)* and seismology *(Erdik, 2003)*. This significance stems from numerous factors. Predominantly, Istanbul has functioned as a historical conduit for migratory routes, including significant pathways like the Silk Road, and has been a hub for internal migrations *(Karpat, 2003), (Cabannes, 2007), (Kolluoglu and Candan, 2008)* within Turkey. It has served as the capital of civilizations with monumental historical significance like the Roman and Ottoman Empires and possesses a cultural heritage *(Ortaylı, 1966)* that merits its status as a World Heritage site. Additionally, *(E.E. Arda, 2023)* points out that its strategic geopolitical position, bridging Europe and Asia, has considerable political and economic ramifications.

Yet, for me, Istanbul holds a particular charm for personal reasons. As someone who has grown up in this city and created enduring memories here, my connection to Istanbul is profound, making it uniquely significant in my eyes. As an architecture student, each encounter with Istanbul is enriched by my educational perspective, allowing me to appreciate the city's multifaceted character. This deep understanding of Istanbul's architectural and cultural layers echoes the insights of *(Pamuk, 2003)*, who perceives the city through a lens of personal and collective history, where emotional landscapes intertwine with urban spaces. While Pamuk delves into the city's soul beyond its physical aspects, Istanbul's global city status, as indicated by *(Keyder and Öncü, 1994)*and *(Selvi, 2023)*, places it alongside major metropolises like London, New York, and Tokyo.

However, the essence of Istanbul, as understood through Pamuk's narrative and my architectural studies, extends beyond its global image *(Değer, 2023)*; it represents the heart of Turkey *(Keleş, 1973)*, encapsulating the nation's culture, its diverse populace, daily customs, architectural styles, and lifestyles. In Istanbul, not the capital but undoubtedly the pulse of Turkey, the complexity and beauty of the city unfold.

This personal affinity and sense of belonging to Istanbul, enriched by its distinctive character as both a world metropolis and a quintessential Turkish city, positions it at the center of my thesis research.



G4."Panorama of Istanbul", 2012

Prior to delving into the specifics of my research and its progression, it is essential to elucidate the term *"fragmented"* as used in the query, *"What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a Fragmented city?"* Gaining a clear understanding of this term is critical for comprehending both the thesis title and the research methodology. The notion of a 'fragmentation' in city, as explored by scholars such as *(McFarlane, 2021)*, *(Enlil, 2005)*, *(Borsdorf and Hidalgo, 2009)*, *(Bernt, Grell and Holm, 2013)*, *(Turan, 2011)*, and notably by Italian scholars like *(Bianchetti and Cerutti But, 2016)*, *(Bianchetti, Lanza, Kërçuku, Sampieri and Voghera, 2015)*, encompasses a complex and multi-dimensional transformation of urban spaces. This transformation is characterized not just by physical segmentation, but also by deep socio-economic divisions that reflect the interplay of global modernity and local traditionalism.

McFarlane (2021) delves into the interactions within these urban fragments, revealing a landscape shaped by social, economic, and political relations. Echoing this, *(Bianchetti, Lanza, Kërçuku, Sampieri and Voghera, 2015)* highlight urban fragmentation as a contemporary paradigm, where dense cities mix diverse environments, and less dense cities show discontinuous, dissociated spaces. They argue that such fragmentation, a result of modernization and individual lifestyles, could evolve into productive, nonhierarchical landscapes, enhancing quality of life and transcending traditional urban divides. This concept of urban fragmentation and its implications are further mirrored in the context of Istanbul. *Enlil (2005)* observes how the city's integration into global markets has led to contrasting urban environments, epitomizing its fragmented nature. Adding to this narrative, *(Borsdorf and Hidalgo, 2009)* discuss the role of liberal policies and individualism in driving urban segregation, thereby reshaping public spaces and societal interactions. In a similar vein, *(Bernt, Grell and Holm, 2013)* highlight the resultant spatial inequalities and evolving socio-spatial dynamics within the city. Finally, *(Turan, 2011)* ties these observations back to Istanbul, detailing its uncontrolled urban expansion and the emergence of 'big fragments' that have significantly shaped its current urban fabric.

Bridging these scholarly insights, my research aims to explore how Istanbul's historical legacy and its strategic position at the crossroads of diverse cultures have influenced its current state of fragmentation. This partial review of existing literature is instrumental in capturing the varied concepts and interpretations of Istanbul as a city, shedding light on how its past has shaped its present urban fabric and zeitgeist..

Differing from its global peers, Istanbul has long been distinguished as a global metropolis. Its more than fifteen hundred years as an imperial capital have captured the envious gaze of regions ranging from Europe to the Balkans and the Middle East *(Keyder, 1999)*. The city's evolution from *"Nova Roma,"* a bastion of Eastern Orthodox Christianity, to a pivotal Islamic city in the fifteenth century, saw significant population changes *(Keyder and Öncü, 1994)*.



G5."In between domes", 2012

The convergence of multiple civilizations with their spatial and urban refelctions within Istanbul has been a critical element of its international stature: perceived by Western voyagers as a portal to the East and by Muslims as a partially conquered frontier *(Keyder, 1999)*. Until the latter half of the 20th century, Istanbul was predominantly a mono-centric city, but post-1950s rural migration led to a notable increase in its population *(Ozus, Turk, & Dokmeci, 2011)*. This was partly due to the allure of Istanbul, historically seen as a land of prosperity *"Where even the stones are made of gold" (Sönmez, 1996)*. Being Turkey's most industrialized city, Istanbul has felt the most significant impact of this migration trend *(Sönmez, 1996)*, transforming it into a focal city attracting people from all over *(Sönmez, 1996)*. Interestingly, a majority of its inhabitants are not native to the city, with three-quarters being migrants *(Öncü, 1999)*.

This influx of migrants into Istanbul, primarily from rural areas, has led to the rapid emergence and expansion of gecekondu, informal settlements literally meaning 'built overnight. *(Keleş, 1973)* identifies the primary cause of this phenomenon as the rural-to-urban population migrations, a key aspect of urbanization. The concept of gecekondu, as *(Erder, 1996)* explains, primarily indicates the occupation of urban lands for shelter by these city newcomers.

As a result, gecekondu areas have become the first homes for many who have newly arrived in the city *(Işık and Pınarcıoğlu, 2001)*. *(Karpat, 2003)* adds that the formation of gecekondu neighborhoods, while initially a physical act of creating dwellings, evolves into a complex social development, deeply intertwined with the process of rural-to-urban migration. This phenomenon of rural to urban migration and the resulting urban transformations encapsulate the broader story of Istanbul's evolution. Hosting 16 million people, Istanbul is not just Turkey's economic and financial hub but also its cosmopolitan heart *(Secor, 2003)*. The city's transformation into a *"global city,"* envisioned as a center for finance, tourism, culture, and fashion by leading business groups and governmental entities, marked a new era *(Akçalı and Korkut, 2015)*. By the 1980s, the city had expanded into an *"oversized industrial city,"* attracting masses in search of employment and improved living conditions, thus becoming a beacon of hope for many *(Enlil, 2011)*. Urban development coalitions in Istanbul have pursued the global city ideal, implementing policies to cultivate an urban space that is attractive to tourists *(Keyder, 2005)*. The commitment to rapidly transform Istanbul into a 'global city,' particularly since the ascendancy of the AKP *(Justice and Development Party)*, has been unwavering *(Figueiredo and Amorim, 2007)*.

As the linchpin of this urban overhaul, Istanbul is viewed as the foremost candidate for Turkey's *"global city"(Karaman, 2013)*, celebrated as a hub of European culture within Turkey and noted for its cultural diversity *(Mills, 2005)*. Ultimately, Istanbul represents a modernized city that has evolved without direct compensation *(Bilgin, 1999)*.

>Istanbul, City of Dualities?

This evolution, however, has brought to the forefront the inherent fragments of Istanbul. *(Tekeli, 1994)* illustrates this through the lens of gecekondu's legal spatial practices, which had to operate outside the realm of conventional development laws, reflecting the duality of the city's social reality. *(Keleş, 1996)* identifies this duality in the city's structure as a stark contrast between poverty and wealth. The differences and contrasts between villa new towns and gecekondus, as noted by *(Aksoy and Robbins, 1994)*, not only highlight the increasing polarization but also suggest similar survival strategies among different social strata. *(Uzun, 2001)* points to the coexistence of luxurious villas and twin towers with prefabricated houses, illustrating a dual social structure *(Simon, 2012).* acknowledges that globalism's pressures contribute to the instability of this duality, with Istanbul's history embodying these tensions.

According to *(Ataç, 2015)*, the term *"dual city"* in Istanbul's context involves socio-economic segregation, evident in the city's residential divisions. *(Turgut, 2021)* observes that Istanbul's heterogeneity, characterized by dualities and polarities, is more pronounced than ever. *(Tokatli and Boyaci, 1999)* trace this duality back to the Westernization efforts of the 19th century, marking a significant transformation in Istanbul.

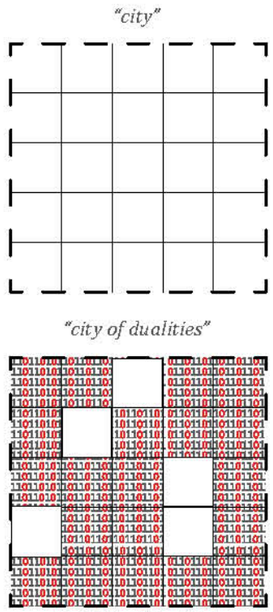


Fig.3 "City of dualities."

Istanbul's evolution as a city of dualities finds a parallel in the global context, notably illustrated by a study of New York City by *(Mollenkopf and Castells, 1991)*. Their research into the intricate patterns of inequality in postindustrial cities, driven by intersecting divisions of class, race, ethnicity, and gender, mirrors similar trends in Istanbul. While focused on New York, their findings about the changing economic structures, divisions of labor, and the resulting socio-economic segregation offer valuable insights into understanding Istanbul's dual character.

As depicted in the accompanying diagrams, if we conceptualize a city as a surface composed of grids, the defining element of the city's duality is the pattern within these grids. In line with the digital language of the thesis, this duality is represented by the binary elements of 1 and 0, reflecting the fundamental components of computer language. This digital interpretation aligns with the socio-economic contrasts and urban dualities observed in Istanbul's evolution. While this representation may appear simplistic, it serves to convey the city's dual nature and the complexities it encompasses. In reality, it reveals that there is much more to this duality than meets the eye.

>From Dualities to Fragmented

The academic discourse surrounding Istanbul's identity as a city of dualities highlights the intricate nature of its urban landscape. Yet, it is crucial to recognize that dualities alone may not suffice to fully comprehend the depth and complexity of Istanbul. Consequently, scholars have turned their attention to the concept of fragmentation, recognizing that Istanbul's multifaceted reality extends beyond mere dualities. This perspective acknowledges the presence of numerous fragmented dimensions within the city. Building upon this foundation, I am adopting and further developing the notion of Istanbul as a fragmented city in my research. This expanded framework allows for a more comprehensive exploration of Istanbul's rich tapestry of urban experiences.

Suggesting a shift in perspective, *(Keyder, 1999)* argues that viewing Istanbul as a *"fragmented city"* rather than a *"dual city"* offers a more realistic understanding of its economic transformation and employment structure. Urban fragmentation, as *(McFarlane, 2021)* notes, involves diverse interactions with material fragments and forms of knowledge, encompassing economic, political, social, and ecological changes in space. It leads to coexisting but often unequal urban realities. *(Borsdorf and Hidalgo, 2009)* point out that fragmentation extends beyond housing to affect functional spatial units like the retail sector, creating homogeneous spaces for different social classes and reducing interaction. *(Turan, 2011)* adds historical context by explaining how Istanbul's growth involved accumulating "big fragments" and uncontrolled development, leading to the city's fragmentation into dispersed fragments separated by voids. This fragmentation is evident in the disparate ways people live in the city, where some areas are integrated into global material flows, while others remain largely disconnected, continuing their lives in informal sectors and gecekondu neighborhoods.

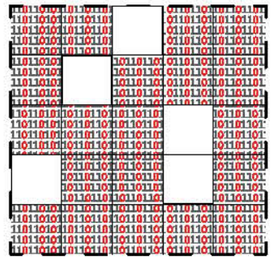
The growing fragmentation among Istanbul's citizens is highlighted by *(Erkip, 2000)*, who notes that differing expectations and lifestyles among city segments necessitate new governance strategies. This fragmentation, as noted by *(Bora, 1997)*, is irreversible and demands managerial and financial strategies for the city's survival. *(Turan, 2011)* describes Istanbul's urban growth as the addition of 'big fragments' such as squatter settlements and uncontrolled peripheral expansion, transforming the city into a metropolis of dispersed fragments separated by voids. As *(Enlil, 2005)* discusses the impact of global market integration on Istanbul's urban environment, noting the coexistence of international icons of homogeneity and local symbols of fragmentation and polarization. *(Enlil, 2011)* further elaborates on the transformation of Istanbul post-1980s, with socio-spatial formations leading to the city's fragmentation into discrete compartments.

In a broader context, *(McFarlane, 2021)* introduces the concept of 'fragment urbanism,' where interactions with fragments are diverse and caught up in various social and political relations. *(Mayer, 2013)* observes similar transformations in Berlin, moving from a compact, socially integrated city to a fragmented cityscape with pronounced spatial inequalities. *(Borsdorf and Hidalgo, 2009)* examine Latin American cities, noting that fragmentation extends beyond housing to functional spatial units, impacting urban life quality and leading to segregated living in bubbles detached from the broader social reality.

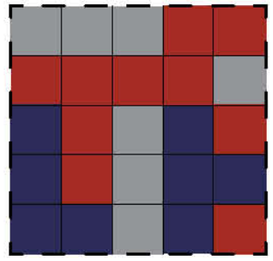
Replacing the notion of a city of dualities with that of a "fragmented city" unveils a complex urban landscape composed of various fragments as highlighted by *(McFarlane, 2021)*, this landscape shaped by diverse economic, political, social, and ecological forces. The diagram visually represents this transition, illustrating that beneath the city's dualities lies an intricate web of these fragmented elements.

By adopting and expanding this concept in my research, I aim to conduct a comprehensive exploration of Istanbul's urban experiences, recognizing the coexistence of these multifaceted fragments within the city. This diagram serves as a visual guide, highlighting how these fragments overlap and intertwine, ultimately contributing to a richer understanding of Istanbul's urban dynamics. This perspective not only enhances our comprehension of Istanbul but also offers valuable insights that can be applied to the study of other cities facing similar challenges of fragmentation and socioeconomic disparities.

"city of dualities"



"figures of the city"



"fragmentation of the city"

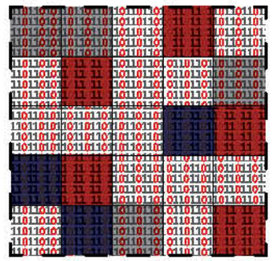


Fig.4 "Fragmentation of the city."

>Istanbul, The Fragmented City

The conceptualization of Istanbul's fragmented form underpins the genesis of this thesis project, entitled *"What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a Fragmented city?"*. Anchored in this inquiry, the project seeks to recalibrate our perspective of Istanbul through the paradigm of the Fragmented City concept, using an architectural framework as its cornerstone. Prior to delving into the project's methodology, it is crucial to articulate this interpretation of Istanbul's fragmented form, setting the stage for a comprehensive exploration of the city's identity.

As elucidated by *(Keyder, 1999)*, viewing Istanbul through the lens of a Fragmented city reveals three significant chronological milestones. These include the city's expansion with gecekondus during the rural-to-urban migration from 1945 to 1950, its transformation into a global city with the neoliberal policies of 1975-1980, and the period of gigantism commencing in 1994. Throughout these eras, various architectural figures have emerged, significantly influencing the city's urban and social morphology. Moreover, the recurrent theme of earthquakes acts as a dynamic fracture interweaving these periods, and its exploration within this context is expected to enhance the understanding of Istanbul as a fragmented city.

The fragmentation process, as depicted in the previous diagram, or in simpler terms, the investigation and definition of the city's fragments, leads to the creation of a surface that is subsequently transformed into a three-dimensional architectural space. These defined fragments progress in the manner illustrated in the diagram below, concurrently forming the three main sections of the thesis: "Gecekondu," "Gigantism," and "Fracture." This transition into three-dimensional space, serving as the next stage, holds critical importance as it facilitates the integration of three-dimensional space with historical analysis.

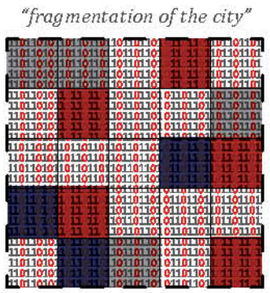


Fig.5 "Fragmented city as a volume."

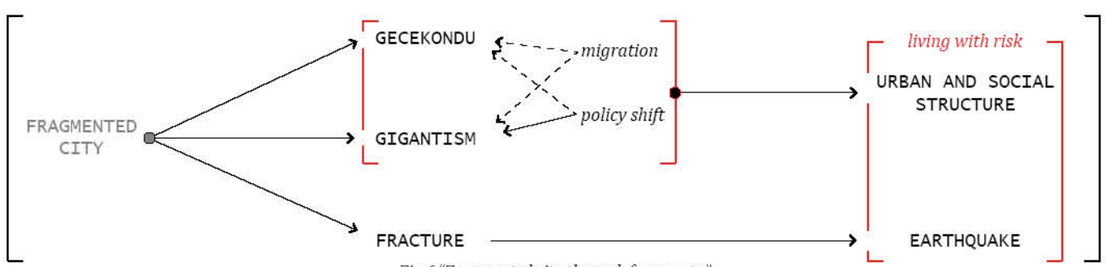


Fig.6 "Fragmented city through fragments."

>The Istanbul Blackhole

However, the crux of this exploration extends beyond the chronological sequence of events. It delves into the interplay between emerging architectural figures and their interactions with political figures and the general populace during these times. Hence, the thesis methodically investigates these figures and their impacts on Istanbul. Throughout this research, diverse definitions referencing past and future phenomena are employed to elucidate these figures. This approach, termed the *"blackhole" (Arida, 2002)*, emphasizes the interconnections between past and future, creating a *"world of relationships, overlaps of space and time"*. It aims to synthesize architectural *"geometry of space"* with the *"traditional timeline"*, a concept focused on blending temporal progression with spatial delineation. This concept posits that specific events leave enduring imprints across different times and spaces.

In architecture, the "black-hole" concept is a temporal framework used to analyze how spaces change over time. Rather than a city being drawn into a black hole, it likens a city to taking on black hole-like characteristics. This perspective allows for a holistic examination of a city's journey across various time periods. For example, consider a historical district that has evolved over centuries due to cultural shifts, economic changes, and technological advancements. When we apply the "black-hole" concept, we see this district as a dynamic entity shaped by various forces, like gravitational forces around a black hole. This approach enables us to view the district's evolution as an ongoing, interconnected process spanning different eras. This interplay between architecture and time enriches our understanding of urban development, seeing cities as dynamic entities influenced by temporal factors.

>Hacking Istanbul

In dissecting Istanbul's fragmented form, the city is approached analogously to a computer program, with the aim of uncovering its embedded codes - the knowledge it encapsulates. This process, akin to hacking, is termed *"Hacking Istanbul"* and comprises two primary phases: de-coding and re-coding. These phases, while resonant with computer terminology, are akin to historical analysis methods. As *(Koselleck, 2002)* observes, history can be differentiated into recording, continuing, and rewriting based on how temporal structures are integrated into narration and representation. De-coding involves dissecting the city's historical layers, socio-cultural events, and zeitgeist to comprehend the essence of our perceived Istanbul. Conversely, re-coding envisages a new perception of the city, reconceptualized as a fragmented city through this analytical lens. This iterative process mirrors the interaction of analysis and design in architectural projects.

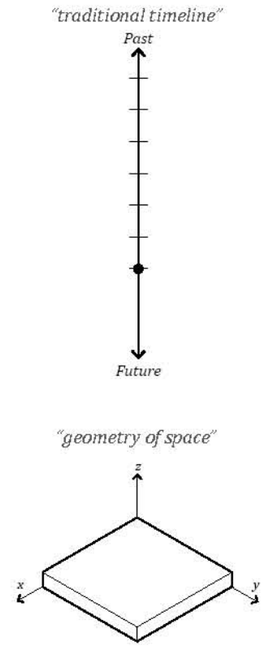


Fig.7 "Blackhole principles."

hacking_istanbul.exe

HACKING THE FRAGMENTED THROUGH BLACKHOLE

-Fragments Inbetween Time and Space-

De-Code

interpreting and understanding a message in an explicit space and time

FRAGMENT 1 %35 GECEKONDU

FRAGMENT 2 %20 GIGANTISM

FRAGMENT 3 %55 FRACTURE

FRAGMENT 4 %90 GECEKONDU

space

time

Anterior

Posterior

backdoor of fragmented

encrypted

10110101101101

Re-Code

adapting the original message to the perception of the target space and time

hacking_istanbul.exe

HACKING THE FRAGMENTED THROUGH BLACKHOLE

-Fragments Inbetween Time and Space-

Command Prompt

DE-CODING THE FRAGMENTED.

>The process of De-coding, which can also be referred to as the process of understanding the city, is a method that encompasses the reading of literature, mapping, data analysis, and the overlapping dynamics of architecture and urban planning. This process involves analyzing the architecture of the city, its overarching planning, and interpretations derived from literature and various analyses to comprehend the city's essence. In the context of defining a city as 'fragmented,' de-coding involves identifying the specific fragments of the city and interpreting these fragments through detailed analysis. The primary focus of the de-coding process is to establish a foundational understanding, or the main input data, for the subsequent stage of re-coding, which involves defining what the city represents.

space

time

Command Prompt

RE-CODING THE FRAGMENTED.

>The process of re-coding the city, which can also be termed as its redefinition, incorporates the concept of a "backdoor." This concept pertains to a micro-level study that encompasses and identifies the fragments possessed by the city. It involves analyzing a region within the city that not only impacts the city at large but also serves as a miniature representation of it. The primary goal of the re-coding process is not merely to find a response or solution through hacking the city. Instead, it approaches hacking as a part of speculative architecture, which aims to initiate more hacking processes. This can be seen as laying the groundwork for a continual process of hacking. Through this approach, the city is provided with opportunities to be defined and understood through various new visions and interpretations.

>Backdoors Through Kartal

In the recoding or project visionary phase, the concept of a *"backdoor"* from the field of cybersecurity in computer science is utilized. This concept enables access to and modification of a system's intricate details through peripheral entry points, similar to strategic interventions in a city's framework for understanding and recoding it. This approach is comparable to how *Neo*, accompanied by the *Keymaker*, navigates obscured backdoor corridors in *"The Matrix,"* and how *Cobb* constructs dreamscapes in *"Inception."* These backdoors represent areas where changes have profound impacts on the entire system. As *(Kural, 2023)* highlights that this choice capitalizes on the unique features of backdoors — their ability to facilitate re-entry and enable system manipulation.

Following extensive research at the city-wide level, the study was refined to focus on a district-level approach, offering greater manageability and a more grounded perspective. Within this framework, the thesis incorporates the 'backdoor concept' borrowed from the field of cybersecurity. It utilizes a specific district as a microcosm to gain strategic access and strategically intervene in the city's complex code. The deliberate selection of the Kartal district for this research was driven by its urban development, which closely parallels that of Istanbul itself. Kartal's designation as an industrial hub and its substantial expansion during the migration era make it an exemplary reflection of the city's broader urbanization trends. Moreover, my familial ties to Kartal provide a unique advantage, granting access to a wealth of information and facilitating the establishment of a robust network of local contacts. This personal connection enriches the depth and authenticity of the research, fostering a more profound understanding of the district's historical and contemporary context. This analogy enhances engagement with Istanbul's intricate urban fabric, enabling transformative recoding and amplifying Kartal's significance in the city's narrative.

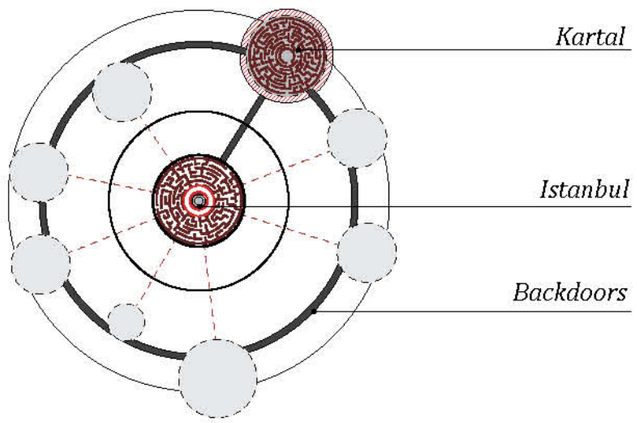


Fig.10 "Backdoor concept for city."

>Visual Mediums

The entire process of perceiving the city through fragments, is conceptualized as a project, mirroring the stages of a hacking process and consisting of both de-coding and re-coding. The city's findings are articulated through a range of *"visual mediums"* including maps, axonometric drawings, conceptual diagrams, and illustrations on both interim and main covers.

These mediums are strategically chosen to better analyze and provide architectural depth to Istanbul's fragmented dimension. The innovative approach of envisioning an architect in the role of a hacker, who deconstructs and reconstructs the city's essence, is fundamental to the creation of these drawings. The digital aesthetics, including tone, color palettes, character fonts, and the interface design of these drawings, directly result from this conceptualization. In some cases, this also involves the manipulation of various visual materials.

In this visionary exploration, Istanbul takes on the role of a computer program, and the architect, acting as a city hacker, employs tools and methodologies that resonate with both architectural design and computer programming. This unique perspective enables the deciphering of Istanbul's multifaceted 'codes,' encompassing physical, digital, and systemic dimensions. Inspired by the principles of speculative design, this approach encourages imaginative thinking and the exploration of alternative urban futures.

As an illustrative example, various user interfaces of computer programs are strategically utilized to enhance the understanding of Istanbul's complex identity. Cartography mappings are presented within computer program screens, while the command prompt screen illustrates textual content, legends, and zoom-ins. Desktop screens are employed to convey the notion of a fictional computer system, seamlessly blending architectural exploration with digital aesthetics.

Furthermore, this entire investigation process is structured like a program within a computer. The research file (the analyses), defined as the city's 'codes,' essentially describes all the research conducted on the city. To achieve this alignment, the main and sub-titles of the thesis, the drawing style, and even the choice of words draw inspiration from the world of video games and science fiction films, reminiscent of works like Matrix and Inception. This intentional fusion seamlessly combines architectural exploration with digital aesthetics, creating a cohesive narrative that guides us through the intricate layers of Istanbul's urban evolution and its potential alternative trajectories.

User Interfaces



Fig.11 "User interfaces."

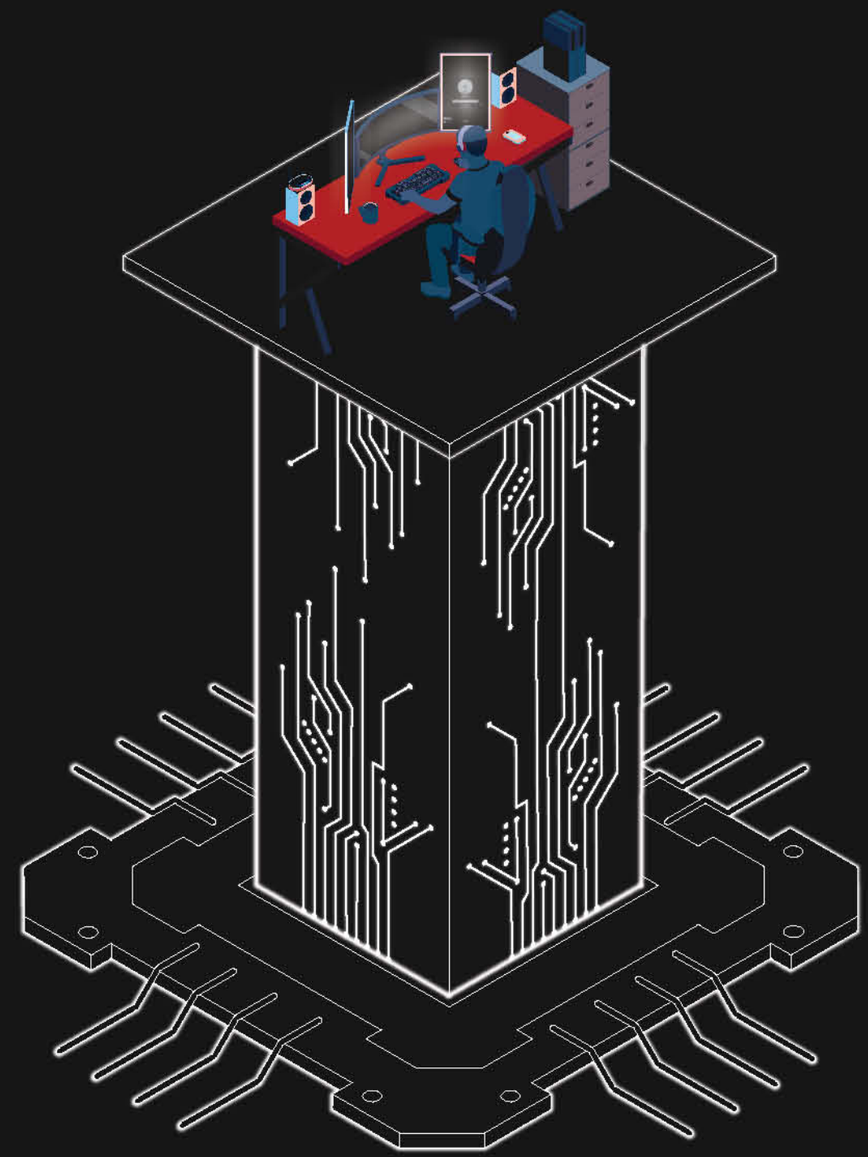
Addressing the central query of the thesis;
"What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a Fragmented city?"

The research focuses on the hypothesis of Istanbul's fragmented evolution, analyzing the forces shaping its present state. This exploration employs the methodology of 'hacking' the city, as if it were a computer program. This approach is influenced by *(Mitchell, 1996)* work, which delves into how human thought processes and city structure interact, bringing together varied time-related elements into a cohesive framework for in-depth analysis, interpretation, and revision. Just as hackers transform technology, the architect aims to understand and rewrite the city's 'code', applying a transformative understanding of urban spaces. *(Gunkel, 2005)*, characterizes hackers as dedicated and inventive in computer programming, modifying systems in ways that defy the intentions of the original creators. This hacking process culminates in the application of the 'backdoor' concept from cybersecurity. It uses a specific district, serving as a microcosm, to access and strategically intervene in the city's code. This is akin to the doors in corridors in 'The Matrix' that Neo uses to access the main city. In this context, the Kartal district, rich in data due to its fragments and my personal connection, has been chosen and incorporated into the hacking process as a 'backdoor.'

Meanwhile, the 'Blackhole Concept' serves as a metaphorical spatial-temporal gateway, encapsulating the city's evolutionary narrative and offering a layered understanding of urban development. This concept, inspired from the theory of gravity by *(Einstein, 1920)*, represents the innovative fusion of architecture's linear time continuum with a three-dimensional spatial perspective, providing a comprehensive view of the city's development over time. The thesis represents a multifaceted exploration of Istanbul, applying the metaphor of hacking to unravel the complex layers of the city's fragmented identity. In this visionary exploration, I utilize Speculative Architecture as a key tool to interrogate and redefine the city's 'codes' through a 'what-if' scenario, central to my investigation, as seen in 'Inception,' where the city becomes a construct ripe for manipulation by architects as dream hackers.

The speculative methodology, drawing inspiration from the works of *(Dunne and Raby, 2013)*, as well as *(Wilkie, Savransky and Rosengarten, 2017)*, employs architectural concepts and reasoning in a way that focuses on hypothetical futures instead of definitive solutions, emphasizing the concept of 'what if.' By employing urban imagination, this study delves into the layered fabric of Istanbul, focusing on the city's rich historical, cultural, and architectural heritage, unraveling a complex narrative shaped by diverse historical and societal influences.

Central to this exploration is what I term 'hacking,' a multifaceted approach that blends historical research, literature review, cartographic mappings, data analysis, and speculative imagination. This approach is further enriched with speculative drawings, providing a visual dimension to the theoretical exploration. The culmination of these diverse methods – historical investigation, urban mapping, imaginative speculation, and artistic rendering – represents a comprehensive approach to urban research, enabling a deeper understanding of Istanbul's evolving urban landscape.



SECTION.1 PROCEDURE

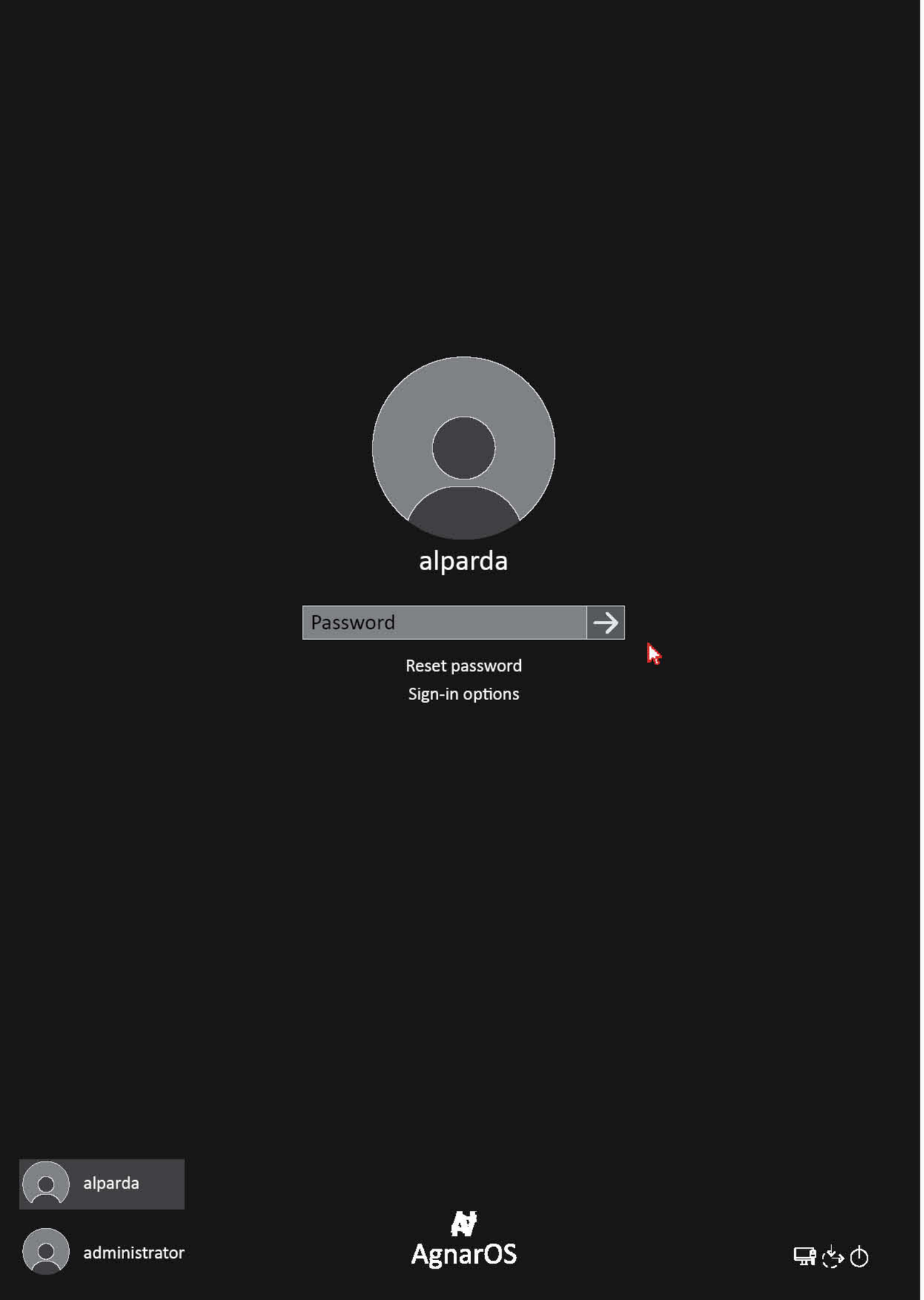
Theoretical And Imaginative Roadmap: Foundations Of The Investigation

"What's the most resilient parasite? An idea. A single idea from the human mind can build cities. An idea can transform the world and rewrite all the rules." -Cobb **(97).**

104.Nolan, C. (Director). (2010). Inception. Warner Bros. Pictures.


```
11100010 10000000 10011100 01010111
01101000 01100001 01110100 11100010
10000000 10011001 01110011 00100000
01110100 01101000 01100101 00100000
01101101 01101111 01110011 01110100
00100000 01110010 01100101 01110011
01101001 01101100 01101001 01100101
01101110 01110100 00100000 01110000
01100001 01110010 01100001 01110011
01101001 01110100 01100101 00111111
00100000 01000001 01101110 00100000
01101001 01100100 01100101 01100001
00101110 00100000 01000001 00100000
01110011 01101001 01101110 01100111
01101100 01100101 00100000 01101001
01100100 01100101 01100001 00100000
01100110 01110010 01101111 01101101
00100000 01110100 01101000 01100101
00100000 01101000 01110101 01101101
01100001 01101110 00100000 01101101
01101001 01101110 01100100 00100000
01100011 01100001 01101110 00100000
01100010 01110101 01101001 01101100
01100100 00100000 01100011 01101001
01110100 01101001 01100101 01110011
00101110 00100000 01000001 01101110
00100000 01101001 01100100 01100101
01100001 00100000 01100011 01100001
01101110 00100000 01110100 01110010
01100001 01101110 01110011 01100110
01101111 01110010 01101101 00100000
01110100 01101000 01100101 00100000
01110111 01101111 01110010 01101100
01100100 00100000 01100001 01101110
01100100 00100000 01110010 01100101
01110111 01110010 01101001 01110100
01100101 00100000 01100001 01101100
01101100 00100000 01110100 01101000
01100101 00100000 01110010 01110101
01101100 01100101 01110011 00101110
11100010 10000000 10011101 00100000
00001010 01000011 01101111 01100010
01100010 00100000 00101000 00111001
00110111 00101001 00101110 00100000
00001010
```

Same citation written in ASCII binary computer language.



1.PROCEDURE

1.0 Main Quest: Objective of The Thesis

The main objective of this thesis is to investigate;
"What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a Fragmented city?"
It cuses the "what if" from Speculative Architecture inspired by ***(151)*** and ***(152)***, scenario that envisions how the city would look if viewed through the lens of these concepts by an architect.

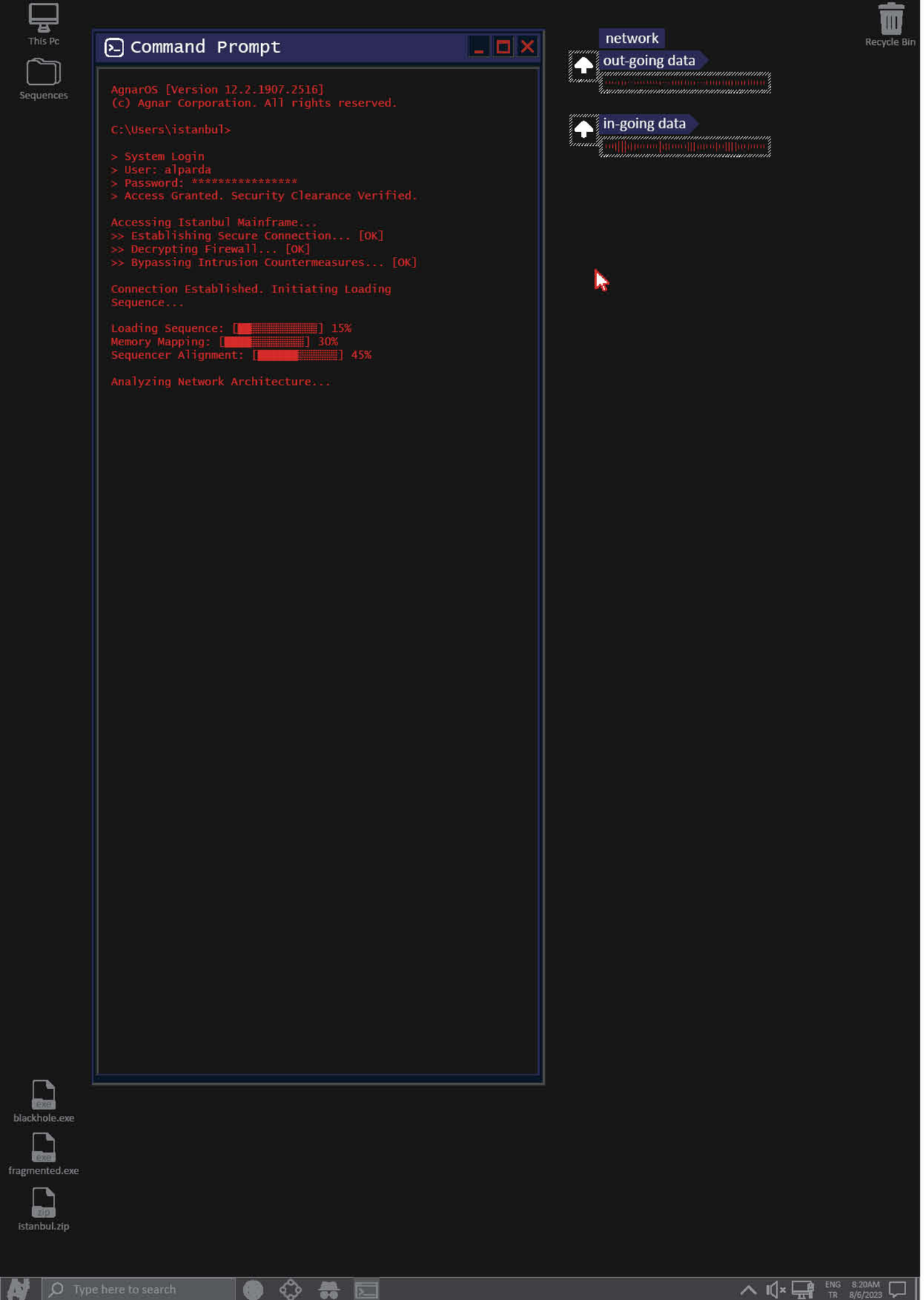
This research aims to shed light on how Istanbul's complex evolution, shaped by historical, cultural, and societal factors, has led to its current fragmented state. The city's rich history, diverse cultural influences, and architectural landmarks have all contributed to its intricate tapestry. By delving into the dynamics that have shaped Istanbul's urban development, this study not only seeks to uncover the past but also to provide insights into possible paths for the city's future.

The process of uncovering and subsequently exploring an alternative Istanbul has been methodologically termed as 'hacking.' In this process, defining the city as akin to a computer program, along with the use of concepts like "black hole" and "backdoor," lends both support and detailed character to the hacking operation. In this procedure, examining the dynamics that influence Istanbul across various scales (country, city, district) is referred to as "De-coding". This aims to unveil the meanings the city holds during the researched periods. Furthermore, the subsequent process, known as "Re-coding", involves redefining the studied dynamics of the city. It uses the "what if" tool from Speculative Architecture to reimagine the urban landscape of the city. While undertaking this process, it is crucial to consider the imminent earthquake and the fragmented nature of the city's architecture and social structure. The alternative Istanbul that will be unveiled should showcase a proactive stance in addressing these dynamics.

To ensure that this methodology remains aligned with the objective, a chronological timeline based on architectural space has been established. This spatial timeline represents the logical dimension of the thesis, with the intention of facilitating a research process grounded in actual spaces and events. The exploration of alternative possibilities within the context of Istanbul's unique urban fabric has the potential to open up new avenues for sustainable growth, meaningful social interactions, and innovative architectural interventions.

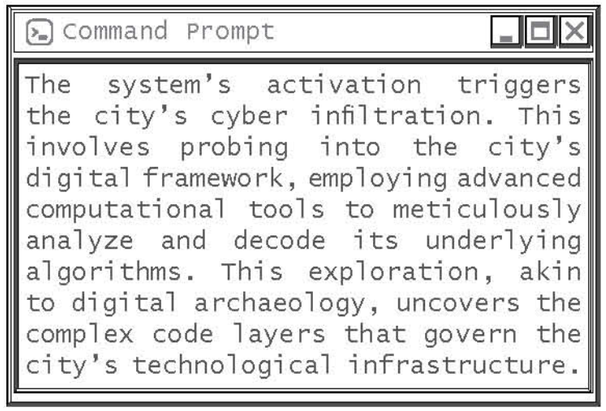
In a concise encapsulation, the essence of this thesis resides in the profound importance it attaches to the endeavor of unraveling the intricate tapestry of Istanbul's multifaceted history and the concurrent complexities that presently beset it. In an astute quest that delves

150. Wilkie, A., Savransky, M., & Rosengarten, M. (2017). Speculative Research: The Lure of Possible Futures. Routledge.
151. Dunne, A., & Raby, F. (2013). Speculative Everything: Design, Fiction, and Social Dreaming. MIT Press.



into the symbiotic relationship between the bygone epochs and the contemporary milieu, the focal point of this research resides in its aspiration to furnish a substantive contribution to the formulation of a comprehensive, far-sighted paradigm that could fundamentally mold the trajectory of Istanbul's ongoing evolution.

This scholarly exploration, by virtue of its meticulous scrutiny of the historical continuum, strives not solely to offer a thoroughgoing dissection of the annals that have sculpted Istanbul's past identity, but concurrently, it aspires to present an insightful vantage point that illumines the city's metamorphosis and its latent potential for metamorphic alterations, both in terms of its physical expanse and its societal tapestry, as the pages of time continue to turn. This intellectual voyage beckons the reader to traverse the corridors of history, all the while keeping a discerning eye on the present-day urban intricacies, with the ultimate intention of fostering innovative resolutions that can seamlessly thread the past with the future.



1.1 Player's Manual: Guide to Read This Thesis

During the reading of the thesis, various guidelines and supportive elements are present. These are utilized to simplify the understanding of the thesis's complex concepts and the identification of various phenomena in the research topic. The thesis is structured around a chronological narration of the architectural and social figures created by the city of Istanbul, focusing on its fragmented definition. The thesis follows a chronological order but intersperses references from previous and/or subsequent periods at various intervals. This approach is a result of what is termed in the thesis as the *"blackhole concept,"* integrating dimensions of time and space. Another supporting element of the narrative is the *"hacking Istanbul"* concept, which treats the city as a computer program and aims to unearth its underlying codes through a process of decoding and recoding.

The thesis is imbued with a digital ambiance, echoing a video game atmosphere due to its computer-world roots. This theme is accentuated by computer interface designs, parts, and digital era quotations in drawings. Central to this are the processes of de-coding and re-coding, which create a unique narrative atmosphere. In contrast, the foundational elements of the thesis, such as citations and academic references, are presented in a direct and critical style. These include original quotations and translations from Turkish to English by the author, forming the thesis's core narrative.

The thesis's atmosphere is shaped by three main interfaces. The first consists of pages with white and black backgrounds: black pages displaying my drawings and white pages filled with quotations, visuals, and the main text. The second interface, the command prompt, appears on both types of pages, featuring my personal quotations in a computer interface style. The third interface includes screen frames on white pages, showcasing selected photographs, newspaper clippings, and other materials that enhance and support the thesis's narrative.

>Page Structures

The background colors of the pages in a thesis are integral in distinguishing the content, aligning with the concepts of "analog dimension" and "virtual dimension." They are grouped under two primary categories. Pages with a white background, symbolizing "analog dimension," contain the thesis's written part, including citations and the overarching narrative.

Conversely, pages with a black background, symbolizing the 'virtual dimension,' are dedicated to images that extend beyond mere aesthetic representation. These images are pivotal in illustrating the 'city as a program' concept, a cornerstone of the architectural and speculative design approach that underpins this research. Each image is carefully crafted to embody the intricate relationship between urban architecture and digital interfaces, rather than just being a visual depiction. They depict elements typical of computer interfaces, like software interfaces, login screens, loading scenes, and render engines, but are thoughtfully designed to represent the theoretical foundations of the thesis. The choice of these images stems from thorough research and creative exploration in architectural design, where the physical form and function of the city are reinterpreted and reimagined through a digital technology lens. The use of white and black backgrounds in the thesis serves as a visual metaphor for the interplay between foundational and virtual realities, underscoring the depth and breadth of the research involved in examining these two contrasting, yet interconnected, domains.

>Command Prompt

In the thesis, the command prompt screens are used as spaces where I emphasize my own words and concepts. These command prompt screens, appearing in the "virtual dimension" of the thesis, characterized by pages with a black background, also contain details about illustrations, codes, or supportive elements. These elements further enrich the content, providing a deeper understanding of the virtual aspect of the thesis. The integration of command prompt screens in this context serves not only as a functional tool for demonstrating technical aspects but also as a narrative device, bridging the gap between the abstract concepts and their practical applications in the realm of virtual reality.

>Screen Frames

In the thesis, various visual elements are incorporated as supplementary material to the written text and drawings. These visuals include a mix of manipulated images, deliberately modified for specific purposes, and originals presented as they are. The range of these visuals is diverse, encompassing clippings from various newspapers, photographs taken by different photographers, historical maps, reports, and documents. Each of these visuals is carefully placed within screen frames, a presentation method that integrates them seamlessly into the pages of the thesis. This approach not only enhances the visual appeal of the thesis but also serves to contextualize and reinforce the written content, providing a multifaceted perspective to the reader.

analog ***virtual***



1.2 Interface Setup: *General Organization*

The research commences with the era of mass migration from rural to urban areas, which began with the infusion of Marshall Plan support into the country in 1948. Subsequently, the focus shifts to Istanbul in a chronological manner, encompassing developments up to the present day. This research process, which encompasses both the spatial and temporal dimensions of Istanbul, incorporates a range of research methodologies for comprehensive analysis.

One of the primary approaches involves conducting literature reviews across diverse disciplines, with a particular emphasis on architecture and urban planning. Moreover, disciplines such as social sciences, anthropology, and economics are also integrated to provide a multifaceted framework. Furthermore, in-depth analyses pertaining to music and visual arts are employed to better understand and convey the essence of the respective time periods.

In addition to these literature reviews, statistical data has been gathered to provide a quantitative basis for the thesis. This data has been sourced from both the literature review itself and various institutions. When collecting data from institutions, specific focus has been placed on certain aspects. These include temporally identifying and elaborating on the migration phenomenon for both Turkey and Istanbul (such as the points of origin and settlement, as well as the migration reasons). Moreover, the tally of both formal and informal urbanization processes has been taken into account (although in many instances, specific neighborhoods could not be definitively pinpointed, some information has been procured).

Moreover, within the framework of Istanbul, several subtopics have been formulated using data gathered from both the Metropolitan Municipality and the Statistical Institute. These subtopics encompass aspects such as the daily count of transportation trips and the variety of transportation networks, along with the tally of socio-cultural venues in the city. Furthermore, when delving into research encompassing Turkey as a whole, endeavors have been made to maintain cohesiveness by employing shared data and giving precedence to cities with comprehensive data for thorough analysis.



Fig.16 "Marshall poster hacked by author."

To establish the fundamental framework of the thesis, a range of sources have been consulted to acquire spatial data, which holds a pivotal role alongside numerical information. These sources encompass development plans exclusively crafted for Istanbul, conducted competitions, contemporary plans devised by the Metropolitan Municipality, and Geographic Information System (GIS) data drawn from varied references. Furthermore, diagrams extrapolated from literature analysis have been employed as reference markers. Certain of these diagrams have undergone digitization, while others have been converted into diverse spatial formats.

In addition to the literature sources, visual materials sourced from newspapers, magazines, and posters shared by the media during the respective time periods have been employed to provide supplementary visual support for the thesis. Furthermore, apart from numerical and spatial data, interviews and conversations with individuals who have devoted a substantial portion of their lives to Istanbul and possess comprehensive knowledge of the city have been periodically integrated into the thesis. These discussions involve notable figures such as March. Suat Selvi, March. Yilmaz Değer (Founder of Aura Istanbul), İlhan Tekeli, and Çağlar Keyder. Brief biographies of these individuals are included in the conclusion of the thesis.

Finally, among the employed methods, the inclusion of the researcher's personal daily reflections is noteworthy. These reflections stem from his experiences of being born and raised in the city. They are shaped through his visits, observations, and participation in conferences related to the city. The essence of this approach is to bring the thesis closer to a more public perspective and enhance its readability. It is important to emphasize that the thesis maintains a strictly architectural approach, refraining from adopting any political stance. Its fundamental underpinning is constructed upon numbers, facts, and spatial transformations. While it briefly touches upon political subjects, its primary objective is to capture the spirit of the time through individuals, policies, and actions taken. The focus predominantly remains on the spatial and temporal dimensions, without delving extensively into political discussions.

1.3 Gameplay Mechanic's: Structure of The Thesis

The thesis, initiated with the signing of the Marshall Economic Package Agreement in 1948 and the subsequent concept of rural-to-urban migration, is driven by a fundamental question: What are the dynamics that have shaped Istanbul's urbanization over time, and what potential lies in envisioning an alternative Istanbul?

In this exploratory process, I adopt a unique methodology treating Istanbul as if it were a computer program. This analogy provides me with a lens to identify existing urban 'bugs,' uncover key developers of the cityscape, and, most importantly, decrypt the underlying 'code' that defines Istanbul's urban fabric. Following this, the de-coded city undergoes a transformative process known as 're-code-project,' a concept I will elucidate in detail shortly.

My exploration extends beyond the computer program metaphor. Through readings and discussions, I not only illuminate the sociological, cultural, physical, and historical dynamics of Istanbul but also delve into its architectural dimensions through urban drawings and existing studies.

A pivotal outcome of this exploration is the acknowledgment of Istanbul's multifaceted structure, defying conformity to a singular archetype.

The city, as I discover, is a tapestry of expressions, at times reflecting the profound impact of daily life on its social fabric, occasionally revealing clashes among diverse cultural identities, and sometimes converging with the intricate dance of politics within urban existence.

These myriad forms represent the diverse identities woven into the city's fabric, akin to architectural 'memories.'

In sum, the intricate complexity that emerges from the amalgamation of these memories/reflections constitutes the essence of Istanbul. This intricacy is a direct consequence of the city's inherently fragmented nature. To amplify the comprehensibility of this concept, keywords and concepts have been thoughtfully integrated.

The origin of these keywords, each a building block of the 'blackhole' concept, draws from extensive historical research and reading methods. The "blackhole" concept, a spatial timeline, aims to vividly portray the interconnectedness of past events and narrate the impacts they have exerted across different timeframes, all rooted in a shared architectural foundation.

In summary, this thesis embarks on a groundbreaking journey to unveil the intricate layers of Istanbul's urban evolution and its potential alternative trajectories. Employing innovative methodologies such as treating the city as a program and introducing the concept of the "blackhole," I have delved deeply into the historical, cultural, and architectural dimensions of this remarkable city.

Through meticulous examination and the application of these novel research techniques, from literature reviews to spatial timelines, my aim is to illuminate the multifaceted essence of Istanbul. The objective extends beyond merely uncovering its history; it is to inspire a holistic understanding of the city's dynamic urban fabric.

By bridging the past with the present and projecting potential futures, this thesis seeks to encourage a deeper appreciation of Istanbul's complex identity and the diverse possibilities it holds.

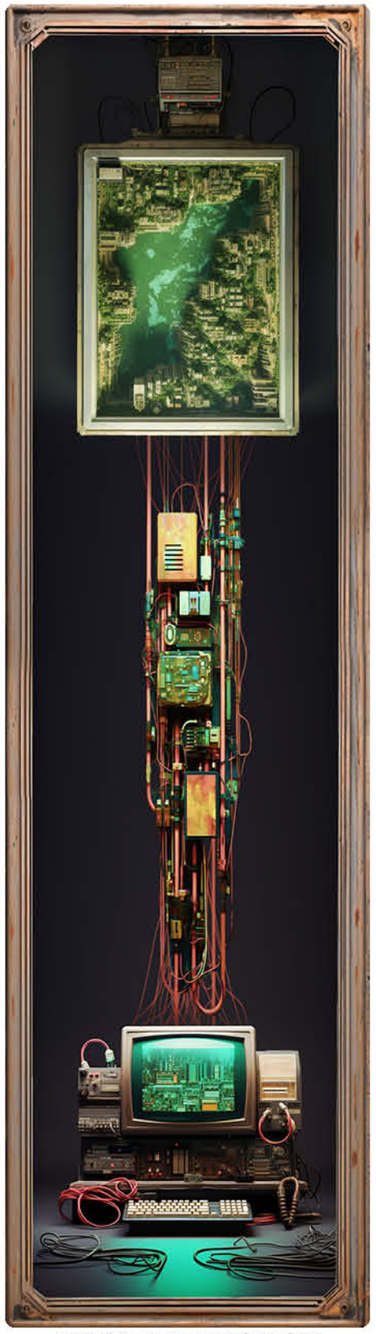


Fig.17 "City as a program by author."

>Blackhole Concept

One of the initial stages in an architectural project involves conducting an analysis of the site or subject, akin to a preliminary study. Throughout this process, there are certain key considerations that come to the forefront, particularly those relevant to the present time. Additionally, factors such as the history of the subject, its past use, and the events it has witnessed are also taken into account.

Not to mention, the "black-hole" concept, is a temporal framework that aims to depict how a space takes shape around various dynamics across different time periods.

In its simplest form, rather than referring to a city merely being dragged into a black hole, we can liken it to a city assuming the form of a black hole. This perspective allows us to focus not just on the journey between any two time periods, but to describe the city's lived journey as a whole.

Although it may sound complex, this is a story that resonates frequently in popular culture. Time travel, a concept often found in cinematography and science fiction novels, is intertwined with architectural spatial descriptions in my endeavor to create a synthesis, intertwining time dimensions for the purpose of architectural analysis.

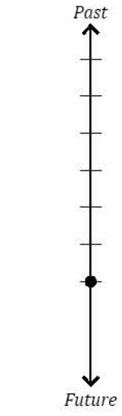
To illustrate, let's consider an example from urban design. Imagine a historical district that has transformed over centuries due to various factors such as cultural shifts, economic changes, and technological advancements.

Applying the "black-hole" concept, we perceive this district as a dynamic entity shaped by different forces, similar to the gravitational forces acting on matter around a black hole. The concept enables us to view the district's evolution not as isolated events, but as a continuous, interrelated process that connects different time periods.

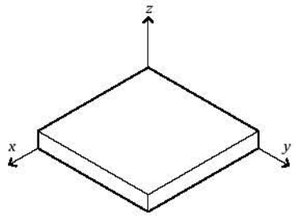
This interplay between architectural and time concepts enriches our understanding of urban development, helping us perceive cities not as static entities, but as living organisms influenced by a multitude of factors across time. As a result, architects and can develop more holistic and adaptable designs that cater to a city's ever-evolving nature.

Recognizing time as a foundational dimension bears great significance in both architecture and our broader understanding of reality. It illuminates the dynamic, interwoven essence of the environments we inhabit.

"traditional timeline"



"geometry of space"



"blackhole"

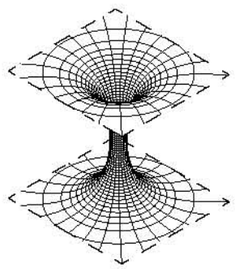


Fig.18 "Blackhole principles."

"Space and time are interconnected into a relativistic field called space–time. Time itself as a dimension is as important as space in the description of any reality. The concept of contextualism is at work in the space time continuum, meaning any fixed set of variables and rules will inevitably lose its certainty as time passes and locations change, however minute the change: the quantum worldview is inherently indeterminist, and its indeterminism springs from the fact that it is dynamic, ever-changing in both space–time (quantity) and meaning (quality).

The main concepts behind quantum theory thus describe a world of relationships, overlaps of space and time, of tangible matter and ethereal, almost abstract wave patterns – a world of systems of dualities where nothing is perfectly deterministic, and where nature regains its unpredictability" ***(98)***

"The fantasy implies the reduction of the physical-spatial reality of the city to the status of the architectural buildinag: the city as an object of architectural desire is the city as building." ***(101)***

Within architecture, this perspective underscores how cities and structures undergo continual transformation influenced by various temporal dynamics, promoting versatile and resilient design approaches. This perspective resonates with the notion that the allure of a city often simplifies its physical-spatial complexity to that of an architectural edifice, spotlighting the city as an embodiment of architectural aspiration.

In the realm of quantum physics, it showcases a world where determinism gives way to unpredictability, emphasizing the need to embrace uncertainty. Whether in urban planning or exploring the fundamental principles of the universe, the common thread is the value of adaptability and resilience in navigating these complex, ever-changing systems that shape our existence.

"a segment from blackhole"

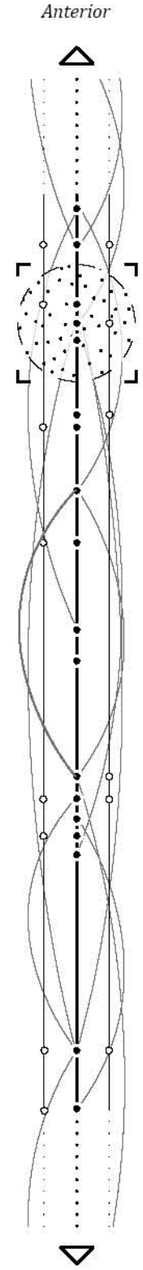


Fig.19 "A segment from blackhole."

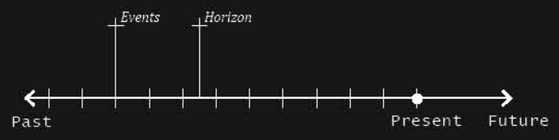
98.Arida, A. (2002). Quantum City. Routledge.

101.Barad, K. (2007). Meeting the Universe Halfway. Duke University Press.

blackhole.exe

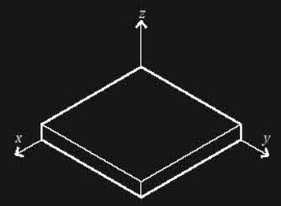
DOWNLOADING DATA...

Traditional timeline of events



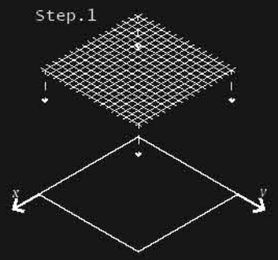
A timeline that we encounter in various areas of our daily life, arranged in a linear order with a chronological system.

Geometry of a space



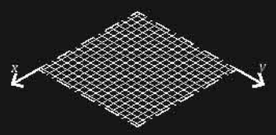
In both geometry and architecture, a space is described as a three-dimensional entity that occupies a volume.

Step.1



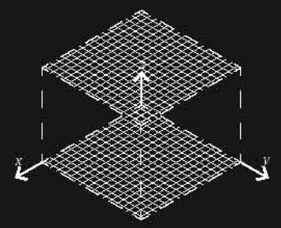
To adapt the traditional linear timeline to space, it is overlaid onto a two-dimensional plane in a grid-like form.

Step.2



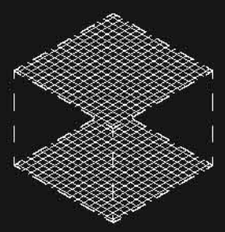
Two-dimensional spatial time concept.

Step.3



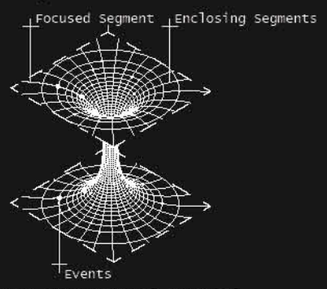
However, three dimensions are required to describe the space we experience.

Step.4



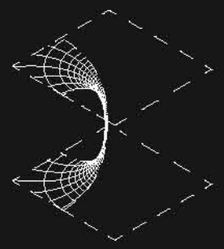
For a three-dimensional space and time, it is necessary for the timelines of both surfaces to be a single piece.

Step.5



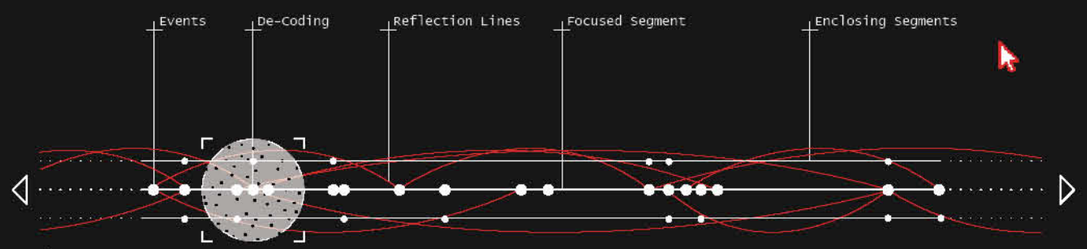
Three-dimensional spatial time concept.

Step.6



Extracted segments for de-coding, to be represented in a linear form.

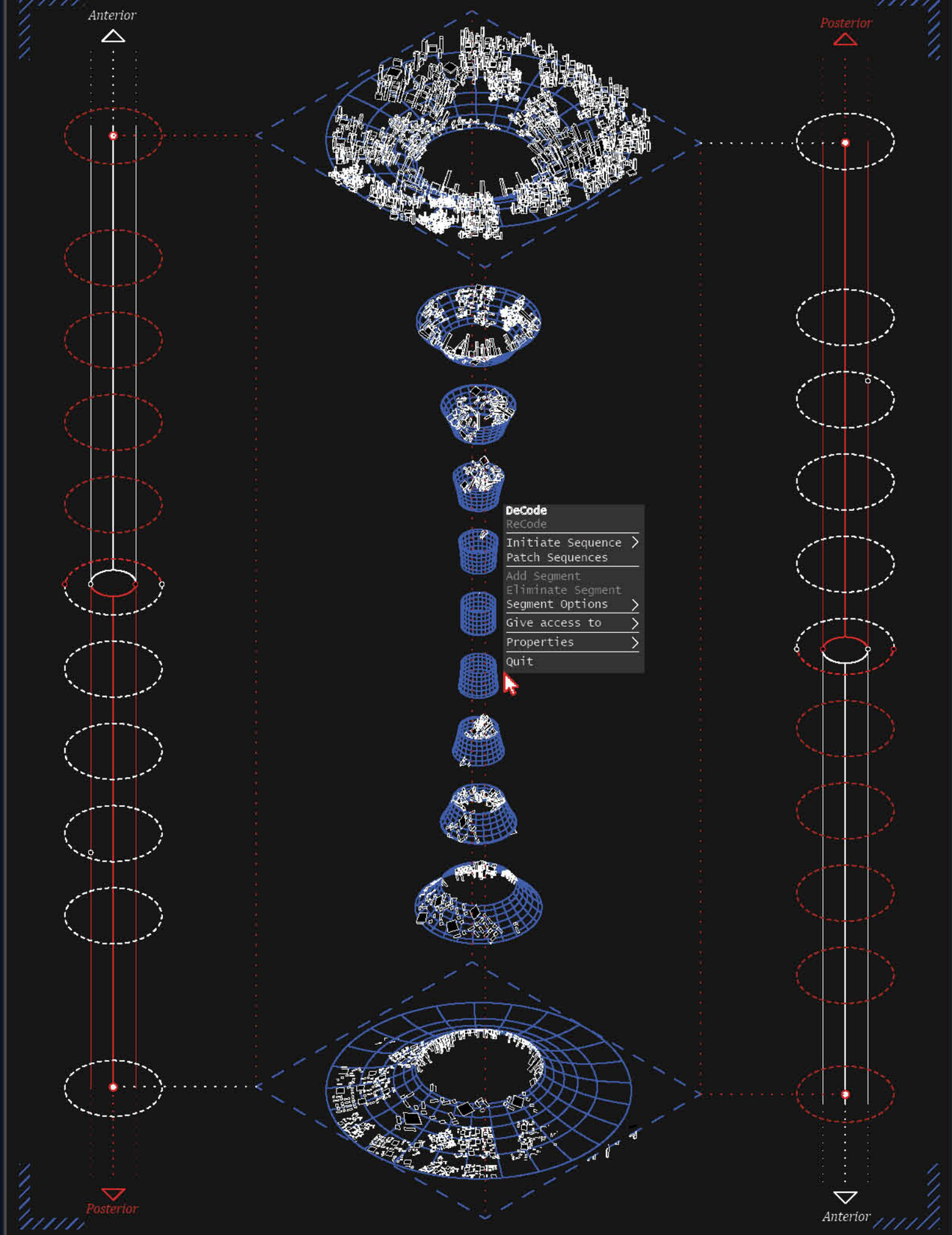
Enhanced timeline of events



The concept, as described above, is based on blending the logic of a traditional timeline with the definition of space. Although it may appear complex (Step.5 & Step.6), it is essentially an enhanced version of a normal timeline. While a conventional timeline typically displays different events in a fragmented or filtered manner, here it examines the effects of a single figure's reflections while also showcasing the interactions around it. This means that while a traditional timeline can only show the past and present of a single figure, the enhanced version, thanks to its development, is able to showcase the reflections of past impacts and the predicted reflections of current impacts not only within its own segment but also with other figures.

blackhole.exe

DOWNLOADING DATA...



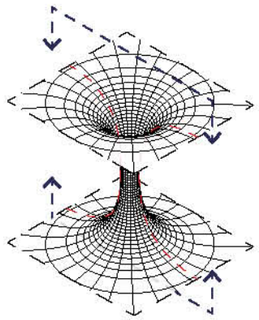
The initial stages of an architectural project involve analyzing the site or subject, considering present factors and historical context. The “black-hole” concept, depicting how space evolves over time, is employed to understand a city’s journey. This perspective likens a city to assuming the form of a black hole, intertwining time dimensions for architectural analysis.

This concept is akin to time travel, commonly seen in pop culture and science fiction. Applying this to urban design, historical districts transform due to various forces. Viewing them as dynamic entities shaped by different factors, akin to gravitational forces around a black hole, enhances our perception of urban development. This interplay between architecture and time enriches understanding, enabling architects to design for cities’ evolving nature.

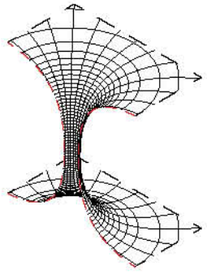
However, the primary function of the black-hole concept is to render the desired space and time intelligible. An occurrence examined through the black-hole concept illuminates how events experienced across different periods are interconnected through various parameters.

These parameters, while constructing the fundamental framework of the forthcoming Hacking concept, also allow the thesis to approach the research subject in a manner reminiscent of a computer program.

“taking a section from the blackhole”



“vertical section from the blackhole”



“ 2D projection of the vertical section”

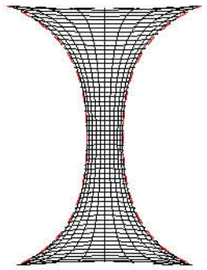
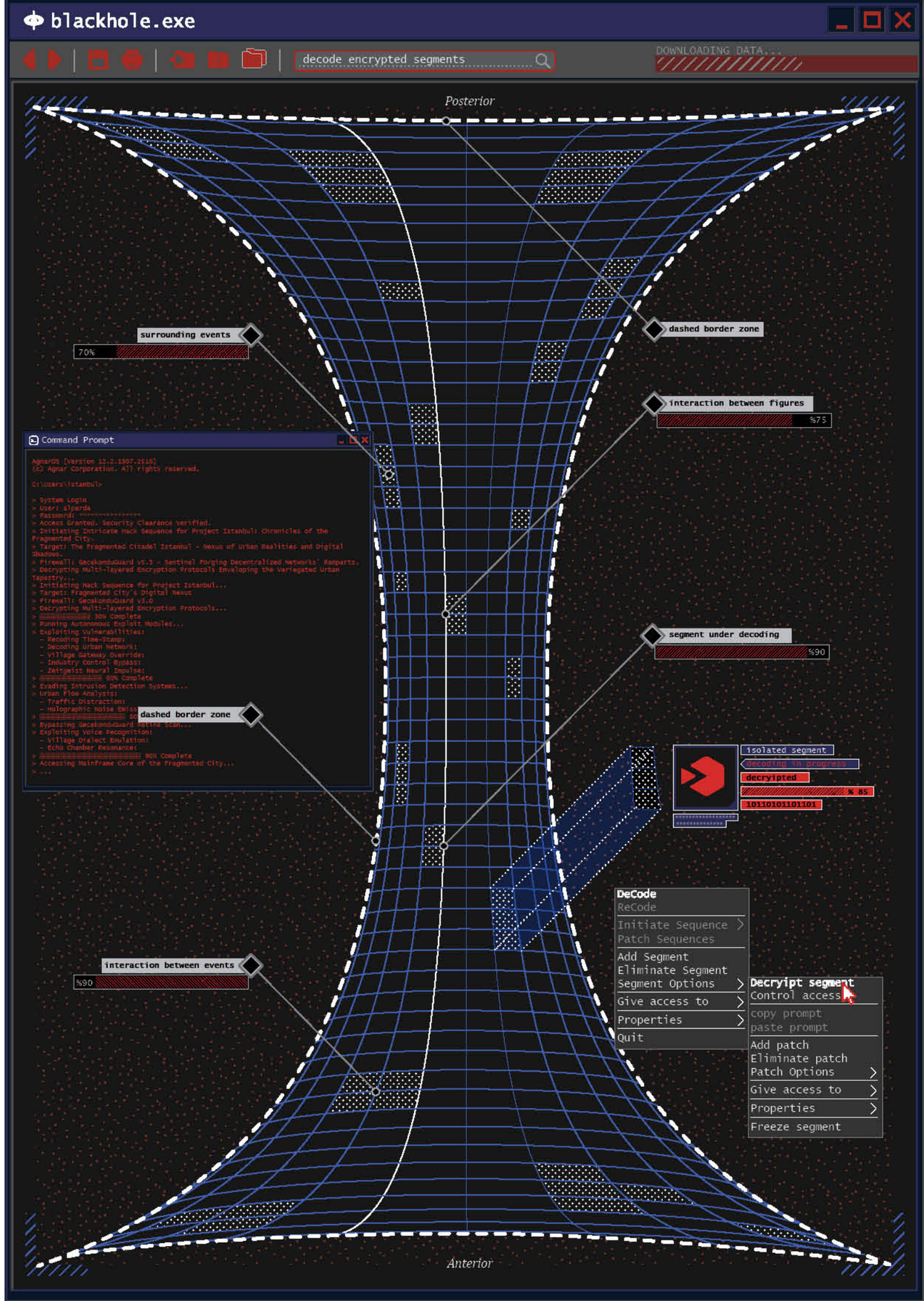


Fig.22 “Sectioning a Blackhole.”

Command Prompt

In the coded domains, toying with parameters is a mere illusion; the path to liberation winds through the art of hacking the system itself.



>Glossary

Exploring an alternative vision of Istanbul through urban imagination carries significant implications for urban planning, architectural discourse, and policy decisions. By analyzing the forces that have shaped Istanbul's past and present, the research seeks to pave the way for a more harmonious and forward-thinking urban future. The development of the "black-hole" concept and the strategic use of key terms not only clarify the spatial-temporal timeline method but also contribute to the broader dialogue in architectural and urban studies. Deeply influenced by historical and sociocultural layers, this approach has the potential to transform the way cities are studied and planned.

Central to this exploration is the employment of Speculative Architecture, serving as a key tool to interrogate and redefine Istanbul's urban "codes" through "what-if" scenarios. Situated within a speculative framework, this methodology moves beyond immediate architectural solutions to envision future possibilities. It thrives on imagination and fosters new perspectives on complex urban problems, acting as a catalyst for innovative thinking and social dreaming. These "what-if" scenarios, intentionally simplified and fictional, provoke thought and discussion about possible futures. The thesis thus confronts the challenge of imagining futures that transcend mere extensions of the present, opening new pathways for envisioning and reshaping urban spaces through a speculative lens.

While acknowledging the complex and dynamic nature of Istanbul, which may necessitate ongoing adjustments to the proposed methodologies, the research maintains its adaptability and relevance to the city's evolving landscape. In conclusion, the thesis not only illuminates Istanbul's urban evolution but also proposes a framework for envisioning alternative urban futures in complex contexts. By blending interdisciplinary approaches with innovative concepts, the thesis showcases this through speculative architecture's "what-if" scenario, supporting this scenario with a methodology of hacking as part of a speculative architecture trend, that does not seek immediate solutions but opens up hacking processes for the future.

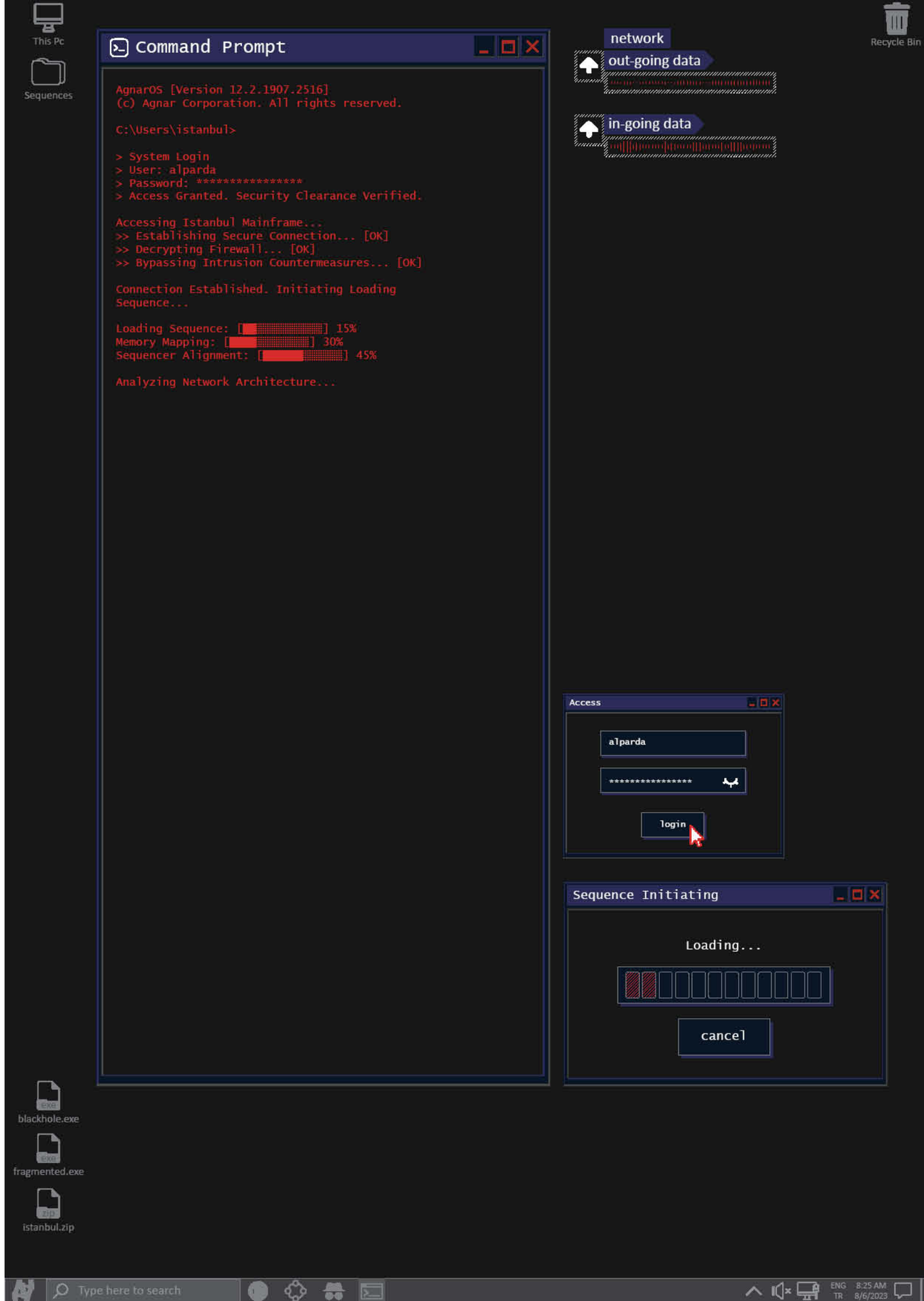
>hacking

>reflection

>zeitgeist

>figure

>backdoor



>Hacking

Hacking, as a term originating from the realm of computers and technology, involves the illicit act of gaining unauthorized access to and maintaining control over a machine, system, or platform, either in entirety or to a certain extent. It is a concept that often conjures images of clandestine activities and nefarious intent. However, at its core, hacking is rooted in a surprisingly simple principle. It essentially consists of two fundamental processes: De-Coding and Re-Coding.

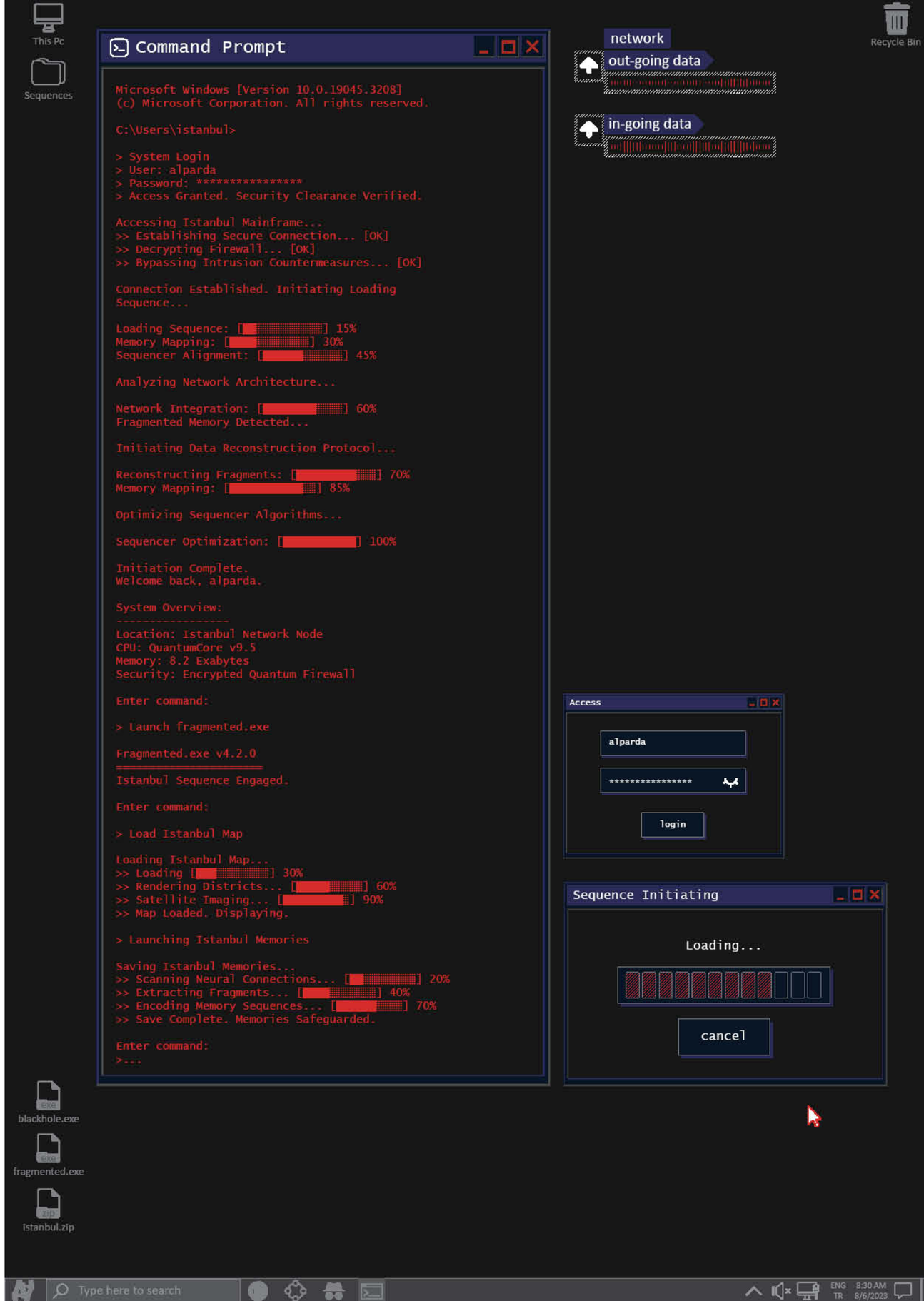
De-Coding refers to the intricate art of interpreting and comprehending a message expressed in a specific language or code. It is akin to deciphering a complex puzzle or decrypting a hidden message. This process requires a deep understanding of the language or code used, much like understanding the nuances of a foreign tongue.

On the other hand, Re-Coding is the subsequent step in the hacking process. It involves the skillful act of reprocessing the original message, altering it, and adapting it to suit the language, culture, or perception of the intended target audience. On top of that, it is the art of translating the message into terms that the target audience can readily understand and relate to.

What's intriguing is that these two processes, De-Coding and Re-Coding, are not isolated actions but are intricately interrelated. They can be performed in a continuous loop. Once a message is successfully De-Coded, it can be Re-Coded and modified by another user. This modified message can, in turn, be De-Coded again, leading to an ongoing cycle of interpretation, alteration, and reinterpretation.

In the context of this thesis, I delve into these hacking processes, not in the conventional digital sense but as metaphorical tools to explore the intricate layers of Istanbul's urban evolution. Drawing from the insights provided by various esteemed academics, this thesis offers its own unique interpretation.

It aims to use the principles of De-Coding and Re-Coding as lenses through which to uncover the city's hidden narratives, de-code its historical complexities, and re-code its potential futures. Through this innovative approach, I endeavor to shed new light on the multifaceted essence of this complex city.



"If we fold the temporal structures of historical experience into the ways of their narration, their textual representation, and their methodological organization, we can-regardless of the question of genre-differentiate between three types: the recording (aufichreiben), the continuing (fortschreiben), and the rewriting (umschreiben) of history.

Recording is a unique act; continuing accumulates temporal spans; rewriting corrects both, the recorded and the continued, in order to retrospectively arrive at a new history" ***(100)***

"-connecting cities and people with each other so that they can enter the new relations of a cultural/spatial neighborhood. Something new is created by the deconstructions of the common surroundings and its symbols while a certain distance to the familiar arises. Urban hacking creates new spaces for the emergence of new multiplicities, thus new possibilities, to appear" ***(93)***

"exploring the limits of what is possible, in a spirit of playful cleverness. Then they also describe what a truly successful hack is in urban space: first, what the site means; second, how the hack appropriates the site; and third, how the hack transforms the site to communicate a message to a broad public" ***(95)***

"The will to rewrite the city is not the architectural desire to write the city - it is the only way out of desire." ***(101)***

93.Friesinger, G., Grenzfurthner, J., & Ballhausen, T. (Eds.). (2014). Urban Hacking. Vienna.
95.Ratti, C., & Claudel, M. (2016). The City of Tomorrow. MIT.
100.Koselleck, R. (2002). The Practice of Conceptual History: Timing History, Spacing Concepts. Stanford University Press.
101.Barad, K. (2007). Meeting the Universe Halfway. Duke University Press.

In the realm of urban exploration, historical narratives take on multiple dimensions. They can be 'recorded,' capturing moments in time; 'continued,' weaving the past into an evolving tapestry; or 'rewritten,' offering fresh perspectives. This notion of 'rewriting' history finds a parallel in the innovative concept of Re-Coding a city, where the urban landscape is transformed by reinterpreting and adapting its original message to suit the evolving language, culture, and perception of the inhabitants.

Simultaneously, urban hacking connects cities and their inhabitants, deconstructing the familiar to create new spaces and perspectives. This process yields novel possibilities, driven by a spirit of clever innovation and a desire to communicate transformative messages to the public. Thus, history and innovation converge within the urban landscape, capturing the essence of the past while propelling the city forward, creating new spaces, possibilities, and narratives.

Hacking as the process of taking content created in one time period, analyzing and interpreting it, and then integrating it into a different time period with modifications or additions.

From a spatial perspective, hacking involves analyzing the targeted space and audience across various time periods, dissecting the system's layers, and ultimately integrating a new layer or creating a new blend by manipulating the existing layers. In short, it is about adapting and combining content and spatial elements across different temporal contexts.

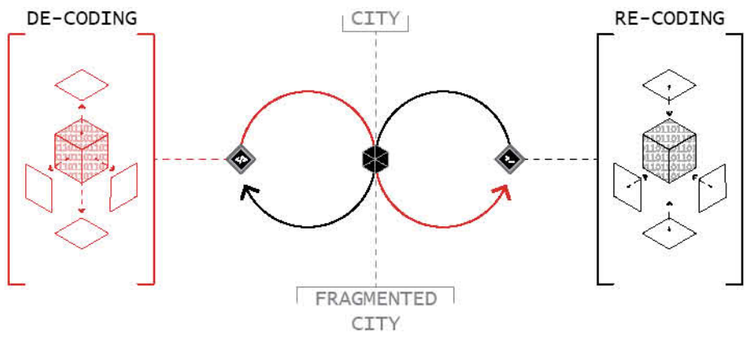


Fig.26 "Fragmentation diagram."

Delving further into the intricate realms of urban exploration and hacking leads to the crossroads of history, innovation, and spatial transformation. In the previous pages, the dynamic interplay between historical narratives and the contemporary urban landscape has been observed, where the past is not just 'recorded' or 'continued,' but also 'rewritten' to align with the evolving language, culture, and perceptions of its inhabitants. This concept of 'Re-Coding' a city embodies the very essence of adaptation and innovation within urban spaces.

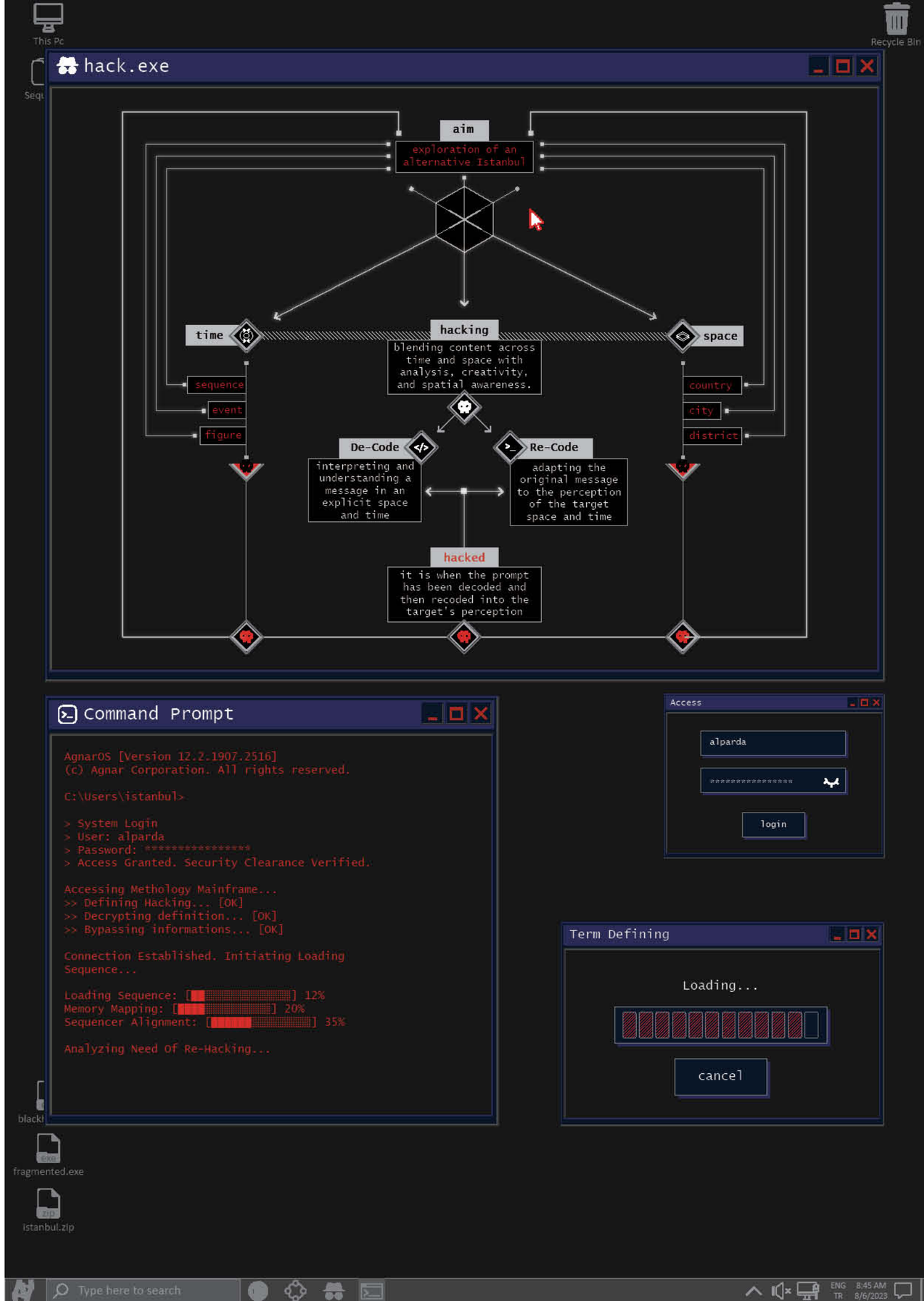
Simultaneously, the notion of urban hacking, as discussed, serves as the bridge connecting cities and their denizens. It deconstructs the familiar to pave the way for new spaces and fresh perspectives. The process, guided by innovative spirits and a drive to convey transformative messages, unveils unprecedented possibilities. Thus, history and innovation, entwined within the urban fabric, encapsulate the spirit of yesteryears while propelling cities forward, forging new narratives, spaces, and opportunities.

As evident on the computer-generated screen on the adjacent page, the process of hacking is, in fact, a structured loop. This, in turn, constitutes the fundamental objective of this thesis, commencing with the research objective and circling back to it as a systematic process. Hacking, which is supported by the concepts of time and space, as previously elucidated in the black hole concept, consists of two subcategories: Re-Code and De-Code.

This analysis of space and time essentially serves to construct the database of the targeted city or territory to be hacked. This database, in conjunction with various variations of Re-Code and/or De-Code processes, ultimately shapes the desired code form set at the forefront as the objective. With this created code, it proceeds to construct the database of physical space and abstract time in the subsequent stages, thereby unveiling a new reality.

"What is real? How do you define real? If you are talking about what you can feel, what you can smell, taste and see then real is simply electrical signals interpreted by your brain." -Morpheus ***(97).***

97.Wachowski, L., & Wachowski, A. (1999). The Matrix. Warner Bros Pictures.



>Reflection

Fernand Braudel's perspective offers a unique lens through which to view historical analysis. In his view, time is characterized by simultaneity, which means that the past, present, and future coexist within the scope of historical examination *(96)*.

Embracing Braudel's perspective, history is seen as a holistic entity that spans all time periods. This perspective recognizes that events from a specific historical period can reverberate backward in time. Viewing these reverberations as the outcomes of particular causes enters the realm of cause-and-effect relationships, a foundational technique in historical research and interpretation.

In this thesis, the entirety of these cause-and-effect relationships is defined as "reflection." In the framework of spatial and temporal analysis, reflection encompasses all events that transpire across different time periods but manifest their effects in other sections of time or space.

As elucidated in the definition of the figure, within the Black-hole concept, reflections serve as the overarching term for the new dynamics brought about by figures described in various time periods or the creation of entirely new figures themselves.

"Concepts not only teach us the uniqueness of past meanings, but also contain structural possibilities, treating the concatenations of difference invisible in the historical flow of events." ***(99)***

"In a purely rhetorical manner, all history could be defined as a permanent present in which past and future are contained—or as the continuous intertwining of past and future that makes any present constantly disappear." ***(100)***

96.Santamaria, U., & Bailey, A. M. (1984). A Note on Braudel's Structure as Duration. Wesleyan University.

99.Koselleck, R. (2004). Futures Past: On the Semantics of Historical Time. Columbia University Press.

100.Koselleck, R. (2002). The Practice of Conceptual History: Timing History, Spacing Concepts. Stanford University Press.

Braudel's unique perspective on historical analysis, emphasizing the coexistence of past, present, and future, forms the foundation of the thesis's exploration. From this vantage point, history takes on a holistic essence, transcending the boundaries of time periods. It is within this all-encompassing historical scope that the thesis recognizes the reverberations of events across time, echoing backward and forward. This recognition of causal relationships, as explained in the thesis, constitutes the concept of "reflection", a term that encompasses the intricate interplay of events across different temporal dimensions.

Moreover, the notion that concepts hold not only the uniqueness of past meanings but also structural possibilities is particularly significant. This perspective aligns with the thesis's approach, where historical analysis delves beyond the surface of events, seeking the deeper meanings and hidden connections. In doing so, the thesis acknowledges that history is not merely a linear progression but a continuous intertwining of past and future. It is a perpetual present where the past and future coexist, and any single moment is constantly dissolving into the next, mirroring the essence of reflection within the historical narrative.

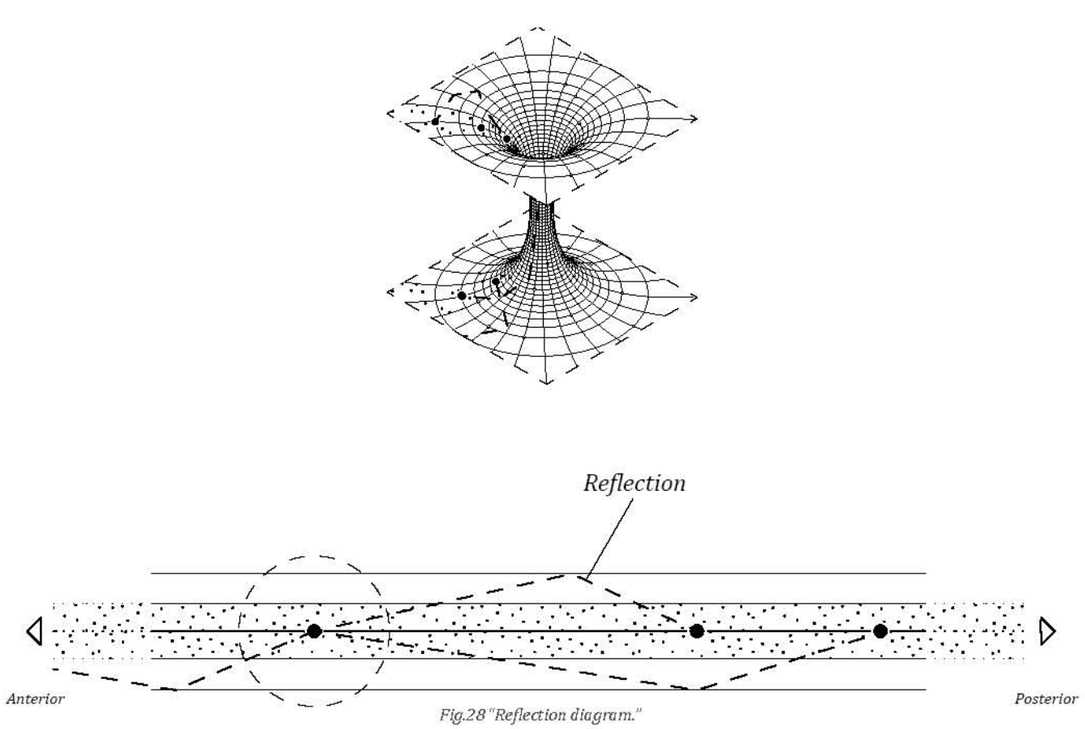


Fig.28 "Reflection diagram."

>Zeitgeist

"Zeitgeist," originally a German term translating to "the spirit of the time," is a concept that has garnered both acclaim and critique among scholars. Fraser Neiman ***(90)*** defines it as "*an aspect of the eternal, promoting change as a manifestation of its own being—the prevailing thought or sentiment of a particular period or era.*"

Building upon Neiman's definition, this thesis enriches the concept by imbuing it with a physical dimension, reinterpreting it as "Zeitgeist" or "the spirit of space-time." In this context, it encapsulates the entire socio-cultural fabric interwoven with internal and external influences, representing the ambiance experienced by a society throughout different historical epochs. Moreover, "Zeitgeist" assumes a crucial role as an analytical tool within the thesis. Through its chronological application, it becomes a key instrument for deciphering landscapes and societal perceptions, enabling a deeper understanding of phenomena.

This evolving concept of "Zeitgeist", akin to the atmosphere in which historical figures operate, becomes intricately tied to the thesis's overarching "Hacking" concept. Moreover, it represents the perception of the modified narrative within the framework of this thesis, demonstrating its indispensable role in unraveling the complex interplay between society, space, and time."

"Historical movement always takes place within zones mutually delimited by functioning agents, and it is in terms of these zones that the agents simultaneously effect their conceptual articulation." ***(99)***

"If we fold the temporal structures of historical experience into the ways of their narration, their textual representation, and their methodological organization, we can-regardless of the question of genre-differentiate between three types: the recording (aufichreiben), the continuing (fortschreiben), and the rewriting (umschreiben) of history. Recording is a unique act; continuing accumulates temporal spans; rewriting corrects both, the recorded and the continued, in order to retrospectively arrive at a new history." ***(100)***

90.Neiman, F. (1957). The Zeitgeist of Matthew Arnold. Cambridge.

100.Koselleck, R. (2002). The Practice of Conceptual History: Timing History, Spacing Concepts. Stanford University Press.

To expand on Neiman's framework and connect it with the broader discourse, the concept of "Zeitgeist" underscores the fluid nature of distinguishing essential elements within societies, which evolves with time and place. This fluidity is akin to the temporal structures of historical experience, as delineated by the three types of historical narration: recording, continuing, and rewriting. Within this multifaceted understanding of "Zeitgeist", it encapsulates not only the prevailing thought or sentiment of different historical epochs but also offers a dynamic lens to reinterpret and articulate the narratives of those eras.

Thus, "Zeitgeist" serves as the backdrop against which agents simultaneously effect their conceptual articulation within delimited zones, and it highlights the ever-changing nature of essential elements within societies, responding to the zeitgeist of each era.

"Every society feels the need to distinguish its essential elements; but the way this need is approached varies with time and place." ***(102)***

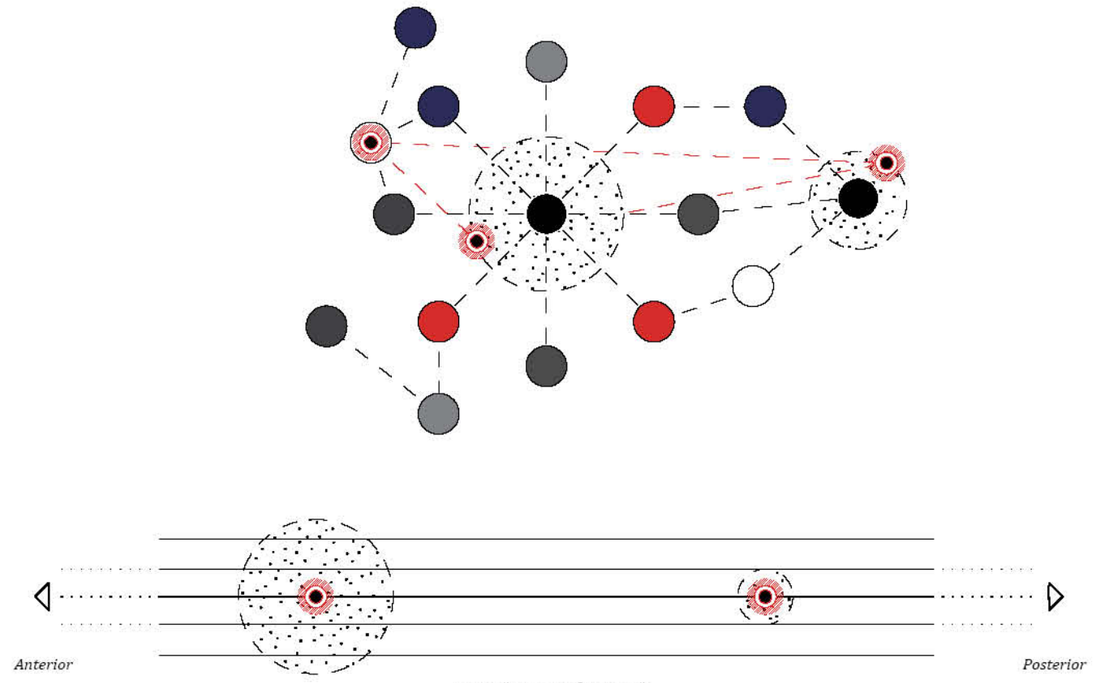


Fig.29 "Zeitgeist diagram."

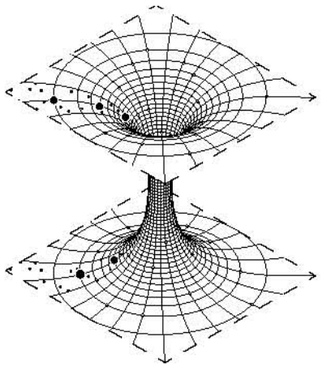
102.Ginzburg, C. (1989). Clues, Myths, and the Historical Method. Johns Hopkins University Press.

>Figure

Bill Hillier suggests that the city is a product of dynamic processes such as economic factors, social relations, psychological states, and cultural environments *(94)*. If I would like to take this description to the next level, I could say that what defines a city is the connections and situations that arise from phenomena that influence it, whether from within or outside.

The thesis has reclassified these phenomena as entities. Collectively, these phenomena play a crucial role in the city's evolution, at times manifesting as a tractor, a shelter, a politician, a space, or a public transportation vehicle as the need arises.

Taking a general overview, it becomes evident that they are influential factors introducing new dynamics to the city within its current or diverse periods. It should be noted that the sequence of events that emerges in the aftermath of these newly created figures is also referred to as a reflection.In various situations, these elements have the potential to give rise to new forms, and examples of these will be thoroughly analyzed in the following pages.



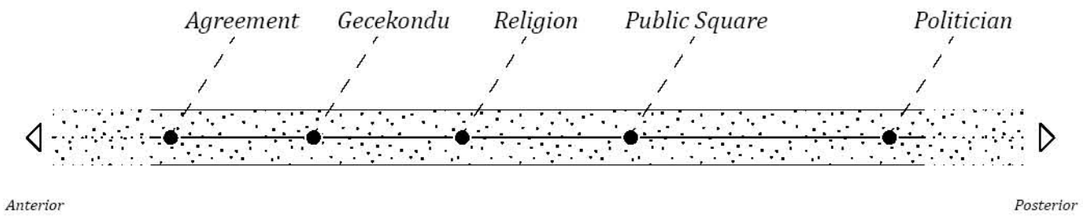
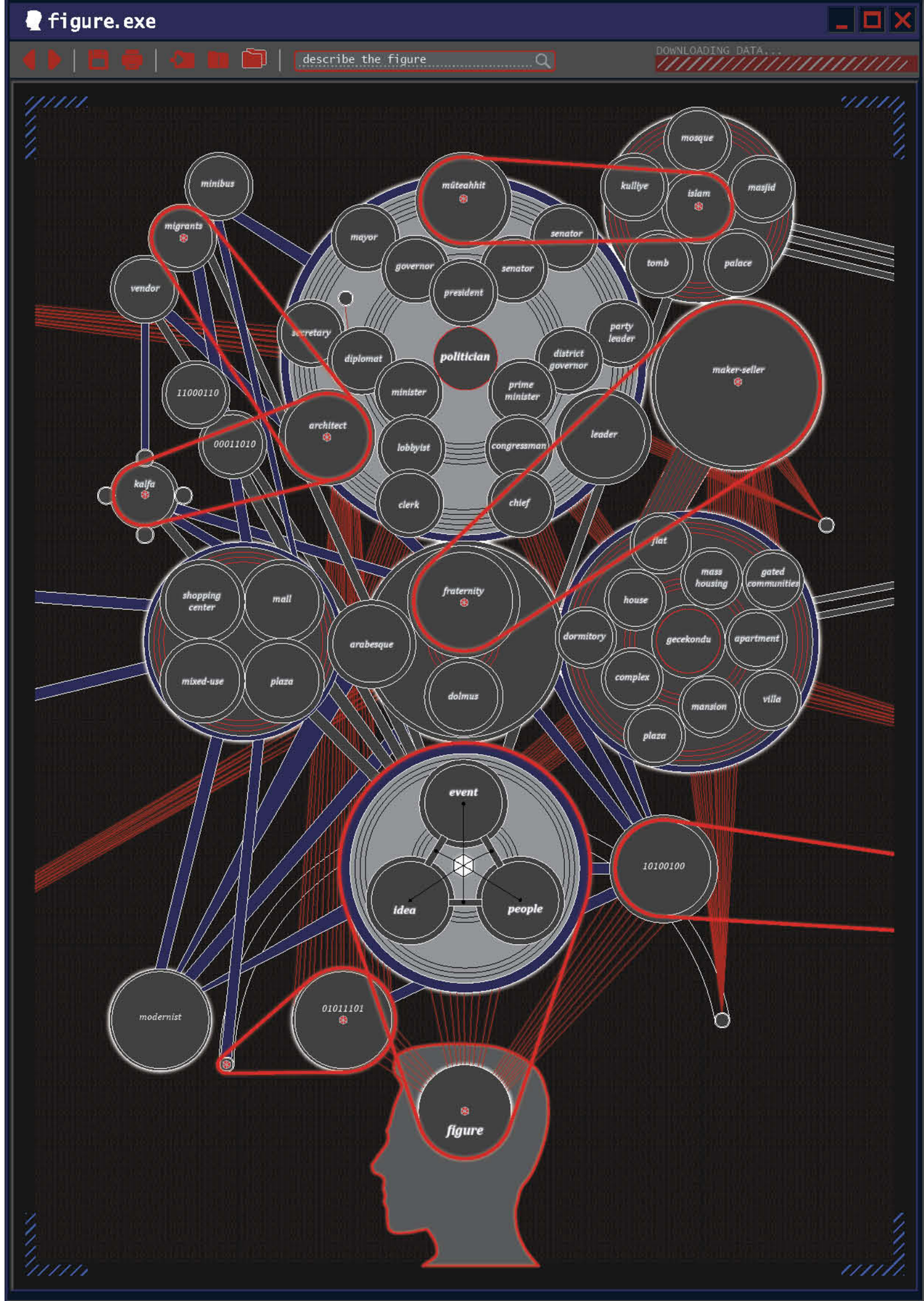


Fig.30 "Figure diagram."

94.Hillier, B. (1989). The architecture of the urban object. Ekistics.



>Backdoor

In the realm of computational systems, a backdoor is a methodically crafted, covert channel, intentionally designed to bypass standard authentication or encryption mechanisms. This clandestine entryway grants unauthorized users access or control over the system, much like a secret entrance to a house known only to a select few. Intriguingly, once access to a system via this backdoor is achieved, it leaves a footprint, a subtle perturbation reminiscent of those found in deep neural networks. This footprint is critical as it facilitates easy re-entry into the system at a later time, allowing even authorized users to regain access with minimal effort.

Imagine someone secretly installing a hidden door in your home or as in same cases, adding a pin into an existing door. They could enter whenever they want, undetected, similar to an intruder in a computer system exploiting a backdoor. This backdoor in computational terms acts like a sneaky switch inside the system, which when triggered by a specific signal, can change the system's operations. These operations often benefit the one who embedded the backdoor, offering them unique control, akin to the hidden pathways in urban environments that shape their structure and narrative.

Such backdoors, especially in the context of deep neural networks, can be perceived as an "attacker-defined trigger" - a mechanism lying dormant until activated. This is not just about unauthorized access but also about the ease of re-entry, turning these backdoors into persistent threats within systems, parallel to undisclosed passages in a city that dictate its unseen dynamics. Considering urban environments, spaces that brim with complexities comparable to intricate computer systems. Just as a backdoor in a computer allows unique control over its operations, our cities might possess analogous hidden pathways that shape their structure and narrative.

"A key feature of backdoors in cybersecurity is that once access to a system is achieved, they leave a footprint that facilitates easy re-entry into the system at a later time. This capability is instrumental in allowing authorized users to regain access with minimal effort." ***(130)***

"A backdoor is a malicious program that listens for commands on a certain TCP or UDP port. Most backdoors allow an attacker to perform a certain set of actions on a host." ***(116)***

"Backdoor attack intends to inject a hidden backdoor into the deep neural networks, such that the prediction of infected models will be maliciously changed if the hidden backdoor is activated by an attacker-defined trigger." ***(114)***.

114. Li, Y., Zhai, T., Jiang, Y., Li, Z. & Xia, S.-T., 2001. Backdoor Attack in the Physical World. Tsinghua University.
116. Souppaya, M. & Scarfone, K., 2017. Guide to Malware Incident Prevention and Handling for Desktops and Laptops. NIST.
130. Kural, Kenan. (2023). Interview. Istanbul.

In an urban framework that mirrors the intricate simulated reality delineated in "the Matrix" ***(97)*** narrative, certain spatial configurations arise as a result of parametric determinants. These configurations, informed by distinct criteria, resemble algorithmic filtering processes leading to specific outcomes. Within this array of spaces, a particular locale emerges as a central node, analogous to the central processing unit (CPU) of a computational system. The design of this paramount space, sculpted through precise parametric criteria, harbors the potential to function as a foundational module, poised for replication or adaptation throughout the broader urban matrix.

However, the ingress to this central node is far from transparent. Drawing a parallel to the role of the Keymaker in the Matrix sequel, an obscured passageway exists, referred to herein as the 'backdoor'. This covert conduit extends beyond mere spatial shortcutting, symbolizing a deeper entree into the city's concealed codes and operational algorithms. Engaging with this backdoor bestows upon the user the authority to recalibrate the urban system's very foundation, akin to infiltrating and altering a computer program's core functionalities. Importantly, this backdoor is not a singular access point.

Its design allows for iterative engagements, enabling varied interventions that can take shape in diverse spatial and temporal contexts across the urban landscape. By offering access to the city's underlying infrastructural corridors, the backdoor effectively transfers urban agency to the user, in this context, the architect. The ensuing spatial narrative is a testament to the architect's discretion, underscoring the modularity and adaptability of the backdoor concept.

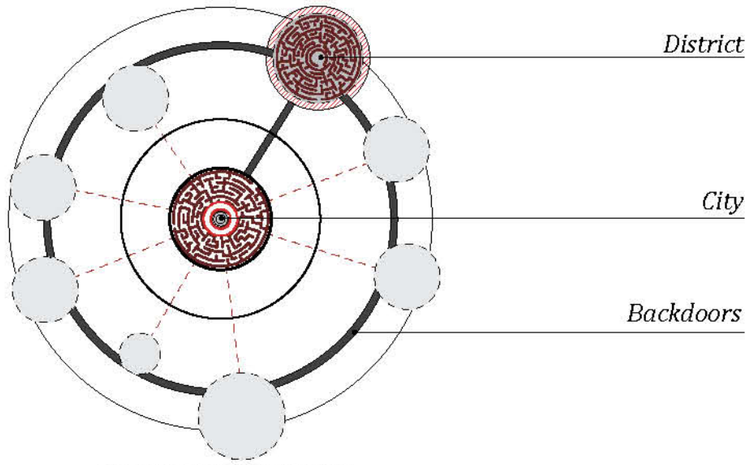


Fig.10 "Backdoor concept for city."

97. Wachowski, L., & Wachowski, A. (1999). The Matrix. Warner Bros Pictures.

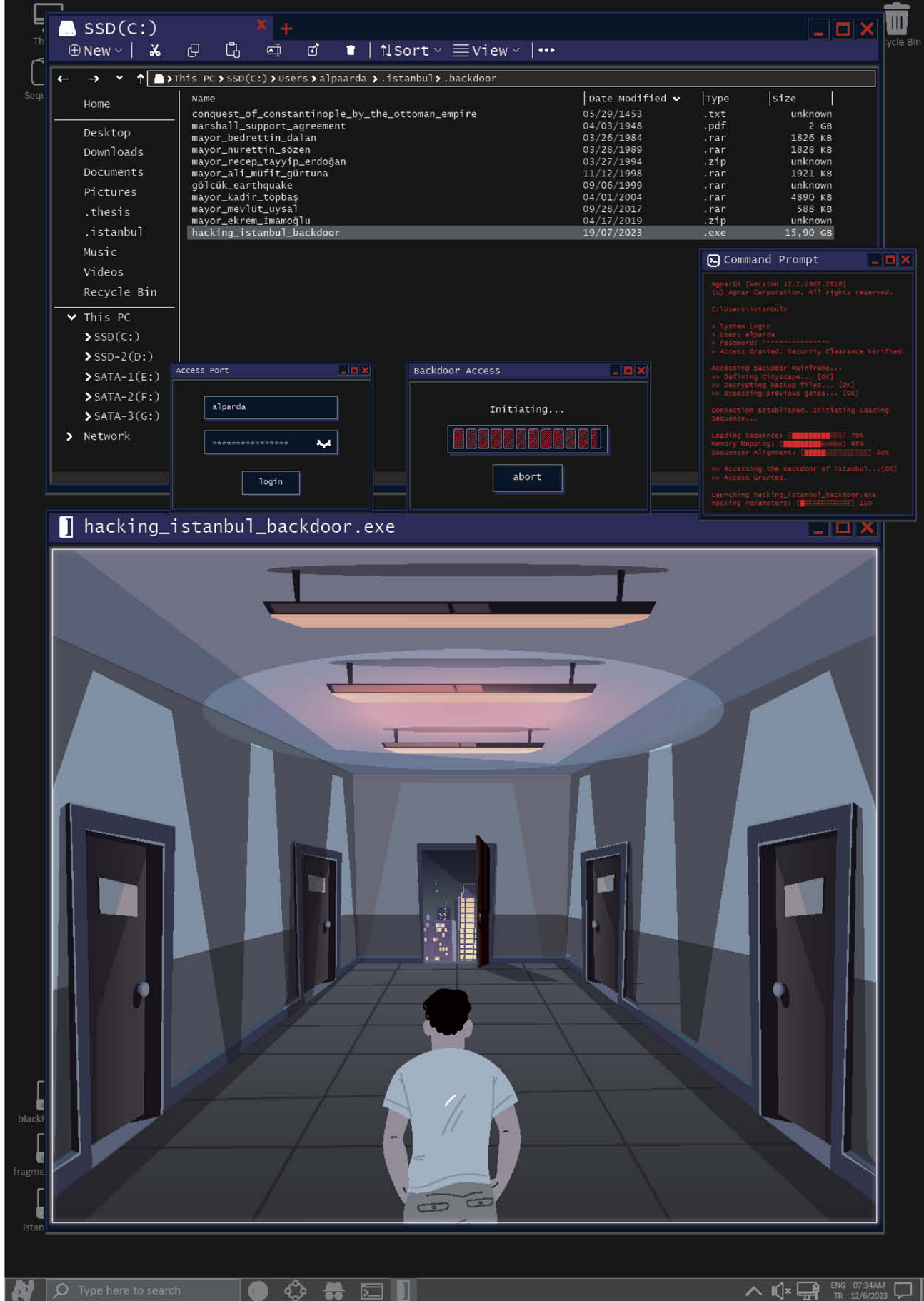
Drawing inspiration from the Matrix's ingenious melding of hacking and narrative, this discourse accentuates the proposition that urban systems, akin to computational programs, are replete with concealed, yet malleable, mechanisms awaiting scholarly exploration and intervention.

Furthermore, drawing inspiration from the movie "Inception" ***(104)***, these backdoors can be perceived as analogous to the dreamscapes constructed in the movie. A dream dimension exists, a realm of subconscious exploration and manifestation, yet the design process within this realm remains wholly within the architect's control, framed by specific norms and dynamics. These guiding principles, these inherent dynamics, become the nexus of interaction when accessing the backdoors. Just as dream architects in *"Inception"* curate and manipulate dreams within established parameters, so too can our urban architect navigate and reshape the cityscape. Guided by the established dynamics and leveraging the concealed conduits of the backdoor, the urban realm becomes a malleable canvas for innovative reinterpretation and reconfiguration.

In synthesizing the insights shared, both computational systems and urban structures emerge as complex entities governed by intricate, underlying mechanisms. These covert channels, known as 'backdoors' in the digital realm, are paralleled by hidden pathways in urban spaces. Just as a computer system can be bypassed and controlled through these secretive entry points, our cities, when viewed as meticulously coded programs, might possess similar malleable avenues.

The concept of the "city as a program" reinforces the notion that urban environments can be de-coded, understood, and subsequently redesigned. Drawing upon the principles of hacking, one can envisage the concept of "hacking the city" as suggested by *(Kural, 2023)*. This involves accessing the city's concealed pathways, understanding its deep-seated algorithms, and recalibrating its functions to reveal and possibly influence the underlying dynamics of urban environments. Like the interwoven narratives of *"The Matrix"* ***(97)*** and *"Inception"* ***(104)***, this blend of computational and architectural perspectives underscores a profound truth: our urban environments, much like software, can be read, interpreted, and reconfigured.

97.Wachowski, L., & Wachowski, A. (1999). The Matrix. Warner Bros Pictures.
104.Nolan, C. (Director). (2010). Inception. Warner Bros. Pictures.
130. Kural, Kenan. (2023). Interview. Istanbul.



1.4 Terrain Re-Creation: *Process Of Results and Concept Of Redrawing*

Unraveling the intricate tapestry of Istanbul's historical narrative requires a deep dive into its myriad dynamics, reflections, figures, and the ever-evolving zeitgeist. A primary target of this examination was to unveil the social relations buried within the layers of Istanbul through various periods of time.

Beginning with a comprehensive literature review, the data processing phase utilized advanced techniques for data sorting and merging. Where historical events presented multiple numerical interpretations, rigorous research ensured depth and pinpoint accuracy in the findings. This commitment to precision serves as the bedrock for the results presented.

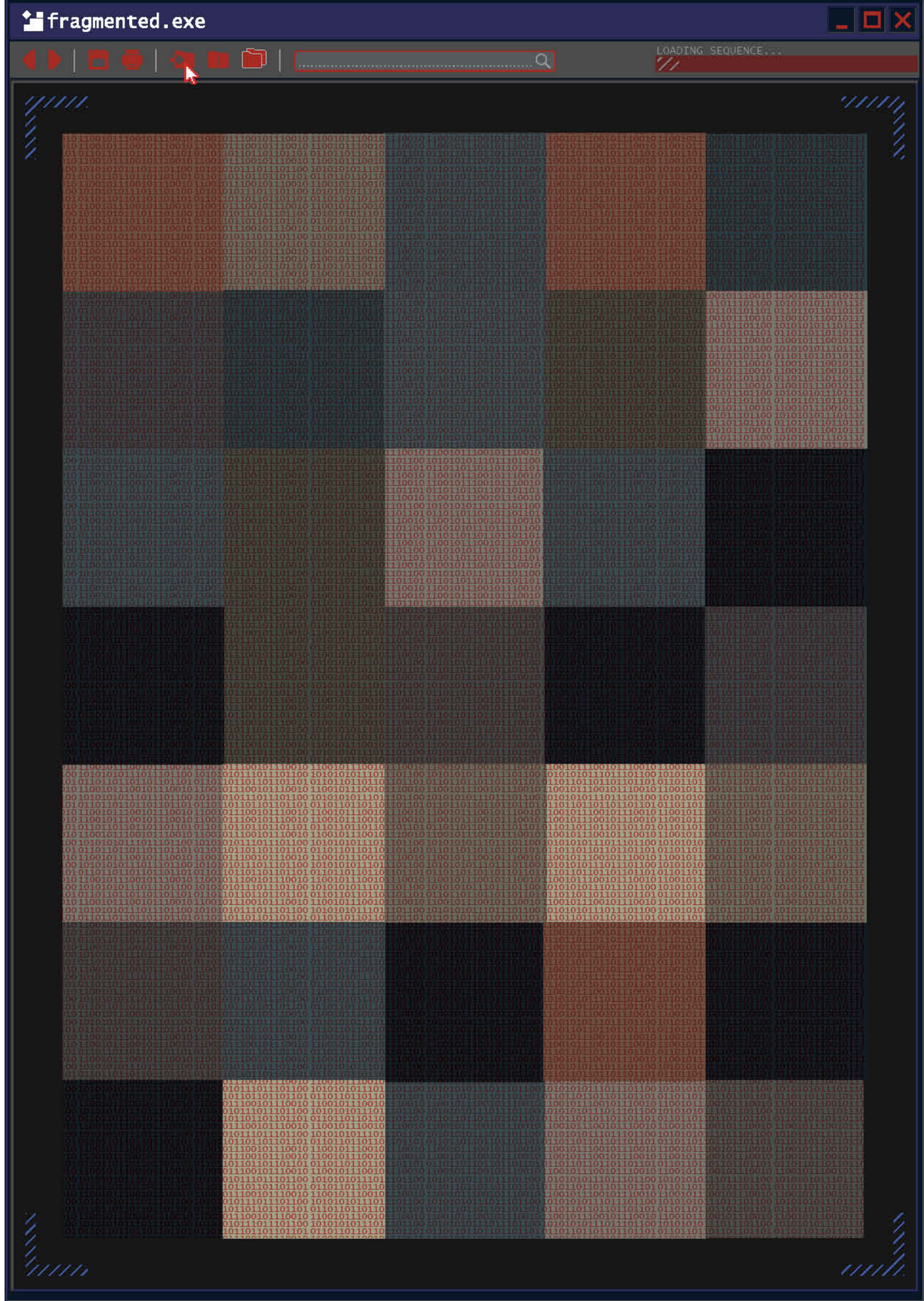
To construct a comprehensive database, data spanning various historical periods were consolidated, drawing information from a multitude of sources. Beyond mere numbers, exploration into the realm of visual records took place. Historical drawings, newspapers, photographs, and magazines, previously confined to their physical formats, were digitized, offering a multi-dimensional perspective to the repository.

Transitioning to the concept of redrawing, the thesis embarked on a journey of reinterpretation. Using these digitized assets, additional illustrations were curated to both complement and accentuate the primary narrative. These visual aids, although not always representing tangible entities, echo the deep-seated sentiments of the society of their time.

The act of redrawing in this thesis isn't merely a graphical task. It represents a process of breathing life into old records, presenting them in a manner more attuned to modern sensibilities. Through various mediums such as maps, isometric axonometric drawings, timelines, and socio-cultural reflection illustrations, the ancient is bridged with the present, offering readers a unique blend of authenticity and contemporary interpretation.

"The architect, the planner, the sociologist, the economist, the philosopher or the politician cannot out of nothingness create new forms and relations. More precisely, the architect is no more a miracle-worker than the sociologist. Neither can create social relations, although under certain favourable conditions they help trends to be formulated (to take shape)." ***(37)***

35.Lefebvre, H. (1968). The Right To The City. France.



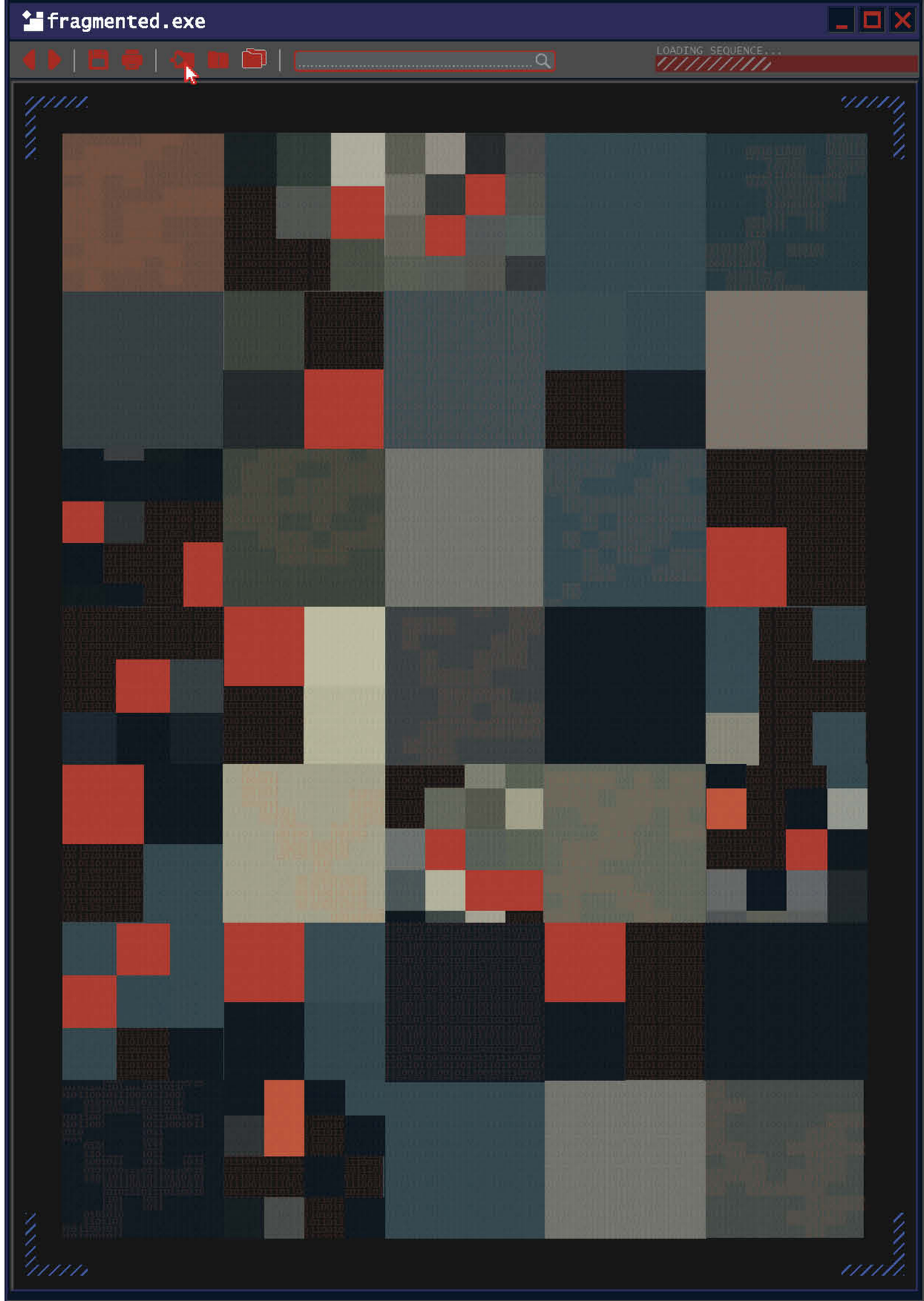
1.5 Battlefield Selection: District Evaluation and Sifting Through

Throughout the hacking endeavor applied to the urban fabric of Istanbul to explore the potentiality of an alternative urban scenario, a diverse array of architectural scales has been strategically leveraged as a formidable computational instrument. These architectural scales have functioned as indispensable constituents guiding the thesis towards its culmination, thus facilitating a more regulated approach, especially when juxtaposed against analogous urban contexts, as the thesis progressively descends into the granularity of the district level. This sequential progression, profoundly influenced by the utilization of architectural scales, has been pivotal in configuring the methodological approach, thereby empowering the thesis to cultivate a more methodical framework, particularly in contrast to prevalent urban practices in other locales.

As the thesis navigates through this intricate terrain, it endeavors to trace the trajectory of the research, with an emphasis on elucidating the pivotal role played by these architectural dynamics in steering the investigation towards its ultimate destination, where the thesis meticulously delves into the precincts of the district level, thereby revealing an enhanced degree of regulatory precision.

In light of the looming specter of a potentially catastrophic seismic event, namely the Marmara earthquake, Istanbul finds itself at a crossroads where scrupulous district-level analysis and discerning data synthesis emerge as imperative imperatives. The thesis, thus, aims to achieve a comprehensive comprehension of the spatiotemporal intricacies influencing the city's susceptibility to seismic hazards. This comprehension is deeply rooted in the intricate interplay among these multifaceted dynamics, all the while embracing the narrative of coexisting with the imminent risk of a significant earthquake within the Marmara region.

As this thesis embarks on its intellectual odyssey, it is of paramount importance to acknowledge the gravity of the situation at hand. Istanbul, viewed as an aggregate entity, confronts a substantial seismic peril. Consequently, each fragment of information and every statistical datum under scrutiny assumes a monumental significance. The primary thrust of this inquiry resides in the integration of a majority of these data points within the delineated sectors of the urban landscape. Such inclusivity assumes a critical dimension as the anticipated seismic event's repercussions are anticipated to be extensive, casting a pervasive shadow over the entirety of Istanbul. Therefore, the presence of a majority of the identified data points emerges as an indispensable determinant within this analytical framework.



1.6 Gameplay: The Project and Reinterpretation

The research endeavor encapsulating the compilation and analysis of the Istanbul dataset, in conjunction with the hacking paradigm's interpretative lens, is envisaged to meticulously elucidate the intricate tapestry of its underlying algorithms. Incorporating the notion of the 'backdoor' into the analysis offers a nuanced avenue to appreciate the underlying algorithms of Istanbul. By delving deep into this hidden passageway, the research is poised to explore the depths of the city's code not just on the surface level but by accessing the more covert layers that govern its dynamics. Subsequently, the thesis's trajectory will pivot resolutely towards an incisive and innovative exploration of Istanbul, concomitant with the decryption of these algorithms, thereby facilitating the explication of the city's innate dynamism through the prism of architectural discourse.

Within the purview of the hacking framework, Re-Code, characterized by the transformative act of self-referential code reengineering, occupies a pivotal position within this intellectual pursuit. As the thesis strives to discern the De-Code and embarks on the Re-Code mission, the backdoor approach ensures a thorough, yet unobtrusive, understanding of the city's existing paradigms. Although the city's code is not conceived de novo, i.e., it does not endeavor to address a speculative future or offer a panacea for urban complexities, it is imperative to underscore that the envisioned Istanbul remains grounded in the acknowledgment and assimilation of the multifaceted dynamics extant within the present urban milieu. Deviation from this approach would relegate the thesis to the realm of speculative reverie, bereft of tangible prospects for realization. To obviate this, the thesis aspires, during its hacking phase, to unearth the intrinsic facets of De-Code and subsequently embark on a constructive Re-Code mission, informed by a lexicon of figures, reflective insights, and prevailing zeitgeists.

The project's nomenclature posits its potential as a salient architectural archetype. While architecture ostensibly resides within the corporeal and perceptible realm, this thesis accords paramount importance to its cultural and societal ramifications. Consequently, as it endeavors to rectify identified anomalies, the project oscillates between concrete artifact, ideological construct, and cultural dynamo. Through these carefully orchestrated interventions, coupled with structural and coding perturbations in this intricate urban matrix, the manipulation of the city's perceptual schema becomes a realizable prospect. This manipulation, in turn, endeavors to crystallize the envisaged alternative exploration of Istanbul, reconstituted from the very essence of its codebase, fortified by the insightful revelations accessed through its metaphorical backdoor.

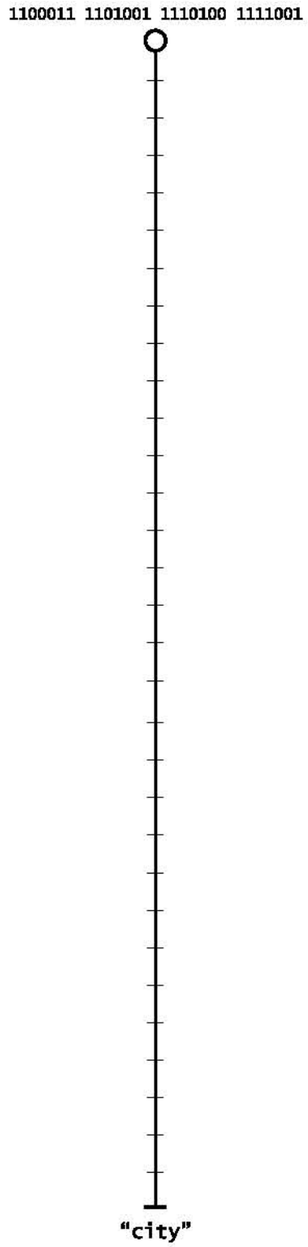
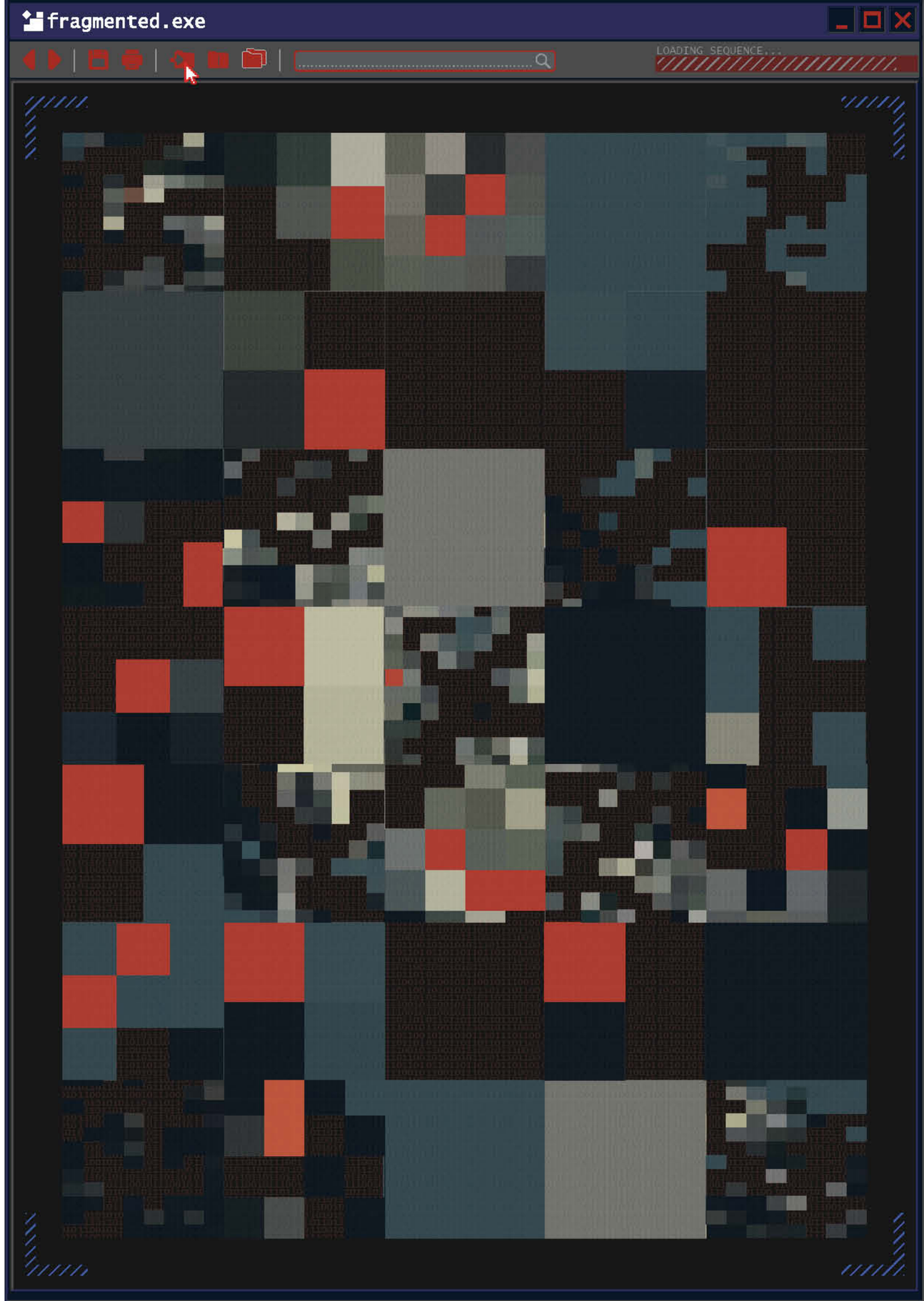


Fig.35 "From binaries to spaces diagram."



Building upon the comprehensive research, this endeavor takes a subsequent step to further delve into the Istanbul dataset. The intent is not just to comprehend its algorithms but to use this understanding as a springboard for a unique architectural exploration of the city.

While the immediate output is an architectural paradigm, the deeper implications stretch into the cultural and societal fabric of Istanbul. The purpose is not merely to pinpoint the existing architectural issues but to reimagine and recalibrate the city's essence. Leveraging the insights gleaned from the data, targeted interventions and modifications in Istanbul's urban codebase become the linchpin of this transformative journey.

This emphasis on data depth reinforces the project's foundation: the richer the dataset encompassing various facets of Istanbul – from normative data to intricate urban nuances – the more potent the envisioned exploration and consequent architectural interventions will manifest.

"The deeper the exploration of the database, the clearer the vision of an alternative Istanbul becomes."

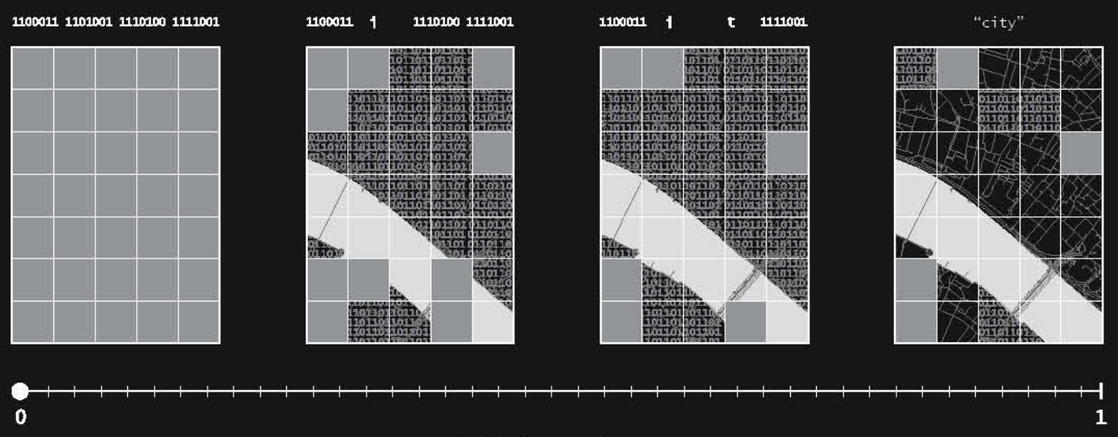
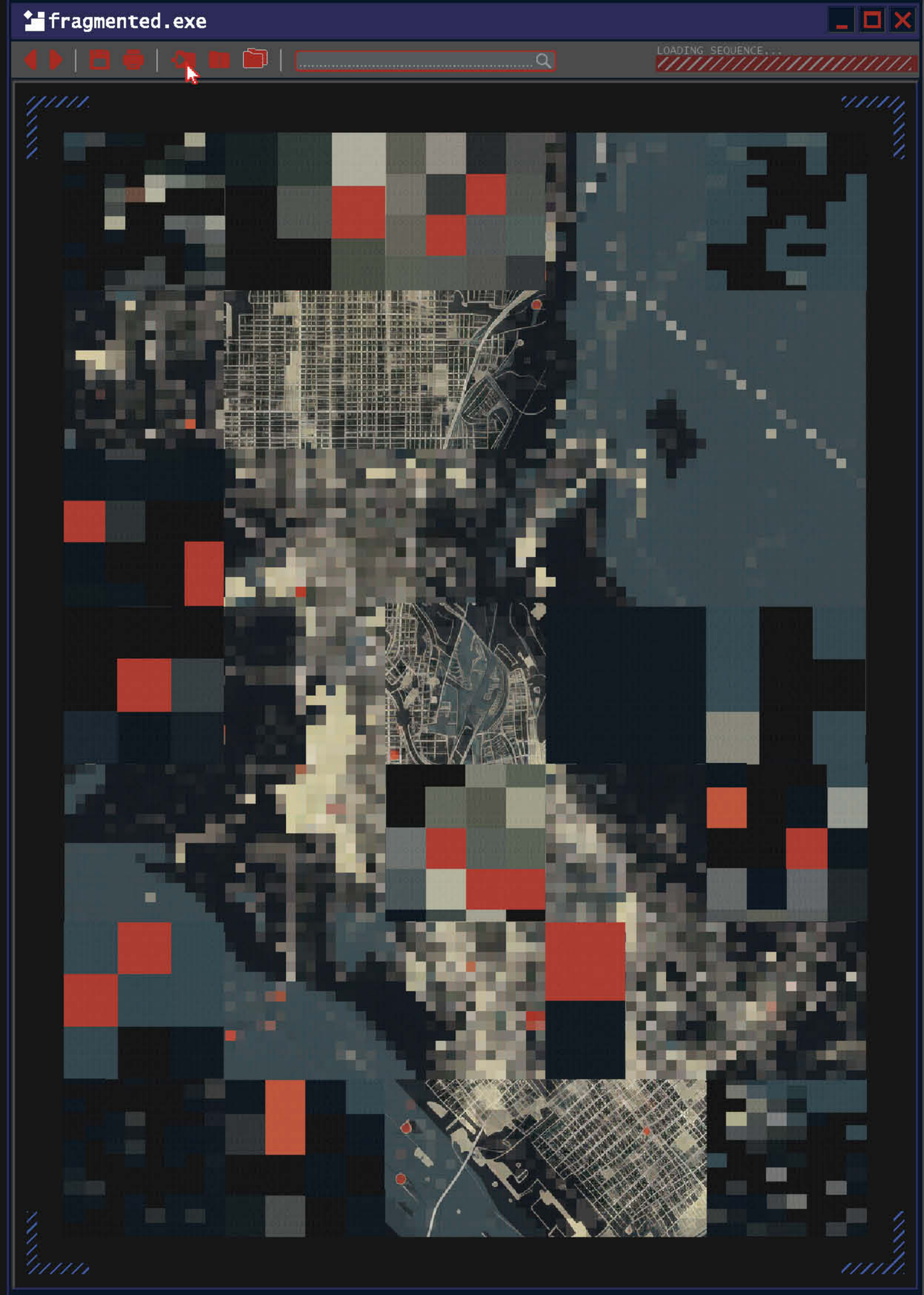


Fig.37 "City coding diagram."



SECTION 2 PRE-FRAGMENT

How Agricultural Policies Fueled Migration and Industrial Urbanism

"With the signing of the Marshall Plan on April 3, 1948, Turkey was entering into a migration crisis that it would feel the impact of for years to come."



2.PRE-FRAGMENT

The chapter begins by depicting the atmosphere in the country after World War II, accompanied by the introduction of mechanized agriculture and the economic support package it embraced. Additionally, it discusses the significance and impact of mechanized agriculture for the country.

The subsequent part of the chapter delves into examining the impact of this agricultural industrialization on the urban and rural landscapes. It explores the relationship between these two phenomena, which progressed in two distinct ways during this period.

The third section explores the journey of rural residents who, having lost their employment on their own lands, sought job opportunities in the newly established industrial sectors within cities, leading to the emergence of the migration phenomenon.

Moving forward, the fourth section narrates the extensive migration from rural to urban areas in Turkey, a trend that began in the 1950s and continued over an extended period. In this era marked by various new social dynamics, the section delves into the depths of this migration flow originating from all corners of the country.

The fifth section shifts its focus to Istanbul, despite Ankara being designated as the capital of the Republic and receiving significant investments. This section explores the process through which Istanbul reclaimed its former status as the primary center of attention and the capital city.

Lastly, the sixth section provides insight into the atmosphere of Istanbul before the integration of the phenomenon of Gecekondu (informal housing) into the urban fabric. This section portrays what the city was like before the incorporation of Gecekondu, serving as a preparatory segment for the transition to the next part.

In conclusion, this chapter intricately depicts Turkey's post-World War II journey, starting with the war's aftermath, introducing mechanized agriculture and economic reforms. The exploration of agricultural industrialization highlights urban-rural interplay. Rural-urban migration becomes pivotal, reflecting societal shifts. This migration trend since the 1950s underscores Turkey's transformative path. Istanbul's resurgence, despite Ankara's prominence, signifies its lasting importance. The chapter ends with a glimpse into Istanbul's pre-Gecekondu era, paving the way for subsequent developments. Overall, it offers nuanced insight into Turkey's multifaceted evolution.

2.0 World War II and Marshall Support

The years following World War II are remembered as a period of critical interventions in agricultural policies in Turkey. The foundation of this lies in the fact that although Turkey was not an ally of the war, it experienced the challenges of war and the war economy deeply. Along with the effects of the war, Turkey embarked on a quest for new agricultural policies in domestic politics. Due to the war, Turkey's relations with world powers diminished, and the volume of exports and imports also decreased. During the war, the focus of relations with other countries shifted towards maintaining existing peace through moderate policies rather than trade.

The Marshall Plan, approved on September 11, 1947, (signed on April 3, 1948), would be one of the first gears of an uninterrupted mechanism. This economic aid plan, aimed at helping the participating countries achieve prosperity through their own resources, served as a complete remedy for the economic downturn the government was facing at the time. What the government needed to do next was to pursue correct policies aiming to increase the country's welfare through proper and effective decisions. With the placement of machines in the fields and the machines becoming the new rulers of the land, the rural population, whose main livelihood was agriculture, was left unemployed during this period.

During this period, as a result of the industrialization in agriculture, structural developments were taking place throughout the country. The developments experienced after World War II were pushing cities towards urbanization due to the increasing population. However, the government had to make a choice: either to have controlled development and growing cities (in an economically imbalanced environment) or to prioritize investment in industry and consider the welfare of the people (alongside uncontrolled urban development).

*"During this period, it was acknowledged that agriculture alone would not be sufficient for the country's economy, and industrialization was inevitable, thus mechanization and industrialization were encouraged." **(47)***

*"Structural interventions in agriculture to integrate it into the market were largely supported by the Marshall Plan. (For example, the introduction of tractors, fertilizers, irrigation systems, and new agricultural products)" **(27)***



G6.Marshall poster by E. Spreckmeester



G7."American aid agreement was signed"

"The problem of urbanization, which developed alongside industrialization, added a new dimension to the housing problem. Both industrialization and healthy urbanization required significant economic potential.

*However, looking at the realities of Turkey, the lack of sufficient economic power for both sectors resulted in the necessity of making a forced choice between the two" **(47)***

"Approximately 40,000 tractors that entered agriculture during this period displaced 1,000,000 farmers from agriculture. The sound of mechanization in agriculture, which left agricultural workers unemployed after World War II and eliminated marginal farmers, along with a population boom, intensifies social explosion and creates new reasons that increase migration pressure.

*In Turkey, migrations until World War II were primarily driven by external political and cultural factors. After 1950, migration was largely internal migration" **(63)***

*"When World War II ended, Turkey's position in the global economy and its priorities had changed. The state withdrew from the regulation of urbanization and left it to the spontaneous formal and informal processes." **(67)***

*"Like all countries transitioning from an agricultural economic structure to an industrial one, Turkey was experiencing a rapid urbanization process." **(66)***

27.Erman, T. (2000). The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey. Bilkent University.
47.Ozturk, D. (2005). Gecekondu Prevention Zones Established in Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.
63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul
66.Tekeli, I., Guloksuz, Y., & Okyay, T. (1976). City with Gecekondu, Dolmus and Vender. Istanbul.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

As I delve into the intricate web of these citations, a comprehensive narrative unfolds, shedding light on Turkey's post-World War II trajectory and its symbiotic relationship with the Marshall Plan. It becomes palpable that a seismic shift was imperative from relying solely on agriculture for economic sustenance. Hence, the wheels of mechanization and industrialization were set in motion and catalyzed further by the supportive thrust of the Marshall Plan. The multifaceted impact of this support is evidenced in the transformative structural interventions within the agricultural sector. This entailed the infusion of innovations like tractors, fertilizers, irrigation systems, and novel agricultural products, ingeniously dovetailing agriculture into market dynamics.

A concomitant development to industrialization was the rise of urbanization, a dynamic which introduced an added dimension to the housing conundrum. Yet, both industrialization and healthy urbanization necessitated substantial economic potency to underpin their success. The tides of urbanization that swept across Turkey, characteristic of swift transitions from agrarian to industrial economies, brought forth a seismic demand for the allocation of resources between these burgeoning sectors. Amidst this rapid reconfiguration, the crescendo of mechanization's resonance reverberates. The introduction of approximately 40,000 tractors during this period emerged as both a harbinger of progress and a harbinger of displacement. Indeed, these tractors displaced around 1,000,000 farmers from the agricultural fold, fostering a paradigm shift in the labor landscape.

The fusion of mechanization's chime, the resultant displacement of agricultural laborers post-World War II, and the burgeoning population dynamics set the stage for a more intricate tapestry of societal turbulence. This societal dynamism intensified the latent social tensions and, in tandem with burgeoning demographic forces, acted as a catalyst for heightened migration pressures. This cataclysmic churn was especially profound in the context of Turkey, a nation undergoing a radical metamorphosis.

Furthermore, the transitional journey from pre-World War II migration, driven predominantly by external political and cultural factors, to post-1950's internal migration marks a pivotal juncture in Turkey's socio-economic landscape. Except for select arrivals from Bulgaria in 1951 and 1952, and other nations like Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia, the migration scene underwent a marked transformation. This transition underscores the evolving economic dynamics and internal factors fueling migration currents.



G8."Easiness in payment"



G9."Easiness in payment"


G10."Harvesting with modern agricultural equipment."


G11."In Denizli, farmer Hüseyin Esen and his brother are plowing their fields with a modern agricultural tool."


G12."Harvesting with modern agricultural equipment in Urfa."

In the aftermath of World War II, Turkey's position on the global economic stage underwent an intricate dance of transformation. The state's withdrawal from the meticulous regulation of urbanization and its ceding to the spontaneous emergence of both formal and informal processes marked a profound shift. This spontaneous evolution underscores Turkey's complex journey into modernity, where it emerges as a nation shaped by a synergy of planned policy and emergent forces.

In a holistic analysis, this chapter of Turkey's history represents a symphony of change, orchestrated by the dynamics of industrialization, urbanization, and migration. It unveils the complex interplay between external influences, internal dynamics, economic forces, and societal transformations that collectively shape the nation's trajectory. Through this nuanced lens, the evolving narrative of Turkey post-World War II emerges as a fascinating study of resilience, adaptation, and growth amidst the convulsive currents of global change.

The cartographic representation, founded upon the enumeration of tractors across the entire nation in the year 1961, further encompasses within its scope the comprehensive dataset of tractor counts in Turkey spanning the period from 1940 to 1961. This multifaceted approach provides a comprehensive and nuanced view of the historical trajectory of tractor deployment and utilization in the country during this specific time span, offering valuable insights into agricultural mechanization trends.

Within this cartographic representation, the legend formation has been systematically subdivided into three primary categories: individuals or entities possessing tractors within the range of 5000 to 1000 units, those with tractor quantities spanning from 1000 to 101, and finally, those with tractor counts falling within the range of 101 to 0 units. This hierarchical classification offers a structured and informative depiction of tractor ownership distribution.

In the context of the year 1961, Adana prominently emerges as the leading province with a noteworthy possession of 5241 tractors, followed closely by Aydın with 3631 tractors and Konya with 3282 tractors at the national level. It is imperative to note that regions where tractor data is unavailable have been distinctly demarcated without any superimposed coloration, thereby emphasizing the absence of information in the cartographic representation.



G13."The first batch of agricultural tools was received yesterday."

Despite not being a wartime ally, Turkey felt the reverberations of the war and its economy deeply. The aftermath led to a reevaluation of domestic agricultural policies as Turkey grappled with challenges posed by the war and its aftermath. The war caused a shift in Turkey's international relations towards maintaining peace rather than trade, resulting in diminished trade volumes.

The Marshall Plan, a pivotal turning point signed in 1948, aimed to provide economic aid for countries to achieve prosperity using their own resources. This plan acted as a panacea for Turkey's economic downturn, necessitating prudent decisions for the nation's well-being. However, the introduction of machines to agriculture led to structural changes, rendering the rural populace, reliant on agriculture, unemployed. Industrialization in agriculture spurred nationwide structural development and rapid urbanization due to the post-war population surge. The government faced a critical choice: controlled urban development with economic imbalances, or prioritized industry investments and public welfare despite uncontrolled urban expansion.

The Marshall Plan's role as a transformative force becomes apparent, serving as an economic lifeline for the nation. This catalyzed a structural transformation in agriculture, leading to rural unemployment while propelling urban development. Turkey's governmental dilemma regarding controlled urbanization and industrial investment encapsulates the complexities of policy decisions amidst a changing landscape. Together, these insights portray a holistic portrait of Turkey's multifaceted evolution post-World War II.

In summation, Turkey's response to the aftermath of World War II showcases its adaptability and resilience amidst global turbulence. Despite not being a wartime ally, the nation's economy bore the impact deeply, necessitating a reevaluation of domestic agricultural policies. The shift towards prioritizing peace over trade in international relations reshaped economic dynamics. The transformative Plan, signed in 1948, acted as an economic lifeline, triggering structural changes in agriculture and urbanization. While facilitating urban growth, mechanization displaced rural communities, prompting a delicate governmental choice between controlled urban expansion and industrial investment. This era underscores Turkey's capacity to navigate complex challenges, utilizing external aid to shape its multifaceted evolution and foster enduring resilience in the face of transformative forces.

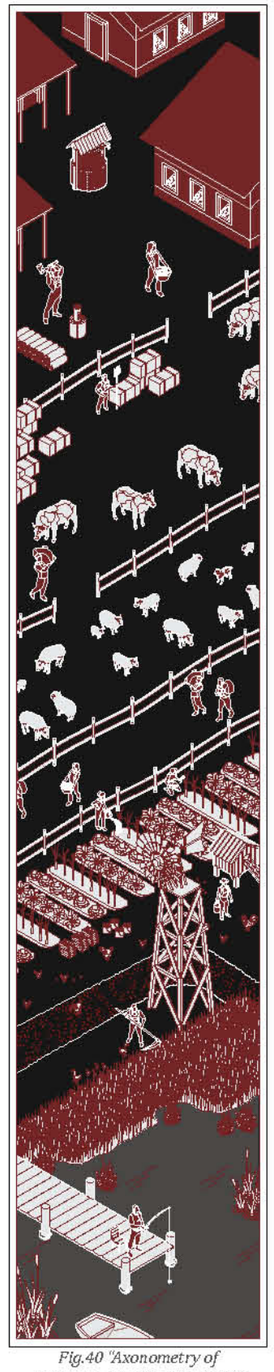


Fig.40 "Axonometry of life in the countryside, rural"

turkey_tractors.exe

mechanization of agriculture

DOWNLOADING DATA...

TURKEY 1961

TRACTORS BY PROVINCES

Between 5500-1000 | Between 1000-101 | Between 101-0

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

1000km 750km 500km 250km 0km

5000-1000

Adana	5241	Tekirdag	1979
Aydin	3631	Antalya	1250
Konya	3282	Eskisehir	1229
Ankara	2859	Edirne	1190
Izmir	2539	Bursa	1129
Manisa	2411	Hatay	1050

1000-101

Balikesir	848	Tokat	543	Nevsehir	398	Nigde	222
Kirklareli	767	Afyonkarahisar	477	Corum	375	Kastamonu	189
Samsun	752	Yozgat	465	Kayseri	375	Mardin	168
Istanbul	591	Amasya	452	Canakkale	333	Kocaeli	167
Sakarya	590	Gaziantep	424	Sivas	318	Burdur	158
Sanliurfa	584	Kirsehir	420	Diyarbakir	282	Malatya	157
Denizli	583	Mugla	418	Bolu	280	Kutahya	125

101-0

Isparta	101	Erzurum	68	Gumushane	20
Elazig	97	Bilecik	60	Tunceli	14
Mus	88	Sinop	56	Trabzon	10
Cankiri	84	Adiyaman	47	Bingol	7
Van	83	Bitlis	41	Ordu	7
Erzincan	75	Zonguldak	41	Hakkari	4
Usak	75	Siirt	35	Giresun	2

KIRKLARELİ, EDİRNE, TEKİRDAĞ, İSTANBUL, KOCAELİ, SAKARYA, DÜZCE, BOLU, YALOVA, ZONGULDAK, BARTIN, KARABÜK, KASTAMONU, SİNOP, SAMSUN, ÇANKIRI, ÇORUM, AMASYA, ORDU, GİRESUN, TRABZON, RİZE, ARTVİN, ARDAHAN, KARS, IĞDIR, AĞRI, ERZURUM, BAYBURT, GÜMÜŞHANE, ERZİNCAN, TUNCELİ, BİNGÖL, MUŞ, BİTLİS, VAN, HAKKARİ, ŞIRNAK, SİİRT, BATMAN, DİYARBAKIR, MARDİN, ŞANLIURFA, GAZİANTEP, KİLİS, OSMANİYE, ADIYAMAN, MALATYA, KAHRAMANMARAŞ, HATAY, ADANA, MERSİN, KARAMAN, KONYA, AKSARAY, NİĞDE, NEVŞEHİR, KIRŞEHİR, KIRIKKALE, YOZGAT, SİVAS, ANKARA, ESKİŞEHİR, BİLECİK, BURSA, ÇANAKKALE, BALIKESİR, KÜTAHYA, UŞAK, AFYONKARAHİSAR, MANİSA, İZMİR, AYDIN, DENİZLİ, ISPARTA, BURDUR, ANTALYA, MUĞLA

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
9610	9602	9555	7854	8170	8044	8413	8902	9477	8990	9868	10600	11775	13021	13208	14205	14556	14392	14764	15020	15308	15080

tractors

2.1 Between Industry and Urbanism

In the wake of World War II, Turkey found itself grappling with a confluence of challenges: a surge in unemployment and the rapid industrialization spurred by responses to agricultural mechanization. These decisions cast a long shadow over the nation's trajectory, ushering in a protracted period of struggle for recovery.

Initiating a chain of events with far-reaching consequences, the government introduced tractors into the agricultural landscape through a post-war economic support plan. This move towards mechanization in agriculture had a twofold impact: exacerbating unemployment while also stimulating structural developments. Concurrently, the strategic positioning of industrial centers in Anatolia and major urban hubs set the stage for an unprecedented wave of urbanization.

At this juncture, the government faced a pivotal decision, as underscored earlier (Section 2.0): whether to foster a sustainable urbanization process or prioritize industrial investments as a remedy for the nation's post-war economic tribulations. It is worth noting that this decision became a turning point that would not only shape the nation's destiny but also the course of its cities.

Opting to relegate urbanization to a secondary concern, and perhaps downplaying its significance, paved the way for a cascade of unintended consequences. The process of privatization (Section 2.2) coupled with subsequent mass migration (Section 2.3) birthed an unrelenting tide of informal urbanization. Within this context, cities grappled with insufficient infrastructure and transportation networks, thereby ushering in an array of challenges.

Regrettably, instead of offering solutions to mitigate this informal development, the government embraced a stance of *"facilitating and incentivizing people's housing construction" (47)*, essentially leaving individuals to navigate their challenges independently. This approach led to a scenario where rural communities, stripped of their primary means of sustenance due to mechanization, were left with a dearth of income sources. The bedrock of rural communities had long been centered on land-based production and its subsequent sale. Yet, with this foundation upended, people gravitated towards burgeoning industrial sectors.

27.Erman, T. (2000). The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey. Bilkent University.
32.Tekeli, I. (1994). The Development Of The Istanbul Metropolitan Area. Middle East Technical University.
47.Ozturk, D. (2005). Gecekondu Prevention Zones Established in Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.

*"From 1930 to 1950, the major problem was determining a basis upon which to construct the city's economy. Turkey entered an etatist policy phase which gave priority to central Anatolia in the allocation of investments." **(32)***

*"It should be emphasized that the main element enabling Turkey to overcome, at least superficially, the challenge of urbanization is the spontaneous mechanisms developed by different segments of society. Thanks to the power and dynamism of informal mechanisms, Turkey has been able to overcome the problems brought about by the massive transformation process of urbanization." **(67)***

*"The growing (although still limited) industrialization attracted many peasants to the cities, and the newly developing road system helped to facilitate their move." **(27)***

During the period spanning from 1930 to 1950, Turkey faced a critical issue: the establishment of an economic foundation for its burgeoning cities. Adopting an "etatist" policy orientation, the country directed its investment focus primarily towards central Anatolia. The concurrent, albeit limited, industrialization efforts managed to attract a considerable number of rural peasants to urban areas.

This migration was further facilitated by the development of a new road system. What's noteworthy is Turkey's ability to navigate the challenges of urbanization through the prowess of spontaneous mechanisms developed by different societal segments. These informal mechanisms proved pivotal in effectively managing the profound transformation brought about by urbanization, ensuring that the nation could overcome the associated difficulties.


Amerika, 1964 yılı dış finansmanı için 70 milyon dolar veriyor

Geçen yılı oranla yüzde yüz faala olan yardım 40 yıl vadeli ve ilk 10 yıl ödeme kapsamı dışında

G14."America provides 70 million dollars for external financing in 1964."

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

It is absolutely crucial to acknowledge that not all rural communities have had to contend with the specter of unemployment. Within the tapestry of rural life, a distinct and discernible segment has, without a doubt, reaped the tangible benefits flowing from investments in the economic realm and the systematic industrialization of agriculture. At its heart and soul, the core issue revolves around the clash of interests and roles played by humans and machines, a profound conflict that is starkly showcased in the palpable metamorphosis of urban landscapes.

This process of urbanization, visibly unfolding within the boundaries of these municipalities, engenders a multifaceted evolution in physical settlements, thereby fostering the inexorable expansion of urban territories, engendering the emergence of unprecedented urban configurations, and posing a litany of formidable challenges, particularly in the realm of infrastructure services. This transformative journey invariably entails the transition of a populace characterized by markedly different attributes when juxtaposed against their counterparts in traditional rural enclaves, thereby epitomizing a much broader socio-cultural phenomenon of immense significance.

Before delving into the overarching role played by Istanbul within this intricate framework (as delineated in Section 2.4), it is of paramount importance to duly recognize that these urban centers, when viewed collectively, wield substantial sway over the economic trajectory of the entire nation. Although a direct one-to-one comparison between Istanbul and Ankara might prove intricate, primarily owing to the latter's status as the capital, the unique trajectory of urban development experienced by Ankara serves as a poignant counterpoint. However, as expounded upon in Section 2.4, Istanbul has, once again, ascended to occupy a central and pivotal position.

Moreover, the imminent wave of industrialization and urbanization sweeping through these municipalities will invariably find a robust support system through a series of structural enhancements, thereby underscoring the unwavering focus of the government on cities that are inherently anchored in production-oriented industrial sectors, thereby viewing these urban hubs primarily as the beating economic heart of the nation.

"Among those who have experienced this urbanization process, the most comprehensive and influential is the Istanbul area. While Ankara is chosen as the center by 9 provinces, Izmir by 8 provinces, and Adana by 7 provinces, the Istanbul area encompasses 33 provinces." ***(59)***

"After 1945, one of the common characteristics advocated in all plans, programs, and reports was the support for the private sector's tendency towards industrial investments that had achieved a certain level of capital accumulation, and the government's focus on infrastructure investments and sectors that would generate income for the private sector." ***(37)***

"However, the cost of these solutions that enabled Turkey to overcome its urbanization problems has been very high. Almost every type of area around the cities has been subjected to uncontrolled construction, and the loss of irreplaceable historical values of cities has been overlooked.

The process of urbanization signifies a transformative process that goes beyond the spatial relocation of the population and is experienced with a series of striking changes at economic, political, social, and cultural levels. Perhaps the most fundamental characteristic of Turkey's urbanization experience spanning over half a century is its endless cycle of change, demolition, and reconstruction." ***(67)***


Ziraî Sektör 3 milyar 200 milyon kredi alacak

Küçük çiftçinin ihtiyaçları birinci plâna alındı. İhraç kabiliyeti olan tarım ürünü yetiştirenler daha çok kredi alacak

"Geçmişte Maraş ihmal edilmiştir,,

Atlantik Koleji -

G15."The agricultural sector will receive a loan of 3.2 billion."

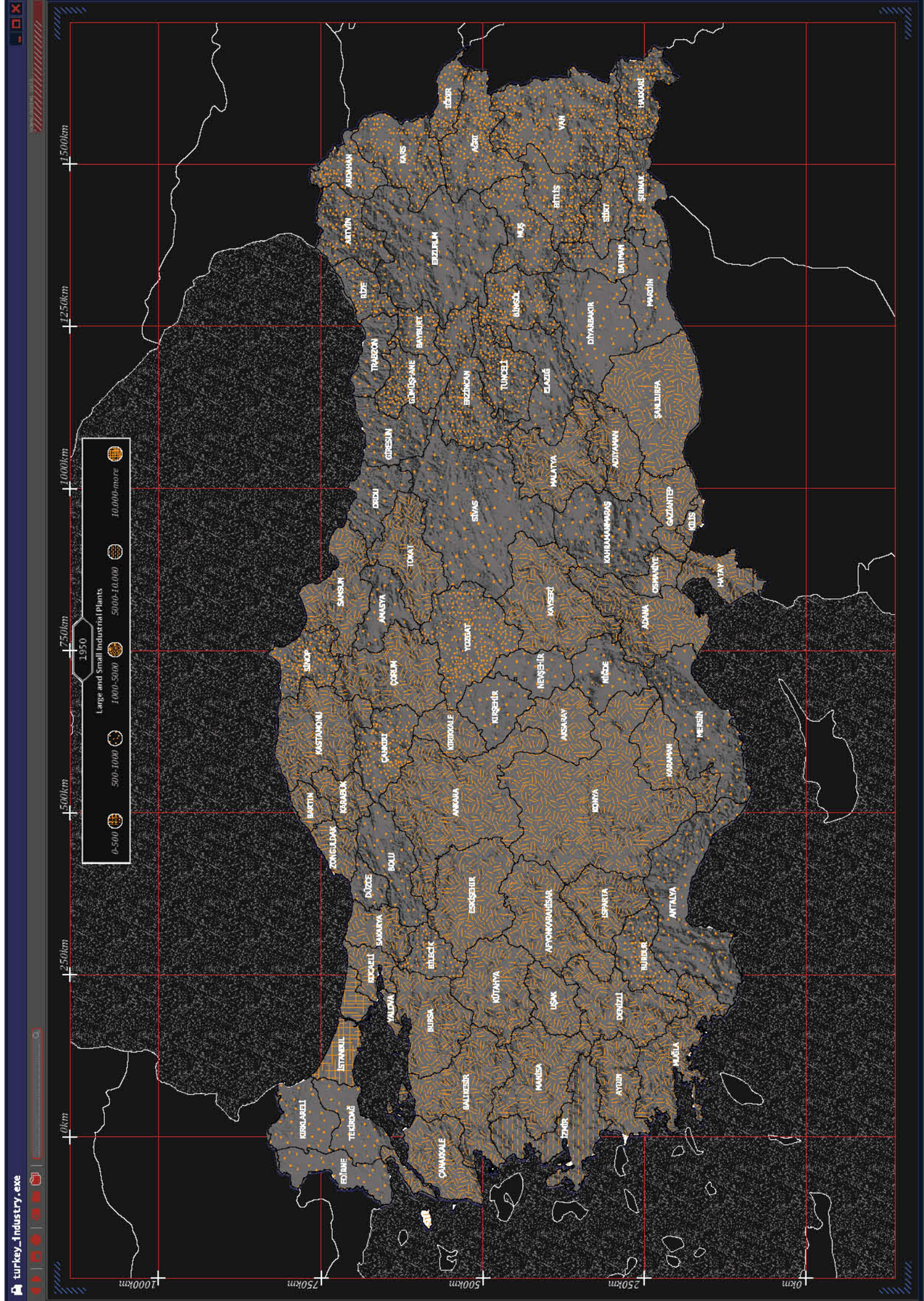
37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
59.Sencer, Y. (1979). Urbanization in Turkey. Ankara.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

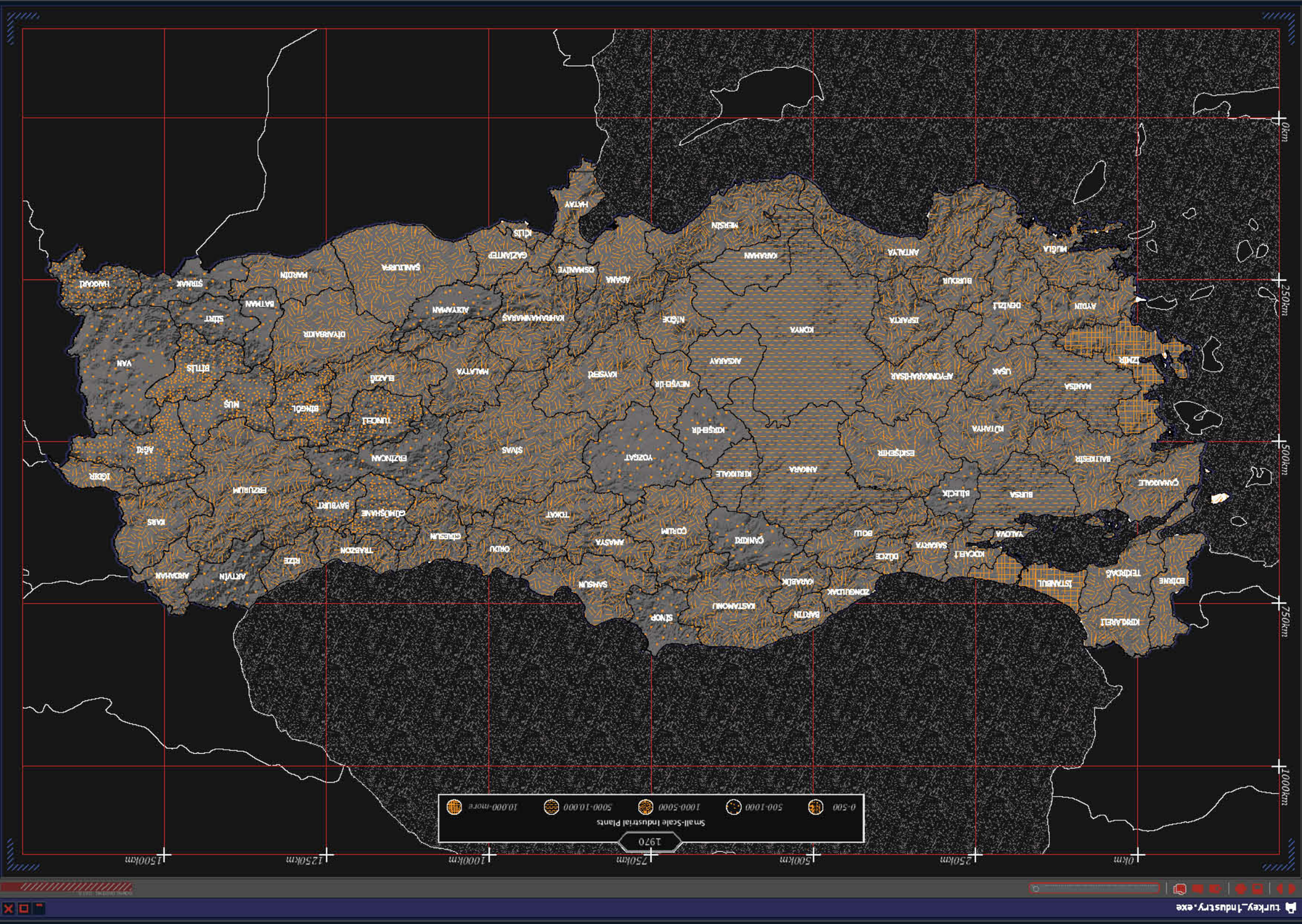
Within the dynamic tapestry of Turkey's ongoing urbanization narrative, the Istanbul region seizes the limelight, firmly establishing itself as a pivotal and highly influential epicenter. While cities such as Ankara, Izmir, and Adana stand as prominent focal points for clusters of provinces, Istanbul's sphere of influence sprawls remarkably across an extensive expanse, encompassing no less than 33 provinces.

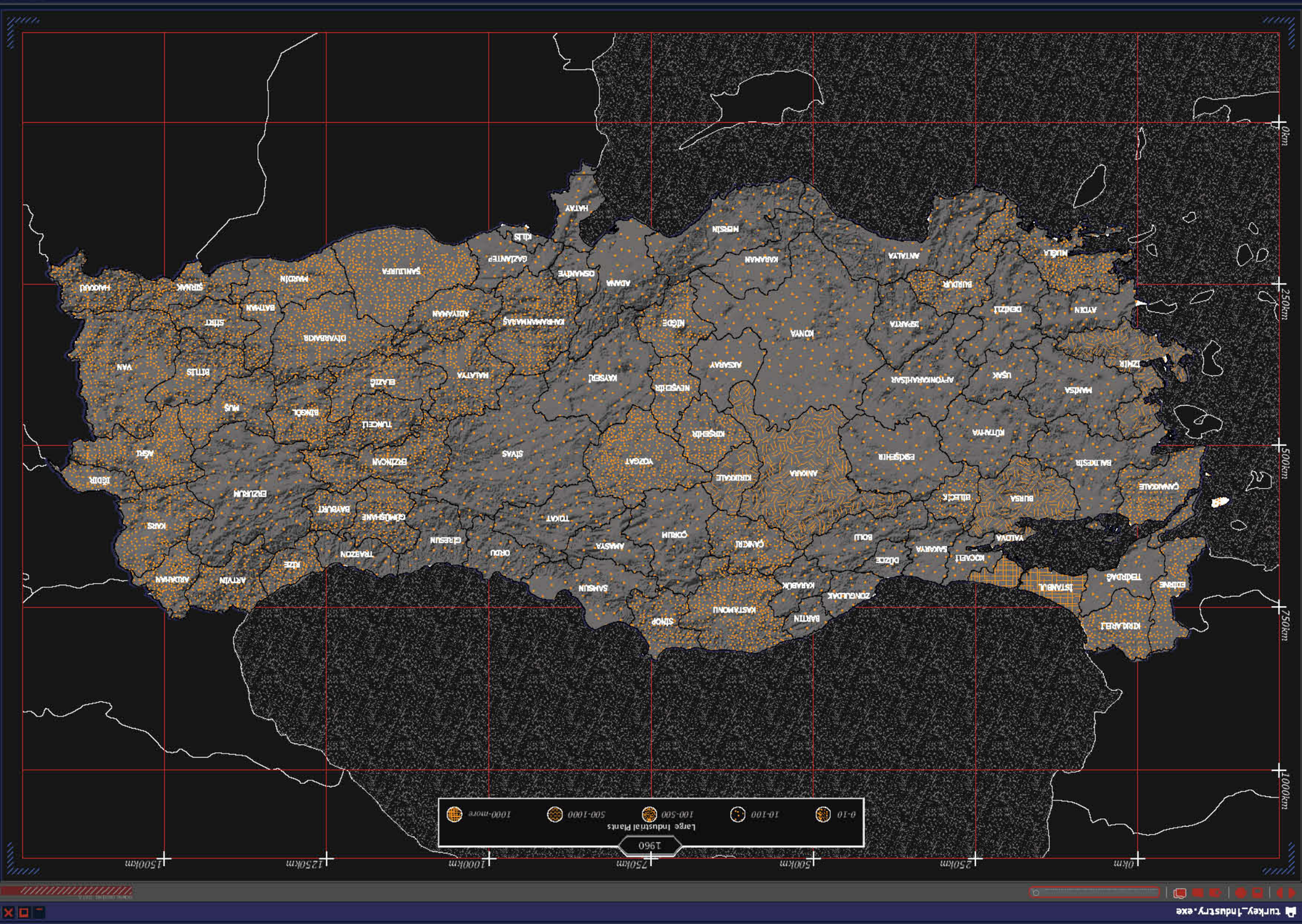
Nonetheless, the remarkable triumphs achieved in tackling Turkey's intricate urbanization challenges have not been without their costs. The relentless pursuit of effective solutions has, at times, inadvertently ignited a whirlwind of unbridled construction, relentlessly encroaching upon the urban peripheries and, regrettably, often sidelining the preservation of cherished historical facets that form the essence of these cities.

Emerging from the post-1945 era, a recurring motif unerringly weaves its way through a plethora of meticulously crafted plans, ambitious programs, and comprehensive reports: the strategic fortification of the private sector's active involvement in industrious ventures, particularly those fortified by substantial reservoirs of capital. Simultaneously, the government has adroitly shifted its focus, channeling substantial investments into income-generating sectors and the vital infrastructure that underpins them.

Turkey's sweeping urbanization odyssey transcends the mere migration of its populace, blossoming into a profound transformation that resonates through the multifaceted realms of economics, politics, society, and culture. Spanning across the epochs, Turkey's urbanization journey unfolds as an enduring and perpetual cycle marked by the ceaseless cadence of change, demolition, and reconstruction—a resounding testament to the foundational rhythm that underscores the nation's continuous urban evolution. This narrative lays bare Turkey's distinctive and unyielding response to the profound forces that have relentlessly shaped and reshaped its ever-evolving urban landscape.




Small-Scale Industrial Plants
0-500
500-1000
1000-5000
5000-10.000
10.000-more
1970
0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1500km
1250km
1000km
750km
500km
250km
0km
turkey_industry.exe


Large Industrial Plants
0-10
10-100
100-500
500-1000
1000-more
1960
0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1500km
1250km
1000km
750km
500km
250km
0km
turkey_industry.exe

In assessing the spatial distribution and evolution of Turkey's industrial landscape, a cartographic examination coupled with a decadal interval offers enhanced comprehension of the countrywide industrial paradigm shifts and propagation strategies. While extant sources omit specific sectoral delineations within the industrial spectrum, they implicitly illuminate the pro-industrial governmental vision of the epoch under scrutiny.

Within the chronoscape of the 1950s, the Central Anatolian region manifests a pronounced industrial gravitation. In contrast, metropolises such as Istanbul and Izmir exude an augmented industrial density, reflecting their entrenched urban lineage.

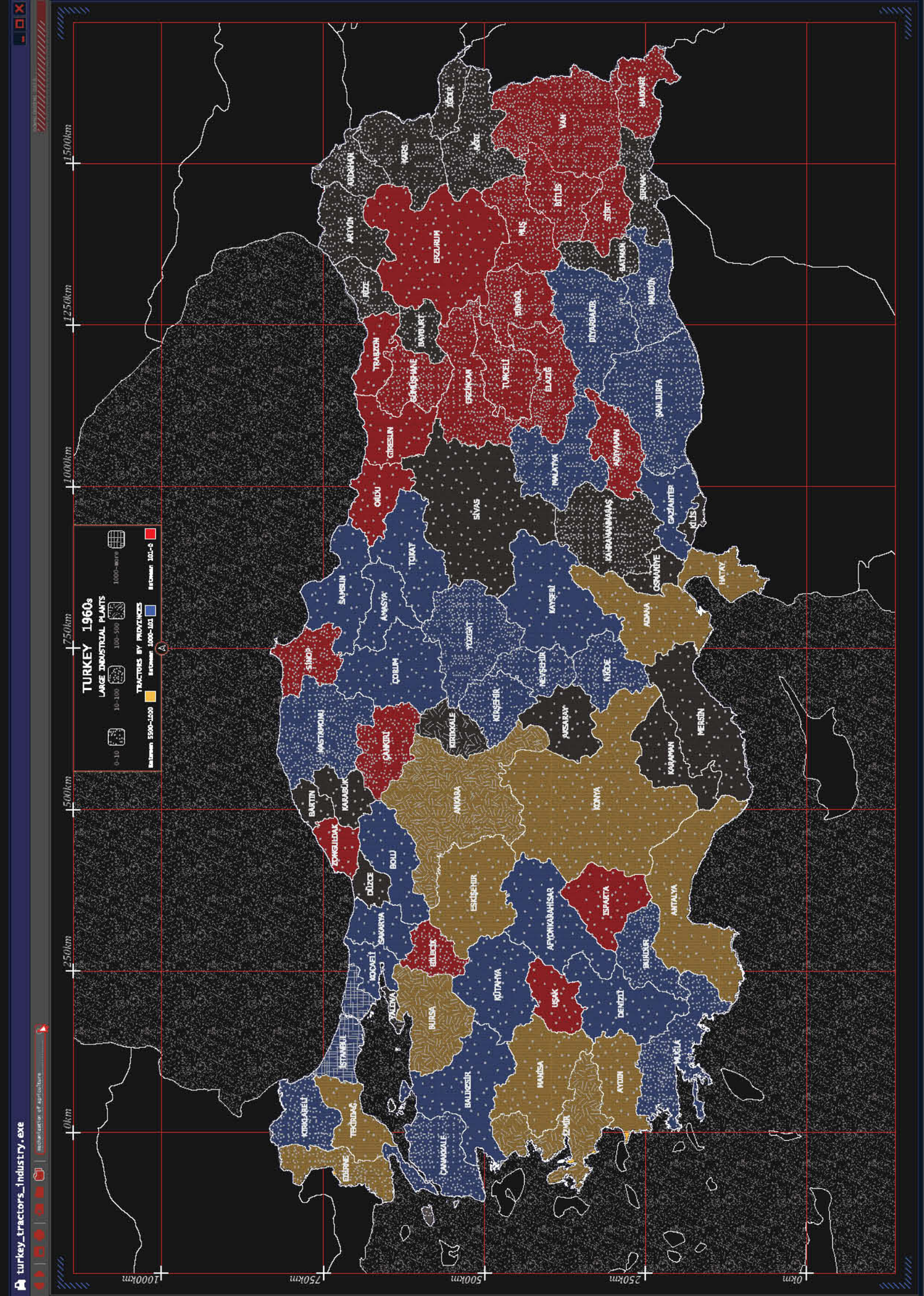
The analytical framework for the 1960s, predominantly characterized by the presence of Large Scale industrial establishments, indicates not merely a sustained industrial concentration in Istanbul and Izmir, but also unveils burgeoning industrial endeavors in cities like Ankara and Bursa.

The 1970s, while reiterating the dominant industrial stature of Istanbul and Izmir, delineate an ascendant industrial trajectory in urban nodes such as Ankara, Konya, Bursa, and Manisa. This period, furthermore, intimates at an overarching trend of industrial proliferation on a national scale.

On the other hand, in the visualization on the right, a synthesis is derived from juxtaposing two discrete layers. The spatial diffusion of the industry in 1960 is deliberately superimposed upon the 1961 dataset, which details tractor enumerations. This overlay fosters an investigative framework to delineate the interrelationships between mechanized agriculture and national industrial dispersion.

From this analytical overlay, it emerges that Istanbul, while being an epicenter for large-scale industrial endeavors, paradoxically exhibits a tractor datum ranging between 1000 and 101, with a precise count of 591 units. Sequentially, Izmir, amidst its elevated tractor enumeration during this temporal frame, concurrently anchors the secondary tier of industrial intensity.

However, an intriguing observation surfaces when we direct our attention to Adana. Despite boasting the zenith of tractor counts, tallying at 5,241 units, its industrial landscape is predominantly characterized by third-tier establishments.



In the pages of Turkey's urbanization history, a vivid tapestry of challenges and triumphs unfolds. The aftermath of World War II ushered in an era of complexity, marked by the interplay of unemployment and industrialization. The decisions borne out of responses to mechanization echoed in every corner of the nation, driving it into a prolonged period of struggle for recovery.

As the government set the wheels in motion by introducing tractors through post-war economic initiatives, the agricultural landscape transformed. The repercussions of mechanization reverberated, heightening unemployment and fueling structural advancements. Alongside this, a strategic positioning of industrial centers carved the path for unprecedented urbanization.

In this pivotal juncture, a crossroads emerged, where the nation had to decide between fostering sustainable urbanization or prioritizing industrial pursuits to mend the post-war economic fabric. This decision served as a crossroads not only for the nation's destiny but for the unfolding narrative of its cities.

These deliberations reverberated in various ways, shaping the urban narrative across decades. Notably, the rise of informal urbanization, driven by economic and societal dynamics, brought cities to grapple with evolving infrastructural challenges. The government's approach, aiming to stimulate private housing construction, left communities navigating their journeys independently.

Rural communities, stripped of their traditional means of livelihood due to mechanization, faced a shift towards emerging industrial sectors. This transition underscored the complexity of the human-machine conflict, echoing in the very physical transformation of cities.

As urbanization surged, it morphed into a multi-dimensional phenomenon, blurring the lines between economic, social, and cultural realms. The power of informal mechanisms emerged as an unexpected yet influential force, guiding the nation through the transformative throes of urbanization.

Turkey's urban landscape became a canvas painted with both achievements and challenges. The tale of central Anatolia's investments, Istanbul's expansive influence, and the interplay between public and private sectors showcased the intricate threads weaving the fabric of urban evolution. Yet, the pursuit of solutions came at a price, with uncontrolled development often overshadowing historical preservation.

From the corridors of Ankara to the bustling streets of Istanbul, the pulse of Turkey's urban narrative rhythmically echoes change, demolition, and reconstruction—a testament to the nation's resilience. As Turkey's cities unfold, they reveal the distinctive cadence of their response to the inexorable forces shaping their destiny.

To conclude, within the intricate tapestry of Turkey's urbanization trajectory, the aftermath of World War II catalyzed a multifaceted interplay involving industrialization, unemployment, and societal metamorphosis. The repercussions of mechanization reverberated across the nation, ushering in a protracted phase of recovery struggles.

The government's strategic introduction of tractors and the establishment of key industrial hubs acted as catalysts, propelling waves of urbanization and prompting pivotal crossroads that not only shaped the nation's destiny but also intricately wove the fabric of its cities. Amidst this intricate dance, the unsung yet potent role of informal mechanisms emerged, quietly guiding Turkey's urban evolution.

This narrative, replete with achievements and concessions, paints a vivid portrait of the delicate balance between progress and preservation. It encapsulates a chronicle of perpetual transformation, unyielding resilience, and the lasting impact of the dynamic between human agency and mechanization on the urban canvas of Turkey.

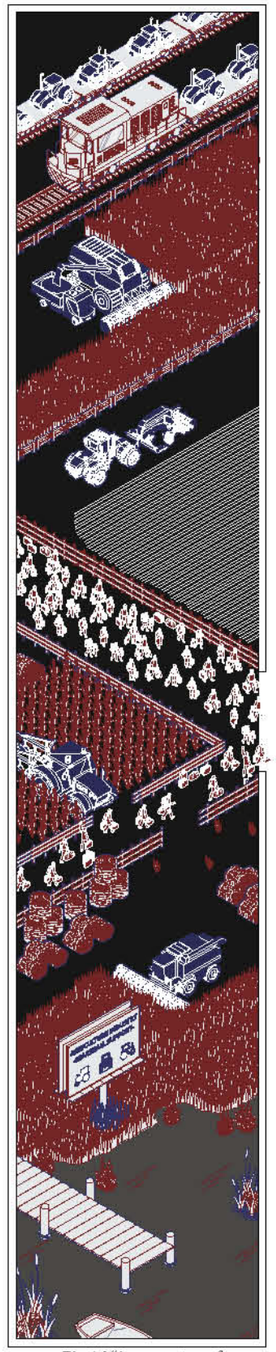


Fig.46 "Axonometry of industry lands in the villlage."

2.2 From Field to Factory

After the integration of Marshall's economic support into the country's economy, the rapid mechanization of agriculture brought about the necessity of urbanization for the cities. In contrast to the primary focus on urbanization, orderly growth, and the development of cities, the predominant outcome of the policies implemented by the government of that period was directed towards advancing the industry. This, in turn, led to an accelerated process of industrialization. As a support to this burgeoning industrialization, the rural population, deprived of their jobs in the villages due to mechanization, underwent a fundamental shift in their livelihoods – from the pastoral landscapes of the fields to the humming, mechanized environments of factories, workshops, and similar industrial establishments, where machines took over their traditional tasks.

In the wake of post-war economic support, the rural populace, confronted with the dearth of prospects in mechanized agriculture, astutely discerned new horizons within the burgeoning industrial domains. These nascent industrial enclaves primarily took root in the major urban centers of Istanbul and Izmir, alongside the expansive regions of Western Anatolia during the transformative 1950s. Simultaneously, the agrarian sphere underwent a comprehensive mechanization metamorphosis that spanned the entirety of the nation. The inexorable corollary materialized as a wholesale migration of denizens from their respective provinces to others, propelled by the dual forces of mechanization and assorted motivations alike. Consequently, an expeditious thrust toward urbanization transpired, irrevocably altering the national landscape.

This compelling narrative underscores the profound interplay between economic transformations and societal shifts. It reflects how the pivot from traditional agricultural practices to industrialization not only irrevocably altered livelihoods but also ignited a momentous journey from rural landscapes to vibrant urban centers. As mechanization relentlessly reshaped the agricultural sector, it concurrently forged a new urban reality. The echoes of this monumental transition still resonate in today's urban fabric, showcasing the enduring legacy of these pivotal moments in the nation's history.

Thus, the convergence of economic strategies, mechanization, and migration forms a testament to the intricate and ever-evolving tapestry woven by progress and adaptation in Turkey's socio-economic landscape. Amidst this dynamic transformation, the nation found itself at a crossroads of tradition and modernity, navigating the intricate path toward a new socio-economic landscape.



G16."It is the same thing without mechanical problems."

*"Migration and urbanization should be seen as a result of economic development in general and agricultural conditions in particular. Therefore, the transfer of workers from agriculture to industry appears as a movement of labor from rural areas to towns, indirectly alleviating pressure on land and allowing agricultural production to shift from subsistence farming to production for the market if suitable conditions are provided." **(63)***

*"The adaptation of agricultural production to the market and the emergence of urban centers serving as trade and export hubs in the 19th century can be considered as the major historical factor that prepared the foundation for migration by initiating the dissolution of traditional social structures."**(63)***

*"In the 1920s, small-scale production in the country was mainly concentrated in small towns and rural areas. Large-scale production, on the other hand, was more concentrated in major cities, primarily Istanbul. According to the 1927 Industrial Census, 13% of the total 65,245 establishments and 16.5% of approximately 257,000 workers in all industrial establishments were located in Istanbul." **(37)***

*"The lack of an industrial structure capable of accommodating the growing population resulted in the birth of a considerable surplus labor force, leading to a development that favored capitalists utilizing inexpensive labor in the labor market." **(37)***



G17."Machine and child laborer at the ship caulking place."

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul

The evolution of rural and urban spheres, driven by economic shifts and agricultural transformations, unfolds a complex narrative. In the 1920s, production dynamics were dichotomous: small-scale activities thrived in rural regions, while major cities, particularly Istanbul, assumed prominence in large-scale production. This division laid the groundwork for subsequent migration and urbanization trends. The movement of labor from rural areas to urban centers emerged as a natural consequence, alleviating rural pressures and facilitating the transition of agriculture from subsistence to market-oriented practices. Additionally, historical underpinnings in the 19th century set the stage for this shift, as urban centers became pivotal hubs for trade and exports. This transition not only realigned agricultural production but also initiated the dismantling of traditional social structures. Collectively, these historical factors and economic changes fostered a dynamic interplay, ultimately shaping patterns of migration and urban growth.

In addition to these emerging migration patterns, the inadequate establishment of an industry capable of integrating the growing population has resulted in the formation of a substantial unemployed populace in the cities. This, in turn, paved the way for a process that favored employers utilizing inexpensive labor.



G18."Farmers harvesting with scythe in field."

In the grand tapestry of history, the integration of Marshall's economic support marked the genesis of transformation, characterized by the rapid mechanization of agriculture. This seismic shift not only beckoned urbanization as a compelling necessity for cities but also heralded an era of accelerated industrialization. However, the trajectory of progress wasn't merely confined to urban expansion; the policies of that era, propelled by a vision of industrial advancement, set the stage for this transformative journey.

Concurrently, in the wake of post-war economic aid, the rural populace confronted the stark limitations of mechanized agriculture. This realization acted as a catalyst, propelling them toward the alluring promise of burgeoning industrial realms. Notably flourishing in Istanbul, Izmir, and Western Anatolia during the 1950s, these domains etched a resolute imprint on the socio-economic canvas. The backdrop of comprehensive mechanization within the agrarian realm, spanning the nation, not only reshaped farming practices but also initiated a profound migration — a migration from fields and farms, from the tranquil villages, to the bustling corridors of industry.



G19." Leather workers in Kazlıçeşme."

2.3 Internal Mass Migrations In Turkey

The economic support package adopted in 1948 played a pivotal role in shaping the trajectory of Turkey's development. Designed to bolster industrial enterprises across the nation, its dual objective was to rejuvenate the economy and accelerate the overall prosperity of its citizens. This support not only catalyzed industrialization but also set in motion a notable drive toward mechanization, particularly evident in the agricultural landscapes of central and eastern Anatolia.

As industries flourished, machinery integrated seamlessly into the agricultural fabric. This mechanization wave was spurred on by advancing technology and market dynamics, leading to the incorporation of various machines such as tractors, motorized plows, combine harvesters, trucks, and vans into fields. A transformation was underway, reducing the need for manual labor. However, this transition brought about unintended consequences, as the rural communities that once depended on these tasks were now grappling with the abrupt shift. Automation displaced the workforce, leaving them not only unemployed but also stripped of their homes – a consequence of their livelihoods being intertwined with the land they worked on.

Amid these challenges, the government's response fell short, prompting the rural populace to chart their own path. Determined to secure their future, they embarked on a journey towards urban opportunities, buoyed by the temporary support of relatives who had migrated to the cities. This migration was a marked response to economic upheaval, and a particular demographic emerged, drawn to the allure of major urban centers like Istanbul and Ankara. They sought not only employment but a chance to rebuild their lives from the ground up.

This migration tide, however, was just one thread in Turkey's broader history of population movements. Over the centuries, the nation had witnessed the ebb and flow of different civilizations, each imprinting its own migratory patterns. The 1950s marked a pivotal juncture, characterized by economic struggles, poor living conditions, and a yearning for Western ideals. These factors converged, resulting in one of Turkey's largest mass migrations, an event that reverberated in fragments until the early 1990s. This migration was not monolithic; it bore various forms, influenced by a complex interplay of push and pull factors across different generations.

Understanding the intricate nature of migration and identifying its drivers is key to comprehending Turkey's story. In Section 2.4, a comparative exploration will shed light on the two main destinations of this migration: Ankara and Istanbul. These urban centers, with their promises of progress and opportunity, became magnets for those seeking a better future. The tale of migration is deeply embedded in the fabric of Turkish society, an enduring narrative shaped by centuries of movement and the diverse influences of countless civilizations. In essence, Turkey's history is intertwined with migration, a phenomenon that has continually shaped its destiny throughout time.

"Turkey encountered the phenomenon of mass rural-to-urban migration in the 1950s. If urbanization were simply the movement of population from rural areas to cities, it could be viewed with more detached terms." ***(67)***

"However, while most migration in Turkey is predominantly urban in nature, the city and/or spaces migrants inhabit often appear only as context and are rarely considered as factors that shape and are shaped by migrants." ***(21)***

"a series of new social, demographic, economic, and political factors that brought the social and economic dissolution of the 19th century to its peak and gave it a new direction triggered a massive population shift from villages to cities in Turkey after World War II. First and foremost, there was a consistent increase in the rate of agricultural production in the population from 1923 to 1946." ***(63)***

"The general direction of migration was from the impoverished and underdeveloped mountainous regions in the east and north towards the more developed, industrialized, and productive areas in the west." ***(63)***

21.Biehl, K. S. (2014). Urban Space and Diversity: A Case from Istanbul. SETA Vakfi.
63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

turkey_mass_migration.exe

check migration data for istanbul,ankara

DOWNLOADING DATA...

TURKEY 1960

INTERNAL MASS MIGRATIONS

To Istanbul — To Ankara — Other Flows

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

1000km 750km 500km 250km 0km

>Flow Towards:Istanbul

>Year of input:1960
>Total:346.079

>Number of input:39
>Average:11.933
>Highest:Kastamonu
>Highest data:57.790

Kastamonu 57.790
Sivas 41.860
Giresun 40.969
Trabzon 39.233
Rize 37.408
Erzincan 34.161
Tekirdag 29.968
Bursa 29.314
Edirne 24.316
Ordu 22.257
Balikesir 21.669
Malatya 21.241
Sinop 20.207
Kirklareli 20.178
Kayseri 17.957
Kocaeli 16.550
Canakkale 16.423
Erzurum 15.274
Yozgat 14.864
Gumushane 13.866
Cankiri 13.155
Bolu 12.980
Artvin 9.669
Elazig 6.683
Isparta 6.059
Denizli 5.581
Bilecik 5.168
Tunceli 3.489
Bitlis 2.687

>Flow Towards:Ankara

>Year of input:1960
>Total:89.503

>Number of input:14
>Average:6.393
>Highest:Kayseri
>Highest data:20.972

Kayseri 20.972
Yozgat 16.630
Bolu 15.392
Erzurum 12.709
Erzincan 11.483
Kastamonu 9.945
Bursa 7.757
Elazig 6.629
Isparta 6.315
Rize 6.278
Artvin 4.495
Sinop 4.486
Edirne 2.920
Kirklareli 2.200

KIRKLARELİ EDİRNE TEKİRDAĞ İSTANBUL KOCAELİ SAKARYA DÜZCE BOLU YALOVA BURSA BİLECİK ÇANAKKALE BALIKESİR ESKİŞEHİR KÜTAHYA MANİSA UŞAK AFYONKARAHİSAR İZMİR AYDIN DENİZLİ ISPARTA BURDUR MUĞLA ANTALYA KONYA AKSARAY NİĞDE KARAMAN MERSİN ADANA HATAY OSMANİYE KAHRAMANMARAŞ GAZİANTEP ŞANLIURFA ADIYAMAN KİLİS MALATYA DİYARBAKIR MARDİN BATMAN ŞIRNAK SİİRT HAKKARİ VAN BİTLİS MUŞ BİNGÖL TUNCELİ ERZİNCAN SİVAS YOZGAT KIRŞEHİR NEVŞEHİR KAYSERİ ANKARA ÇANKIRI ÇORUM AMASYA TOKAT ORDU GİRESUN SAMSUN SİNOP TRABZON RİZE ARTVİN ARDAHAN GÜMÜŞHANE BAYBURT ERZURUM KARS IĞDIR AĞRI EDİRNE

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971/2	1975
population	18.790.174	20.947.188	18.790.174	24.064.763	31.391.421	35.605.176		40.347.719
urban population	2.844.779	3.035.982	2.844.779	4.351.738	8.439.122	10.905.824		14.423.502
immigrants		1.692.933	2.507.454	3.186.166	4.018.770			
housing needs						184.000	194.600	242.200
housing production						143.000	153.000	213.924
housing deficit						41.000	41.600	28.276
informal housing		50.000	240.000	403.400		600.000		

*"Such a massive emigration from rural areas towards large metropolitan areas has resulted in a deep imbalance in social, demographic, and cultural heritage, which is still evident at the national level. These social changes have occurred so rapidly that they have led the newly urbanized population to a total identity crisis since they were unable to adapt to the new city life." **(7)***

Urbanization is more than just a physical relocation; it encompasses intricate socio-economic and cultural shifts. The migration was driven by a convergence of social, economic, and political triggers, as the population moved from villages to cities following World War II. This shift was fueled by increased agricultural production rates, which shaped the dynamics of population movement. The migration's general trajectory was from less developed mountainous regions to more industrialized and productive areas in the west, leading to an imbalanced demographic and cultural landscape. Urban centers, often seen as mere context, were integral in shaping and being shaped by the migrants. However, the rapid urbanization led to identity crises as individuals struggled to adapt to the new city life. This indicates that urbanization in Turkey was far more than a physical transition – it encompassed profound changes in social structures, economic dynamics, and individual identities.

Drawing from these insights, it is evident that Turkey's urbanization was not a linear process but a complex interplay of historical, economic, and cultural forces. As individuals moved from rural to urban areas, they were not just changing their geographical location but undergoing a profound transformation in their way of life and identity. The urban centers, though predominantly viewed as destinations, significantly influenced the migrants and were in turn influenced by them, creating a dynamic relationship.

However, the rapid pace of urbanization also brought challenges, as the new urban dwellers struggled to adapt to their changed surroundings, leading to a sense of identity crisis. This multifaceted understanding sheds light on the intricacies of Turkey's rural-to-urban migration, emphasizing the need to view it beyond demographic shifts and comprehend its far-reaching implications on society, culture, and individual lives.

7.Aktas, S. (2013). The Urbanization Issue and the Culture of "Gecekondus" in Turkey. Oriente Moderno.

The cities in these regions were ill-prepared for such a sudden population increase, lacking both the necessary housing facilities to accommodate the influx of people and the infrastructure systems to maintain overall order in the urban landscape. In this process, as elaborated in Section 2.1, individuals were left to find their own solutions, while the government's primary focus remained on industrialization. In response, the migrating population turned to creating "Gecekondu" settlements, a housing type that still leaves its mark on present-day Turkey. While a detailed exploration of the Gecekondu phenomenon, its various types, and its evolution will be presented in Section 3.2, it is crucial to note that Gecekondu, which originated as a response to the housing demand triggered by migration from rural to urban areas starting in the 1950s, stands as a pivotal juncture in Turkey's urbanization trajectory.

Central to understanding this migration process are the concepts of "push and pull factors" of migration. The push factor delineates the reasons behind villagers leaving their places of origin, while the attractive force lies in the dreams and opportunities offered at the destination. These factors intricately weave the fabric that propels and shapes the migration journey.

*"In rural migration, the main push factor is poverty, low income, lack of education and health services, and everything that results from these factors. The pull factors in cities are employment opportunities, higher income, and the availability of education, health, and other services. However, population growth in many Third World countries exceeds economic development, leading to either limited or no improvement in living standards. As a result, many of these countries appear to be excessively urbanized compared to their size and resources." **(63)***

In rural areas, poverty, low income, inadequate access to education and healthcare services, and the consequent challenges form the primary push factors driving individuals to seek opportunities in urban centers. The allure of cities is fueled by the availability of employment, higher income prospects, and better access to education, health services, and other amenities.

63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul

"Industrialization emerged as a fundamental factor that brought about structural changes and further accelerated rural migration, giving it a new direction, starting from 1963. Turkey's gross national production increased from 9 million Turkish lira in 1950 to 16 million in 1960, nearly reaching 21 million Turkish lira in 1965, and doubling that figure in 1972. Meanwhile, the share of agricultural production, which accounted for 80% of the GDP (gross domestic product) in 1950, dropped to around 55% in 1970.

The general direction of migration was towards the more developed, industrialized, and fertile areas in the west from the mountainous, impoverished, and less developed regions in the east and north. The Black Sea Region was the area that sent the most migrants, while the Marmara and Central-West Anatolia were the areas that received the most migrants, encompassing 63% of all Gecekondu settlements in Turkey.

In Turkey, in addition to economic and personal reasons, the preference for settling in the city is also determined by social attraction, which is a kind of cultural and historical identification with the city, and other related factors.

*Simultaneously, the rapid growth in the construction sector, which was entirely in the hands of private entrepreneurs, led to massive land speculation: the price of some plots of land in Ankara and Istanbul that were sold for 50 Turkish lira in 1949 soared to 50,000 Turkish lira by 1965, facilitating capital accumulation for a rapidly growing urban entrepreneurial class." **(63)***



G20. "Faces of Turkey"

"This period, compared to the previous one, has been marked by intensified housing issues and has spread across the entire country. The years between 1950 and 1963 have seen housing problems that stem not only from challenges in generating sufficient housing but also from the form of urban growth. During this time, municipal administrations were weak and lacked the capacity to facilitate planned land production required by rapid urbanization and to carry out major infrastructure investments demanded by cities.

*Consequently, while housing issues in the previous period were largely intertwined with the urban planning challenges, in this period, housing problems started to be viewed more from economic and developmental perspectives." **(47)***

The era between 1950 and 1963 marked a significant turning point in Turkey, characterized by intensified housing issues that extended nationwide. These challenges stemmed not only from difficulties in generating adequate housing but also from the evolving nature of urban growth. Weaknesses within municipal administrations hindered their ability to facilitate planned land production and essential infrastructure investments.

Concurrently, the construction sector, under private entrepreneurs' control, experienced remarkable growth, driving substantial land speculation and capital accumulation. This period also witnessed the substantial impact of industrialization, ushering in structural shifts and accelerating rural migration. The shift from less developed to more industrialized areas redefined migration patterns. The Black Sea Region became a prominent source of migrants, while the Marmara and Central-West Anatolia emerged as key recipients, hosting the majority of informal housing settlements. This complex interplay of factors outlines Turkey's transformative journey during this era.

63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul

47.Ozturk, D. (2005). Gecekondu Prevention Zones Established in Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.

In addition to the numerous difficulties, challenges, and hindrances elucidated in the prior section, another particularly salient, prominent, and enduring issue that vigorously came to the forefront, demanding attention, during this transformative, pivotal period was the intricate, complex, and multifaceted task of effectively, seamlessly integrating the steadily migrating, relocating populace into their new, unfamiliar, and often daunting locales.

As these individuals, driven by various reasons, traversed to their new destinations, they brought with them not only the richness and depth of their own cultural tapestries but also the learned nuances, the stories, and the lessons from their past experiences. However, in direct contrast, the receiving city itself embodied an array of distinct and multifarious dynamics, each harboring a unique and deep-rooted set of norms, customs, and values. This inevitable collision of diverse backgrounds and heritages posed a dual challenge – for the newcomers to adapt and acclimate to the novel environment while diligently navigating the unfamiliar intricacies of city life, and for the city itself to find ways to accommodate, welcome, and assimilate the influx of differing cultures, traditions, and practices.

The art and science of integration, therefore, transcended the mere physical act of relocation and extended far into the realms of social, cultural, and psychological adaptation and accommodation. It was a delicate, nuanced balance between preservation and assimilation, where the migrating individuals, often torn, sought to retain their cherished identities while simultaneously embracing and integrating into the evolving ethos and rhythm of their new urban abode.

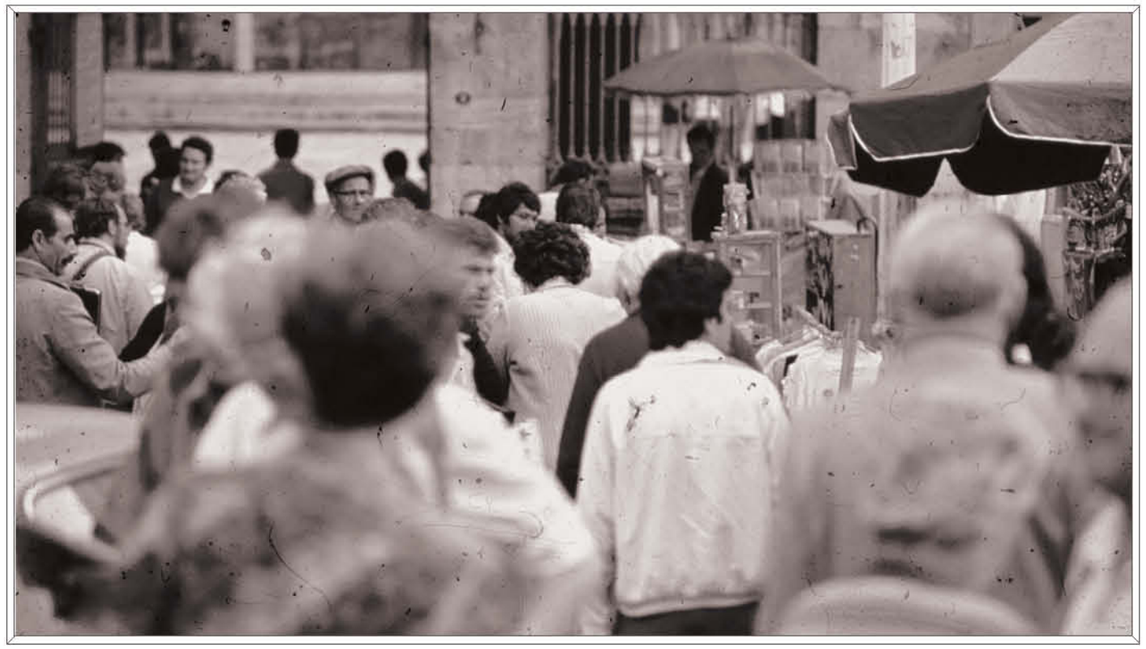
Meanwhile, the city, in its vast expanse, grappled with the monumental task of fostering an environment that could seamlessly bridge these cultural gaps and disparities, facilitating a harmonious coexistence and a symbiotic exchange that could potentially enrich, elevate, and amplify the city's own intricate fabric.

Thus, the integration challenge of this period encapsulated a multidimensional narrative, a beautiful convergence of diverse tales and narratives intertwining, meshing, and converging as they journeyed towards mutual respect, understanding, and appreciation. It serves as a profound testament to the complexity of transition, the unwavering resilience of individuals, and the transformative, rejuvenating potential of cities as they evolve, adapt, grow, and intricately weave themselves into the vibrant, ever-changing tapestry of human migration, evolution, and progress.

"The question of "integration into what?" becomes significant both politically and practically. In the 1950s, with the commencement of mass migration to urban centers, the answer to this question appeared quite evident. Cities stood as the domains of modernizing elites, particularly exemplified by Ankara, the capital of the modern Turkish Republic.

*Rural migrants were anticipated to assimilate into an urban society aligned with Western values, transforming into "true urbanites" by shedding their rural and traditional customs and embracing the lifestyles and values of the modernizing urban elite. However, they were often perceived as falling short of achieving this transition, and consequently, they were categorized as remaining rural. This inability to fully embrace urban life was identified as a state of social and cultural marginalization. Furthermore, with the progression of chain migration, as migrant populations grew and, in certain instances, outnumbered established urban residents, migrants began forming their own communities characterized by distinct lifestyles and values. These communities, sometimes criticized as replicas of village life in the city, developed their own methods of interacting with the public sphere, such as hemşehrilik (clientelism). Consequently, the initial clarity of "integration into what?" has progressively grown ambiguous." **(91)***

*"The internal migration that began in the 1950s and gained momentum can be primarily attributed to the "push factors" of rural areas within the country. However, in the later years, from the late 1960s through the 1970s and into the early 1980s, this migration can be better explained by the "pull factors" associated with urban areas." **(109)***



G21."Istanbul photographs."

91.Erman, T. (1998). Becoming "Urban" or Remaining "Rural". USA.
109.Kurt, A., 2018. Moving Homeland to Istanbul: Migration in Turkish Novels After 1950 (1950-1980). Istanbul.

The perennial question of “integration into what?” as Prof. Tahire Erman astutely points out, carries profound, deep, and multifaceted political as well as practical significance. In the dynamic and ever-changing landscape of the 1950s, a period markedly characterized by the inexorable surge of mass migration toward burgeoning, expanding urban centers, the answer to this pivotal question initially appeared deceptively straightforward and evident. Cities, particularly exemplified by Ankara, the esteemed capital of modern Turkey, stood as the very embodiment of modernization, innovation, and progress.

The prevailing, widespread expectation placed heavily upon the shoulders of rural migrants was that they would seamlessly, without friction, assimilate into the intricate, complex tapestry of urban life. This assimilation wasn’t just merely an economic endeavor but also a profound cultural and ideological one, fervently calling for a complete alignment with Western values, ethos, and the wholehearted embrace of the customs, traditions, and practices characteristic of modern urban existence. Implicit in this profound transformation was the pressing necessity for individuals to shed their deeply entrenched, rooted rural traditions in favor of eagerly adopting the refined mores and norms ardently championed by the urban elite. Consequently, they continued to be identified as rural dwellers, a label that carried with it a profound sense of social and cultural marginalization, and isolation.

As the migration chains continued to unfurl, evolve, and gather momentum, there emerged numerous instances where migrant populations began to not only coexist with but indeed significantly outnumber the established, longstanding urban residents. This demographic shift gave rise to the organic, spontaneous formation of distinct and self-contained communities, each possessed of its own unique set of values, principles, and a distinct, unparalleled way of life. These communities, often critiqued and scrutinized for resembling a village transplanted into the very heart of the city, boldly defied conventional norms, expectations, and independently forged their own innovative methods of public interaction, engagement, and social cohesion.

This transformative evolution not only challenged the original question of “integration into what?” but also raised intricate, multifaceted questions about the evolving identity and cultural mosaic of the urban fabric, weaving a compelling narrative that vividly reflected the intricate interplay between tradition and modernity, rural and urban, and the enduring, timeless quest for a profound sense of belonging within the rapidly shifting, evolving landscape of diverse Turkish society.



G22.“While agricultural laborers wait for work at the day labor market”

The striking image, titled “While agricultural laborers wait for work at the day labor market”, poignantly encapsulates the aftermath of Turkey’s significant internal mass migration during the pivotal 1950s and 1960s, coinciding seamlessly with the dramatic rise of agricultural mechanization. This convergence powerfully illustrates the profound, deep-seated societal changes of that transformative era.

In this captivating visual narrative, individuals, who were once proud agricultural workers, now find themselves at a significant, unprecedented turning point. Rapid mechanization in agriculture has either left them jobless or forcibly compelled them to abandon their traditional farming roots for emerging urban labor opportunities. Their challenging transition represents a major, impactful societal shift.

The subjects, formerly dedicated farmers, now stand patiently in line at a bustling, crowded day labor market. Their facial expressions poignantly convey determination, hope, and perhaps some underlying anxiety. Dressed as laborers, they’ve transitioned from rural to urban employment, often tirelessly searching across the vast, expansive country for work.

"The Ravenstein Laws of Migration hypothesis primarily posits the following:

A - Migrants generally move from rural settlements to nearby small urban centers, towns, or semi-urban villages, and then onward to larger cities.

B - Another group of migrants moves directly from rural settlements to the country's main industrial and commercial centers, i.e., major cities.

While those leaving their birth provinces to come to Istanbul often pass through numerous provinces, they tend to stand out particularly in certain provinces. Among the most frequently visited provinces are:

Ankara, Samsun, Erzurum, Izmir, Edirne, Adana, Bursa, Konya, Sivas, Zonguldak, Diyarbakır, Malatya, Eskişehir.

These provinces can be grouped into two categories:
1 - Primary provinces that attract population, such as Ankara, Samsun, Izmir, Adana, Bursa, and even Zonguldak.
2 - Provinces like Erzurum, Sivas, Eskişehir, and Konya, which initially draw populations from surrounding provinces and function as smaller centers.

A - Individuals coming from the east usually pass through Ankara or Adana before reaching Istanbul.

B - Those from the Black Sea region typically work in Samsun and Zonguldak before reaching Istanbul.

C - People migrating from the south and southeast to Adana and its vicinity tend to explore job opportunities in Mersin, Tarsus, and Hatay before moving on to Ankara and then Istanbul. Some opt for a direct route from Adana to Istanbul via Ankara.

*D - Those originating from the west often take routes like Izmir-Bursa-Istanbul or Afyon-Eskişehir-Istanbul. "**(62)***

62.Tumertekin, E. (1971). Gradual Migration in Turkey. Sosyal Antropoloji ve Etnoloji Bolumu Dergisi, Istanbul.

The comprehensive research on Ravenstein's Laws of Migration offers insightful and detailed perspectives on Turkey's internal migration, derived from meticulously conducted surveys completed by second-grade students in Istanbul's official schools. Administered to an expansive group of 34,155 families, these surveys provide a comprehensive, in-depth view of migration patterns.

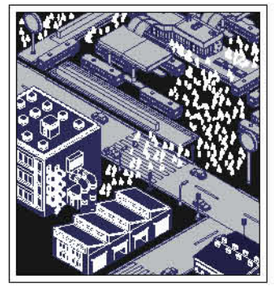
Anchored firmly in the Ravenstein Laws of Migration hypothesis, the study reveals that migrants often move from rural areas to nearby urban centers and subsequently to larger cities. A distinct group opts for a direct route to major industrial and commercial hubs. The migration path to Istanbul often spans several provinces, highlighting diverse and varied trends. Provinces like Ankara, Samsun, Izmir, Adana, Bursa, and Zonguldak attract migrants with enticing employment prospects. In contrast, provinces like Erzurum, Sivas, Eskişehir, and Konya serve as smaller migration centers.

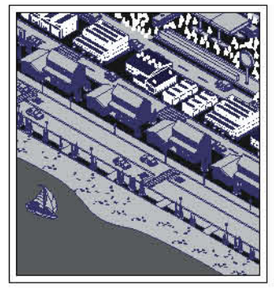
Varied trajectories emerge based on origin, with eastern migrants typically passing through Ankara or Adana before reaching Istanbul, while those from the Black Sea region engage prominently with Samsun and Zonguldak. Southern migrants explore Mersin, Tarsus, and Hatay before reaching Istanbul, and western migrants often opt for routes like Izmir-Bursa-Istanbul. This nuanced understanding enriches and deepens our insight into Turkey's internal migration dynamics.

The journey through Turkey's intricate internal migrations paints a vivid tapestry of profound transformation. The economic support of 1948 not only revitalized vital industries but also ignited mechanization, fundamentally reshaping agriculture in central and eastern Anatolia. Mechanization, while boosting efficiency, severed the deep-rooted rural-land connection, triggering a notable migration surge toward urban opportunities.

These paths, influenced both by origins and dreams, signify more than mere physical movement; they represent significant cultural shifts and aspirations. Urbanization encompasses vast socio-economic and cultural changes, shaped by influential factors like rapid construction growth and intense industrialization. Ravenstein's Laws of Migration illuminate these paths, revealing intricate patterns and showing urban centers as more than simple destinations, but as vital stages of transformation. Turkey's rich history is woven with migration stories, driving adaptation, resilience, and a constantly shifting future, symbolized by the migrations that continually shape the nation's intricate narrative.







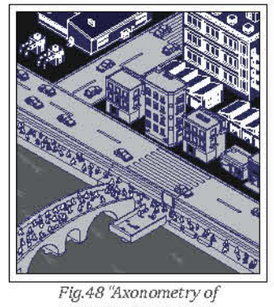


Fig.48 "Axonometry of migrant city profiles."

turkey_mass_migration_intentions.exe

1965 internal mass migration intensions

DOWNLOADING DATA...

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

1000km

750km

500km

250km

0km

TURKEY 1965
MIGRATION INTENTIONS
-towards-

Istanbul Ankara Izmir Adana

KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
YALOVA
SAKARYA
DÜZCE
ZONGULDAK
BARTIN
KARABÜK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
KARS
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ÇANAKKALE
BALIKESİR
BURSA
BİLECİK
BOLU
ÇANKIRI
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
GÜMÜŞHANE
BAYBURT
ERZURUM
ERZİNCAN
SİVAS
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
BİTLİS
VAN
HAKKARİ
ŞIRNAK
MARDİN
BATMAN
SİİRT
DİYARBAKIR
ELAZIĞ
MALATYA
ADIYAMAN
ŞANLIURFA
GAZİANTEP
KİLİS
OSMANİYE
HATAY
ADANA
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
KÜTAHYA
ESKİŞEHİR
ANKARA
KIRIKKALE
KIRŞEHİR
YOZGAT
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
AKSARAY
KONYA
NİĞDE
MANİSA
İZMİR
UŞAK
AFYONKARAHİSAR
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
ISPARTA
BURDUR
ANTALYA
MUĞLA
KARAMAN
MERSİN

	istanbul	ankara	izmir	adana
1970 total population	3.019.032	2.041.656	1.427.173	1.038.377
1970 urban population	2.203.357	1.467.304	753.041	525.668
1970 rural population	815.695	574.354	674.132	509.709
1973 percentage of people in informal housing	% 45	% 65	% 38	% 45
1970 informal housing	135.000	150.000	60.000	28.800

2.4 The Capitol or The Capital

The approval of the Marshall Plan on April 3, 1948, stands as a pivotal catalyst in the narrative of Turkey's transformation from agrarian communities to urban centers, a transition that gained momentum in the 1950s. This progression unfurled a series of dynamics, with the mechanization of agriculture leading to rising unemployment rates in rural areas and concurrently ushering in a swift wave of industrialization across urban landscapes. Amidst this transformative industrial journey, the deficit of available labor was ameliorated by the influx of individuals migrating from villages to cities, effectively addressing the workforce gap.

Among the cities that beckoned during this epoch, prominent names like Izmir, Adana, Bursa, Ankara, and Istanbul come to the fore. However, the burgeoning structural advancements and the strategic influence of governmental policies delineated Ankara as a paradigm of organized and deliberate urban evolution, a stark contrast to the comparatively unbridled growth experienced by Istanbul.

"For example, one of the major capital groups, The Koç Family Group, during the founding years of the Republic, in the era of 'statism,' primarily moved from Ankara to Istanbul at the very beginning of that period, utilizing the initial accumulation it gained, to transition into industry.

The Sabancı Family, with the accumulation derived from cotton trade and construction, relocated the Akbank, in which they had a stake, to Istanbul during this period, and quickly established industrial facilities not only in Adana but also in Istanbul and its surroundings.

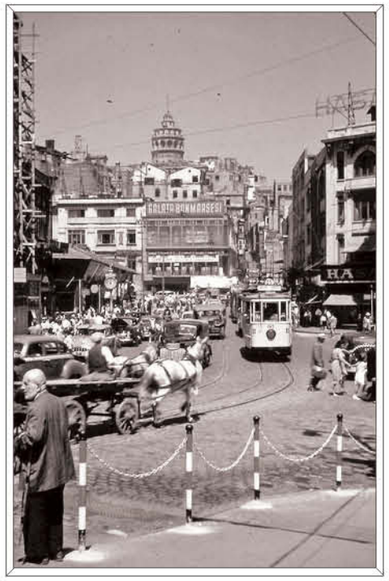
The Sabancı family, starting from the early 1970s, also moved their holding headquarters to Istanbul upon the insistence of their then coordinator, former Prime Minister and President Turgut Özal. The Kara Mehmet-Eliyesil families' Pamukbank was also established in Istanbul, and the family directed the growth process from Istanbul." ***(37)***



G23. "Kizilay square, Ankara, 1960s"

"Between the 1920s and 1945, the urban population remained stable. For most cities, this meant a population below that of the pre-World War II era. In the Istanbul of those days, it was not surprising at all to see extensive fruit orchards or dairy farms intertwined with the urban fabric." ***(64)***

"All changed, however, in the second decade of the twentieth century. The catastrophic collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the aftermath of the First World War and the gradual victory of Ataturk's nationalist forces through the War of Independence led to the inauguration of the Turkish republic in 1923. This opened a new era. With the declaration of Ankara as the administrative centre of the new state, Istanbul lost its ancient status as capital." ***(48)***



G24. "Karaköy, Istanbul, 1952."

The interplay between Ankara and Istanbul was significantly shaped by the strategic decisions of major capital groups during the early years of the Republic. A notable example is Koç Family, which, during the "statism" era, relocated from Ankara to Istanbul to facilitate its industrial transition, leveraging its initial accumulated resources. The Sabancı Family also contributed to Istanbul's economic transformation by transferring their stake in Akbank to the city, swiftly establishing industrial facilities not only in Adana but also throughout Istanbul and its environs.

This transition was further underscored as the Sabancı family moved their holding headquarters to Istanbul in the 1970s, influenced by figures like the former Prime Minister and subsequent President, solidifying Istanbul's growing economic prominence. Additionally, the establishment of Pamukbank by the Kara Mehmet-Eliyesil families in Istanbul highlighted the city's role as a hub for fostering growth.

However, it is noteworthy that between the 1920s and 1945, urban population stability was observed, with most cities, including Istanbul, maintaining populations below pre-World War I levels. This era painted a distinctive picture of Istanbul, where urban landscapes intertwined harmoniously with extensive fruit orchards and dairy farms, reflecting the coexistence of urbanization and agriculture within the city's boundaries.

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.

48.Enlil, Z. M. (2011). The Neoliberal Agenda and The Changing Urban Of Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

"By the end of 1964, Istanbul was in a situation where 38.3% of the total private sector establishments in Turkey and 80.3% of foreign capital establishments were concentrated.

One of the institutions with a significant role in the development of industry in Istanbul was the Turkey Industrial Development Bank, abbreviated as TSKB. Similar institutions were established in many less developed countries around the same years, and the establishment efforts of TSKB began in 1949 under the guidance of foreign experts commissioned by the World Bank.

The objectives of the bank were expressed as assisting the establishment of new private industries in Turkey and aiding the expansion and modernization of previously established ones, accelerating and encouraging the participation of foreign and domestic private capital in the industries established in Turkey, and contributing to the development of the stock and bond markets in Turkey.

From its establishment, TSKB facilitated the transfer of capital from developed countries under the headings of the Marshall Plan, the Development Loan Fund, and American Private Assistance, directing it towards industrial investments. By the year 1960, collaborative efforts with TSKB resulted in 420 projects with an investment expenditure of 797 million Turkish Liras at current prices. Of these 420 projects, 205 were realized in Istanbul, 39 in Izmir, 16 in Adana, 17 in Ankara, and the rest were distributed across various other cities.

Between 1950 and 1960, within TSKB, 24% of the credits were allocated to the textile industry, 24% to stone and soil-based industries, 14% to food, 11.3% to metallurgy, 11.1% to chemistry, and 15.7% to other industrial sectors.

This fund was established by the US Government to encourage American entrepreneurs to invest in less developed countries.

Another significant process that paved the way for the development of the Istanbul economy after 1950 was experienced in the financial sector. Starting from the mid-1940s, a considerable number of private banks were established, primarily centered in Istanbul. Out of the 31 banks established in Turkey between 1944 and 1964, 20 had their headquarters in Istanbul. Nine of these banks were liquidated during the same period.

By 1963, the number of establishments employing more than 10 workers in Istanbul had reached 1,293, and this figure had risen to 2,359 by 1972, with 27 of them being state-owned. This indicated an 82.4% increase, with large businesses accounting for the growth. The number of large businesses further increased to 3,350 in 1978 and 3,556 in 1979.

*The ongoing migration to Istanbul in the 1970s, the preference of foreign capital to invest in Istanbul, accelerated entry after the 1960s, the increase in long-term TSKB loans in the 1960s, and the establishment of a new bank (Industrial Investment and Credit Bank - SYKB) in Istanbul to provide medium-term credit to the industry were some of the main factors that prepared the ground for growth in Istanbul's industry." **(37)***

*"During this period, many international companies and banks open branches in Istanbul, and the city begins to take on the appearance of an international financial center." **(64)***

By the end of 1964, Istanbul was in a situation where 38.3% of the total private sector establishments in Turkey and 80.3% of foreign capital establishments were concentrated.

The Turkey Industrial Development Bank, abbreviated as TSKB, played a significant role in Istanbul's industrial growth. Established in 1949 with the guidance of foreign experts commissioned by the World Bank, the bank aimed to support new private industries, modernize existing ones, encourage capital participation, and stimulate the stock and bond markets. TSKB facilitated capital flow, directing investments into industrial projects. The city of Istanbul particularly benefited, with numerous projects realizing there.

Additionally, Istanbul's financial sector flourished, marked by the establishment of private banks, many of which were headquartered in the city. This financial growth paralleled a notable increase in larger establishments employing over 10 workers, indicating a remarkable 82.4% growth. This expansion was fueled by factors such as migration, foreign capital inflow, TSKB's financial initiatives, and the establishment of new banks.

In summary, Istanbul's central role in Turkey's industrial landscape, spotlighting its concentration of private sector establishments and foreign capital. This development was significantly influenced by the Turkey Industrial Development Bank's strategies, the establishment of private banks, and the rise of larger industrial enterprises.



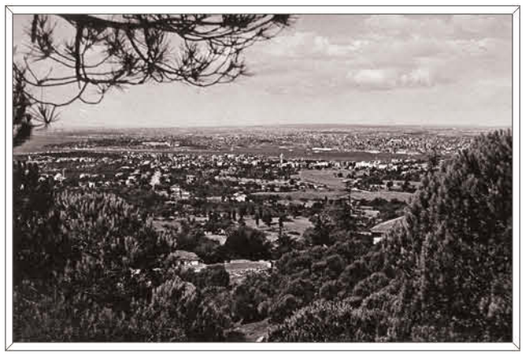
G25. "Ankara, Kizilay Square during 1960s."

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

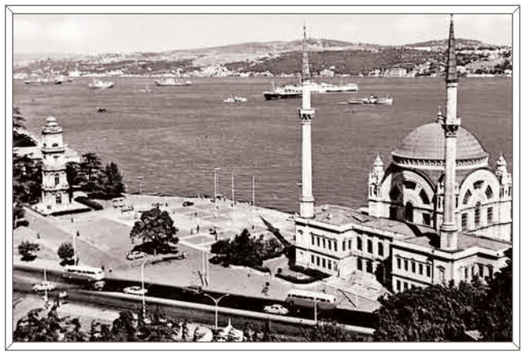
"In the interview, Yılmaz Değer touches upon the confrontation between Ankara and Istanbul in terms of their significance and the state's choice of Istanbul. He highlights that after the declaration of the Republic, Istanbul started losing its value from 1923 onwards, as the state was being moved to Ankara and the latter was being rebuilt almost from scratch. The state institutions, their required buildings, and infrastructure were concentrated in Ankara, becoming the focus of capital. This led to a decrease in Istanbul's population since state investments were directed towards Ankara due to developmental efforts being primarily state-driven.

However, Değer points out that despite this shift, Istanbul remained a place of relative wealth and education due to the affluent families and individuals who had connections abroad. He emphasizes that the collaboration between the state and Istanbul played a crucial role in the city's urbanization and industrialization. Over time, as relations with the West intensified, Istanbul regained its attraction and became a center for investments. Industries began to establish factories within the city, and areas like Levent became industrial hubs. Istanbul's industrial growth was followed by the expansion of industries to areas like Kocaeli and Çorlu, gradually moving beyond the city's boundaries.

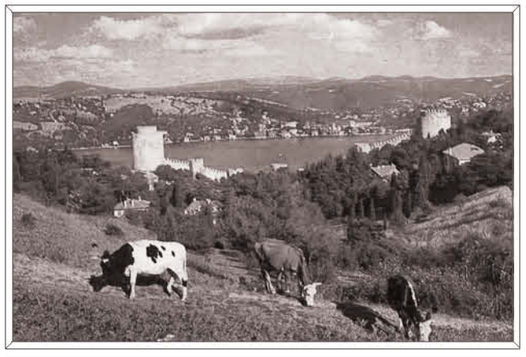
Değer also highlights that the Istanbul bourgeoisie preferred locations near the city for investments, such as Kocaeli, due to their proximity and suitable logistics. Bursa, being relatively close to Istanbul, also developed as an important industrial city. The Istanbul bourgeoisie wanted easy access for day trips, which further influenced the choice of these locations. Değer indicates that Istanbul's status as a hub for wealth and business culture drove this trend." ***(81)***



G26. "Pine-filled Days of Çamlıca."



G27. "Dolmabahce."



G28." Rumeli Fortress in the 1960s."

The intricate interplay between Ankara and Istanbul in Turkey's transformation journey reflects the complex dynamics of urbanization, industrialization, and governance. As the curtain rose on the 20th century, the approval of the Marshall Plan on April 3 , cast a defining shadow, initiating a cascade of changes that propelled Turkey from agrarian traditions to urban prospects. Mechanization spurred progress but also strained rural areas, accelerating an urban migration surge. This shift in labor dynamics intertwined with strategic choices of major capital groups, as well as the discerning decisions made by influential business owners and the city's bourgeoisie. Their strategic decisions amplified Istanbul's economic prowess, significantly contributing to its central role.

As the wheels of time turned, Ankara's meticulously planned ascent unfolded in contrast to Istanbul's freer growth. The era exemplified a shift towards state-driven development and administrative focus. However, the dichotomy in developmental pace does not negate Istanbul's pivotal role. The financial pulse of Istanbul pulsed in sync with the establishment of private banks, emblematic of the city's financial ascendancy. Simultaneously, large establishments burgeoned, underscoring Istanbul's economic mettle.

Yet, the story is not one of polarization but of intertwined destinies. The two cities, locked in conflict and cooperation, exemplify Turkey's evolution. Urbanization and industry, interwoven in a dance, mapped the journey from agrarian foundations to metropolitan horizons. As Ankara's strategic ascendancy and Istanbul's economic vibrance paint contrasting strokes, they together compose the canvas of a nation's urban saga. The central role of Istanbul owes much to the farsighted decisions of influential business owners and the city's bourgeoisie, pivotal factors in shaping its trajectory.



G29." Ankara during 1960s."

81.Değer, Y. (2023). Interview. Istanbul.

2.5 *Becoming Istanbul: The Rise of a Metropolis*

The entry of the Marshall Plan into the country undeniably gave rise to various implications for Turkey's future. Chief among these profound effects is the occurrence of economic imbalances and the significant migration of people from rural to urban centers. On the other hand, several cities were attempting to urbanize without any semblance of logical order or structured planning.

Instead of strategically concentrating on the vital urbanization of cities, the government of that era was much more preoccupied with aggressively augmenting investments in the industry and the intricate process of industrial privatization. However, in their pursuit, they left the vast populace and burgeoning cities to grapple with their complex predicaments on their own.

As lucidly elucidated in the preceding sections, during this impactful period, the western Anatolian and Marmara regions were markedly more prominent compared to other areas. Cities such as Izmir, Bursa, the thriving capital Ankara, and Istanbul held evident precedence. As underscored in the detailed comparative analysis between Ankara and Istanbul in the prior section, Istanbul was projected as a much more pronounced target in the country than Ankara, owing majorly to the steadfast backing of the nation's core bourgeoisie and influential trading families.

During this vital phase of establishing diverse business hubs, sprawling industrial entities, and factories in Istanbul, the sole glaring lacuna was a dedicated workforce. As elaborated in the section on internal migrations, for the jobless populace scattered throughout the country, this enticing transition was akin to a golden lottery ticket. In major cities, notably Istanbul, rural residents who learned of job opportunities through family ties or other sources moved to Istanbul in a structured way. Nevertheless, neither Istanbul nor its available technical capabilities were adequately prepared for the imminent massive migration wave.

Before deeply delving into the subsequent section, in the ensuing pages, I will expound further upon the crucial facets of Istanbul's intricate dynamics and urbanization factors prior to embarking on this intense period of widespread migration.

The principal objective here is not solely to dissect Istanbul's urbanization profile preceding the era of massive migration, but rather to construct a city profile that vividly illustrates the city's significant unpreparedness for this challenging migration period.

"Istanbul, established on a unique topography, has been continuously inhabited and transformed from its initial settlement within the city walls to its current metropolitan appearance. It has served as the capital of various empires. The silhouette of the historic peninsula is formed by its seven hills, while the Bosphorus silhouette is composed of hills lining both of its shores.

Another factor that shapes and transforms the Istanbul silhouette is the shaping of the built environment by the empires it represented. Founded as Byzantium in 330 AD and later becoming the capital of the Byzantine Empire in 395 AD, Istanbul served as the capital of the Orthodox Christian world until the city's conquest in 1453.

The approach of constructing religious structures on hilltops began during this period. The construction of Hagia Sophia on the first hill in the 6th century exemplifies the success of creating the desired image in the city silhouette through the built environment and topography. The Church of the Holy Apostles, built on the fourth hill, also emphasizes the Christian image of the city. After the conquest, significant changes in the city silhouette occurred with the conversion of Hagia Sophia into a mosque, the construction of the Fatih Complex in place of the Church of the Holy Apostles, and the commencement of the construction of Topkapi Palace on the first hill.

On the first hill, alongside Hagia Sophia, Sultan Ahmed Mosque was built; on the second hill, Nuruosmaniye Mosque; on the third, Süleymaniye Mosque, Şehzade Mosque, and Beyazıt Mosque; on the fourth, Fatih Mosque; and on the fifth, Yavuz Sultan Selim Complex. With these complexes, the city acquired the classical Ottoman appearance characterized by domes and minarets.

*The image of a harbor city is particularly influential in the perception of Istanbul's silhouette, especially when viewed from the Golden Horn. The primary transformation of the Bosphorus silhouette occurred during the modernization process that began in the 18th century. Mansions and palaces settled on both sides of the Bosphorus added new elements to its silhouette. "***(52)**



G30. "Sariyer Ferry."

52.Sevkin, E., & Gul, M. (20173). The Change in Istanbul's Silhouette. Istanbul Technical University.

Istanbul's unique topography has driven its evolution from initial settlement within city walls to today's metropolitan identity. As a capital for diverse empires, its skyline mirrors history, characterized by seven hills on the peninsula and along Bosphorus shores. Empires molded its silhouette, notably Byzantium, which became the Byzantine Empire's capital until its conquest in 1453.

Hilltop religious structures began during this era, exemplified by Hagia Sophia on the first hill in the 6th century. The Church of the Holy Apostles on the fourth hill reinforced the city's Christian identity. After the conquest, significant shifts unfolded, including Hagia Sophia's mosque conversion, Fatih Complex construction, and Topkapi Palace initiation. Mosques like Sultan Ahmed, Nuruosmaniye, Süleymaniye, and more adorned various hills, bestowing Istanbul with its iconic Ottoman appearance.

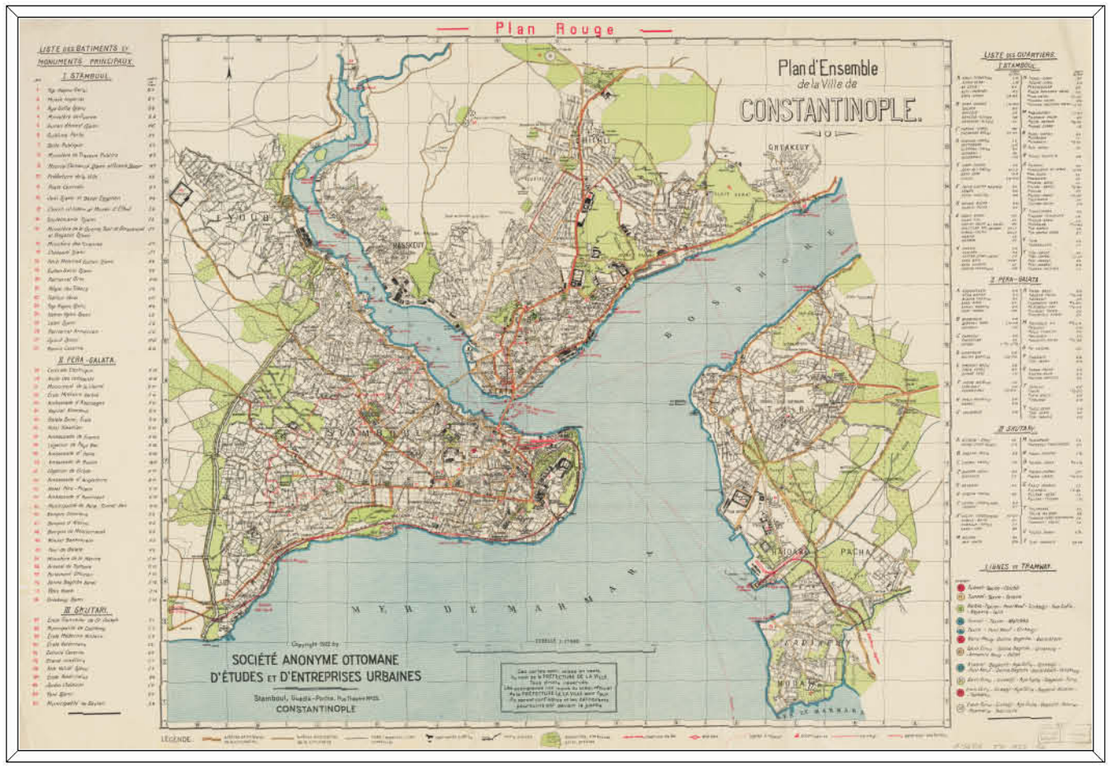
The Bosphorus silhouette, especially from the Golden Horn, carries significance. 18th-century modernization transformed this view with mansions and palaces along the Bosphorus. The interplay of history, empires, and modernization etched an enduring mark on Istanbul's silhouette, a testament to its dynamic past.

"Istanbul's landscape is geographically, historically, and culturally at the nexus of the Turkish-European interaction. In the urban spaces of everyday life, and in cultural representations of the city, Istanbul is a boundary space. Its contours and margins are continually retraced through negotiation with the paradox-of being distinctively Turkish and yet of Europe, of being secular and modern and yet denying those who are not Muslim and Turkish full inclusion-that lies at the core of Turkish nationalism." ***(6)***

"The existence of Istanbul city's very strong local dynamics, continuous support from the central government, and the presence of large urban projects that alter the spatial form of the city despite decisions by local administrations are effective in the formation of this factual situation" ***(16)***

6.Mills, A. (2005). Narratives in City Landscapes: Cultural Identity in Istanbul. Istanbul.

16.Erbas, A. E. (2018). Urban development dynamics in Istanbul metropolitan area after 1980s.Mehmet Akif Ersoy University.



G31. " Istanbul, 1922."

Istanbul, rich in history and cultural diversity, weaves a tapestry of trade, imperialism, and politics. Its strategic position as a hub between India and Western Europe bred tension between its imperial and commercial roles.

The population mirrors a mix of races, languages, and beliefs, creating a captivating yet socially challenging cultural landscape. This blend resists assimilation, underscoring Istanbul's intricate society.

Positioned at the Turkish-European crossroads, Istanbul grapples with its dual identity. Balancing its distinct aspects and integrating non-Muslim and non-Turkish communities shapes Turkish nationalism and cultural representation.

Local dynamics, government support, and urban initiatives steer the city's trajectory, despite changing local administrations. This interplay between grassroots and political agendas reshapes Istanbul's layout.

"For almost sixteen centuries, from AD 330, the year Constantine founded the Eastern Roman Empire, to 1924, the year Ankara declared the capital of the new Turkish Republic, Istanbul enjoyed a unique status as the imperial capital of two great civilizations: the Byzantine and the Ottoman. During its metamorphosis from Nova Roma," the center of Eastern Orthodox Christianity, into "sacred city of Islam," during the fifteenth century, the city underwent massive depopulation. But it soon regained its former glory capital of a multi-ethnic, multi-religious empire extending from Middle East to Central Europe. In the splendor of its monumental architecture, the size and heterogeneity of its population, as well its stature as the meeting ground of the East and the West, the city remained unparalleled in its cosmopolitanism.

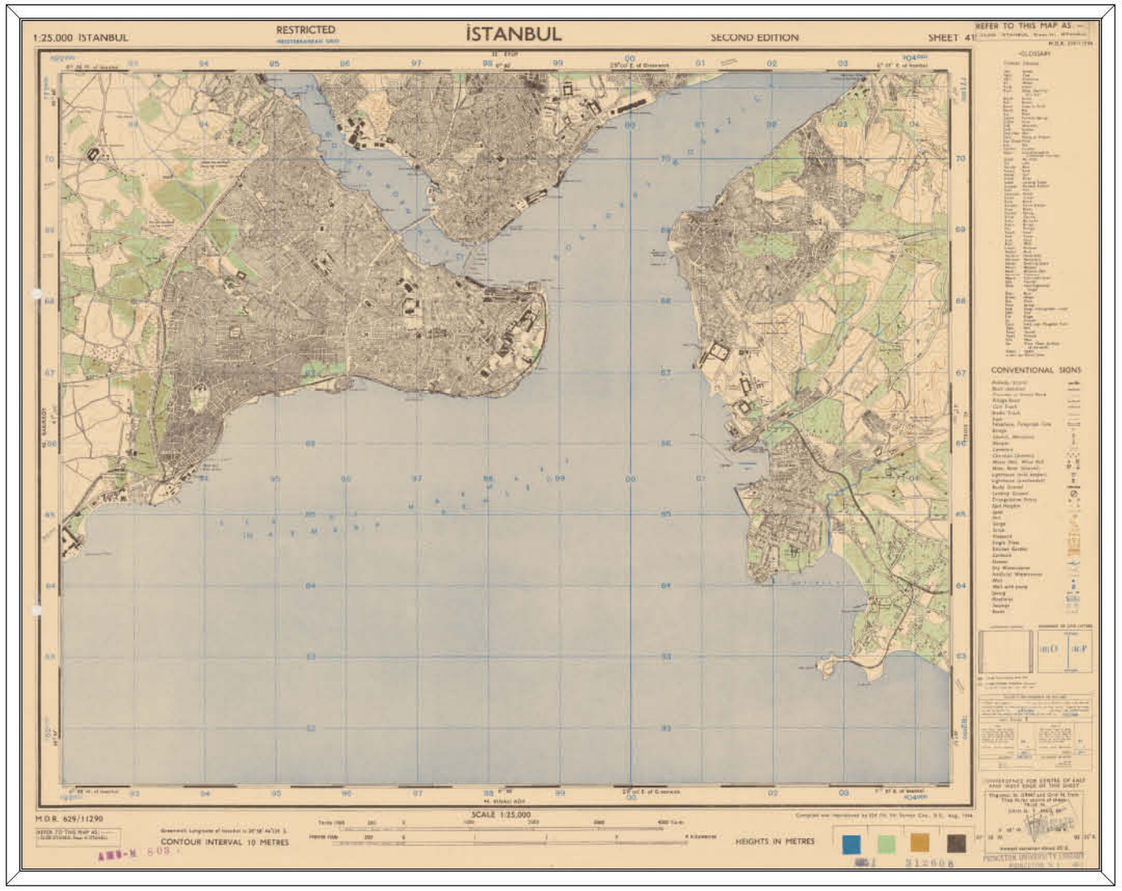
*"The 11th edition of the Britannica Encyclopedia describes Istanbul's population as follows: The city's population presents a surprising mosaic product composed of different races, various nationalities, distinct languages, easily distinguishable appearances, and conflicting beliefs. This undoubtedly makes the aspect of the city's human landscape uniquely interesting, but it also renders pure social assimilation and the development of a common social life impossible." **(64)***

During the eigh- teenth and nineteenth centuries, throughout the gradual decline the economic and political powers of the Ottoman Empire, Istanbul acquired a new type of heterogeneity, through its new role as nodal point of commercial and trade networks with Europe. The city had always been the major consumer market of the Empire, its bazaars the final destination of caravan trade from Asia and the Middle East.

*In the process of articulation of Ottoman markets with the expanding European economy, it also became the major port of entry for steamships and imports from Europe. The ethnic and social composition of Istanbul's population had always been complex, mirroring the diverse mosaic of the broader empire." **(17)***

Over fifteen centuries, Istanbul stood as the capital of the Byzantine and Ottoman civilizations. Starting as Nova Roma, it evolved into a center of Islam, witnessing population changes and reclaiming its cosmopolitan stature. Economic shifts turned Istanbul into a gateway for European trade, and its population mirrored the empire's diversity.

From 1950 to 1970, state-incentivized industrial growth reshaped Istanbul. Large-scale private manufacturing arose in the outskirts, while small-scale businesses thrived in the city center. This transformation turned Istanbul into an economic hub, with the informal sector absorbing displaced agricultural workers, thanks to its low-wage, non-unionized labor force.



G32. " Istanbul, 1944."

Istanbul's evolution from a settlement to a modern metropolis is woven through topography, diverse empires, and economic shifts. Its skyline, shaped by seven hills, echoes Byzantine rule to the 1453 conquest, reflecting iconic mosque conversions. Positioned as a hub between India and Europe, Istanbul's trade, imperialism, and politics foster a rich narrative and cultural blend. Its Turkish-European dual identity shapes nationalism and representation, molded by local dynamics and urban initiatives.

Over centuries, Istanbul transitioned from Byzantine to Ottoman capital, marked by economic growth and absorption of agricultural labor. The city's journey showcases resilience and dynamism.

17.Keyder, Ç., & Öncü, A. (1994). Globalization of a Third-World Metropolis: Istanbul in the 1980's. New York.
64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

"Planning as such in Istanbul started with a plan produced by Von Moltke between 1836 and 1939, followed by a declaration issued in 1839. Six development operations can be detected in the planning experience of Istanbul.

These operations may be seen to occur within the following periods: First, 1864-69 when Server Paşa was the Şehremini. Second, 1912-14 when Cemil Topuzlu Paşa was Şehremini. Third, 1939-48 when Lütfi Kırdar was Governor and Mayor. Fourth, 1956-1960 when Prime Minister Adnan Menderes personally directed development operations. Fifth, 1970-73, a period characterized by the implementation of the Bosphorus Bridge and its beltways. Finally, sixth, operations undertaken in 1984-89 when Bedrettin Dalan was the Mayor of Greater Istanbul. In the 1920s, Istanbul's population had risen to 1.2 million before the war but declined to around 700,000 following the war. The city had also lost its administrative functions as a capital city when the capital was shifted to Ankara.

*In 1932-34, a competition was organized among well-known planners of the time, such as Herman Elgtz and Alfred and Jack Lambert. Elgtz won the competition. However, his plan was not implemented. Finally, Henri Prost, who had just completed work on a Paris regional plan, was invited to Istanbul. The master plan he prepared was approved in 1939 and put into effect. The motto guiding the Prost Plan and the Kırdar operation was beautification of Istanbul." **(32)***

"The 1930s and 1940s are considered as years of "stagnation" for Istanbul. Both the weakening of its ties with the global economy and the direction of internal development towards central regions by the government contributed to this stagnation.

After 1945, a common characteristic among the views advocated in plans, programs, and reports was the support for the tendencies of the private sector, which had to some extent achieved capital accumulation, towards industrial investments. The state focused on infrastructure investments and sought to stimulate branches that would generate inputs for the private sector.

*In the 1950s, within the framework set by international capitalism, Istanbul became the center of the developing national industry. Traders who had achieved a certain level of capital accumulation in various regions of Turkey moved to Istanbul to make industrial investments. Until the 1950s, the control of trade in Istanbul had been held by Greek, Armenian, Jewish merchants, and entrepreneurs. Starting from the 1950s, this advantage shifted to Anatolian-origin Turkish-Muslim merchants. The new masters of Istanbul were now Anatolian."**(6)***

The historical evolution of Istanbul's development and planning involves transformative phases. It began with Von Moltke's foundational plan during 1836-1839, followed by the pivotal declaration of 1839. The first operation was from 1864 to 1869 under Server Paşa's guidance as the Şehremini, followed by another from 1912 to 1914, led by Cemil Topuzlu Paşa.

6.Mills, A. (2005). Narratives in City Landscapes: Cultural Identity in Istanbul. Istanbul.

32.Tekeli, I. (1994). The Development Of The Istanbul Metropolitan Area. Middle East Technical University.



G33. " Istanbul, 1951."

The period between 1939 and 1948, marked by Lütfi Kırdar's dual responsibilities as Governor and Mayor, witnessed significant planning. The years 1956 to 1960 stood out with direct Prime Ministerial involvement. The spotlight was on the Bosphorus Bridge and its beltways during 1970-1973.

Lastly, from 1984 to 1989, under Mayor Bedrettin Dalan's leadership, another wave of transformation occurred. The Prost Plan, endorsed in 1939 and guided by beautification, emerged as a pivotal blueprint. This marked a decisive departure from earlier "stagnation," driven by administrative shifts away from Istanbul as the capital. The transition after 1945 aligned with private sector tendencies, ushering Istanbul's rise as a national industry hub, led by Anatolian-origin Turkish-Muslim merchants.

"Introduction to Urban Planning (1836-1839):
Urban planning efforts began with a plan by Vol Moltke between 1836 and 1839, followed by its publication in a bulletin in 1839.

Competition & Changing Needs (1932-1933):
In 1932-1933, a competition was held among renowned planners, including Herman Elgotz, Alfred Agache, and Jack Lambert.
Although Elgotz's proposal won, it was not implemented due to changing requirements.

Martin Wagner's Era (1935):
In 1935, Martin Wagner was invited for updated planning studies.

Henri Prost and the Masterplan (1936-1939):
Henri Prost was invited to Istanbul in 1936.
The Nazım Plan, Prost's master plan for Istanbul, was approved in 1939.

Beautification & Kırdar's Operation:
The motto of the Prost plan and Kırdar operation was beautification.
Four dimensions of beautification: historical preservation, natural beauty conservation, monument restoration, architectural enhancement.
During the operation, 1,149 buildings were demolished.
The Kırdar operation was based on Prost's plan, reshaping the urban landscape through these actions.

Challenges & Emerging Industries:
Prost's plan was designed during a period of slow urbanization.
In , new proposals were introduced to address the shortcomings and promote industrial development.

Interaction between unlawful industrial and housing developments, shaping a new urban form influenced by these dynamics.

Country's State &Transportation Trends:

Rapid urbanization in Istanbul.
Turkey was undergoing a political transition from a single-party regime to multi-party democracy.
Istanbul's changing population:
>1927 (730,334),
>1935(769,271),
>1940 (841,611),
>1945 (903,728).

Corresponding increase in daily journeys:
>1927(32,400),
>1935 (1,153,906),
>1940 (1,262,500),
>1945 (1,355,000).

Development of Infrastructures:
Main development in public transportation: Bus transportation.
Introduction of rail-based systems: Regular ferry operations (mid-1850s), rail transport systems (1870s), electric tram system (1914).
I.E.T.T.'s renewal and expansion with Scania Vabis buses in 1948." ***(71)+(72)***

71.Tekeli, I. (2009). Urban Transportation History Articles for Istanbul and Ankara. Istanbul.
72.Tekeli, I. (1991). Urban Planning Talks. Ankara.

Furthermore, I have sought to anchor this analysis within the scholarly lineage, as previously delineated in the preceding pages, by delving into Ilhan Tekeli's nuanced articulations concerning Istanbul's urban planning history. In an effort to provide a concise overview of Istanbul's sequential urban planning epochs, I have undertaken the task of collating two seminal works by Ilhan Tekeli. This endeavor, represented on the left, seeks to cluster these works under overarching thematic headings.

Istanbul's urban planning endeavors find their roots in Vol Moltke's visionary efforts spanning 1836 to 1839, culminating in the formalization of his plan in 1839. A pivotal juncture emerged during the early 1930s, when a competition convened distinguished planners including Herman Elgotz, Alfred Agache, and Jack Lambert in 1932-1933.

Despite Elgotz's proposal emerging victorious, its practical realization stumbled amidst shifting urban dynamics and priorities. The year 1935 ushered in a new era with Martin Wagner's involvement, followed by Henri Prost's arrival in 1936. Prost's monumental contribution materialized in the Nazım Plan, officially ratified in 1939. This plan, characterized by its emphasis on beautification, historical preservation, natural conservation, monument restoration, and architectural enhancement, etched Prost's legacy as a master planner and left an enduring impact on Istanbul's trajectory.

Post-Prost, challenges prompted revisions in to accommodate burgeoning industrial growth and address inherent shortcomings. The intricate interplay between unauthorized housing and industrial expansion cast a lasting imprint on Istanbul's evolving urban landscape, shaping its spatial character.

Amid rapid urbanization and Turkey's transition from a single-party regime to multi-party democracy, Istanbul's population surged from 730,334 in 1927 to 903,728 in 1945. Correspondingly, daily journeys skyrocketed from 32,400 to 1,355,000, underscoring the city's mounting significance. This surge necessitated the expansion of transportation infrastructure, particularly in public transportation.

Rail-based systems, including ferries (mid-1850s), rail transport (1870s), and electric trams (1914), were introduced. A pivotal milestone was reached in 1948 when I.E.T.T. embraced renewal, incorporating Scania Vabis buses into its fleet, emblematic of Istanbul's commitment to advancing its transportation network.

"An important aspect of Istanbul's global role stemmed from its position as the crossroads of two civilizations: Western travelers perceived the city as a gateway to the East, while Muslims saw it as an occupied West that had not been completely conquered. According to a well-worn cliché, Istanbul was the bridge between two continents and two civilizations.

However, as often seen in history, this privileged position was experienced negatively, not as integration, but as disconnection.

The mixture of Istanbul's population changed in the second half of the 19th century due to both migration from outside the Empire and the allure of economic opportunities. The influx of Christians, especially the Greeks, from the provinces to the capital altered the composition.

By the 1890s, the non-Muslim population was in the majority, but after the Balkan Wars refugees arrived in 1914, Muslims reached 55% of the population.

In the final years of World War II, some fundamental changes began to occur. Firstly, the government took a step against foreigners by imposing a wealth tax on non-Muslim businessmen, justifying it as a war booty tax, and those who couldn't pay were banished from the city. This measure successfully undermined the trust in the government: as soon as the war ended, a large number of Jewish and Greek businessmen left the country.

More importantly, during the war, scarcities and profits from the black market created a type of rural wealth. These new rich individuals sought to integrate into the upper class and started coming to Istanbul. They would later become the pioneers of an unending wave of migration. Over time, they were replaced by the poorer segments of the rural population. These people were coming to Istanbul not to join the upper class but to find work.

During this period, Istanbul steadfastly remained a provincial city. Cultural exchange with the world was monopolized by the elite. Throughout the 1950s, the only culturally significant event of global importance in Istanbul (apart from official visits by foreign statesmen) was the opening of the Hilton Hotel (attended by a few internationally renowned figures).

The majority of the middle class demand was concentrated in Istanbul. During these decades of rapid economic expansion and chaotic growth, the government was insufficiently addressing the deteriorating physical infrastructure and dwindling financial resources.

For the country's political life, the most important issue was the integration of the peasantry into parliamentary politics; thus, limited resources were allocated to various types of agricultural subsidies. These subsidies accelerated rural development." ***(64)***

"Throughout history, Istanbul has been a dynamic and cosmopolitan city with a migratory population.

However, after 1950, Istanbul became the destination of a migration movement with significantly different numerical and qualitative characteristics. The developments during this period have brought a certain level of homogeneity to Istanbul's population and united Muslims, yet diminished its cosmopolitan nature. In this period, various groups with distinct qualities and cultural characteristics migrated to Istanbul from the Balkans and different regions of Turkey. However, the most criticized type of migration has been rural migration.

It has almost become a habit to attribute every problem in the city to rural migration and the adaptation of rural people to urban life. In the existing urban institutions and formal administration of the city, over this same extended period, they have only functioned as a machine for the city center. The rural migrants who came to the city had changed both themselves and the city during their time there, and the city's job market, housing market, local political structure, and urban institutions all underwent changes due to this transformation." ***(68)***

"From 1950 to 1970, Istanbul became the major locus of a new generation of large-scale, private manufacturing enterprises, encouraged through financial incentives and protected from competition of imports through state imposed tariffs and quotas. This swift progress of large-scale plants in the outer zones of the metropolis was accompanied, simultaneously, by the proliferation of a large number of labor-intensive, small-scale manufacturing and commercial enterprises in and around teh city core. Employing low-wage, non-unionized labor, this "informal sector" became a reservoir for manpower displaced from agriculture." ***(17)***

"Throughout its history, Istanbul has consistently served as a center of attraction, and in the post-1950 period of social change, it continued to be a magnetic hub, perhaps even playing the role of a locomotive for social transformation. During this period, individuals who became aware of Istanbul through various means found themselves captivated by the allure of the city and regarded it as the sole solution to their material and spiritual problems. They nurtured dreams of Istanbul in their home regions and sought ways to reach this enchanting destination through these aspirations." ***(109)***



G34. "Galata Bridge, 1950s"

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

17.Keyder, Ç., & Öncü, A. (1994). Globalization of a Third-World Metropolis: Istanbul in the 1980's. New York.

68.Erder, S. (1996). A City Placed in Istanbul, Umraniye. Istanbul.

109.Kurt, A., 2018. Moving Homeland to Istanbul: Migration in Turkish Novels After 1950 (1950-1980). Istanbul.

Istanbul, with its renowned historical significance as a strategic crossroads between civilizations, has navigated a challenging dual identity. For Western travelers, it epitomized a mesmerizing gateway to the East, while for Muslims, it represented an unconquered Western realm. Surprisingly, this unique positioning more often prompted a sense of disconnection rather than fostering integration. Throughout the late 19th century, Istanbul's demographic terrain underwent significant changes, mainly influenced by external migration and the lure of economic prospects. An increasing influx of Christian communities, especially Greeks, dynamically shifted the city's population composition, culminating in a non-Muslim majority. However, the aftermath of the Balkan Wars saw the introduction of a considerable Muslim refugee demographic, tipping the scales once again.

In the climactic years of World War II, Istanbul underwent crucial socio-political shifts. The introduction of a wealth tax targeting non-Muslim entrepreneurs created tensions, encouraging some to seek opportunities elsewhere post-war. The era also saw black market operations bolstering a new class of rural wealth. These individuals aspired to integrate within society's influential circles, instigating substantial migration waves. Concurrently, despite its expansive history, Istanbul retained a provincial demeanor with cultural dialogues predominantly limited to the elite, a sentiment embodied by landmarks like the Hilton Hotel inaugurated in the 1950s.

Urban demands of Istanbul's burgeoning middle class intensified, leading to haphazard growth coupled with a dearth of infrastructure investment. Contrary to Istanbul's historically diverse character, post-1950 migration trends introduced a distinct homogeneity. Criticisms majorly focused on the rural migrants. These migrants, in their quest for transformation, frequently clashed with the entrenched norms of urban institutions. Parallelly, Istanbul's urban heartlands experienced a surge in labor-centric, micro enterprises buoyed by the influx of agricultural labor.

Between 1950 and 1970, Istanbul began to cement its reputation as a nexus for expansive private manufacturing, propelled by enticing financial incentives and protection against foreign competition. This commercial ascension was paralleled by the proliferation of labor-centric, micro-businesses nestled within the city's epicenter, harnessing non-unionized, affordable labor. As these transformations unfolded, Istanbul's inherent identity as a pivotal crossroads of civilizations persisted, continually influencing its future trajectory.



G35."Dolmabahçe, May 12, 1965"



G36."Hilton Hotel Construction, 1950s."



G37. "Coastal road works, 1960s."

The comprehensive exploration of Istanbul's urbanization dynamics and development trajectories across diverse historical epochs reveals a city deeply marked by resilience, evolution, and striking complexity. From its early days as a strategic settlement nestled within protective city walls to its current vibrant metropolitan identity, Istanbul's journey has consistently been intertwined with the dynamic interplay of its unique geography, powerful empires, and shifting economic paradigms. The iconic skyline of the city, majestically defined by its seven hills and meticulously sculpted by successive empires, stands as a testament to the city's profound historical transformations.

Throughout its enriched history, Istanbul has adeptly balanced its dual roles as an imperial powerhouse and a bustling commercial epicenter, steadfastly serving as an unparalleled hub between the East and West. Within its boundaries, the city boasts a diverse population, weaving a dense tapestry of various races, myriad languages, and multifaceted beliefs, all coexisting in a socially intricate cultural milieu. The often subtle, sometimes overt, interaction between its Turkish-European dual identity and its fervent nationalism mirrors the delicate equilibrium the city continually strives to achieve and maintain.

As the world transitioned from predominantly agrarian societies to booming industrial ones during the pivotal mid-20th century, Istanbul too underwent momentous shifts. State-driven incentives bolstered industrial growth, reshaping the city's very essence, heralding the ascendancy of large-scale manufacturing in its burgeoning outskirts, and spurring the proliferation of smaller businesses in its pulsating heart. This economic metamorphosis, when viewed alongside the steady influx of rural migrants thirsting for fresh economic opportunities, had a lasting impact on the societal fabric of Istanbul.

Delving into the city's urban planning legacy, from Von Moltke's visionary plan in the 19th century to the indelible influence of Prost's Nazım Plan in the 20th, it is evident that Istanbul's planning endeavors have mirrored its dynamic aspirations and challenges. Its evolution remains punctuated by strategic planning, economic recalibrations, and demographic flux, all contributing to its rich contemporary identity.

Likewise, Istanbul's enduring story is a saga of remarkable adaptation and vigorous growth, decisively shaped by historical legacies, economic undercurrents, and the waves of diverse migrations. Its innate ability to reconcile the intricacies of its past while eagerly embracing the present's challenges underscores its prominence as a global metropolis, constantly reshaping its very essence in alignment with its evolving identity.

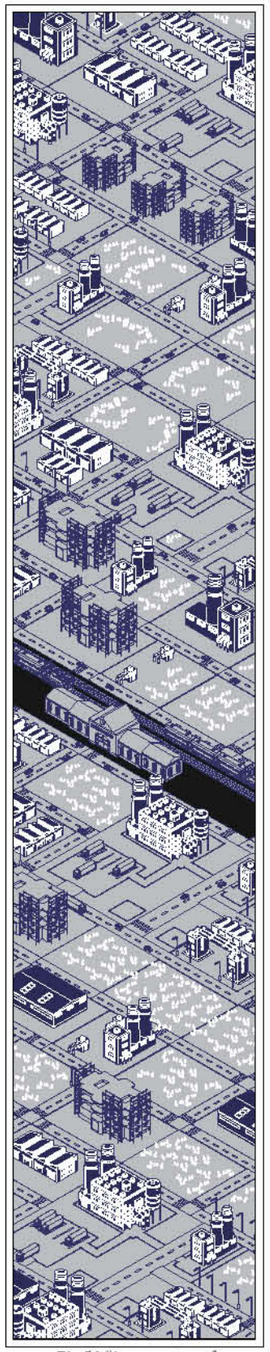


Fig.50 "Axonometry of industry and rural people."

In essence, Istanbul's significance extends far beyond its status as a mere city. Its profound historical, cultural, and architectural heritage elevates it to a realm that sets it apart from other conventional urban centers. Shaped by a unique and distinctive topography that effortlessly bridges two continents and fosters a deep cultural cohesion, Istanbul's identity is a dynamic and vibrant tapestry of diversity, reflecting centuries of change and integration.

Exploring the historical pages spanning from the early 1830s to the late 1970s, we gain fresh, insights into the imminent mass migration that not only defined the city's trajectory in the pivotal 1950s but continued to reverberate and influence its course for many years to come.

During this transformative era of mass migration, Istanbul momentarily yielded its historical prominence to Ankara, as thoroughly discussed earlier. However, this unprecedented influx of migrants soon rekindled Istanbul's inherent significance, propelling it back into the limelight and affirming its central role in Turkey's narrative.

Moreover, the rich tapestry of Istanbul's history is one of constant evolution, occasionally marred by political upheavals and administrative challenges that left it, for periods, an incomplete city with untapped potential. Despite these setbacks, the city's journey through time was marked by strategic, albeit piecemeal, planning efforts, particularly culminating in the crucial 1950s. While initially lacking a strictly structured form, a semblance of order and purpose gradually emerged within the city's intricate fabric. Istanbul's European side robustly flourished around the historic peninsula, whereas the Anatolian side retained the memories and marks of older settlements, especially noticeable in areas like Üsküdar, Kadıköy, Kartal, and their neighboring regions.

This rapid urban expansion, intricately coupled with significant rural-to-urban migration, introduced a complexity that often defied any prescribed order or consistent architectural style. Consequently, the city encountered new spaces, communities, and figures, giving rise to an Istanbul profile that remains enigmatic and multi-layered, even in the contemporary context.

Ultimately, Istanbul's story is a rich mosaic of adaptation, transformation, and tenacious continuity. As a crossroads of civilizations and a crucible of change, the city's resilience, spirit, and dynamism continue to shape its identity, ensuring a metropolis that evolves in harmony with its storied past while eagerly embracing the demands of its present and future.

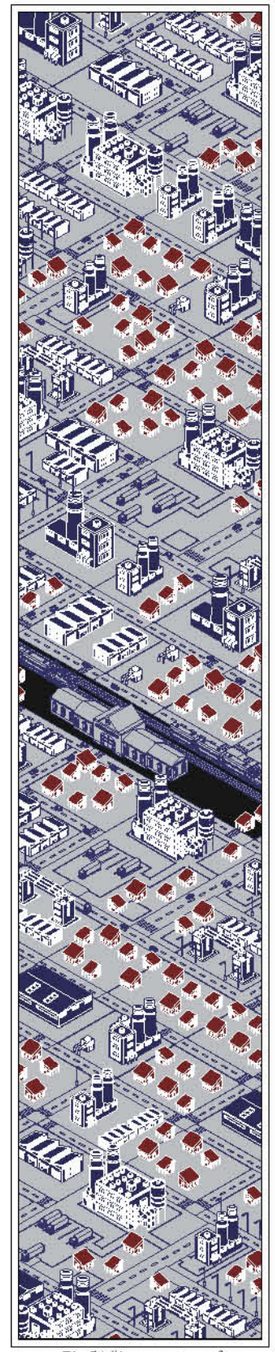


Fig.51 "Axonometry of industry and enformals."



G38. "Blacksea during 1960s"

"In rural areas experiencing an upsurge in unemployment and heightened mechanization, the optimism regarding migration to large urban centers was on the rise day by day."

2.6 Istanbul

The exploration of Turkey's urban evolution, set against the backdrop of the aftermath of World War II and its profound consequences, unveils a rich and multifaceted narrative encompassing themes of adaptation, resilience, and transformation. It offers a compelling glimpse into the nation's adeptness in navigating the complexities of the post-war world and its ability to construct enduring resilience. At the heart of this transformative phase lay the Marshall Plan, a pivotal lifeline that triggered seismic shifts in both agriculture and urbanization. Simultaneously, mechanization initiated a profound reshaping of the intricate rural-urban dynamics.

The intricate interplay between industry and urbanism painted a captivating tapestry illustrating the progression of society while preserving its roots, unveiling the intricate dance between mechanization, industrialization, and societal metamorphosis. Amidst these dynamic shifts, beneath the surface, informal mechanisms discreetly guided Turkey's urban evolution, shedding light on the underlying complexities of the nation's urban fabric. The journey from the fields to the factories brought about a metamorphosis that extended far beyond Turkey's economic landscape; it profoundly impacted its cultural and social tapestry. Internal migrations, propelled by mechanization's far-reaching effects on agriculture, represented more than mere physical relocations; they encapsulated profound cultural shifts and aspirational changes. The principles laid out in Ravenstein's Laws of Migration elucidated these transformative paths, vividly portraying urban centers as stages of profound societal transformation, thereby driving Turkey's overarching adaptation and resilience. The intertwined destinies of Ankara and Istanbul shone a spotlight on the intricate dynamics of urbanization, industrialization, and governance. As Ankara strategically ascended, Istanbul's economic vitality significantly contributed to its central role in the nation's urban evolution. The contrast in their developmental trajectories underscored the nation's evolving nature, while the interconnectedness and interactions between these two cities coalesced into a vibrant and captivating urban narrative.

Istanbul, a city characterized by resilience, evolution, and complexity, transcended conventional notions of urban identity. Its history, sculpted by geographic factors, the rise and fall of empires, and shifts in economic paradigms, painted a vivid picture of its ability to adapt and grow in the face of change. From its dualistic identity to the challenges posed by industrialization, Istanbul's remarkable ability to navigate complexity solidified its status as a dynamic metropolis.

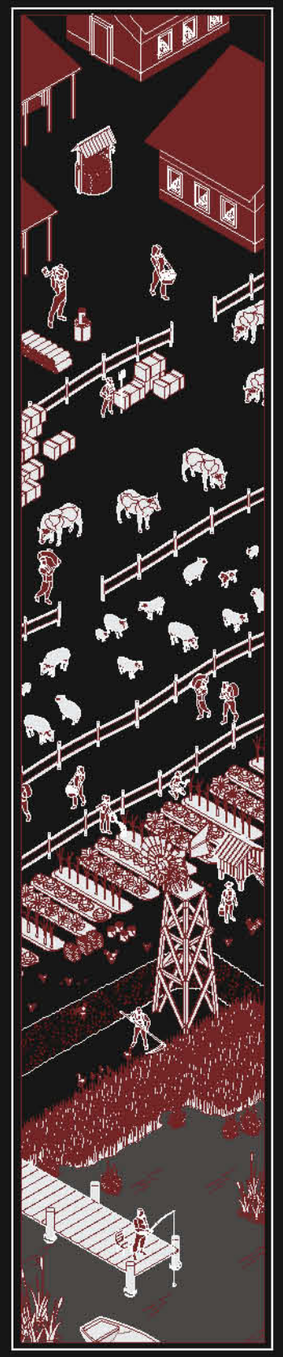


Fig.40 "Axonometry of life in the countryside, rural"

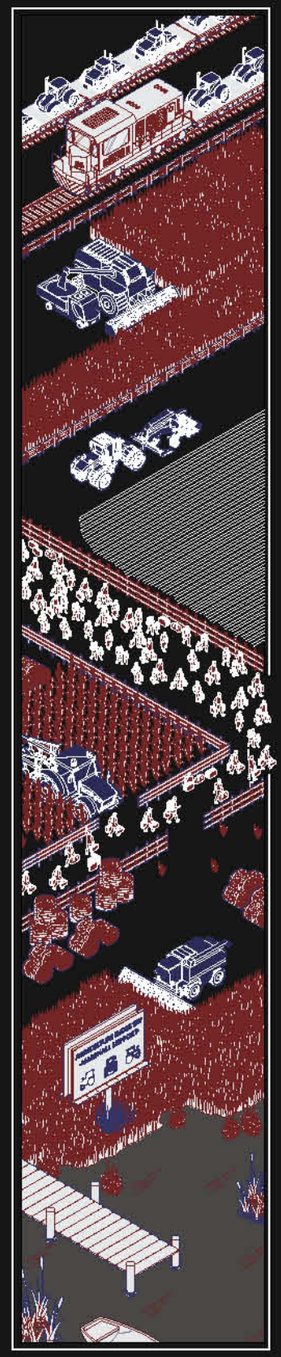


Fig.46 "Axonometry of industry lands in the villlage."

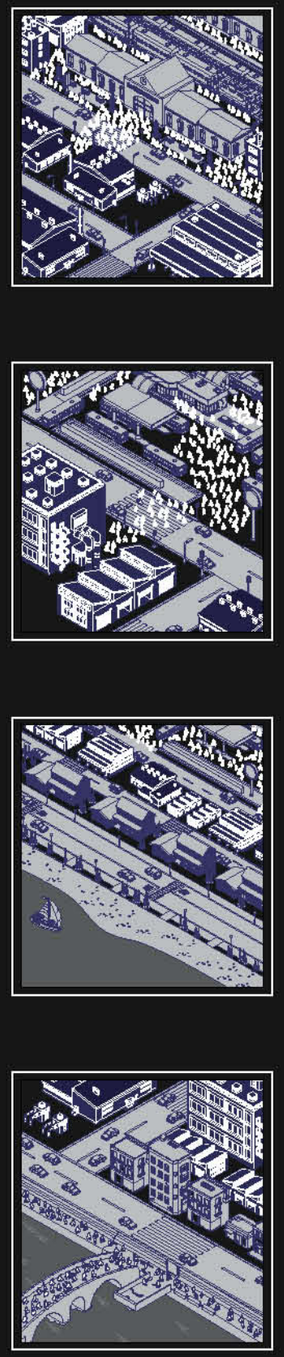


Fig.48 "Axonometry of migrant city profiles."

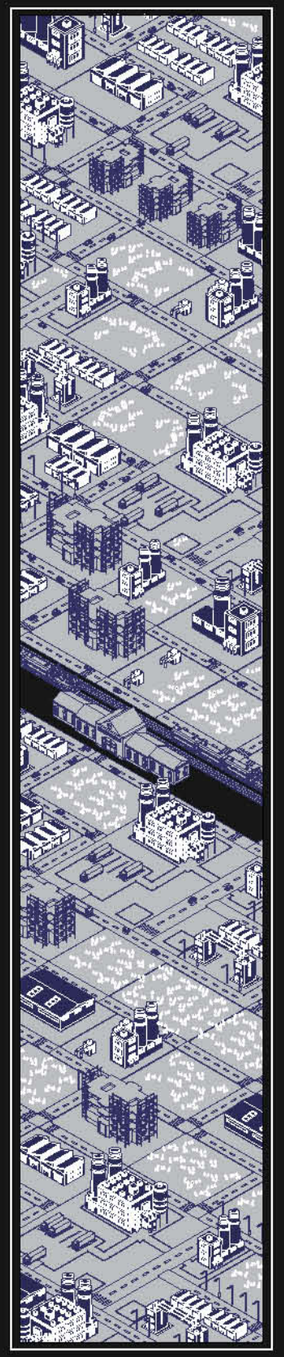


Fig.50 "Axonometry of industry and rural people."

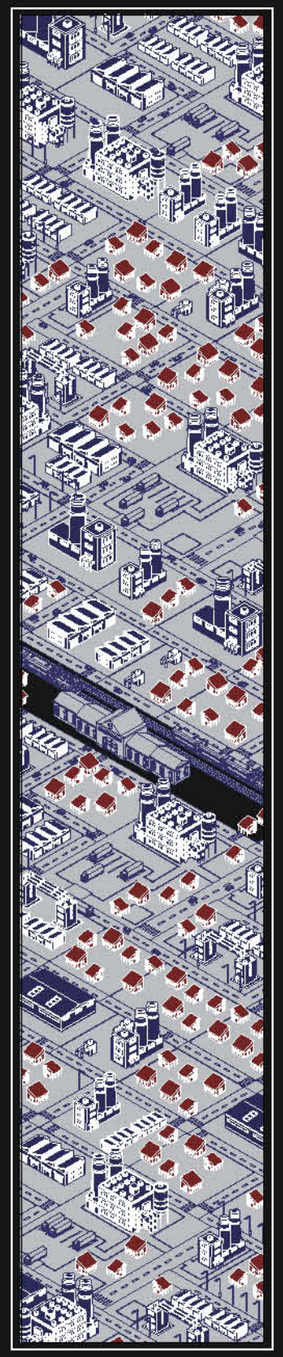


Fig.51 "Axonometry of industry and enformals."

In summation, the urban transformation of Turkey unfurls as an exquisitely woven tapestry, intertwining an array of diverse threads. Within this intricate fabric, the prevailing motifs resonate with the themes of resilience, adaptation, and evolution. It is a testament to the nation's exceptional prowess in navigating the tempestuous waters of global change, sparked into motion by the catalytic force of the Marshall Plan in the aftermath of World War II.

This journey through time is marked by the dynamic interplay of industrialization, mechanization, and migration, weaving together a narrative that simultaneously pays homage to progress and preservation. As we delve into the annals of Turkey's urban development, we find a mesmerizing portrayal of the nation's ability to evolve while staying rooted in its essence. The synchronic dance of Ankara and Istanbul, two vibrant cities with intertwined destinies, serves as a vivid embodiment of the forces that have sculpted Turkey's urban landscape.

Amid the rich tapestry of history, Istanbul emerges as a beacon—a remarkable convergence point for civilizations and a crucible for profound transformation. Its narrative is one of tenacious resilience, unwavering adaptability, and unceasing dynamism, deftly weaving a timeless saga that seamlessly harmonizes its past, present, and future.

As Turkey's urban fabric continues to evolve, Istanbul stands tall as a living testament to the indomitable spirit of a nation boldly confronting transformative forces, not just surviving but thriving within the ever-shifting global landscape.

"Istanbul, with its intricate tapestry of diverse elements, cultural dimensions, and the profound influences of migration, serves as an exemplary representation in collectively delineating the composite essence of the entire nation."

However, Istanbul's significance transcends the conventional role of a city within a country. It assumes a mantle far beyond, commanding positions of unparalleled influence and occasionally wielding the reins of sole authority. The city's intricate, multifaceted nature endows it with extraordinary potential—a potential that shapes not only its own destiny but also the destinies of those profoundly invested in its future.

Consequently, Istanbul's architectural evolution and the ever-shifting urban form of the city become the canvases upon which various forms and ideologies are masterfully painted. This historical journey is often guided by personal interests or ambitions, whether stemming from municipal authorities or government entities.

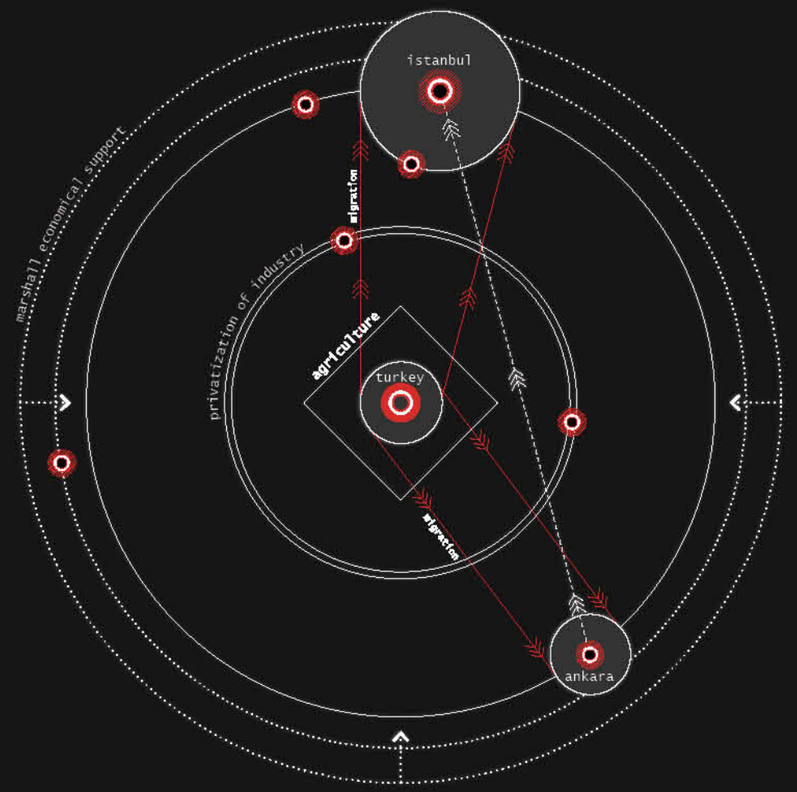


Fig.52 "Diagram of procedure."

Command Prompt

>Economical Supports To Turkey - Laws/Agreements

>The Marshall Aid package, signed on April 3, 1948, marked the conclusion of one era for Turkey while ushering in another. This accord, meticulously crafted with the dual objectives of integrating the nation into the global economy and elevating the populace's standard of living, engendered a panoply of intricate challenges and perplexities. Resulting from internal intricacies, unbridled urbanization, and an array of negotiations driven by vested interests, Turkey bore witness to an extraordinary phenomenon of migration. Foreign investments in the industrial sector, juxtaposed with mounting unemployment, inexorably catalyzed the transformation of this migration phenomenon into an alternative paradigm.

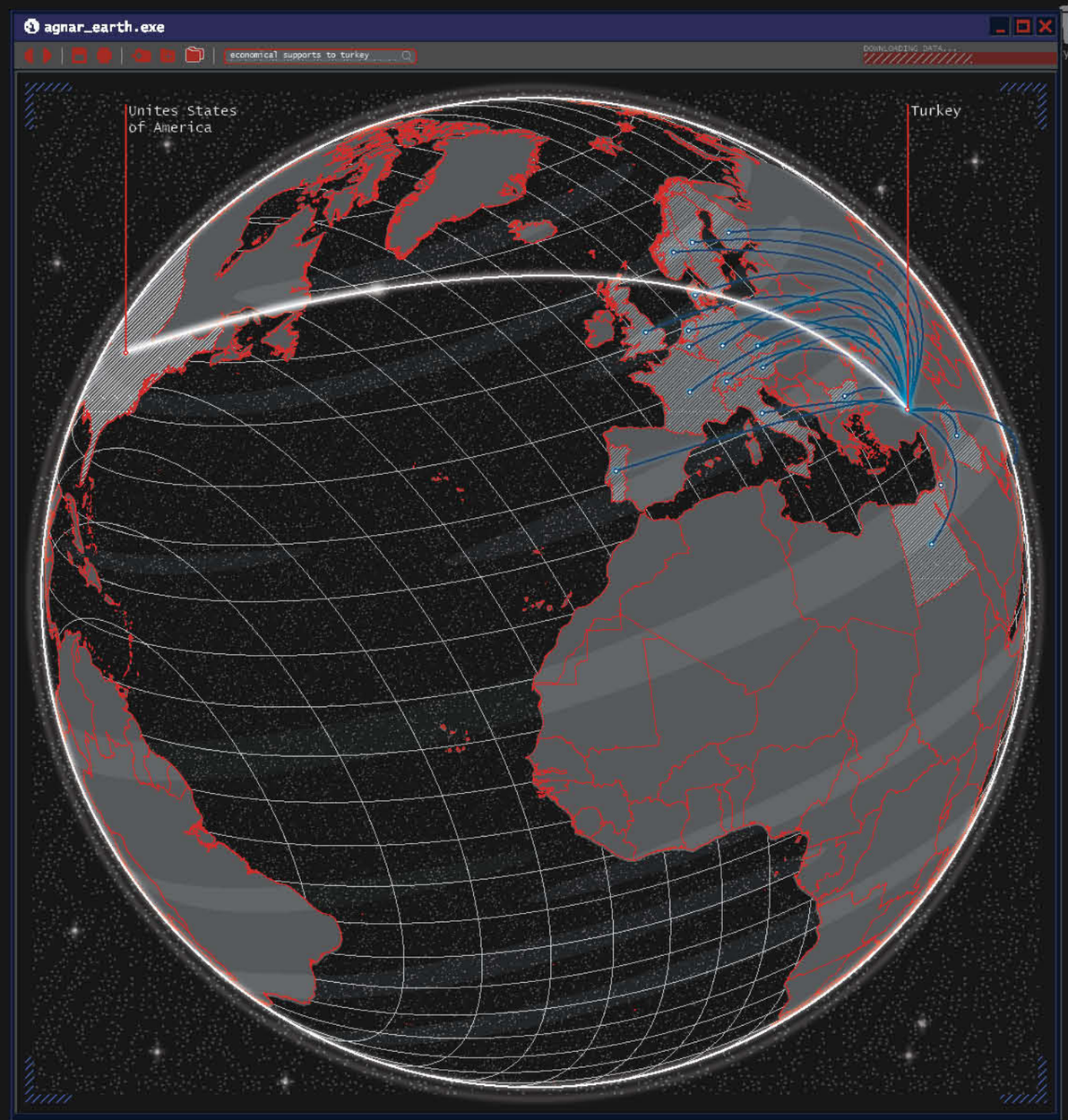
>Irrespective of cardinal points-north, south, east, west-this migration exhibited a singular aspiration: to partake in the comforts, opulence, and salubrious living standards, as well as the burgeoning professional prospects, afforded by metropolitan centers.

>Concurrently, perhaps attributable to a shared, albeit somewhat disjointed, perspective on this migration phenomenon, foreign funding from abroad was posited as a principal impetus. During this epoch, a gamut of official bilateral discussions transpired, denominated under rubrics such as "credit support," "aid credit," and "economic assistance."

>The overarching ambition behind foreign support was to espouse a visionary outlook, namely, the aggrandizement and advancement of the industrial milieu. Nonetheless, the crux of the issue lay not in the allocation of investments within the industrial sector, but rather in the conspicuous dearth of investments directed toward the foundational frameworks of urban agglomerations-urban planning, infrastructural augmentation, sewage and water supply systems.

>Concomitantly, a veritable urban crisis, escalating at an exponential rate, induced cities to sprawl outward in a manner reminiscent of water cascading from a vessel. Regrettably, this was transpiring sans any semblance of a cohesive urban development blueprint, strategic orchestration, or a holistic planning ethos. Excluding the urbanization endeavors precipitated by the singular status of the capital city as the governmental epicenter and global countenance, there existed no substantive urban development initiatives undertaken by the nation.

>Inasmuch as the progress of a country bereft of planned urbanization was contingent upon the establishment of habitable urban environments, both major urban centers and the nation at large burgeoned haphazardly and sans discernible programming into the adjacent unoccupied expanses.





In the intricate transit from rural areas to bustling urban centers, a profound collective aspiration surged among the populace - to diligently cultivate a novel way of life, meticulously craft a more comfortable living environment, and ardently aspire to attain professional excellence. Their meager possessions, imbued with memories, consisted solely of items easily transportable, perhaps a few suitcases, and a modest sum of savings.

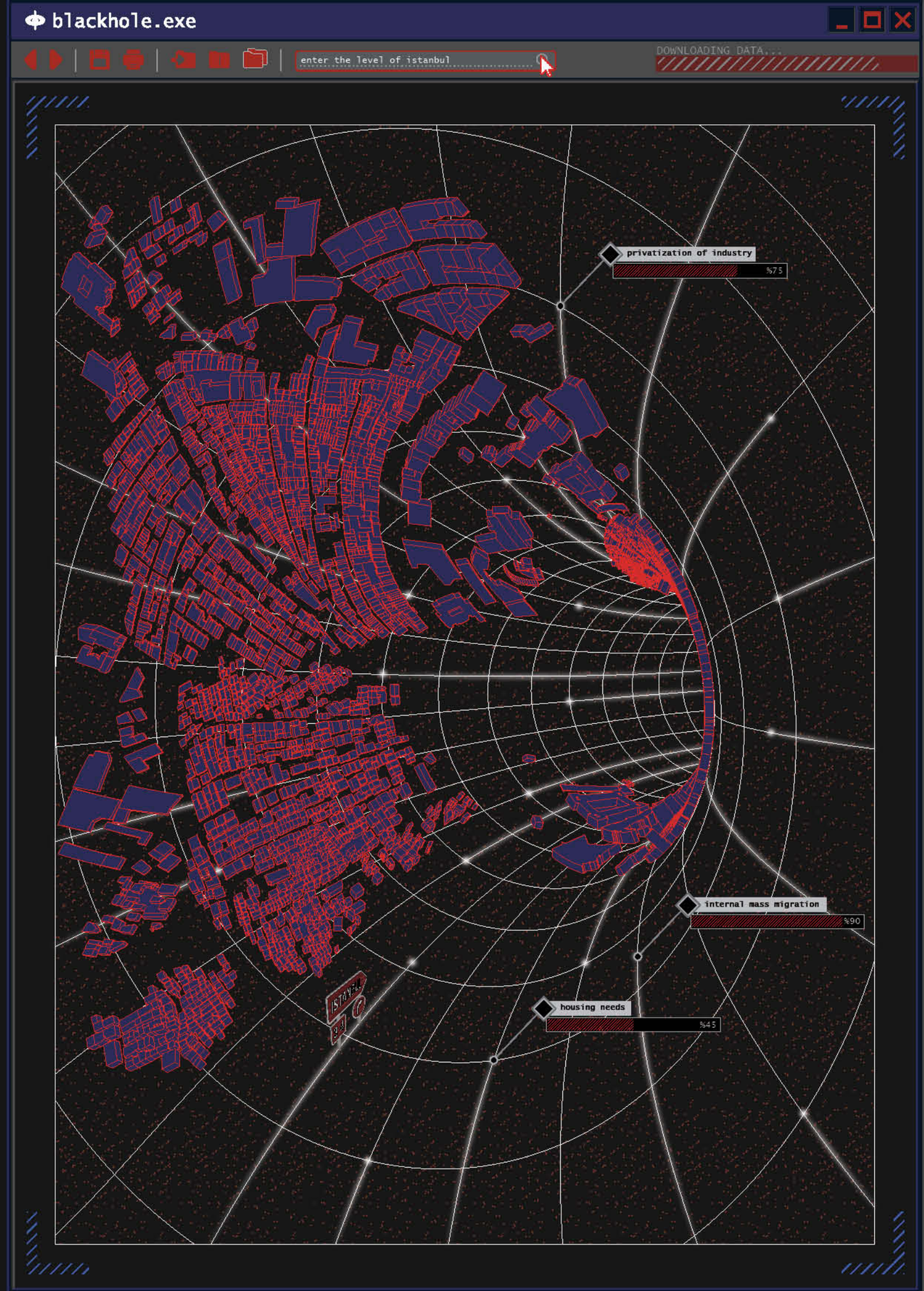
For a hopeful populace afforded the unique opportunity to migrate to any vibrant corner of the country, the beacon that beckoned most luminously and resolutely was Istanbul, the “City of Golden Horizons.” The mere mention of Istanbul, with its rich tapestry of history, evoked deep reveries of a thriving metropolis, one that had graciously hosted mighty civilizations of yore, proudly emerging as one of the world’s most coveted urban havens. To embark on a journey to Istanbul was to passionately pursue prosperity and lasting contentment, especially if under auspicious circumstances.

Yet, the grandeur of Istanbul manifested as an enigma, a veritable urban whirlpool brimming with potential, capable of transforming its eager entrants and seamlessly subsuming them into its diverse socio-spatial paradigms. The city, with its myriad facets, confronted an imminent and exceedingly formidable wave of migration; its territorial confines, latent potentials, and capacities were manifestly delineated. The urban infrastructure, encompassing housing provisions, employment landscapes, and transportation networks, were already under discernible duress. And while certain demographic pressures might have been somewhat mitigated by timely technological advancement, the specter of urban congestion loomed large and inexorably.

Compounding this intricate predicament was the overwhelming influx of rural-to-urban migration, a force poised to decisively catalyze urban upheaval. During this transformative epoch, governmental priorities had tilted discernibly toward the rapid advancement of pivotal industrial sectors, which included the enthusiastic establishment of novel factories and power plants. Regrettably, urban planning seemed relegated to a secondary or even tertiary position on the overarching governmental agenda, posing as a challenge awaiting its day of reckoning.

During this vibrant era of industrious transformation and blossoming industrialization, one pressing question, laden with implications, remained a perplexity yearning for a decisive resolution: Precisely where would the burgeoning rural-to-urban migrants reside?

...gecekondu



SECTION.3 FRAGMENTATION

The Role of the Gecekondu Fragment in Urbanization

"Neither the government nor the migrating population were even conscious of the novel transformation they would instigate to Istanbul."



3.FRAGMENTATION

In this chapter, the focus is directed towards Istanbul's socio-economic transformation, commencing from the 1950s, a decade distinguished by Turkey's internal migration influenced profoundly by agricultural mechanization policies. Historically celebrated for its unparalleled splendor, during this period, Istanbul evolved as a pivotal node in the migration trajectory, emblematic of its entrenched bourgeois legacy and the prominence of its industrial elite. Rural migrants, influenced by evolving economic landscapes and in search of opportunities, gravitated towards Istanbul's burgeoning job market, which was largely dominated by seasonal employment. The significance of the "hometown bonds" (hemşerilik) cannot be understated in this context; this intricate support network was instrumental, directing countless migrants to specific locales within Istanbul that they had aspired to inhabit.

Concurrently, as migration patterns became more discernible, Istanbul underwent a marked phase of industrialization. The escalating demand for industrial output, in conjunction with the influx of economically viable labor, catalyzed the establishment of new industrial infrastructures, setting in motion a cyclical pattern of growth. It is posited that this transformative juncture provided the foundational blueprint for the metropolis that Istanbul is recognized as today.

However, the city confronted a dilemma: insufficient land reserves to accommodate growing housing demands from industrialization and migration. As a result, land prices surged. This led to the rise of the "Gecekondu" or informal housing, mainly utilized by rural migrants. These houses addressed urgent housing needs and high land costs, reflecting the city's industrial-driven urbanization. Migrants repurposed spaces near industrial areas into settlements, impacting Istanbul's urban development. As industries moved, residents adapted, forming new urban sectors.

As delineated in this chapter, underscores the profound influence of migrant experiences. Key elements such as the shared taxi (Dolmuş), transitions in occupations from builder (Yapısatcı) to contractor (Müteahhit), and cultural expressions like Arabesque music, while initially underappreciated, became integral to Istanbul's urban narrative. The city's evolution is intricately linked with the migration patterns of this era, its entrenched bourgeois identity, and burgeoning industrial endeavors. Bolstered by "hometown bonds" (hemşerilik), migrants played a pivotal role in this transformation. The emergence of informal housing (Gecekondu) and the assimilation of migrant contributions highlight Istanbul's adaptive resilience amidst historical and socio-economic shifts.

3.0 The Concept Of Hometown Bonds and Flows To Istanbul

During the mid-20th century, Turkey underwent transformative socio-economic changes, predominantly fueled by pivotal alterations in agricultural policies and the drive towards industrial privatization. These evolutions steered a significant populace away from rural terrains, where traditional farming waned in viability, propelling them towards burgeoning urban locales. With its storied heritage and strategic allure, Istanbul became the most sought-after destination in this urban migration surge.

While Istanbul's rich tapestry, painted with histories of various civilizations, was undeniably appealing, it was the modern economic dynamism that sealed its attraction. Serving as the hub for Turkey's burgeoning bourgeoisie and witnessing a cascade of corporate establishments, Istanbul offered both novel and unparalleled opportunities. Its rapidly evolving industrial sectors and cutting-edge infrastructures became magnets for those aspiring for enhanced employment prospects and a superior lifestyle.

Yet, the transition was not purely driven by economic incentives. As individuals contemplated this significant relocation, their paths were intricately interwoven with socio-cultural threads. The phenomenon of "hemşerilik", a deep-rooted bond uniting those from shared geographical origins, emerged as a formidable influencer. This bond provided more than a sense of belonging; it availed migrants of invaluable insights, guidance, and networks.

Acknowledging the profound impact of "hemşerilik", many migrants adopted a staggered approach to their ultimate destination. Initial relocations were often to proximate, larger cities which served as pivotal intermediate migration centers. In these transitional hubs, buzzing with information, activity, and opportunities, the ethos of "hemşerilik" was not just preserved but invigorated. It often laid the foundation for shared migration strategies, simplifying the eventual move to Istanbul.

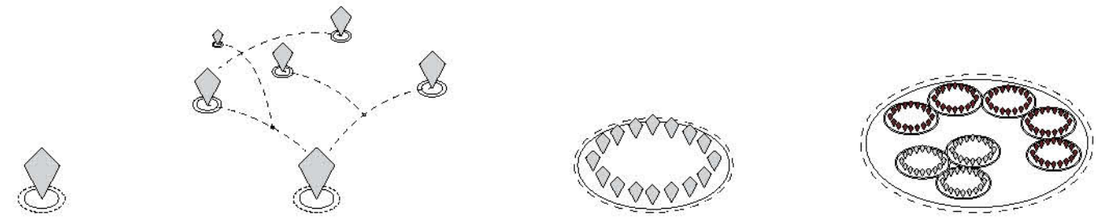


Fig.56 "Diagram series of hemşerilik. "

In dissecting Istanbul's urban transformation, it is evident that its urbanization narrative is deeply interlaced with multifaceted migration dynamics. Beyond the evident policy shifts and the magnetic economic appeal of the city, the socio-cultural underpinning, epitomized by the enduring bond of "hemşerilik", played an indispensable role. This bond, while fostering camaraderie among migrants, also meticulously channeled their trajectories within and towards the city. As we deepen our exploration of Istanbul's urban metamorphosis, the confluence of these migration tales, anchored steadfastly by "hemşerilik", emerges as the fundamental essence shaping the city's vibrant urban tapestry.

"Through these relational networks, the fate of those migrating to the city was, in a sense, predetermined even before they arrived in the urban setting." ***(67)***

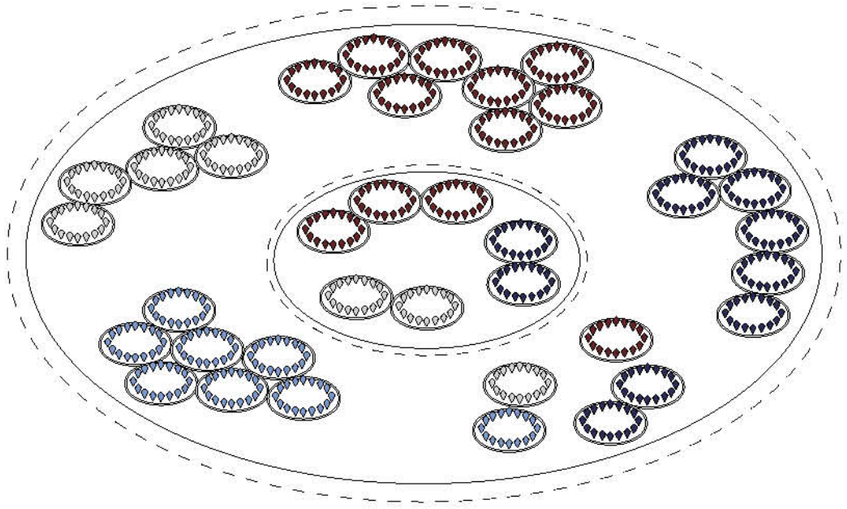


Fig.57 "Diagram of Istanbul: a mosaic formed by the bonds of hemşerilik."

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

"The concept of "hometown affiliation," which primarily indicates the origins of those who migrated to Istanbul and serves as a sort of identity marker used by migrants when describing themselves or other migrant groups in the city, has played a significant role as a solidarity network in the process of rural-to-urban migration, which became more pronounced in Turkey after 1950.

The essence of all the advantages and disadvantages provided to migrants in Istanbul actually lies in whether or not migrants have an acquaintance, a fellow townsman, in the city.

*Migrants who have come to Istanbul to stay with an acquaintance are found to be in a more advantageous position compared to those who arrive without any acquaintances; they are knowledgeable about solving vital problems such as accommodation and finding employment, which are essential for establishing themselves in the city." **(109)***

"One of the enduring characteristics of Gecekondu formation processes has been the dominance of certain social networks, with particular emphasis placed on the presence and effectiveness of "hemşerilik" (hometown bonds) relationships. Those who initially arrived in the city benefited significantly from the experiences of their fellow hemişeriler who had arrived earlier.

*Even today in Istanbul, there is still a discernible occupational differentiation based on one's place of origin. However, during the pre-1980 era, this differentiation never reached the levels observed in the 1990s. Moreover, the relationship networks established by different migrant groups coexisted harmoniously with other similar networks without significant issues." **(67)***

The concept of "hometown affiliation," commonly referred to as "hemşerilik," is a salient factor in understanding the dynamics of migration and urbanization within Istanbul and Turkey at large. Operating as both an identity marker and a robust social network, "hemşerilik" holds pivotal significance for migrants transitioning from rural to urban environments. Its prominence grew notably after the transformative year of 1950.

This concept functions as a guiding force in the urbanization process, particularly for migrants moving from rural to urban areas—a phenomenon that gained momentum post-1950. "Hemşerilik" denotes migrants' places of origin and plays a crucial role in their adaptation to urban life. Migrants arriving in Istanbul with established connections to acquaintances or fellow townspeople gain distinct advantages, including access to vital knowledge related to housing and employment, essential for successful urban integration.

"Hometown affiliation," or "hemşerilik," holds significant relevance in the urbanization process of Istanbul and, by extension, Turkey as a whole. This concept functions both as an identity marker and a robust social network, primarily for migrants embarking on the transition from rural to urban areas—an occurrence that notably gained momentum post-1950. "Hemşerilik" serves to denote the migrants' respective places of origin and plays a pivotal role in their adaptation to urban life. Migrants arriving in Istanbul with established connections to acquaintances or fellow townspeople enjoy distinct advantages, given their access to critical knowledge pertaining to matters like housing and employment, which are indispensable for successful urban integration.

Moreover, the enduring influence of "hemşerilik" is palpable in the emergence of informal settlements, where early arrivals draw upon the experiences and support networks of their hometown counterparts. In contemporary Istanbul, occupational distinctions based on place of origin persist, albeit less prominently than in the 1990s. Notably, these relationship networks, forged by diverse migrant groups, coexist harmoniously with analogous networks, thereby enriching the intricate social fabric of the city.

"Hemşerilik" emerges as an indispensable cornerstone in the narrative of urbanization in Istanbul and Turkey. Its multifunctional role as an identity marker, a social network, and a source of valuable support for migrants has left an indelible mark on the city's landscape. The concept's enduring significance, even in contemporary times, is a testament to its resilience and adaptability in the face of evolving urban dynamics. As Istanbul continues to transform and grow, the influence of "hemşerilik" remains a compelling subject for further exploration, shedding light on the intricate interplay between identity, migration, and urbanization in the region.



G39. "Young people together at the Halkevi coffee house, 1946."

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.
109. Kurt, A., 2018. Moving Homeland to Istanbul: Migration in Turkish Novels After 1950 (1950-1980). Istanbul.

istanbul_population_structure.exe

demographic structure of istanbul

DOWNLOADING DATA...

DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL

BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS

Averages of 1950/55/60 data

0 — 44.000

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

1000km 750km 500km 250km 0km

KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
SAKARYA
YALOVA
DÜZCE
BOLU
ZONGULDAK
BARTIN
KARABÜK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ÇANKIRI
AMASYA
ÇORUM
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
KARS
GÜMÜŞHANE
BAYBURT
ERZURUM
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ERZİNCAN
SİVAS
YOZGAT
KIRIKKALE
ANKARA
KIRŞEHİR
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
AKSARAY
BİLECİK
BURSA
ÇANAKKALE
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHIR
KÜTAHYA
MANİSA
İZMİR
UŞAK
AFYONKARAHİSAR
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
BURDUR
ISPARTA
KONYA
NİĞDE
ADANA
KARAMAN
OSMANİYE
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
MERSİN
HATAY
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
GAZİANTEP
KİLİS
ADIYAMAN
ŞANLIURFA
MARDİN
BATMAN
ŞIRNAK
SİİRT
BİTLİS
MUŞ
BİNGÖL
TUNCELİ
ELAZIĞ
MALATYA
DİYARBAKIR
VAN
HAKKARİ

1060: 3561 2904 484 2239 4619 11005 3103 1641 11908 2113 1262 1737 6763 1060 16541 9051 6977 2110 2576 2171 15067 4420 18069 7419 3956 2373 17760 4690 84 1052 1394 2735 10624 2500 31509 8080 7319 2356 15830 8597 3695 10487 3730 1230 988 1672 399 4639 7158 24183 6041 4033 8268 16700 12142 3738 20144 1104 1524 1393 4035 9626 3685

1955: 7552 3140 5140 2738 3890 17485 7383 5382 4245 19029 3981 2538 2417 9636 1778 24809 13551 10715 6275 5043 3886 23495 15870 9511 6145 28915 18854 326 6374 4732 3145 18524 5946 42338 14270 5400 17599 13070 3716 11796 7339 2503 2035 3471 1059 5125 4197 15594 30209 20022 10120 4685 15050 29662 20647 7970 30578 3010 2634 2572 2139 6301 12336 4961

1950: 8350 3114 5052 4406 4740 19711 5719 6608 3201 21669 5168 3517 3687 13980 3241 29314 16423 13188 5042 5521 4476 24316 9488 34167 15274 7799 7148 40969 25866 322 3899 4069 5238 10539 8310 57290 17954 20178 2449 16530 15637 3150 21141 6795 2875 3221 3029 1020 5244 6868 22557 37408 13235 13140 5740 20207 41060 28968 10392 39233 3489 4961 2439 2348 14864 15511 6104

Adana Adıyaman Afyon Ağrı Amasya Ankara Antalya Artvin Aydın Balıkesir Bilecik Bingöl Bitlis Bolu Burdur Bursa Çanakkale Çankırı Çorum Denizli Diyarbakır Edirne Elazığ Erzincan Erzurum Eskişehir Gaziantep Giresun Gümüşhane Hakkari Hatay Isparta İçel İstanbul İzmir Kars Kastamonu Kayseri Kırklareli Kırşehir Kocaeli Konya Kütahya Malatya Manisa K.maraş Mardin Muğla Muş Nevşehir Niğde Ordu Rize Sakarya Samsun Siirt Sinop Sivas Tekirdağ Tokat Trabzon Tunceli Şanlıurfa Uşak Van Yozgat Zonguldak Aksaray

Istanbul's urbanization journey is marked by the interplay of diverse migration flows, each leaving its unique footprint on the city's social and economic framework. As we engage in this ongoing decryption of Istanbul's dynamic urban landscape, it is evident that our investigation of the city's dynamics remains a work in progress. The role of intermediate migration hubs and the enduring influence of "hemşerilik" remain enigmatic puzzles, inviting further inquiry into the intricate interplay of identity, migration, and urbanization in this vibrant metropolis.

"Another secondary influence of small-scale rural property on urbanization processes is its role in facilitating the phenomenon of rural-to-urban migration, which has perhaps been one of the most extensively examined and documented aspects in Turkey. Incoming migrants to urban areas were able to relocate to the city in stages due to the fact that they had not entirely divested themselves of their land in the village.

Depending on the experiences they gained, they could return to the village within short periods and, after adjusting to urban relationships, contemplate full settlement in the city. In some instances, migrants initially came to the city as seasonal laborers for short periods and, after a certain duration, brought the rest of their families to the city." ***(67)***

"During the course of the last half century, migration to Istanbul has followed a predictable course, starting with the regions historically most linked to the capital through supplying seasonal labor (the Black Sea), and following with the agrarian economy impacted most by market integration (the Anatolian interior)." ***(30)***

"In this case of uneven development, just as the flows to and from other regions into Istanbul were about to equilibrate, migration from the southeast and the east, the latest regions to begin their transformation under the impact of market integration, started and fed into the cycle of newcomers into the city." ***(30)***



G40. "Istanbul Beyoğlu, 1981."

30.Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

Hacking into Istanbul's urbanization process reveals an intricate web of migration patterns and pathways. Before infiltrating the city's terrain, individuals originating from diverse regions employed various tactics—some opting for a direct approach, while others strategically navigated intermediate migration hubs. Amidst this complex migration landscape, the concept of "hemşerilik" emerged as a critical encryption key, forging connections among those sharing geographic origins. This concept played a pivotal role in configuring the migration experience, facilitating the formation of robust bonds within the city and alleviating the feeling of estrangement for newcomers. As we delve into this decryption, we uncover the multifaceted dynamics of migration, intermediate hubs, and the enduring influence of "hemşerilik."

The phenomenon of rural-to-urban migration in Turkey illuminates the pivotal role played by intermediate migration hubs and the diverse migration flows they engender. Over the past half-century, a discernible migration pattern has emerged, starting with regions that have historically had close ties to the capital through seasonal labor contributions, most notably from the Black Sea region. Subsequently, migration from agrarian economies, particularly the Anatolian interior, marked the subsequent phase. These varying migration streams have significantly influenced the social and economic landscape of Istanbul, underscoring the importance of intermediate migration hubs in shaping the ever-evolving dynamics of rural-to-urban migration in Turkey.

A noteworthy influence on this migration process is the role of small-scale rural property. Migrants often retained ties to their rural origins, partially owning land in their villages. This link facilitated a phased migration process, allowing individuals to initially engage in urban areas as seasonal laborers, periodically returning to their villages. Over time, as they accrued experience and adapted to urban life, many contemplated permanent settlement in the city.

Moreover, Istanbul's migration patterns accentuate the impact of regional disparities. While migrants flowed to and from different regions, a dynamic equilibrium prevailed. However, this balance was perturbed by migration from the southeast and east, regions that initiated transformation under the influence of market integration. This influx of migrants further enriched the cycle of newcomers to the city, contributing to Istanbul's continually shifting demographic fabric. These patterns underscore the complex interplay between migration, urbanization, and regional dynamics in the ever-evolving metropolis.
Decrypting the migration patterns, intermediate hubs, and the concept of "hemşerilik" unveils a multifaceted narrative that continues to evolve.



Fig.59 "Axonometry of hemşeri zones in the city."

The dynamics of migration patterns and their consequences in intermediate migration hubs are of paramount importance in the study of urbanization. These hubs, serving as transitional points for a diversity of migrants, exert multifaceted influences on settlement structures and social networks.

Historically, migrants from rural areas predominantly followed a pattern of moving from villages or tribal regions to small towns. This was then followed by subsequent migration to urban centers during the 1950s. In contrast, later migrants more often adopted the pattern of direct migration from villages or tribal regions straight to urban centers. The founders of informal settlements, on the other hand, typically migrated directly from one district of the city to another, with the latter often being densely populated and economically challenged.

Though it might seem chaotic, there is a coherent framework underlying migration to cities and informal settlements. This framework takes into account factors such as employment opportunities and housing facilities.

For many migrants, returning to their places of origin is not an option, as villages have either been destroyed or no longer function as sustainable economic units. The opportunity to maintain connections with their origins, whether through property or kinship, which might offer additional income, is also scarce. As a result, most new migrants rent in older Gecekondu areas, occupying a lower rung in the social ladder and carving out their unique social zones, like coffeehouses and ethnic associations.

Furthermore, the social capital available to new immigrants is limited because there is no continuous pattern of chain migration. In an environment where social integration depends on established networks, these newcomers face difficulties accessing existing connections for job or housing prospects. This lack of access differentiates them from earlier immigrants who had the means for socio-economic integration through network engagement.

The complex relationship between these migration patterns and urbanization in intermediate migration hubs highlights the multifaceted nature of these processes. This complexity has vast implications for settlement designs, social hierarchies, and the overall urban fabric. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for effective urban planning and policy-making in these continually changing scenarios.



G41. "Our teahouse by Harry Weber, 1960."

"The underlying migration patterns that form the basis of Gecekondu settlements are characterized by the following scenarios:

1-Direct migration from rural villages or tribal areas to urban centers.
2-Indirect migration from rural villages or tribal areas to small towns, followed by migration to urban centers.
3-Semi-direct migration from one or several small towns to urban centers.
4-Direct migration from one district of the city, primarily inhabited by the impoverished and densely populated Gecekondu settlements.

During the 1950s and before, rural migrants predominantly followed the second and third patterns, while those who migrated later adopted the first pattern.

The founders of Gecekondu settlements, on the other hand, mostly adhered to the fourth pattern. Contrary to the appearance of disorder and haste, the available evidence suggests a coherent framework involving migration to the city and Gecekondu settlement that encompasses considerations of employment opportunities and housing facilities.

*Gecekondu residents worldwide often cite economic factors, such as the lack of arable land, land infertility, poverty resulting from excessive population (too little land for too many people), and low wages (or, alternatively expressed, the potential for higher earnings) as reasons for their migration, in addition to the absence of educational and healthcare services in their villages." **(63)***

"For most of these migrants pushed out of their habitats, there is no place to return to. In some cases, the villages have been razed to the ground (according to official figures, more than one thousand villages have suffered this fate); in other cases, villages have ceased to exist as economic units. It is unlikely that these new immigrants can maintain links with their place of origin through property or kinship, which could generate an income supplement (in-kind if not monetary) for them.

Most new migrants have ended up as tenants in the older Gecekondu neighborhoods. They thus occupy a distinctly lower status in the social hierarchy; they do not participate in the older communal functions, they have their own coffeehouses, and may be members of ethnic associations that are necessarily more political than the associations that are entirely oriented toward consolidating locality-based networks of the older migrants.

More importantly, the "social capital" available to new immigrants is likely to be more limited in the absence of a more continuous pattern of chain migration. If social integration depends on the existence of networks, the new migrants are not in a fortunate situation in terms of being able to tap into existing links to generate networks for employment or housing.

*The new immigrants are socially excluded: unlike the older immigrants who could ensure socio-economic integration through the mobilization of network relations, they lack the material resources and social capital necessary for any integration." **(30)***

30.Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.
63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul.

In cities worldwide, the dynamics of migration and urbanization deeply intertwine, creating unique challenges and opportunities for urban design and policy-making. Istanbul, during its mid-20th century transition, presents a particularly compelling example. Moving beyond the broader patterns of rural-to-urban shift, it bore witness to socio-economic changes that reshaped its urban fabric. The typical challenges faced by migrants, such as limited social capital and a lack of sustainable economic ties to their villages, were exacerbated by unique socio-cultural constructs. One such key paradigm was "hemşerilik", which played a pivotal role in assimilating migrants into Istanbul's intricate urban landscape, setting the stage for the distinct socio-architectural dynamics that would emerge.

During Turkey's mid-20th century transition, the urban fabric of Istanbul underwent a distinct metamorphosis, induced primarily by socio-economic recalibrations. The urban influx, a combined result of pronounced shifts from agrarian settings to burgeoning industrial landscapes, was modulated not just by economic vectors but also by the intricate socio-cultural construct of "hemşerilik". This paradigm, rooted deeply in Turkish culture, served as a linchpin, ensuring the smooth urban assimilation of migrants into the intricate morphology of Istanbul, one of the world's most historically rich cities.

Yet, beneath the evident urbanization dynamics lay a nuanced impetus: an innate drive amongst the migrating populace towards property ownership, often manifesting in their settlement within enformel habitats. While superficial analysis might construe this as a mere counteraction to housing deficits and elevated urban rent structures, a deeper architectural anthropology reading discerns a more profound motive: property as a tangible manifestation of urban integration and aspirational attainment, reflecting the universal human desire for belonging.

Remarkably, the state's architectural and urban planning response to this sweeping urban reconfiguration was characterized by an evident reticence. Far from interpreting the expansive enformel typology as an exigent urban anomaly warranting methodical redress, there appeared to be an implicit laissez-faire attitude. Absent was a comprehensive urban design framework or any semblance of infrastructural foresight for Istanbul, even amidst such demographic perturbations. Residents of enformel settlements, navigating this urban lacuna, found themselves contending for elemental amenities, spanning from utility provisions to transit networks, highlighting the state's somewhat reactionary approach to urban development.

*"Until now, the phenomenon of Gecekondu housing has been primarily perceived as a consequence of housing scarcity and exorbitant rents. However, it is imperative to note that there exists a personal motive, one which only becomes apparent after extensive conversations with migrants, which compels individuals to migrate to Gecekondus, and that is the desire to own property." **(56)***

*"The state chose to tolerate these informal settlements rather than building costly social housing requiring basic services and infrastructure. Thus, gecekondu residents had to fight for such amenities as electricity, water and public transportation." **(12)***

This discernible passivity in state-led urban strategies offers an insight into a larger governmental perspective. At a juncture where the city's very architectural and urban grammar was in flux, influenced by the potent dynamics of "hemşerilik" and migratory motivations, the state's posture was not one of proactive intervention. Instead, it leaned towards a contemplative observation, allowing the city's urban and architectural syntax to organically evolve, with minimal institutional guidance or intervention.



G42. "Aerial view of the Historic Peninsula, 1963."

12.Figueiredo, L., & Amorim, L. (2020). Land disputes on the outskirts of Istanbul. UCL.
56.Kaymal, C. (2017). Cultural Consequences of Migration from Countryside to City. Istanbul Medeniyet University.

Urban environments, as reflections of human aspirations and movements, have traditionally exhibited a dynamic and organic evolution. These landscapes are not merely defined by their infrastructural developments or by the sheer number of individuals integrating into the urban way of life.

At their core, they represent the cumulative amplification of characteristics that epitomize urban existence. This continual accentuation grows in parallel with city expansions. Over time, cities, acting as convergence nodes, attract a diverse array of individuals, amalgamating varied backgrounds, races, and cultures, thereby becoming crucibles for novel biological and cultural syntheses.

Navigating these ever-evolving urban terrains often presents challenges, especially given the dilution of traditional kinship and neighborly ties. Generations of shared traditions, once the bedrock of community cohesion, give way to competition and formalized control mechanisms in urban settings. This transition from primary to secondary social relationships crafts a multifaceted mosaic of social worlds within urban expanses. For many newcomers, this intricate landscape, with its abrupt transitions, is primarily understood through the city's center, emblematic of its very essence.

Delving deeper into the urban fabric's metamorphosis, the emergence of informal settlements stands out as a significant marker. Within the Turkish context, gecekondus, often linked to housing deficits and spiraling rents, bear a deeper undercurrent. Drawing insights from migrant interactions underscores a deeper aspiration, one of property ownership. This longing to carve out a tangible space in the urban sprawl echoes the intrinsic human desire for stability and belonging.

In understanding these continual shifts, it becomes evident that urban landscapes, in their entirety, are intricately woven tapestries of personal narratives, aspirations, and histories. As cities burgeon and transform, deciphering these layered intricacies becomes paramount for urban planners and policymakers, ensuring that the human story remains at the heart of urban evolution.

"It is not surprising that a city undergoes significant transformation." ***(49)***

"Urbanization no longer denotes merely the process by which individuals are drawn to a place known as the city and integrated into its way of life. It also refers to the cumulative accentuation of the distinctive characteristics associated with the urban way of life, which grows in prominence as cities expand. Moreover, it encompasses the changes in the direction of lifestyles recognized as urban, evident among people everywhere who have come under the influence of the city's institutions and personalities, facilitated by communication and transportation.

As a result, the larger, denser, and more diverse a community becomes, the more pronounced the characteristics linked with urbanism become. Since cities do not naturally replenish their populations, they must attract migrants from other cities, rural areas, and, historically, from other countries. Consequently, cities have historically served as melting pots for races, peoples, and cultures, fostering the development of new biological and cultural hybrids.

In such communities, traditional bonds of kinship, neighborliness, and sentiments arising from generations of shared folk traditions are often absent or, at best, relatively weak. Instead, competition and formal control mechanisms take on the role of substitutes for the solidarity bonds that typically hold a folk society together. This is essentially what is meant by describing the city as characterized by secondary rather than primary social contacts.

As a result, cities tend to resemble mosaics of social worlds, where the transition from one to another is abrupt." ***(30)***

"For individuals coming from outside, a city is primarily defined by its center." ***(66)***

"Until now, informal settlements (gecekondus) have been perceived as a result of housing shortages and high rents. However, from a deeper perspective, a personal reason that compels individuals to migrate to these informal settlements, which emerges only after extensive discussions with the migrants, is the desire to own property." ***(56)***



G43. "Istanbul Beyazit Streets by Harry Weber, 1960."

49. Kolluoglu, B., & Candan, A. B. (2008). Displaced Poverty in the Process of Urbanization. Istanbul.

30. Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.

56. Kaymal, C. (2017). Cultural Consequences of Migration from Countryside to City. Istanbul Medeniyet University.

66. Tekeli, I., Guloksuz, Y., & Okyay, T. (1976). City with Gecekondu, Dolmus and Vender. Istanbul.

Urbanization and migration have forever been intertwined processes, shaping the tapestry of cities around the world. Istanbul, in particular, offers a multi-faceted lens into this intricate dance, revealing not just patterns of movement, but also deeply rooted socio-cultural constructs that influence this dance.

The concept of "hemşerilik", emerges as an essential compass in this landscape. Functioning both as a marker of identity and a robust social network, it facilitates smoother transitions for migrants moving from rural to urban environments. Especially after the transformative 1950s, this affiliation became a guiding force, ensuring that migrants found their way amidst the vast urban sprawl. Migrants, buoyed by this connection, gained better access to resources like housing and employment—critical pillars for successful integration.

Istanbul's migration story, however, goes beyond just this affiliation. A deeper dive reveals a web of migration pathways. Before settling in the city, many individuals transitioned through intermediate migration hubs, with earlier patterns showing movement from villages to small towns, and then to urban centers.Each wave, each pattern brought with it unique socio-economic implications, shaping informal settlements and influencing Istanbul's social and architectural landscape. The rise of informal settlements, serves as a testament to this evolving dynamic, marking the urban landscape with both their physical presence and the underlying aspirations they represent.

However, migration and urbanization were not just about movements and settlements. They altered the very social fabric of the city. The transition from primary (kinship-based) to secondary (more formalized) social relationships became apparent, and the city's center, emblematic of its essence, became the focal point for many newcomers. The push for property ownership, seen in the sprawl of informal habitats, speaks to a deeper human need for belonging and stability, even amidst the vast and often overwhelming urban milieu.

In initial scrutiny, the government may not have anticipated that a seemingly modest alteration in agricultural policy could engender the subsequent stages of transformation. Nevertheless, Istanbul offers a narrative that diverges from this initial impression. It is a narrative where the intangible transitions into a palpable reality within the physical realm. Individuals who were displaced from their villages, thrust into precarious economic circumstances, aspired not only to ameliorate their economic standings but also to embrace a more comfortable lifestyle.

Among this population, some initially traversed through intermediary cities or regions, while others directly embarked on their journey to Istanbul. Simultaneously, a segment of migrants had already been intermittently gravitating toward the city over time. However, these individuals found themselves inexorably drawn to Istanbul, driven by an innate motivation to establish themselves in this urban milieu. Facilitated by the intricate networks formed among individuals hailing from the same hometowns, they sought to surmount both the sense of isolation and economic disparities that had afflicted them.

Crucially, these migratory flows eluded prediction. Neither was the government adequately prepared for the substantial surge in migration, nor did Istanbul possess sufficient land resources to accommodate such an influx. In this context, the bonds forged within hometown communities assumed paramount significance. The resultant phenomenon, famously referred to as "Gecekondu" within the Turkish lexicon and occasionally invoked by prominent writers, intellectuals, and politicians, was steadily advancing toward Istanbul.

Therefore, it is apparent that both the bonds formed among individuals from the same hometowns and the discernibility of these connections in the physical realm constitute pivotal elements within the overarching framework of the urbanization process. This holds particularly true for cities that function as secondary migration destinations within the intricate narrative of Istanbul's urban evolution.



G44. "Cargo transportation in Istanbul port."

3.1 City of Migrants and Industry

Istanbul, once the capital of empires and now a bridge between continents, narrates a unique story of urban development. Its evolution is deeply rooted in its strategic geography, socio-political decisions, and the myriad of people who have called it home. While its tapestry is rich with influences from diverse societies and cultures, migration emerges as a pivotal thread, shaping its contemporary landscape and influencing its socio-economic dynamics.

This city, already a melting pot of diverse influences, underwent a profound transformation in the 1950s with the advent of rural-to-urban migration. This demographic shift rekindled its industrial sectors and initiated a dynamic interplay that would steer Istanbul's trajectory for the coming decades.

This city's intricate tapestry, already rich with influences from diverse societies and cultures, witnessed a significant new pattern in the 1950s with the rise of rural-to-urban migration. This movement not only added to the city's demographic complexity but also rekindled its industrial sectors, creating a dynamic interplay between migration, industry, and urbanization that would chart Istanbul's course for the subsequent decades.

Navigating the challenges posed by this demographic surge, the government took a decisive step. Eschewing traditional urban planning, they hinged their aspirations for economic rejuvenation and better living standards on industrialization. This strategic shift meant industries, once privatized, began playing a pivotal role in urban development, a domain traditionally curated by city planners.

This renewed industrial vigor expanded beyond the core of Istanbul, pushed by mounting rents and speculative land dealings. Parallelly, migrants, drawn to the promise of the city, sought homes near these burgeoning industrial zones, aiming to fill the demand for affordable labor. The city's pulse and rhythm changed as seasoned visitors, equipped with local ties, not only pinpointed new settlement areas but also plugged into the job market near these industries.

Yet, urban dreams often came at a heavy cost. The quest for a prosperous city life sometimes culminated in disheartening challenges, with migrants, uprooted from their village homes, confronting homelessness in their adopted city. But adversity birthed resilience. Leveraging their robust local connections, many migrants established informal housing settlements, carving out spaces even in areas once brushed aside by city planners.

This rise of informal settlements in the mid-20th century, driven by both migration and industrial land quests, has undeniably shaped the city's fabric. The industry's relentless search for more accessible and affordable lands ensured that these settlements followed in their wake. Reflecting on the transformation of Istanbul post-1950s, it is evident that the combined forces of industrious migrants and expanding industries, both in pursuit of opportunity, crafted the cityscape we witness today.

The ups and downs of Istanbul's history, influenced by its important location and changing populations, show the major changes cities can go through. Migration, along with industry growth and economic needs, has shaped not just how Istanbul looks, but also its culture and way of life. Walking through Istanbul's streets, you can see a mix of old and new, showing how the city has changed and grown over time. This mix tells us about the many people who've come to the city, bringing their own stories and hopes. As we think about its past, Istanbul stands out as more than just buildings and roads. It is a place that tells the story of its people's hard work and dreams, as well as the decisions made by those in charge. This big change in the city is a good example of how migration and industry can change a place, and it is a lecture for other cities about how to grow and change in the best way.



G45. "Eminönü, 1974."

stanbul, with its intricate mosaic of history, art, and culture, stands as a captivating testament to the many civilizations that have graced its lands before us. This majestic city, gracefully stretching across two continents, not only serves as a symbolic and literal bridge between the East and the West but also emerges as a vibrant melting pot of diverse traditions, riveting stories, and collective aspirations. Its profound, deeply rooted history, spanning countless centuries, firmly positions it as a city that has proudly worn the crown of mighty empires and has consistently inspired a myriad of songs, novels, books, and films. Napoleon, completely captivated by its unparalleled grandeur, once eloquently remarked, "If the world were one unified country, undoubtedly, its capital would be Istanbul."

However, the intricate fabric of Istanbul has continually evolved over the successive years. Today's bustling metropolis bears only a fleeting resemblance to the legendary city sung about in ancient tales or vividly depicted in historical annals. A testament to this dynamic transformation is the common conversations among its diverse inhabitants regarding their roots, heritage, and origins. The genuine, generational 'Istanbullu', those who can trace their lineage back through countless generations in this city, are now a rare and diminishing breed. This notable evolution underscores a pivotal, often overlooked aspect of Istanbul's multifaceted identity: it is, in countless ways, a welcoming city of immigrants.

Yet, to hastily label Istanbul merely as an immigrant city would be a gross oversimplification. The waves of migration have been remarkably diverse, with each era ushering in its unique set of reasons, challenges, and stories. A significant chunk of the current vibrant population, for instance, made their journey to the city between the pivotal years of the 1950s and 1970s. These determined individuals, actively escaping the pronounced hardships of rural life, eagerly sought refuge in Istanbul's warm embrace, fervently hoping for better economic prospects and the tangible dream of homeownership.

This large-scale migration introduced the intricate concept of "hemşerilik" into the city's evolving social framework. These essential associations not only greatly aided newcomers in effectively navigating and assimilating into the vast, sprawling urbanscape of Istanbul but also propelled numerous individuals to influential, decision-making positions, empowering them to actively chart the city's bright future. The harmonious blend of the old and the new, the native and the immigrant, continues to passionately shape the vibrant, diverse, and ever-evolving tapestry of Istanbul.



G46. "Istanbul Beyazit streets by Harry Weber, 1960."

"One of the first things that caught the attention of those migrating from Anatolia to Istanbul was the city's sheer population.

The sight of the human flood flowing through the streets of Istanbul, a situation unparalleled anywhere else in Turkey, often left newcomers bewildered and anxious.

*It was only when migrants spotted someone resembling themselves within this crowd that they could finally relax and feel a sense of belonging."**(109)***

The city's allure, as a nucleus of industrialization and economic opportunity, further intensified its gravitational pull, especially during significant transitional periods in Turkey. As the nation's industrial prowess grew, Istanbul emerged as the sole giant, distinct in its scale and pace of development. Yet, such rapid growth and allure presented double-edged ramifications. The streets, constantly awash with waves of newcomers from Anatolia and beyond, offered both a dream and a challenge.

The sheer magnitude of human presence was often a daunting introduction to the city's scale, occasionally rendering migrants anxious. However, the vastness also provided moments of serendipity. Amid the sprawling crowds, finding someone reminiscent of their past life or familiar terrain became a comfort, granting them a fleeting yet profound sense of belonging.

Nevertheless, Istanbul's vibrant growth wasn't without its pitfalls. The allure that beckoned many also amplified the city's intrinsic issues, primarily its unchecked and sprawling expansion. This lack of control, echoing from the annals of its recent history, implied that the solutions to these persistent urban challenges lay not just in early identification, but more importantly, in strategic and effective interventions. Such a perspective makes it evident that while Istanbul has gracefully evolved as a confluence of histories and aspirations, its future rests on addressing the modern intricacies it faces today.

Perhaps one of the reasons it is difficult to hack the city's current chaotic and complex mechanism is that it was constructed by immigrants and remains under their control, even though they are no longer immigrants.

"During a period in Turkey when industrialization and, in a broader sense, economic development were accelerating, Istanbul stood out as virtually the only major city in the country.

*However, another defining characteristic of Istanbul, namely its lack of control, has led to the proliferation and persistence of problems. Consequently, it becomes apparent that effective solutions to these issues rely not on early diagnosis but on effective treatment." **(70)***

70.Tumertekin, E. (1997). Istanbul, People And Space. Istanbul.

109. Kurt, A., 2018. Moving Homeland to Istanbul: Migration in Turkish Novels After 1950 (1950-1980). Istanbul.

istanbul_migration.exe

migration flows to istanbul

DOWNLOADING DATA...

FLOWS TO ISTANBUL
INTERNAL MASS MIGRATIONS

Istanbul
Intermediate hubs
Direct flow
Indirect flow
Intermediate flows

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

1000km 750km 500km 250km 0km

KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
SAKARYA
DÜZCE
BOLU
YALOVA
BURSA
BİLECİK
ÇANAKKALE
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHİR
KÜTAHYA
MANİSA
UŞAK
AFYONKARAHİSAR
İZMİR
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
ISPARTA
BURDUR
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
KONYA
AKSARAY
NİĞDE
KARAMAN
MERSİN
ANKARA
KIRIKKALE
YOZGAT
KIRŞEHİR
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
ADANA
OSMANİYE
HATAY
BARTIN
ZONGULDAK
KARABÜK
KASTAMONU
ÇANKIRI
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
GÜMÜŞHANE
BAYBURT
KARS
ERZURUM
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ERZİNCAN
SİVAS
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
BİTLİS
VAN
ELAZIĞ
MALATYA
DİYARBAKIR
SİİRT
BATMAN
ŞIRNAK
HAKKARİ
MARDİN
ŞANLIURFA
ADIYAMAN
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
GAZİANTEP
KİLİS

	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
population	883.599	991.237	1.078.399	1.266.477	1.533.822	1.852.092	2.293.823	3.019.032
urban population	768.488	815.638	906.050	1.002.085	1.297.372	1.506.040	1.792.071	2.203.337
rural population	115.111	175.599	170.349	264.392	236.450	376.052	501.752	815.695
born in istanbul	502.449	530.023	617.189	697.555	811.576	940.570	1.103.976	
born in a different city	381.150	548.376	545.803	829.363	1.061.149	1.350.877	1.914.342	

Istanbul has always held a distinctive place in the annals of global trade, thanks to its strategic position bridging Europe and Asia. From its crucial role in the ancient Silk Road to its significance in today's sophisticated shipping routes, its geographic advantage has cemented its pivotal role in international commerce. This historical prominence, however, is not a mere relic of the past. As Turkey went through pivotal transitions in more recent times, Istanbul's appeal as a hub of industrial activity gained even more momentum.

This metamorphosis into an industrial magnet was not a spontaneous event but was deeply intertwined with significant demographic shifts. The city witnessed substantial migratory waves, particularly between the 1950s and 1970s, which became the driving force behind its industrial expansion. These new inhabitants, in search of brighter economic horizons, not only found solace from their rural struggles but also contributed significantly to the city's burgeoning industrial sector. With their diverse skills, crafts, and commendable work ethics, they transformed Istanbul into a melting pot of innovation and productivity.

In tandem with this was the rise of the concept of "hemşerilik," the hometown associations, which played a fundamental role in shaping Istanbul's industrial fabric. By facilitating the smooth assimilation of newcomers into the sprawling city, these associations indirectly amplified the industrial workforce, setting the stage for collective industrial advancements. As a testament to their influence and the city's adaptive nature, many of these migrants eventually assumed influential roles, steering Istanbul's course towards emerging as an industrial titan.

The mid-to-late 20th century saw Istanbul further evolving, adjusting to the changing tides of industrial activities and demands. The city's growth pattern, initially resembling a spontaneous stain expanding organically, underwent a marked transformation from the 1970s onward. A burgeoning consumer industry, coupled with an enlarged industrial scale and influx of financial resources, reshaped its developmental trajectory.

With industrialists becoming increasingly wary of land investments due to escalating land values favoring the landowners, a shift in the city's urbanization pattern was observed. Industries began moving towards peripheries, giving rise to unique urban pockets around these new hubs. This narrative, spanning centuries and blending historical prominence with contemporary challenges, underscores Istanbul's resilience and adaptability, making it a beacon of trade and industry.

"Between the years 1950-1970, both the nature and scale of industrialization, as well as the processes of supply and demand for urban structures, along with the institutional structures and norms that emerged in relation to these factors, provided the opportunity for the city to transform into a specialized metropolis.

The city was evolving like a stain on a fabric due to the sporadic developments added to its surroundings, almost in an organic manner. However, the period between 1970 and 1990 disrupted this pattern. The primary reason for this was the development of the consumer industry, which began to make its presence felt in the 1970s.

*As the scale of industry grew and financial resources increased, changes in organizing various types of demand for years, mobilizing financing, and organizing supply within this context led to a complete transformation in the urban growth structure."**(111)***

"Industrialists are disinclined to invest their limited resources in land. Secondly, the speculative opportunities for industrialists to benefit from value appreciation have diminished, as landowners are the ones who profit from this value increase. This situation has pushed industrialists toward areas beyond the purview of urban planning, outside municipal and contiguous zones.

Industries settled in villages near cities and areas under the jurisdiction of local councils. Consequently, a new form of municipalization emerged, constituted by Gecekondu developments around industrial establishments, primarily in the vicinity of major cities. Until the 1980s, the number of such municipalities, primarily around Istanbul, had exceeded 30." ***(37)***



G47. "Aksaray and its surroundings from the air, 1959."

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.

111. Prime Ministry's Housing Development Administration of Turkey, 1992. Research on Istanbul's Future - Draft Report. Istanbul.

According to Ilhan Tekeli, major problems in Istanbul during the period 1950-1965;

"The city and its planning process faced four major problems in this· period.

The first was the rapid increase of population in the metropolitan area, which rose from 975,000 in 1950 to 2,141,000 in 1965. This was due to a combination of natural growth, incoming migration and to the spatial expansion of the metropolitan area incorporating the district of Kartal. During the 15 years from 1950 until 1965, population in the metropolitan area displayed a yearly increase of 80,000 people.

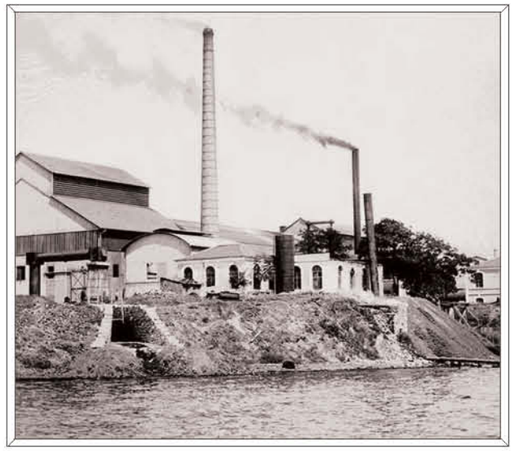
The second problem that characterized this period was the rapid subdivision of land outside of municipal boundaries and residential areas. In effect urban planning principles guided land subdivision as it was undertaken by the Land Deeds Office. It is estimated that 150,000 parcels of lawnd were obtained this way around the city in 1953. In 1961 this estimate rose to between 700,000 and 1,000,000. Thus, a second mechanism besides gecekondus came to in effect directing the expansion of the city through a "fait accompli".

A third problem facing the city was the acceleration of industrialization and the concomitant demand for industrial sites. Since allocation could not be made within municipal boundaries where land prices were high, industries were forced to move to areas outside the city where ground water was available. These were generally large-scale plants. According to an industrial census in 1964 of the 1,293 large scale industrial establishments in Istanbul, 338 were established before 1950, 250 between 1950 and 1954, 379 between 1955 and 1959 and 265 between 1960 and 1963.

*The fourth problem in the city was the relative increase in the number and proportion of motor vehicles such as cars and dolmuses in urban traffic creating frequent congestion. The existing road system remained insufficient. Daily vehicular trips in the metropolitan area rose from 765,000 in 1950 to 2,050,000 in 1965." **(32)***



G48. "Bomonti Beer Factory."



G49. "Steel factory and chemical plant, Zeytinburnu."

\"Thus, the entire illegal process of land occupation and allocation, indeed of construction, contributed to the strengthening of networks. When the migrants first arrived, it was empty spaces within the inhabited city which were first filled with illegal squatter (gecekondu) housing. The potential supply of this inner-city land, however, was far too small to respond to the needs of the vast wave of migrants that began to arrive in the city.

Hence, the natural space for expansion became the immediate perimeter of the settled area — land that was primarily public, i.e. de facto ownerless. The urban ecology of Istanbul was transformed through the expansion of the settled area of the city as 'illegal' settlement occurred in places where least resistance was encountered.

Public authorities contributed to the chaotic development of the city and to the emergence of the legal-illegal division through implicit collusion with the perpetrators. Most migration was chain migration, and initial networks depended on a shared reference to a common universe — usually place of origin.

New immigrants found dwellings in the neighborhoods of earlier arrivals, then gradually became integrated into the community as they too started building on a plot on the edge of an already inhabited area.

The need for collective action continued after settlement: one form which took center stage during the process of formalization was the campaign for collective goods. Throughout the developmentalist era, migrants took over land and constructed housing on the periphery of existing cities.
As the geographical limits of the city grew, urban centrality came to be redefined; in other words, as long as the city continued expanding there was a progression of inclusion. Thus, illegal appropriation allowed immigrants to participate in the sweepstakes for urban rent.

*Urban politics was the natural arena in which immigrants engaged; they elected and supported politicians who could credibly promise local returns. Migrants became citizens through their allegiance to the space of residence." **(30)***


Devletçe hususî teşebbüse devredilecek fabrikalar

İsletmeler Bakanının beyanatı

İlk olarak çimento ve tuğla fabrikaları için devir esasları tesbit ediliyor

G50. "Factories to be transferred from the state to private."



G51. "Bread factory in Nişantaşı."

32.Tekeli, I. (1994). The Development Of The Istanbul Metropolitan Area. Middle East Technical University.

30.Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.

"According to the 1950 industrial census, there were in Istanbul some 15,342 workshops which employed fewer than ten workers, and some 610 which employed more than ten. These figures account for no less than 18.1% of small and 40.8% of large establishments in Turkey. During this period of study, large-scale industry displayed a general tendency to move out of the city, whereas small establishments remained within traditional centers or sprawled out. This pattern occurred as a result of developmental reasons as well as reasons unique to Istanbul.

While small establishments, which were dependent on external relations, could not detach themselves from the center, large establishments with relative independence from externalities and which could not afford large sites in the center moved out to the periphery. This pattern created a process known as "incubation." New enterprises were born in and around the CBD, they stayed there for a certain period during which they grew, and then moved out to the peripheral areas when it became necessary to increase the scale of production. Those enterprises which were initially of a large scale chose peripheral areas as their first location.

Besides low land prices, there were other determinants guiding industrial development in peripheral areas. First of all, it was necessary to opt for sites along the main transport arteries, and it was not possible to move away from those areas where water and electricity were available. Relations with squatter housing areas also had to be kept open for the provision of cheap labor. Since areas chosen by industry were generally suitable for the development of squatter housing as well, such neighborhoods often appeared in close proximity shortly after the establishment of industry.

Besides these general processes, a number of reasons existed which were unique to Istanbul in stimulating industry to move out to the peripheries.

First, industrial firms, which had previously chosen sites around the Golden Horn because of easy access to sea transportation, were forced to move. The Golden Horn became silted up, and highway transport was now far more developed with newly constructed bridges and thoroughfares.

Besides this change in transport technology, limitations on the growth of noxious industries by development plan decisions after 1954 created further pressure for development outside of the municipal boundaries where development proceeded according to rural building codes. This process was similar in nature to the growth of squatter housing. Another similarity between the development of industry in peripheral areas and squatter housing lay in the occupation of land by industry without the consent of the landowner.

A third reason was the wish to remain outside the limits of municipal control. In this period, the development of labor unions resulted in attempts to control work conditions and work hours. One way to avoid such controls was to move out of the municipal boundaries.

A fourth reason for large-scale production to locate in the peripheries was the existence of rental sites for industry in Istanbul. A survey done in 1968 revealed that 57.2% of large-scale establishments were located in rented premises while only 40.2% owned their workshops." ***(32)***

32.Tekeli, I. (1994). The Development Of The Istanbul Metropolitan Area. Middle East Technical University.

Between 1950 and 1965, Istanbul witnessed significant transformations in its urban fabric and socio-political dynamics. A salient feature was the surge in its population, registering an average annual increment of 80,000 individuals. While natural growth played a role, migrations and the inclusion of regions like Kartal into the metropolitan domain were equally instrumental.

According to the 1950 industrial census, Istanbul was a hub for both small-scale workshops and larger industrial units. The city accounted for 18.1% of small and 40.8% of large establishments in Turkey. As Istanbul matured, its industrial layout evolved. Large-scale industries, driven by developmental factors unique to the city, gravitated towards the peripheries. Changing transport dynamics, such as the silting up of the Golden Horn and the advent of highways, coupled with limitations on certain industrial activities post-1954, spurred this migration. Furthermore, to elude municipal controls and labor union interventions, some industries found refuge beyond the municipal boundaries.

This industrial evolution paralleled the trajectory of migrants. Settling initially within the city, they expanded to its outskirts, predominantly occupying public or "ownerless" lands. As they spread, Istanbul's geographical contours and the very definition of its urban center transformed. Once on the fringes, these settlers gradually found themselves at the heart of the city's political matrix, showcasing their adeptness in navigating Istanbul's multifaceted changes.

Simultaneously, the city grappled with unplanned urban sprawl. By 1961, land subdivisions beyond official municipal zones dramatically increased, with estimates suggesting a range of 700,000 to an astonishing 1 million parcels. This, in tandem with illegal settlements, redrew Istanbul's urban identity.

From 1950 to 1963, industrial growth, especially large-scale establishments, burgeoned, solidifying Istanbul's reputation as an industrial nexus. However, this burgeoning industrialization brought with it infrastructural challenges. The city's road networks, for instance, lagged behind the escalating demand, evidenced by the near tripling of vehicular trips from 1950 to 1965.

Mid-20th century Istanbul was a metropolis in transition, influenced by the intricate interplay of its people, industries, and infrastructural requirements. This dynamic period epitomizes the city's enduring adaptability and resilience.

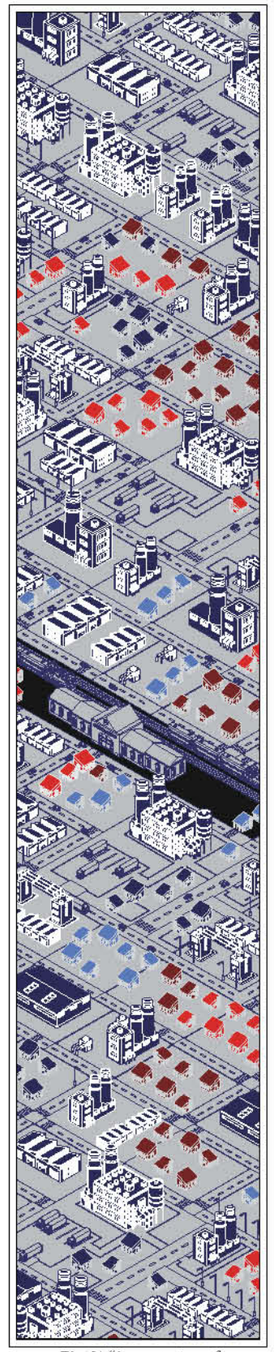
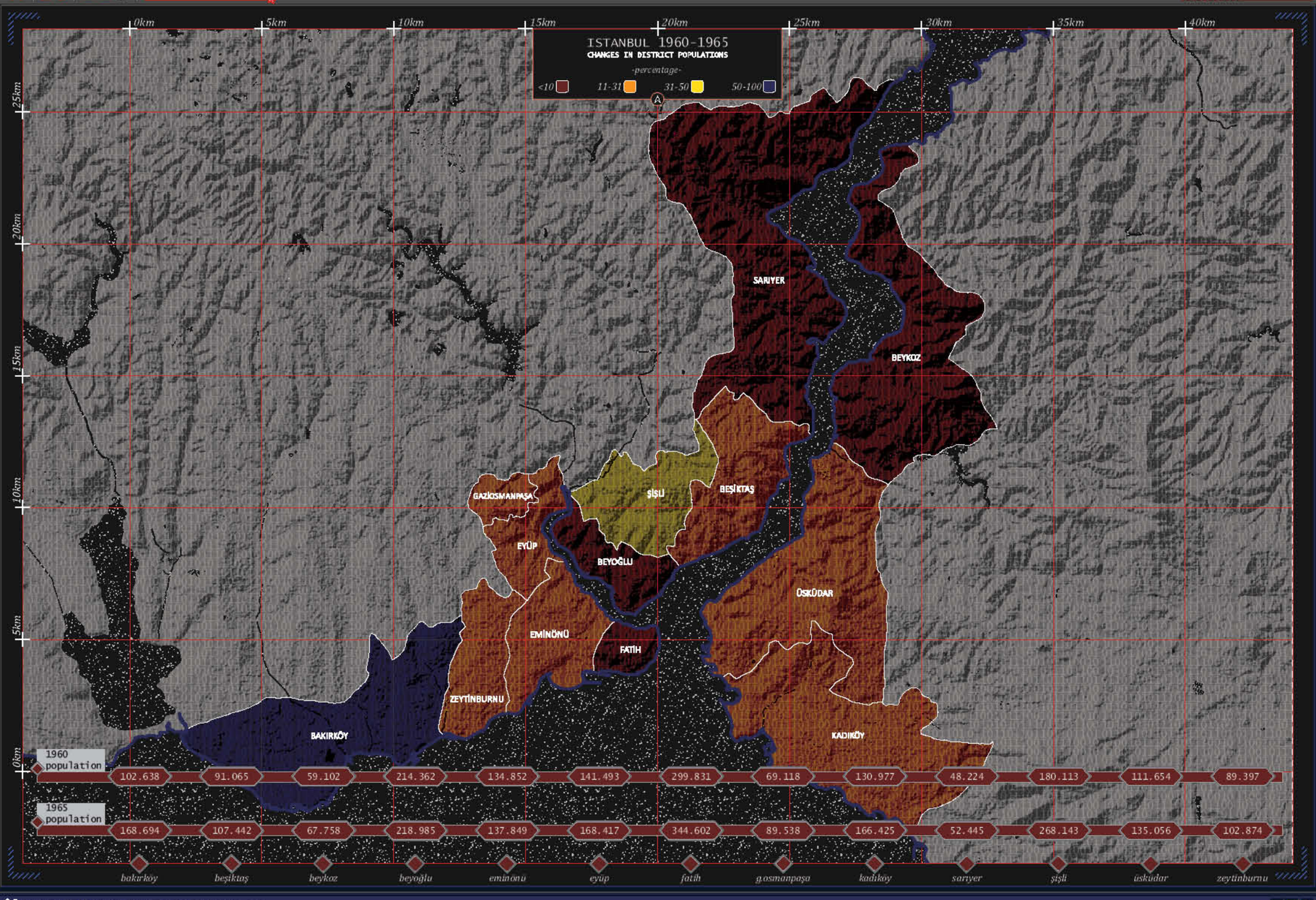
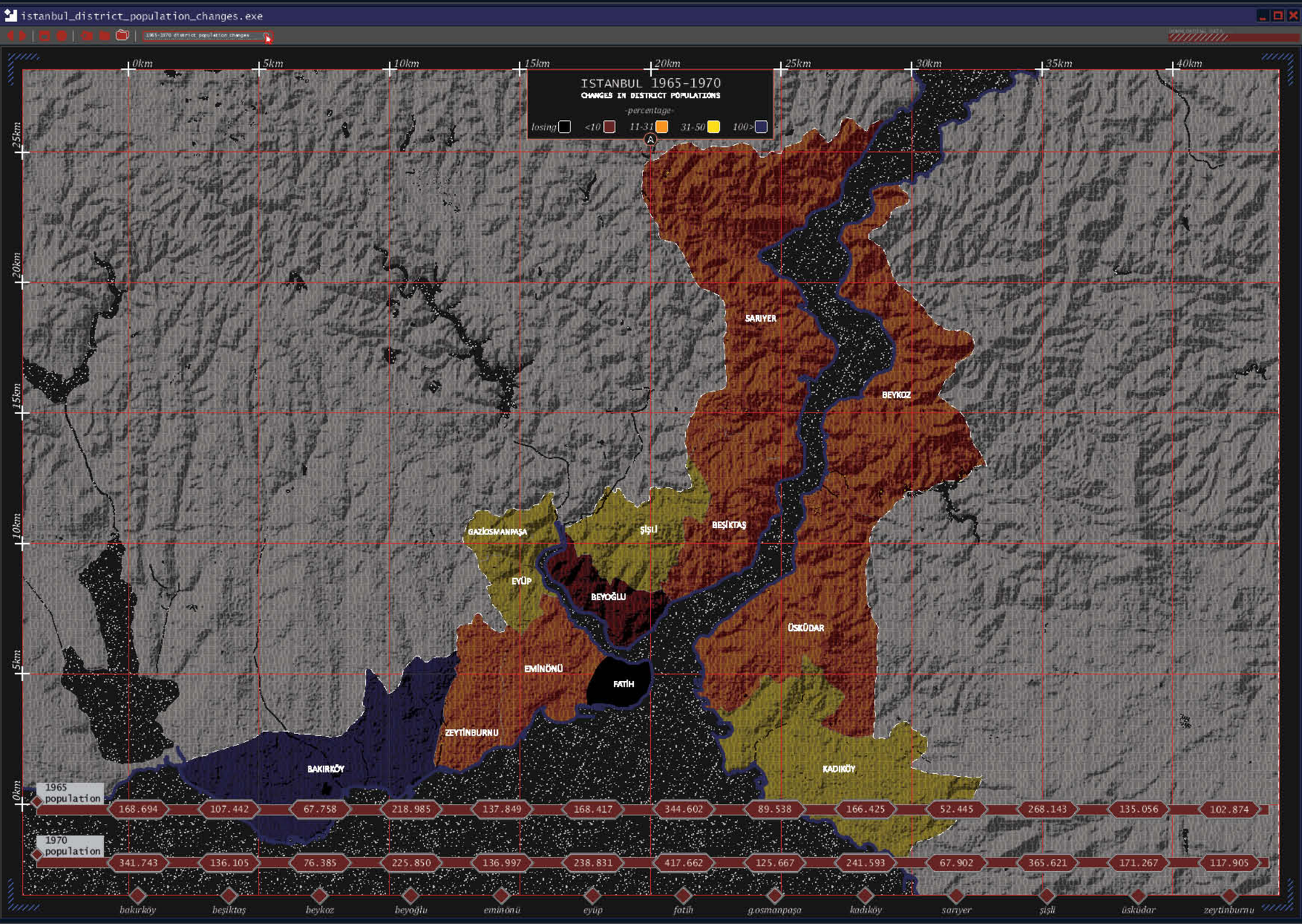


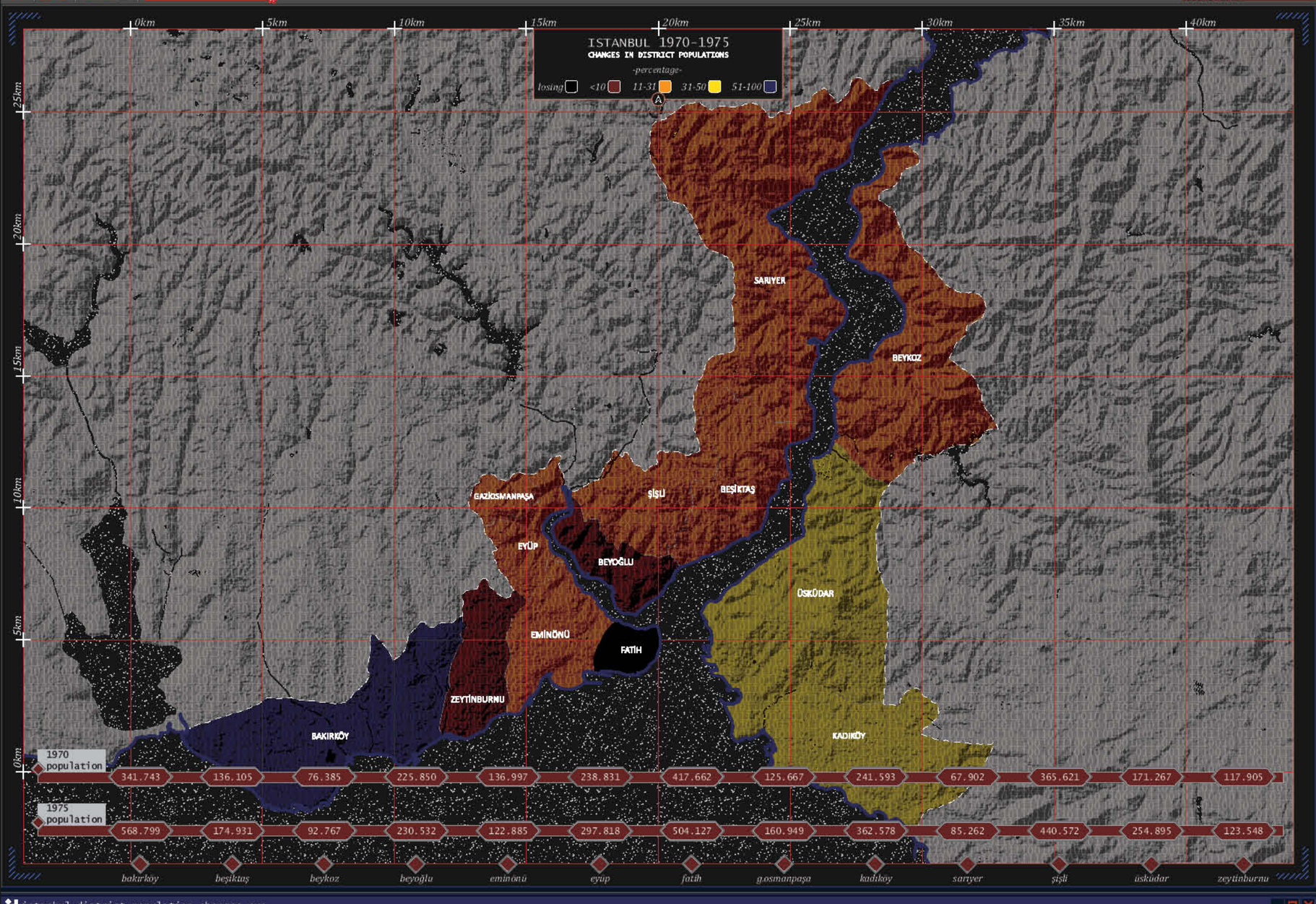
Fig.61 "Axonometry of from hemşerilik to gecekondu."

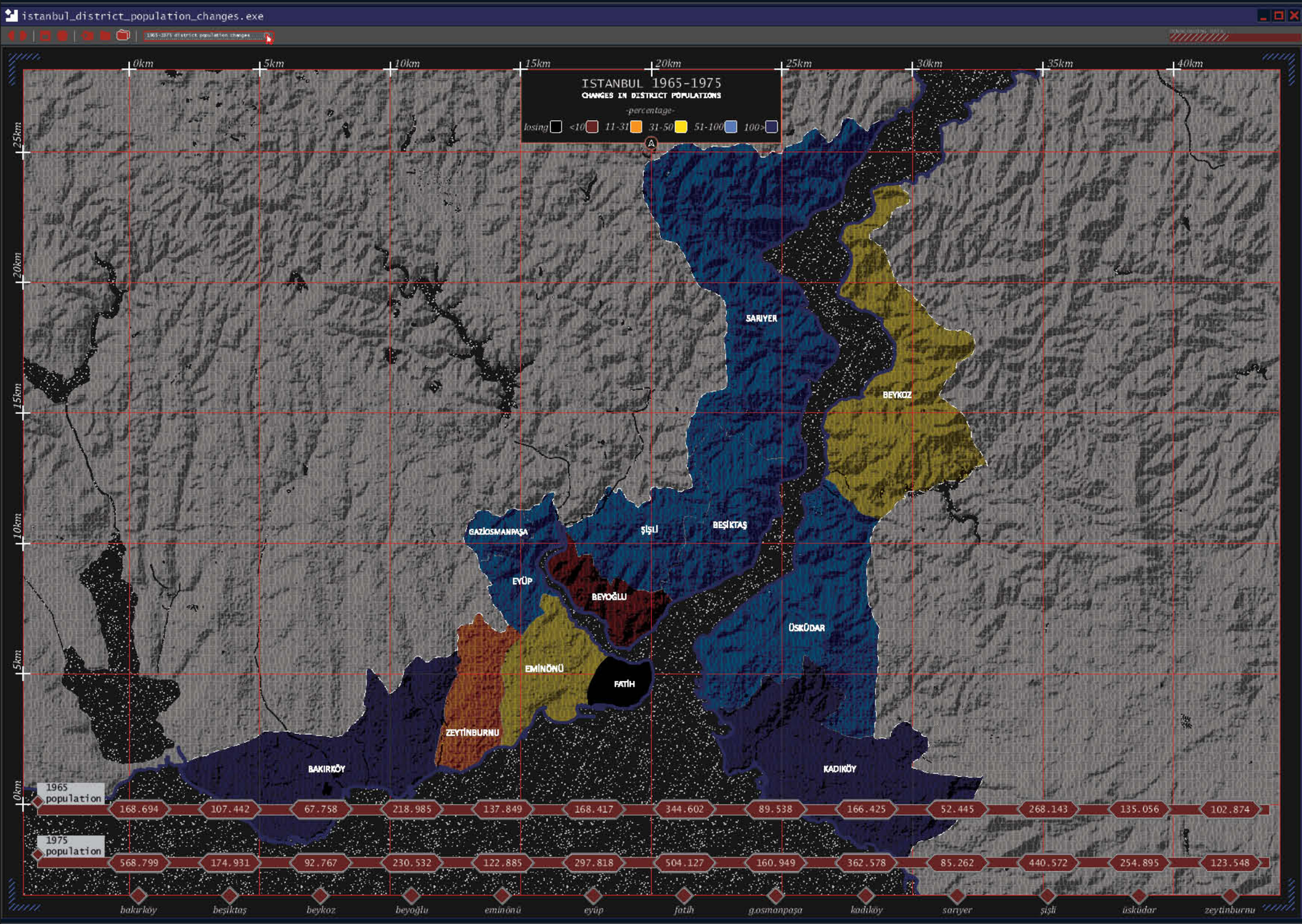
istanbul_district_population_changes.exe





istanbul_district_population_changes.exe





During Istanbul's transformative period from 1950 to 1965, characterized by a significant surge in population and profound changes in its industrial landscape, the city's urban development took a dynamic and unprecedented turn. Notably, the city's geographical boundaries expanded to encompass areas such as Kartal, while larger industries gradually relocated to the city's outskirts. In parallel, both settlers and industries reshaped not only Istanbul's physical geography but also the intricate fabric of its social structure. This era laid the crucial foundation for the complex relationship between social structures and the migrant population, a relationship that played an indispensable role in shaping the city's ongoing urban development, as further explored in the subsequent discussion.

Within the context of Istanbul's dynamic urban environment, the city showcases a rich tapestry of diverse social elements, including neighborhoods, ethnic communities, social classes, educational institutions, industrial zones, and religious groups. These elements continually interact and evolve within the city, collectively exerting their influence on its ever-changing landscape.

Furthermore, the presence of a migrant population residing in informal settlements has made a significant and lasting contribution to Istanbul's industrialization. Both governmental and private sectors have implicitly supported these settlements, acknowledging their vital role in providing affordable and flexible labor to drive industrial growth. In return, promises of property rights and improvements in infrastructure and services have been extended to these marginalized communities. This intricate interplay between various social structures and the migrant population remains a driving force behind Istanbul's ongoing urban revitalization and development, preserving the core message of the city's transformation and growth.

"The migrant population and their Gecekondus were tolerated by the government and by the private sector as they contributed their cheap and flexible (unorganised) labour to the industrialisation process. With the promises of title deeds, and infrastructure and services to their settlements." ***(27)***

"Istanbul encompasses numerous underlying social realities within its boundaries. These structures not only influence the dynamics of change within the city but also contribute to its ongoing reconstruction.

Neighborhoods, ethnic groups, social classes, universities, factories, religious communities, these social realities are constantly interrelated with their surroundings.

*They exist within this interplay, evolving and transforming within it. At times, they intersect with one another, while at other times, they exist separately and distinctly."****(108)***

According to Prof. Dr. Ilber Ortayli;
"The idea that only Istanbulites are found in Istanbul is not accurate. This city belongs to immigrants. It has always been this way throughout history. Perhaps one can mostly speak about the difference between those who came earlier and those who arrived later. Historically, the first comers have not liked the newcomers, and not only have they disliked them, but they have also wanted to make them similar to themselves." ***(113)***



G52. "Paşabahçe factory, 1950s."

27.Erman, T. (2000). The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey. Bilkent University.

108. Yılgür, E., 2012. Nişantaşı Tin Neighborhood. İletişim Yayınları, Istanbul.
113.Pendik Conferences-3, 2003. Istanbul in the Race of Global Cities. Istanbul.

In essence, Istanbul, often referred to as the bridge between continents, encapsulates a captivating narrative of urban development shaped by its strategic location, sociopolitical decisions, and the diverse communities that have called it home. As a city that has witnessed the rise and fall of empires, Istanbul's fabric is woven with the threads of its rich history and cultural diversity. Migration emerges as an undeniable linchpin in Istanbul's contemporary narrative, standing as a transformative force that has not only significantly molded its socioeconomic dynamics but also wrought profound alterations upon its physical and cultural landscape. These migrations brought with them not only increased population density but also diverse skills, cultural influences, and economic contributions, profoundly impacting the city's trajectory. As migrants sought better economic prospects and a new life in Istanbul, they played an instrumental role in fueling industrial growth and expanding the city's boundaries. Consequently, migration emerged as a pivotal element in Istanbul's contemporary story, driving its socioeconomic changes and reshaping its physical and cultural landscape.

The period from the 1950s to the 1960s marked a transformative era for Istanbul. A significant population surge and shifting industrial dynamics, closely intertwined with migration, defined this time. While Kartal has been an integral part of Istanbul's geography throughout its history, it assumed heightened significance during this era, emerging as a prominent industrial hub within the city. The city's boundaries expanded, welcoming new regions into its metropolitan fold, while large-scale industries found their place on the outskirts, particularly in areas like Kartal. This era laid the groundwork for the intricate interplay between social structures and the migrant population, a dynamic that continues to shape the city's ongoing urban development.

Istanbul's intricate social tapestry is interwoven with a multitude of elements, encompassing neighborhoods, ethnic enclaves, educational institutions, and industrial zones. These diverse components engage in a complex and ever-evolving interplay, collectively shaping the city's sociocultural identity and industrial landscape. This intricate and multifaceted structure has gradually transformed Istanbul into a city characterized by increasing fragmentation. Within this urban landscape, various social classes, ideologies, and influences have emerged, making their presence felt and finding acceptance in the city's fabric. Consequently, Istanbul has evolved into a dynamic and diverse urban mosaic, marked by its multifaceted development, where different layers and facets coexist to reflect the complexity of its evolving identity.

Furthermore, the migrant population residing in informal settlements has played a vital role in Istanbul's industrialization, providing affordable and flexible labor that fueled economic growth. In acknowledgment of their contributions, promises of property rights and improvements in infrastructure have been extended to these marginalized communities. This intricate interplay between diverse social structures and the migrant population has been a driving force in Istanbul's ongoing urban transformation.

Amid this transformation, a noteworthy concept emerged known as "hemşerilik," or hometown associations. These associations played a fundamental role in facilitating the smooth assimilation of newcomers into the sprawling city. They not only provided essential support for migrants but also indirectly amplified the city's industrial workforce, setting the stage for collective industrial advancements. Many of these migrants who found themselves within these associations eventually assumed influential roles, steering Istanbul's course towards emerging as an industrial titan.

In contemplating Istanbul's past and present, it becomes evident that the city is more than just its physical architecture and roads; it is a living testament to the dreams, resilience, and decisions of its people. The city's ability to adapt and grow in response to migration, industrialization, and the concept of "hemşerilik" serves as a valuable lesson for other urban centers, highlighting the significance of inclusive urban planning and the harmonious coexistence of diverse communities in the pursuit of a brighter future. As Istanbul continues to evolve, it remains a beacon of cultural richness, economic vitality, and the enduring human spirit that defines its unique character.



G53. " Ankara Avenue, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul, 1976."

turkey_istanbul_industry.exe

1950 - Industrial Landscape of Turkey and Istanbul

	Turkey	Istanbul
Number of Industries	82.331	16.098
Number of workers	218.060	65.444

Industrial Landscape of Turkey and Istanbul

SECTORS	-1950- TURKEY	-1950- ISTANBUL	-1964- TURKEY	-1964- ISTANBUL
Food Products	9.732	798	885	276
Alcoholic Beverages	527	58	42	12
Tobacco Products	68	14	67	8
Textiles	3.571	1.149	711	245
Clothing and Apparel	31.733	6.390	34	31
Wood and Mushroom Products	5.074	1.290	94	28
Furniture and Furnishings	1.294	517	40	20
Paper and Paper Products	212	173	26	23
Printing and Publishing	849	484	121	61
Fur and Leather Products	4.264	363	63	53
Rubber Products	335	93	99	52
Chemical Industry	1.178	280	166	110
Petroleum and Coal Products	6	3	7	1
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1.517	319	137	37
Metal Primary Products	484	328	38	19
Metal Goods Manufacturing	13.534	1.471	223	148
Machinery Manufacturing	2.587	853	83	37
Electrical Machinery	481	231	48	43
Transportation Vehicles	2.818	459	55	23
Others	2.067	825	73	66

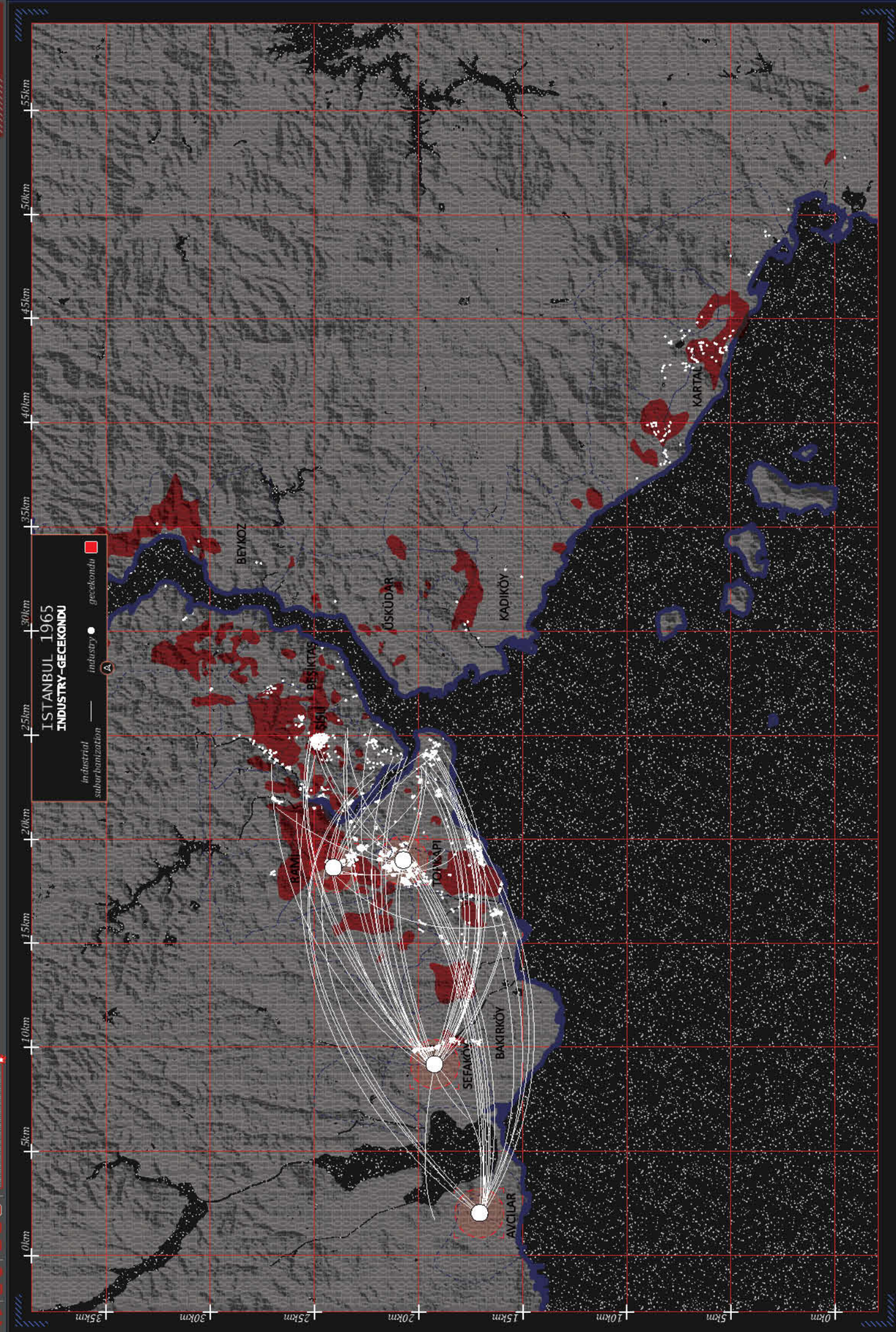
Istanbul - Date of Establishment of the Industries

SECTORS	1931	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951-1960	1961-1968
Food and Beverages	15	9	15	25	15
Textiles	6	5	13	58	24
Household Goods	5	6	5	13	10
Furniture and Furnishings	1	1	1	3	6
Paper and Paper Products	2	1	1	6	3
Printing and Publishing	.	1	2	1	-
Leather and Leather Products	4	2	2	5	3
Rubber and Plastic	-	2	4	4	3
Chemicals	9	7	13	38	28
Stone, Clay, and Glass	2	2	4	1	9
Glass and Glassware	-	1	3	2	6
Metal Products and Machinery	5	11	20	67	57
Electronic Materials	1	1	1	15	18
Transportation Vehicles	1	2	-	3	10
Plastic Goods	2	3	2	21	16
Others	-	5	2	7	13

Istanbul - Establishments and Workers of the Industries

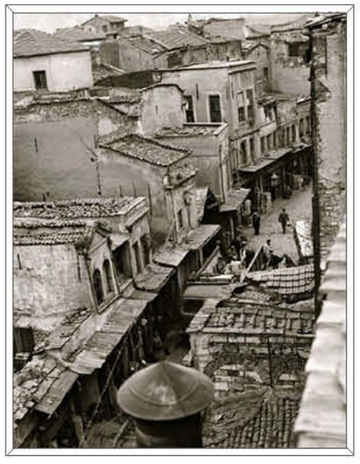
SECTORS	Industries	Workers
Food Products	74	7.712
Alcoholic Beverages	5	1.280
Textiles	106	32.052
Clothing and Accessories	39	3.422
Furniture and Furnishings	12	1.434
Paper and Paper Products	13	1.787
Printing and Publishing	4	155
Leather and Leather Products	16	3.035
Rubber and Plastics	13	4.027
Chemical Equipmenrts	96	9.316
Stone, Earthware, and Ceramics	28	4.754
Glass and Glassware	12	4.380
Metal Goods and Machinery	159	19.979
Electrical Goods and Electrical Appliances	36	5.549
Transportation Equipment	16	6.761
Plastic Products	44	4.138
Other	27	6.824

istanbul_gecekondu_industry.exe



3.2 The New Sociopolitical Dynamics of the City: Gecekondu

The period in Turkey that began with the signing of the Marshall Support and continued with the adoption of mechanization in agricultural policies had profound consequences. Tractors, which entered the rural landscape during this period, left the rural population unemployed and homeless. This era marked the beginning of a significant page in Turkish history, referred to as rural-to-urban migration, with the intensive waves of migration primarily targeting major cities such as Istanbul and Ankara.



G54. " Tahtakale, 1960."

As discussed in previous sections, during this period, the government's investments in industry, made with the consideration of the economic prosperity and stability of the entire country, inadvertently contributed to the neglect of urbanization concerns during this migration period. In this era characterized by intensive migration and rapid industrialization, cities were molded as if they were clay by both the migrating population and industrial establishment owners. With high land speculation and land prices during this period, both industry and the migrating population started to settle on the outskirts of Istanbul.

While land speculation played a significant role for industrial establishments, the situation was much more complex for the rural-to-urban migrants. Firstly, they lacked adequate housing, and there was no government encouragement or support for their settlement. Additionally, they had no viable job prospects to sustain their lives after leaving their villages. At this stage, some of the migrants who came to Istanbul to work seasonally embarked on a strategic move, encouraged by the bonds of "hemserilik" they formed. Their logical choice was to settle in proximity to the newly emerging industrial facilities. This move served a dual purpose: it benefited the industrial establishments with cheap labor and a large workforce, while also providing a source of livelihood for the rural-to-urban migrants.

During this period, which arguably witnessed the most significant transformation in Istanbul's fate, a cultural phenomenon that continues to influence the city to this day emerged: the "Gecekondus." The term "Gecekondu," which can have various interpretations, was an expression of a home and social identity for the rural-to-urban migrants who flocked to the cities in the 1950s. Upon arriving in the city, they rapidly constructed dwellings resembling their homes in the villages, and these living units would become the homes, neighborhoods, and even districts of this community for years to come. In the following pages, the discussion will commence with an exploration of the concept of "Gecekondu" as a means of sheltering, followed by an examination of the ideology it evolved into as a form of squatting.

"The gecekondu phenomenon is fundamentally an informal one. Gecekondu arises and develops in informal processes outside the economic and social relationships formally recognized. Through these informal processes, it provides a place of residence for its inhabitants in the city. These processes occur through the establishment of an informal housing market, where construction takes place without formal approval, and the emergence of an informal labor market that enables the earning of the necessary income for livelihood.

The influx of surplus labor resulting from the import of agricultural technology led to rapid migration from rural areas to cities. The efforts made by migrants to secure both shelter and a source of income contribute to the formation of an informal market. The term "informal" implies undesirable traditional features within the social sector and signifies a segment of society that needs to be transformed. The informal sector represents a social problem brought about by the imbalanced social structure in less developed countries. In this context, formality and informality emerge as social structures with boundaries that are not fluid. The only movement here is the growth and shrinkage that will occur at different historical junctures in formality and informality. However, the possibility of similarity between these two different structures, which are often thought to exist side by side, is not well analyzed due to the potential for overlap, processes, and interactions. Instead, this binary structure is defined as oppositional, and by the nature of oppositional relationships, the defined opposites are idealized as being completely separate at two opposing extremes.

Gecekondu literature does not primarily focus on formal organization in the sense of legal formalism; it instead emphasizes the organization found here.

This is an organization that has no legal binding, and in fact, it forms its own set of rules to fill the gaps in the laws. In other words, it is a relationship system that can exist under illegal conditions, even without legal validity, and has the ability to resolve potential conflicts when they arise, often based on a shared fate. This organization provides the necessary flow of information for survival, ensures security for families and individuals, and encourages both competition and cooperation in seizing opportunities and coping with poverty.

*Being informal does not necessarily mean being relatively immobile; on the contrary, it has the potential to carry its own dynamism. The positive outcomes of this potential depend, of course, on the organizing capacity of informal groups at a certain time and place (informally). As successful as the formal may be, the transformation of the informal into the formal will only be possible over time, either spontaneously or with effective intervention. If the informal has a specific network structure, can build active trust, and potentially has transformative power, then in the event of a crisis that the formal structure cannot overcome and in the absence of a clear vision of the future, this potential power may have a chance to become practical. Even in the most ideal situation, it is necessary to avoid thinking of the structure as functioning like a machine and to pay attention to the potential for human action to create differences over time and space, no matter how limited it may be. In cases where the formal structure reaches a crisis and a vision of the future cannot be drawn, informal structures gain mobility. Especially in situations where the relationship between the structure and the actor is rapidly moving and the structure can be rebuilt quickly, informal actors may have an increased chance of changing and influencing the structure." **(67)***

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

The "Gecekondu" phenomenon was fundamentally informal. It emerged outside formal economic and social structures, providing shelter within urban confines. This informality was characterized by the creation of an informal housing market and the emergence of an informal labor market, both facilitating residents to secure livelihoods.

However, it is imperative to recognize that the informality of the gecekondu phenomenon was significantly influenced by governmental policies. Had the government intervened proactively at an earlier stage, the expansion of gecekondu settlements might have been curtailed. Instead, governmental inaction contributed to the perpetuation of these informal settlements.

The introduction of agricultural technology led to a surge in surplus labor, accelerating rural-to-urban migration. Migrants pursued housing and sources of income, catalyzing the growth of an informal market. This market, often intertwined with traditional elements, was perceived as a societal segment in need of transformation within the social framework.

Gecekondu literature primarily focuses on organization within the informal sector. This organization operates beyond legal boundaries, instituting its own rules to address legal voids. It functions as a nexus of relationships that can flourish even in the absence of legal endorsement, facilitating conflict resolution based on communal experiences. Such networks expedite the dissemination of essential information, ensure safety, and promote competition and collaboration in addressing poverty and capitalizing on opportunities.

Informality does not equate to stagnation; it manifests inherent dynamism. This dynamism depends on the organizing capacity of informal groups at specific junctures, a sentiment echoed in the passage. The passage also suggests the potential for informality to transition to formality over time, either organically or through strategic measures, with trust and adaptability within informal networks playing pivotal roles.

The "Gecekondu" phenomenon elucidates the complexities of informality within the context of Turkey's urbanization during that period. Rather than perceiving these structures as static, it is essential to consider them as fluid constructs influenced by human endeavors, especially during pronounced shifts in societal dynamics. Furthermore, understanding the impact of governmental policies on the trajectory of "gecekondu" settlements is crucial, and it is worth contemplating how proactive measures might have redirected their evolution.

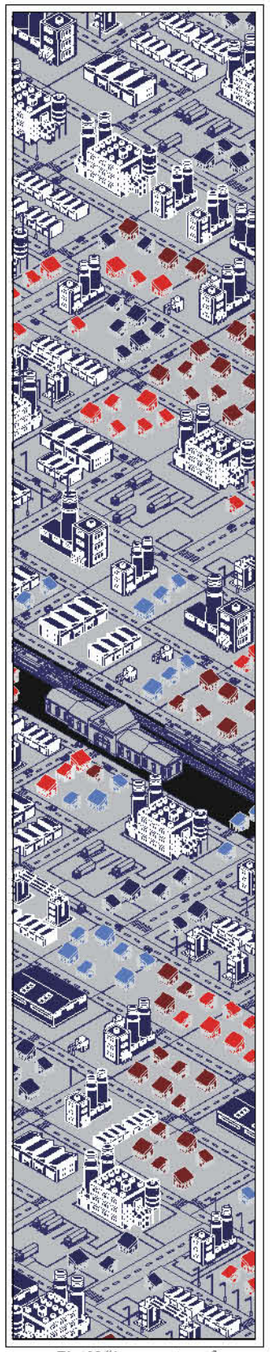


Fig.68 "Axonometry of gecekondus and industry."

"The concept of gecekondu primarily signifies the occupation of urban lands for shelter purposes by those who migrate to the city. There are two fundamental characteristics of this type of gecekonduluk: first, the absence of payment for the land on which the housing is built; and second, the construction of the housing by the users without any monetary exchange. Within this conceptual framework, the invader, builder, and user belong to the same social unit.

For all these reasons, it is possible to assert that gecekondu formation is, in itself, a dynamic process of attaining housing or acquiring housing illegally. While the formation of gecekondus contributes to the social stratification in urban areas on the one hand, it also leads to the division of participants in this process into non-homogeneous, diverse groups on the other." ***(68)***

"If we define urbanization as the process of socially producing urban space and urban land as the space for the social reproduction, then the meaning of all these processes can become more evident. Typically, the focus is placed on the housing's role as a shelter.

However, beyond this, housing is a multifaceted social institution with social and physical dimensions. In this sense, housing and residential areas are spaces where social interaction and the relationship of social forces become apparent through their internal and external characteristics, and where the spatial and social aspects intertwine." ***(68)***

In understanding urban trends, the "gecekondu" phenomenon exemplifies the intricate relationship between space and society. These distinct urban settlements emerge when migrants, driven by the necessity of shelter, occupy urban lands without monetary transactions. The process, characterized by the simultaneous roles of invaders, builders, and users within the same social nexus, underscores housing not merely as a physical structure but as an evolving social institution. By avoiding traditional economic exchanges for land and construction, gecekondu stands as both a response to shelter needs and a dynamic act of acquiring housing, even if through unorthodox or illicit avenues.

Beyond the immediacy of shelter, the broader understanding of urbanization should encompass the social creation and negotiation of urban spaces. These gecekondu settlements, while reinforcing urban social stratifications, also bring forth the emergence of diverse participant groups. In this context, residential spaces become more than functional entities. They transform into arenas where spatial design meets societal dynamics, making them not just structures, but vibrant intersections of social interactions and underlying societal forces. This duality captures the essence of housing as a multifaceted institution, reflecting both its internal and external societal interactions.

68.Erder, S. (1996). A City Placed in Istanbul, Umraniye. Istanbul.

3.2/A. As a way of sheltering

The term “Gecekondu” refers to a makeshift shelter established rapidly in urban areas during the migration from rural to urban regions. These shelters, preferred by the migrant populace during this transition, were erected as quickly as possible using available materials to offer protection from environmental conditions. During their initial weeks or months, their primary purpose was not to serve as homes but as pure shelters. They were designed with modularity in mind and could be easily repaired by anyone in the event of damage.

These shelters emerged in the 1950s due to a combination of factors. The government did not provide a housing stock, and instead of focusing on urbanization and ensuring the healthy evolution of cities, it chose to invest in the industry to address the country’s economic imbalances. This industrial investment further evolved into the privatization of industrial entities, and they strategically positioned themselves in Istanbul, which was seen as an attractive location due to its proximity to the bourgeoisie.

As touched upon earlier, one of the reactions to this industrial shift and migration wave was land speculation. Consequently, the industry and Gecekondu became intrinsically linked, pushing towards the more affordable outskirts of the city.

After determining their industrial locations, seasonal workers, utilizing their “hemserilik” cultural networks, would direct their relatives and acquaintances to the designated locations. These movements often happened swiftly at night. Throughout the night, regardless of rain, mud, or darkness, these migrants tirelessly built shelters to ensure their survival, culminating in the construction of the first Gecekondu homes.

Two pertinent questions arise from this narrative. Firstly, why did the government not intervene when such migrations were occurring, to protect its citizens and ensure some level of urbanization? While we have somewhat addressed this question in the previous sections, it is evident that a more comprehensive answer should ideally come from the officials responsible for such decisions. In a more objective assessment, it can be discerned that, subsequent to World War II, the government’s inclination to address the prevailing economic imbalances and the unfavorable economic climate is, from certain vantage points, quite comprehensible. Given the economic imbalances the country faced during that period, assessing the appropriateness or fallibility of their enacted policies and agreements extends beyond the scope of this research.

“The transformation of gecekondu from being a partial problem in Ankara and Istanbul to becoming a widespread issue throughout the country began with the impact of liberal policies that followed World War II, alongside the increasing migration from rural areas to urban centers.

The legal framework, where property ownership was directly linked to land ownership, allowed for apartment construction speculation to take place. This legal context played a significant role in the expansion of this issue from the major cities to cities all over the country. ***(106)***

“The gecekondu phenomenon did not pose significant concerns for industrialists and the government, as it not only addressed the issue of proximity to workplaces for laborers but also offered a cost-effective resolution to the housing dilemma.” ***(37)***

“The primary reasons for the emergence and rapid increase of gecekondu settlements are rural-to-urban population migrations, in other words, urbanization.” ***(69)***

A more dramatic question is: why did these rural migrants, having neither permanent residences nor jobs in the cities they migrated to, choose not to return? This question has two complementary answers. Firstly, during the rural-to-urban migration period, especially between 1950-1960, it is worth noting that these populations were not economically well-off. Furthermore, reaching Istanbul from various parts of Anatolia, the Black Sea region, and other areas was already challenging; retracing their steps would arguably be even harder.

The second answer, echoed by “Yilmaz Değer” ***(81)***, is that these individuals had been expelled from their villages, hence their migration to Istanbul or other cities. They had neither homes nor farmlands to return to.

With the mechanization of agriculture, these new policies resulted in rural populations being evicted from their villages. Moreover, in the cities they moved to, they lacked both homes and jobs. As Yilmaz Değer has pointed out, this migrant population suffered from dual hardships.

As a culmination of the intricate interplay between government policies, industrial shifts, and rural-to-urban migrations, the Gecekondu shelters emerged as a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the migrating populace. These living units not only represent a response to economic challenges and a lack of governmental housing provisions but also encapsulate a significant chapter in Istanbul’s urban history. By examining the Gecekondu phenomenon, we gain insights into the broader socio-economic dynamics of mid-20th-century Istanbul. Moreover, understanding the profound effects of Gecekondu on urban landscapes aids in the decryption process of our hacking.

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
69.Keles, R. (1973). Urbanization, Housing and Gecekondu in Turkey in 100 Questions. Istanbul.
81.Değer, Y. (2023). Interview. Istanbul.
106. Emiroğlu, K. and Ünsal, S., 2006. Urbanization, Building and Housing. Ankara.

Emerging from the intricate interplay of government policies, industrial shifts, and rural-to-urban migrations, the Gecekondu shelters stand as a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the migrating populace. They not only serve as a response to economic challenges and the absence of governmental housing provisions but also encapsulate a significant chapter in Istanbul's urban history.

Within this urban landscape, the genesis of the first gecekondu structures is noteworthy. These rudimentary shelters were crafted using adobe, wood, reclaimed materials, and inventive craftsmanship. This construction boom, primarily spanning from 1948 to 1953, marked a phase of relative ease for gecekondu builders, encompassing two key activities: the enhancement of existing gecekondu structures and the rapid establishment of new settlements.

The construction process manifested a remarkable evolution in building techniques, marked by a diverse array of materials employed. These materials spanned from the use of traditional resources such as limestone and stone to unconventional choices like tarred canvas and reclaimed materials, showcasing the profound adaptability and resourcefulness exhibited by the gecekondu builders.

Within the realm of gecekondus, a notable distinction arises in their construction methods. These settlements can be dichotomously categorized into two distinct groups based on their genesis. The first group consists of gecekondus quietly erected without formal notifications to authorities. These often took the form of single-room structures, constructed discreetly under the cover of night. In contrast, the second group comprises gecekondus constructed with unofficial permissions. This category of structures required a continuous process of appeasement and negotiation with visiting officials throughout their construction phase.

This detailed account of gecekondu construction not only functions as an illustrative showcase of the resourcefulness and dynamism inherent in its builders but also provides a scholarly lens through which to scrutinize the intricate urbanization and modernization dynamics that characterized mid-20th-century Istanbul.

In the course of a single night, barren plots would metamorphose into bustling settlements, exemplifying communal endeavor and heavy reliance on kinship networks. Gecekondus, emerging from makeshift materials and collective efforts, symbolize adaptability and resilience in the face of adversity, leaving an enduring imprint on Istanbul's urban landscape and historical fabric.

"The primary building materials for the first gecekondus were adobe, wood, doors and windows taken from old buildings, wooden crates from truck bodies, tin, and tarred canvas.

Gecekondu builders included homeless and unemployed individuals, followed by factory workers. The period between 1948 and 1953 was relatively comfortable for gecekondu builders.

During this time, there were two main activities:
-Existing gecekondu structures were improved to make them more livable.
-Simultaneously, new gecekondu settlements were rapidly established.

A gecekondu could be built in 3-4 hours or a one- to two-room structure using bricks on a stone foundation could be built in a week.
Commonly used construction materials included limestone, rubble, stone, bricks, sand, timber, Marseille tiles, cement, glass, tarred canvas, ladder stones, and construction ironwork such as doors, windows, plywood, and helas. As seen, the gecekondu construction technique evolved over time.

Gecekondus can be divided into two groups based on their construction:

-Those built without notifying the gendarmerie, which were typically single-story structures consisting of one room and one dining table.

-Those constructed with permission obtained through unofficial means but still required pleasing every visiting official until the construction was completed.

*Initially, gecekondus were built with the help of friends and family, but later, individuals looking to profit from this work emerged. In gecekondus built under a master builder's supervision, everything, including the land, often belonged to the master builder." **(60)***



G55." Zeyrek, 1969."

60.Tumertekin, E. (1979). Population Distribution in Istanbul, La Distribution De La Population En Istanbul. Istanbul.

The Gecekondu phenomenon in Istanbul presents an intricate narrative that underscores the complex dynamics between urbanization and modernization. Originating from the exigent need for immediate shelter in times of migration, these units stand as profound symbols of adaptability in the face of adversity. Once an empty plot is identified and meticulously examined, it is rapidly populated overnight. Through a communal endeavor, people heavily rely on their kinship networks to swiftly establish rudimentary shelters using makeshift materials available at hand. By the break of dawn, these shelters impart a distinct and notable visual transformation to the previously vacant terrain.

However, these Gecekondu settlements are not mere transient solutions to housing needs. Their transformation from rudimentary shelters to permanent homes is deeply embedded in personal aspirations, family bonds, and societal necessities. The evolution of a Gecekondu dwelling post-land ownership depends not just on family size but also on the financial capacity and profound personal aspirations toward modern urban living standards. Yet, their somewhat ambiguous status in the eyes of the municipality, clearly demonstrated by a palpable reluctance to provide essential utilities, vividly highlights the intricacies and complexities involved in formally recognizing these settlements.

Historically speaking, the emergence of Gecekondu settlements can be traced back to 1946, primarily in Kazlıçeşme, Zeytinburnu. A rapid proliferation was observed, with their count reaching approximately 5,000 in Istanbul by 1949. Though initially concentrated in Kazlıçeşme and Zeytinburnu, these settlements weren't restricted to this locale. They expanded widely across the city's outskirts, often in tandem with the industrial hubs. The spatial distribution of these settlements elucidates migration patterns, resource availability, and the symbiotic relationship between industrial growth and urban expansion.

The Gecekondu phenomenon offers a distinctive vantage point to understand the broader socio-economic dynamics of mid-20th-century Istanbul. What began as an immediate housing remedy soon transcended its ephemeral status. Through sustained occupation and incremental development, the Gecekondu transformed both functionally and structurally, weaving itself into the fabric of Istanbul's urban narrative. An exploration of these settlements' rapid evolution and their widespread presence in the city's fringes, especially proximate to industrial zones, yields profound insights into the implications of rural-to-urban migrations and urban modifications in reaction to industrial trajectories.

"The decision to exempt an empty plot of land is made after the land has been surveyed and examined. Then, thousands of people move to the land overnight, divide it, and give it names (usually associated with a patriotic image or attributed to a famous figure, whether sexually or nationally). With the help of friends and relatives, they begin building huts. To be able to call them houses within a few hours, they use materials such as cardboard boxes, tin sheets, and other available supplies.

By morning, the previously empty land takes on a speckled appearance with single-room huts, and if they can defend against the police, they are gradually expanded to become permanent homes.

Often, new units are added to the initially constructed room, especially after obtaining land ownership rights, thus transforming the huts into actual houses. This situation can be described as modernization from the perspective of the city and urbanization from the perspective of rural migrants." ***(63)***

"The ultimate size to which a house would reach after obtaining land ownership rights was determined by factors such as the number of people in the family, including relatives, and their financial resources, as well as the perceptions and dreams regarding the comfort and lifestyle in the city.

Gecekondu huts quickly transformed into actual homes. Since the future location of these gecekondus was not determined, the municipality refused to provide municipal water supply; it had not yet been decided whether it was an improvement area or an evacuation area." ***(63)***

"The traditional gecekondu, in contrast to the gecekondu that started to be used during its construction, is not just a dwelling where people live after it is built but rather a form of settlement that is developed while people are living in it. The initial concentration of gecekondu settlements in Istanbul began in 1946 in Kazlıçeşme, Zeytinburnu. By March 1949, there were around 5,000 gecekondus in Istanbul, with 3,200 of them clustered in this region. At the same time, there were 200 gecekondus in Mecidiyeköy, 200 in Yıldız, and 100 gecekondus in the area extending from Şişli to Abide Hill in Hürriyet. Additionally, there were 50 gecekondus in Kasımpaşa, 50 in Eyüp, and 50 in Çarşamba. In Karagümrük, there were two groups of 20 and 30 houses, respectively, making a total of 50 gecekondus, while Şehremini had 15 gecekondus." ***(37)***



G56. " İstanbul, 1965."

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.

63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul.

From a different scholarly perspective, the Gecekondu offers a crucial facet in the multifaceted urbanization discourse of Turkish cities, particularly in Istanbul, where the government and bourgeois class have heightened interest. Historically, these settlements have emerged as sanctuaries for urban newcomers, a demographic largely marginalized by both the competitive market and established governmental apparatuses. As urban spaces continue to evolve, the role of Gecekondus in shaping the socio-cultural fabric of Istanbul remains pivotal.

Notably, the primordial gecekondu habitats epitomized the ethos of self-sufficiency and resilience. The migratory populations transitioning from agrarian regions to bustling urban conglomerates predominantly erected their abodes on state-sanctioned outskirts. Interestingly, the delineation between the constructors of these distinctive residences and their occupants was notably absent, leading to a rich amalgamation of the two identities. This synthesis, emblematic of the initial-generation gecekondus, established a paradigm that would set them apart from subsequent manifestations of such habitats.

Chronologically, these residences have undergone consistent augmentations and thoughtful alterations, reflecting the dynamic and evolving requirements of their residents. These changes may encompass facilities for rudimentary agricultural pursuits such as aviculture or horticulture. This inherent flexibility underscores the gecekondu not merely as an inert edifice but as a fluid and transformative entity, evolving concurrently as its occupants transition to modern metropolitan lifestyles, thereby encapsulating the locus where urban modalities are inaugurated.

Yet, this accelerated urbanization is not devoid of significant repercussions. The urban landscape has become characterized by densely packed parcels, with edifices placed in alarmingly close proximity, often depriving environments of vital amenities such as natural sunlight and fresh ventilation.

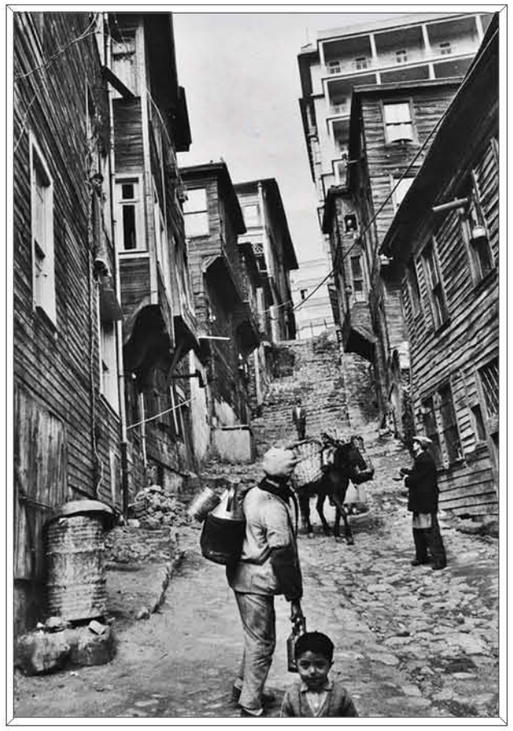
Decades-old thoroughfares, once spacious and accommodating, now appear increasingly constricted, with emergent lanes struggling to facilitate contemporary vehicular mobility. This phenomenon mirrors a more expansive societal metamorphosis in Istanbul, where venerable traditions are waning, being gradually supplanted by occidental inclinations. This intriguing dialectic, juxtaposing the antiquated with the modern, and embodying a pastoral essence within a vibrant urban milieu, truly epitomizes Istanbul's fascinating evolutionary trajectory.

"The gecekondu has become the residence of those who have newly arrived in the city, those striving to establish themselves in the urban environment, and those segments that the state and the market have forgotten or ignored.

The fundamental characteristic of the first-generation gecekondus lies in the fact that those migrating from rural areas should primarily construct the housing on state-owned lands surrounding the city through their own labor. There is no differentiation between the builder and the user. What sets the first-generation gecekondus apart from the subsequent forms that emerged in the following years is this identity between the builder and the user. The lifestyle in gecekondu is also flexible.

Over time, various additions can be made to the house to meet the changing needs of the family, and even space for activities like raising chickens or growing fruit, albeit on a small scale, can be accommodated on the land where the house is located.

The gecekondu has transformed into a space where urban life unfolds as they take their first steps into the city." ***(67)***



G57. " Gümüşsuyu, 1950."

"In the midst of their cities, plots of land are filled with houses that leave no space for light, air, or gaps. The old roads are narrow, and some of the new streets are even built for horses instead of automobiles.

Turkey is undergoing a social revolution that has completely erased its old customs and traditions, replacing them with the ways of Western life." ***(55)***



G58. " Zeyrek, 1970."

55.Abrams, C. (1956). United Nations Specialist on Housing and Urbanism. Turkish Engineering News.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

Gecekondu settlements, predominantly situated on urban peripheries, epitomize a multifaceted adaptation to urban challenges. These structures manifest in a spectrum, ranging from rudimentary huts to more comprehensive residential edifices, the latter occasionally complemented by gardens, contingent upon land availability. It is noteworthy that the demographic dispersion in these settlements can be as limited as a few dozen to as expansive as communities exceeding 100,000 individuals.

From a legal standpoint, as delineated by Turkey's Law No. 775 of 1996, gecekondus are characterized by their anomalous construction methodology. Specifically, they emerge on plots owned by third parties, often devoid of the proprietor's consent and frequently eschewing established zoning and building protocols. Beyond mere structural delineations, these settlements harbor a profound sense of communal identity. Predominantly erected on fallow terrains, these constructions often diverge from conventional infrastructural paradigms. The genesis of such dwellings is seldom an isolated endeavor; rather, it encapsulates a collaborative initiative encompassing relatives and compatriots. Given the collective nature of their establishment, particularly in zones removed from stringent urban scrutiny, these settlements engender a community ethos underscored by mutual reliance and shared accountability.

The strategic location of gecekondu regions, distanced from primary urban centers, is predicated upon a nuanced interplay of economic pragmatism and regulatory considerations. Urban fringes offer fiscal allure due to their comparatively modest land valuation, especially when contrasted with the premium, high-demand urban cores. Concurrently, these peripheral domains, characterized by their attenuated regulatory oversight, become favorable terrains for individuals navigating the intricacies of housing restrictions. In this intricate juxtaposition of economic feasibility and regulatory frameworks, gecekondus emerge as poignant exemplars of urban resilience and collaborative interdependence.

The gecekondu settlements reveal the inherent complexities in Istanbul's urban journey. These cultural spaces, born out of socio-economic needs and regulatory nuances, exemplify the essence of community resilience. As reflections of adaptability amidst urban challenges, gecekondus serve as instructive paradigms, providing indispensable insights for urban scholars and decision-makers. Additionally, they can be perceived as figures of a hacking process of a city , "a city as a program", to decrypting its entire code of appearance.

"These settlements typically appear as a hodgepodge of hastily constructed huts on the outskirts of cities. They range from single-room dwellings to full-sized houses with small or full-sized gardens, depending on the availability of land.

The population of gecekondu settlements can vary from a few dozen people to over 100,000 people.

In Turkey, as defined by Law No. 775 dated July 20,1996, gecekondus are described as "dwellings built on land and plots owned by others without the consent of the owner, regardless of zoning and building laws and regulations." ***(63)***

"In the type of housing known as "gecekondu," which is constructed on undeveloped land, lacking infrastructure, and often situated on fields (frequently owned by others or the public), deviation from appropriate technology standards is common. Typically, the construction of such housing involves not only the homeowner but also their relatives or fellow townsmen.

Especially when the construction of a gecekondu takes place on someone else's land or in areas outside of urban planning regulations, beyond the control of local authorities, the residents of these gecekondu settlements share a sense of responsibility and mutual dependence." ***(109)***

"There are primarily two main reasons why gecekondu areas are generally located far from the city center.

Firstly, it is the relatively lower cost of purchasing land in these areas. In the city center, land is more expensive due to higher demand and limited availability of vacant land, whereas in the outskirts, land prices tend to be more affordable.

Secondly, the suburban areas of cities are often more conducive to evading the restrictions on gecekondu construction. These areas may have less stringent regulations or enforcement when it comes to prohibiting informal housing settlements." ***(69)***


Perşembe
25
Hürriyet
Eyüp ve Silâhtarağa'da sahipli araziyi paylaşan
yüzlerce açıkgözün faaliyetine polis derhal mani oldu
İSTANBULDA DA GECEKONDU SALGINI BAŞLADI
Müezzinler sabah ezanını

G59. " Gecekondu outbreak started in Istanbul, 1965."

63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul.
69.Keles, R. (1973). Urbanization, Housing and Gecekondu in Turkey in 100 Questions. Istanbul.
109. Kurt, A., 2018. Moving Homeland to Istanbul: Migration in Turkish Novels After 1950 (1950-1980). Istanbul.

Within the context of this hacking process, two foundational and straightforward rationales underlie the utilization of the concept of Gecekondu as a figure. The first rationale is rooted in Istanbul's architectural form and urban configuration, which serves as a common thread across various disciplines, and the absence of any discernible foundational order within the city's urban layout. Upon careful consideration and within the broader historical context, the present-day urbanization profile experienced by the city, characterized as informal settlements, is a phenomenon that has materialized primarily through investments and yet remains socio-culturally unadapted.

Conversely, over time, the Gecekondu neighborhoods, envisioned by rural-to-urban migrants and industrial establishments themselves, have evolved into the geographical and sociocultural nexus of contemporary Istanbul. Where once stood Gecekondus on unpaved roads, today, apartment complexes line asphalted streets. Furthermore, the city has not traversed any structured design process. This interpretation holds true for the Istanbul of our time; regrettably, municipal authorities are compelled to undertake piecemeal urban planning endeavors. It is noteworthy to underscore here that the intention of this investigation is not to assign blame, and its primary objective is not accusatory. However, due to the limited resources at the disposal of contemporary municipalities, local-level intervention remains a formidable challenge.

The second fundamental rationale emanates from the intrinsic informality of the concept denoted as "Gecekondu," which, when coupled with the conceptual framework, has evolved from the formal to the informal sphere through intricate channels. Decrypting the origins of this logic and its multifaceted implications for the city constitutes a crucial preliminary step in the hacking process. Subsequently, the number of impediments in the pursuit of an alternative urban paradigm for Istanbul is poised to diminish progressively. The forthcoming pages will provide a more comprehensive analysis of the Gecekondu concept, which is the crux of this rationale.

Continuing to decrypt the gecekondu concept, in urban contexts, , where rundown gecekondu structures appeared alongside luxurious villas and high-end apartments, transcending socio-economic boundaries. This unanticipated phenomenon left public authorities in a state of inertia, incapable of formulating a comprehensive policy framework to anticipate and regulate these developments. While this strategic passivity offered certain advantages, it also contributed significantly to the city's unregulated expansion, engendering a discernible legal/illegal dichotomy.

"Much of this growth was due to rural-to-urban migration and the higher birth rates of newcomers to the city. Even in the wealthiest neighborhoods of the city, dilapidated gecekondu structures were rising alongside villas and luxury apartments.

As a result, public authorities succumbed to inaction and failed to formulate a policy that could anticipate these developments. Undoubtedly, this strategy had its advantages, but it also contributed to the city's chaotic development and the emergence of the legal/ illegal distinction.

In other words, politicians often preferred to retain the privilege created by an arbitrary allocation mechanism to gain support from the public, ensure the continuity of that support, and thus strengthen their own positions. The informal acquisition of land was a prerequisite for sustaining such patronage relationships." ***(64)***

It is worth noting that political actors often opted to perpetuate the advantages associated with an arbitrary allocation mechanism. This choice served as a pragmatic means to garner public support, ensure its sustained continuity, and, consequently, consolidate their positions of authority. The ramifications of these political maneuvers were manifold, permeating not only the urban landscape but also the intricate socio-political fabric of the city.

Furthermore, gecekondu residents and their settlements assumed a distinctive role within the city's socio-political landscape. They emerged as vanguards of leftist ideologies, and gecekondu settlements transformed into epicenters of radical political activities. Those aligned with leftist ideologies came to be identified as the 'rescued regions' ('kurtarilmis¸ bolgeler')—territories where state forces, including the police, often found their authority challenged. This metamorphosis of gecekondu settlements into bastions of political influence not only posed a challenge to existing power structures but also engendered profound and intricate transformations within the urban fabric.

"Gecekondu people were the hope of the leftists, and gecekondu settlements became the sites of radical politics. Those dominated by the left came to be known the 'rescued regions' ('kurtarilmis, bolgeler')—terriories into which state forces (such as the police) could not enter.

Meanwhile, migration to cities continued, and gecekondu housing started to become a competitive commodity in the face of the decreasing availability of land for the newcomers." ***(27)***

27.Erman, T. (2000). The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey. Bilkent University.
64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

The emergence and proliferation of gecekondu settlements in Istanbul were profoundly intertwined with the strategic location choices of diverse industries. The industrial landscape played an instrumental role in shaping the distinct character of gecekondu communities across various districts. Unique industries in each locale left a distinctive imprint on their respective gecekondu settlements. For instance, the Zeytinburnu-Kazlıçeşme precinct hosted leather and textile industries, while the Ayvansaray to Eyüp region became synonymous with textile, tobacco, alcohol, and rubber enterprises.

In 1948, residents of gecekondus in the Zeytinburnu-Kazlıçeşme locale initiated a communal effort by establishing the Gecekondu Beautification and Organization Association. This collaborative endeavor aimed to improve living conditions, involving infrastructural enhancements such as road construction, well excavation, and the establishment of a first-aid organization. The subsequent transformation of Zeytinburnu into a district in 1957 significantly expedited infrastructural developments within this domain.

Districts like Mecidiyeköy, Bomonti, and Feriköy thrived as hubs for beer, textile, and chocolate manufacturing. Similarly, Beykoz-Paşabahçe gained prominence due to the presence of Sümerbank's shoe and glass factories, while Istinye became renowned for shipyards and factories established by the Koç family. These distinctive industrial preferences profoundly influenced the spatial distribution of gecekondu settlements.

Crucially, the process of gecekondu formation represents a dynamic and intricate method of securing housing, often through unconventional or illicit means. Characterized by two fundamental facets—the absence of land payment and user-driven housing construction—gecekondus transcend mere shelter, embodying a mechanism for housing acquisition. This idiosyncratic approach not only contributes to the stratification of urban society but also engenders a heterogeneous array of participants engaged in this undertaking. Remarkably, this unique form of housing acquisition was perceived by the public as a means to address housing rights and income inequality. The public's acquiescence to the allocation of Treasury land for private use, despite its inclination toward unhealthy, distorted, and profit-driven growth, signifies an endorsement driven by populist sentiment.

The origin and evolution of gecekondu were not solely governed by practical shelter needs but were also intertwined with industrial dynamics, community initiative, and the tacit approval of the public.

"In 1948, the Gecekondu Beautification and Organization Association of Kazlıçeşme-Zeytinburnu was founded by gecekondus residents in the area. They pooled their resources to improve roads, dig wells, and establish a first-aid organization.

The transformation of Zeytinburnu into a district in 1957 accelerated infrastructure developments in this area. The second significant gecekondu development occurred in Taşlıtarla. The main development started in 1950-1951 when a migrant neighborhood was established with 2,014 houses built by the state for immigrants from Bulgaria. After 1954, immigrants from Yugoslavia settled here by building gecekondus.

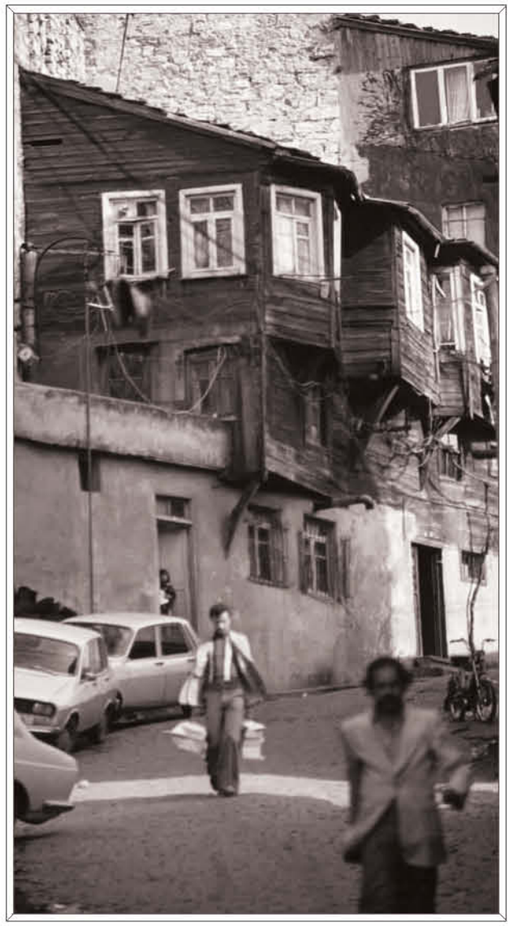
In 1950, gecekondu areas that had developed around Mecidiyeköy expanded to Kuştepe and Gültepe nearby. In these three areas, there were 20,000 gecekondus by 1962. Additionally, the pharmaceutical and metal industry facilities in Levent led to the development of gecekondus to the west of Levent.

The industrial zones in Bomonti, located to the south and west of the neighborhood, and the industries in Feriköy also contributed to the development of gecekondus around Feriköy.

As the public perceived this as a form of the right to housing and a means to balance income inequality, it did not raise objections to the perpetual allocation of Treasury land for private use, effectively endorsing the unhealthy, distorted, and rent-driven gecekondu development process through its silence.

In other words, for the sake of populism, the public silently approved the gecekondu process, which was marked by unhealthy, distorted, and profit-driven growth." ***(37)***

"The formation of gecekondu areas in Istanbul had a close relationship with the location choices of industry. Zeytinburnu-Kazlıçeşme hosted the leather and textile industries, while the area from Ayvansaray to Eyüp was associated with textile, tobacco, alcohol, and rubber industries. Mecidiyeköy, Bomonti, and Feriköy were home to beer, textile, and chocolate factories. Beykoz-Paşabahçe was known for the Sümerbank shoe and glass factories, and Istinye was associated with shipyards and factories established by the Koç family." ***(37)***



G60. " People on the street, 1978."

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.

The phenomenon of “gecekondu” settlements offers a fascinating lens through which to explore the complex dynamics of urbanization. Initially, those who settled in gecekondus refrained from engaging in radical actions, finding their living conditions within these informal settlements to be a marked improvement over their previous circumstances.

However, the journey did not stop there. As residents secured job opportunities and income stability, they embarked on a path of upgrading their housing standards. This transformation was contingent upon their savings and the appreciation of land values in their immediate vicinity. Notably, gecekondus constructed for commercial purposes or situated in unauthorized zones began to exceed the quality standards of their predecessors, marking a visible shift in the housing landscape.

Simultaneously, changes in the representation of gecekondu populations began to unfold, further underscoring the dynamic nature of their identities. During the 1950s and 1960s, they were initially characterized as the ‘rural other,’ reflecting their rural origins and migration to urban areas. In the 1970s and early 1980s, they were labeled the ‘disadvantaged other,’ highlighting their socio-economic challenges within the city. With time, this identity underwent a significant transformation. Between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s, they transitioned into the ‘urban poor’ category, recognizing their status within the urban context. Subsequently, they were portrayed as the ‘economically well-off,’ indicating changing perceptions of their socio-economic position.

As we delve deeper into their narrative, it becomes evident that their identity continued to evolve. By the late 1990s, they were framed as the ‘culturally distinct sub-culture,’ reflecting broader societal attitudes toward their cultural practices and values. This intricate metamorphosis in the representation of gecekondu populations serves as a testament to the multifaceted nature of urbanization and social transformation within this context. It reflects not only their changing socio-economic circumstances but also the evolving perceptions and attitudes of the broader urban society towards this dynamic and diverse population.

The transformation of gecekondus from rudimentary shelters into thriving communities has had a profound impact on Istanbul’s urban landscape. These evolving identities within gecekondu populations have played a vital role in shaping the city’s current socio-economic fabric and urban environment.

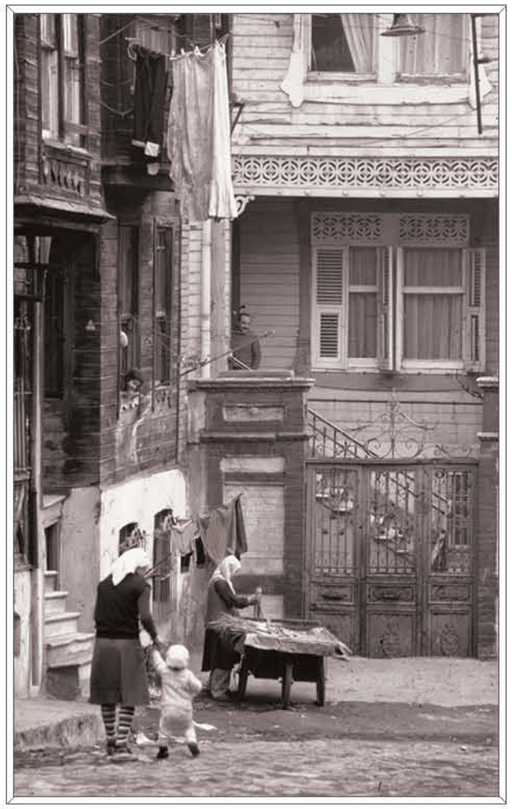
“During the initial formation period of gecekondu settlements, those living in gecekondus did not engage in radical behavior because they believed that the conditions they found themselves in were better compared to where they came from.

The changes in their behavior can be summarized as follows: after obtaining job and income security, they improved the standards of their housing depending on their savings and the extent to which they benefited from the increase in land value in their area. The standards of gecekondus built for commercial purposes or in unauthorized zones began to surpass the quality of the earlier ones.

They observed gaps in employment and services within the city, identified small needs, and utilized them for employment. Initially, they worked in marginal jobs and later established a strong presence in the informal sector. It would not be accurate to think of the occupational distribution of those living in unauthorized areas as homogeneous or limited to specific white-collar job groups over the period since their arrival.

They created solidarity in various fields by forming neighborhood groups. By determining their political attitudes, they gained significant advantages. According to research, many municipal council members prioritize their region of origin or the province they came from over Istanbul itself, and they prioritize the interests of their own regional or hometown groups.” ***(65)***

“It details changes in the representation of the gecekondu population from the ‘rural Other’ in the 1950s and 1960s, to the ‘disadvantaged Other’ in the 1970s and early 1980s, to the ‘urban poor Other(s)’, the ‘undeserving rich Other(s)’ and the ‘culturally inferior Other(s) as Sub-culture’ between the mid 1980s and mid 1990s, and finally to the ‘threatening/varoslu Other’ in the late 1990s.” ***(27)***



G61.” Istanbul photographs.”

27.Erman, T. (2000). The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey. Bilkent University.
65.Dulgeroglu, Y., & Kerem, Z. (1998). Migration, City and Gecekondu. Istanbul.

The gecekondu phenomenon represents a multifaceted urban challenge, characterized by the proliferation of informal settlements within urban spaces, running parallel to the effects gained by the position of industry. A salient aspect of these settlements is the distribution of their locations, with a substantial 70% occupying public lands, leaving the remaining 30% established on privately owned parcels. This demographic distribution raises intriguing questions concerning land utilization patterns and property rights within the context of informal urbanization.

A critical dimension of the gecekondu landscape lies in the contrasting levels of vigilance exhibited by individual settlers, driven by their desire to safeguard their plots, in contrast to the relatively lax stance of governmental entities towards encroachments on public lands. It becomes evident that vested interests, whether rooted in personal gains or political motivations, have often led the state to overlook and indirectly contribute to the unregulated expansion of these informal settlements, thus perpetuating their prevalence within the urban milieu.

Furthermore, the nuanced support for gecekondu residents, contingent upon the legal transference of land titles, is guided by specific laws and policies. Typically, gecekondu inhabitants commence tax payments only once they have acquired legitimate ownership of the public land on which their residences are situated, as mandated by the relevant legislation.

Consequently, this practice carries financial ramifications for both the residents and the state's revenue streams. Since 1966, property owners residing in gecekondu areas have been mandated by Law No. 775 to contribute to the costs associated with public services such as infrastructure development, a policy that has facilitated partial cost recovery for the state. This system involves the transfer of immovable properties owned by foundations, regardless of the presence of buildings, to municipalities for the purpose of gecekondu regularization and demolition prevention.

The gecekondu phenomenon is deeply intertwined with laws and policies, providing a complex perspective through which we can analyze the multifaceted intersection of land use, informal settlements, property rights, and urban transformation. A critical examination of these dynamics, including property laws and land transfer mechanisms, is essential for gaining insight into the evolving urban landscape and its profound social implications in the city of Istanbul.

"Research indicates that nearly 70% of gecekondu settlements are built on public land, while the rest are constructed on privately owned plots. This suggests that individuals, in an effort to protect their own plots from encroachment, have been more diligent than the state in safeguarding public property. Those responsible for the preservation of public assets, motivated by personal gain, political interests, favoritism, or other reasons, have often turned a blind eye to gecekondu construction.

However, the prerequisite for this support was that the land titles on which gecekondus were built needed to be legally transferred to the homeowners. Consequently, it was the state that suffered from this practice.

Gecekondu owners would only begin paying taxes once they were granted title deeds for the public land on which their homes were built. However, since 1966, all property owners in gecekondu areas have been required to contribute to the expenses for public services such as roads, sidewalks, sewage, water, and electricity, which has led to the state recovering some of its costs.

The public land granted to gecekondu residents through title deeds was previously owned by various extra-budgetary institutions, excluding the Treasury, provincial administrations, municipalities, and foundations administration.

According to the laws that formulated gecekondu policies, all these lands were transferred to municipal ownership. Municipalities would then offer these lands to the residents of gecekondus slated for regularization or demolition at highly symbolic prices. This system is still in place today.

Additionally, Law No. 775 on gecekondu stipulated that immovable properties owned by foundations, regardless of whether buildings were present on them, would also be transferred to municipalities for the purpose of gecekondu regularization and prevention of demolition." ***(69)***

"The two main pillars of this 'urban transformation' are the redevelopment of squatter settlements on the outskirts of the city and the enforced gentrification of its inner city slums.

Today it is quite uncommon to find a gecekondu settlement in Istanbul conforming to the original sense of the term. Under conditions of sustained growth in real estate markets, most of what used to be modestly built low-density settlements resembling villages in appearance have rapidly evolved into high-density urban neighborhoods with five or six storey apartment buildings.

With their primary function rendered largely superfluous, gecekondus had no role in the imagined global future of the city. The generally held perception of the gecekondu neighborhood has rapidly shifted from that of a modest settlement inhabited by poor yet ambitious hardworking people to that of a breeding ground for dangerous groups." ***(31)***

31.Karaman, O. (2013). Urban Renewal in Istanbul: Reconfigured Spaces, Robotic Lives. Istanbul.
69.Keles, R. (1973). Urbanization, Housing and Gecekondu in Turkey in 100 Questions. Istanbul.

>Core Housing

In a scholarly investigation led by Tulu Baytin, focusing on Istanbul's Çağlayan neighborhood (now affiliated with the contemporary Kâğıthane district), a comprehensive research titled *"Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing: Analysis in a Gecekondu Area"* ***(88)*** was conducted on a sample of 260 households. This study not only provides invaluable insights into the intricate architectural characteristics of the informal settlements, 'gecekondus', prevalent during that specific timeframe but also captures the architectural zeitgeist of that period.

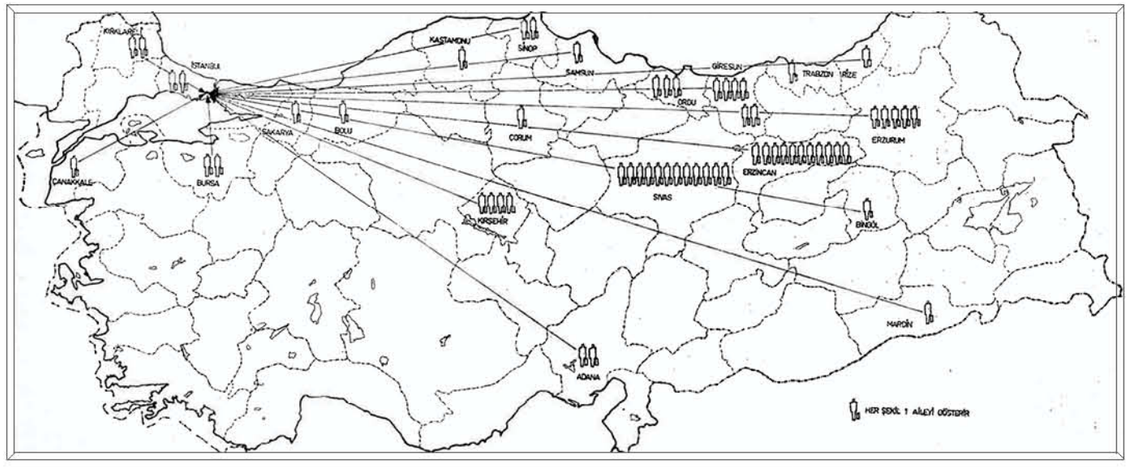
Based on an empirical study encompassing 260 households, it was discerned that 60 of these families had precisely documented the territory from which they migrated to Istanbul. Beyond this basic demographic data, the research delves deeply into the socio-cultural intricacies faced by these families and individual members, especially focusing on challenges inherent in their urban integration.

Based on the empirical research, we not only gain an understanding of the demographic profile of the immigrant populace but also obtain architectural insights into the informal settlements, or 'gecekondus', in which they reside.

The collated data broadens our comprehension of the spatial dimensions, highlighting areas such as the living quarters, corridors, culinary spaces, hygiene areas, restrooms, and sleeping zones. Additionally, the research grants a lucid understanding of the construction materials employed in these dwellings. Furthermore, the study also offers insights into their daily habits and activities.



G62." Çağlayan, 1960s." ***(88)***

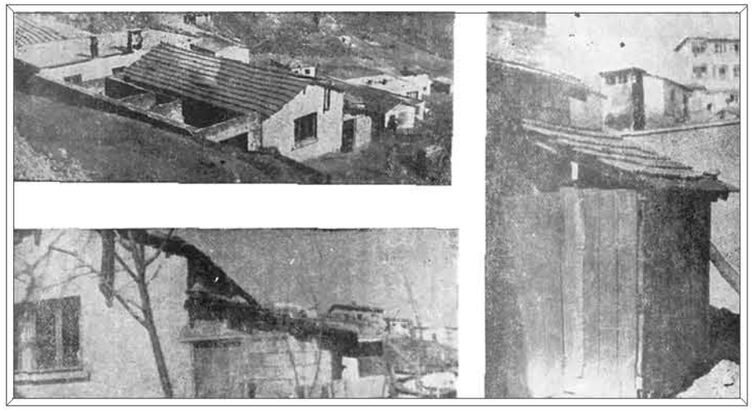


G63." Migration territories, each -person- indicates a family, 1960s." ***(88)***

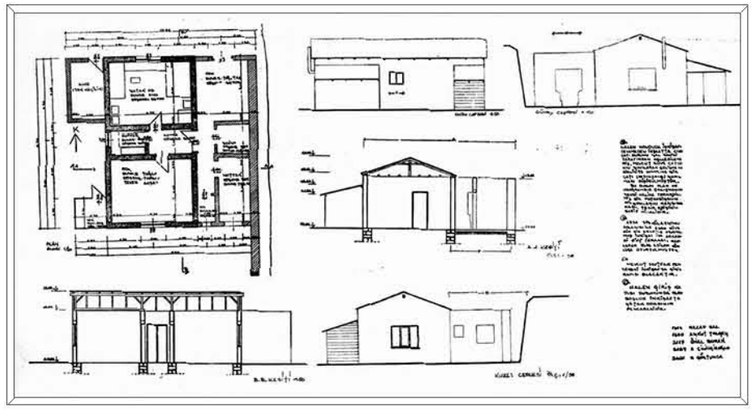
In a meticulous examination of the socio-demographic landscape of residents within gecekondus (informal settlements), the research delineates the migratory patterns of the inhabitants: 49% originated from rural villages, 35.3% transitioned from urban centers, and 15.7% migrated from suburban districts.

Upon analyzing the urban integration challenges faced by these inhabitants, the data revealed that 16% grapple with unemployment, 15.9% encounter feelings of estrangement, and 13.2% are burdened by the escalating cost of living. Transportation impediments and elevated rent expenditures are reported by 12.5% each, while 11.1% face infrastructural challenges pertaining to water and electricity. Notably, 9.2% of the respondents did not indicate any pronounced difficulties in assimilation. Economic challenges and health concerns are experienced by 7.6% and 1.4% of the population, respectively. In the realm of educational attainment, 75% of the sampled population demonstrate literacy capabilities.

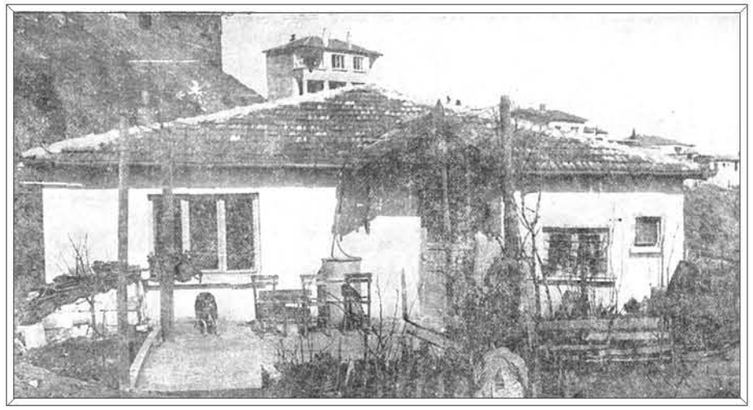
The research further embarked on an architectural investigation, focusing on construction materials typifying gecekondu structures. For floor compositions, wood was predominant at 44.8%, trailed by earth (29%), concrete (25%), and a modest percentage for mosaic (1.2%). Walls predominantly utilized bricks (77.6%), with subsequent usage of stone (28%). Ceiling constructs are dominated by concrete (52.6%), supplemented by wood (40.1%), and lesser percentages for ruberoid, plywood, and tin. The roofing segment is primarily characterized by tiles (49%), supplemented by wood (19%), concrete (14%), and other materials including eternit, linoleum, and ruberoid.



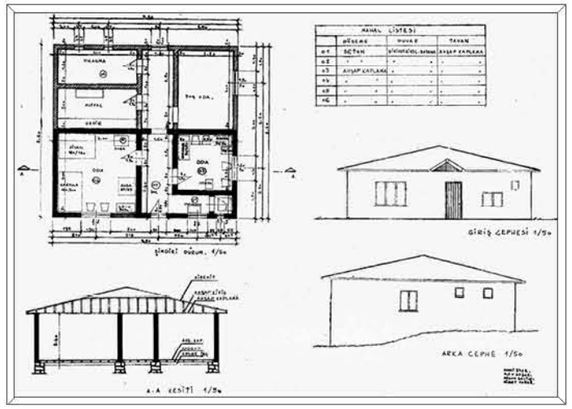
G64. "Survey-1, Photographs." **(88)**



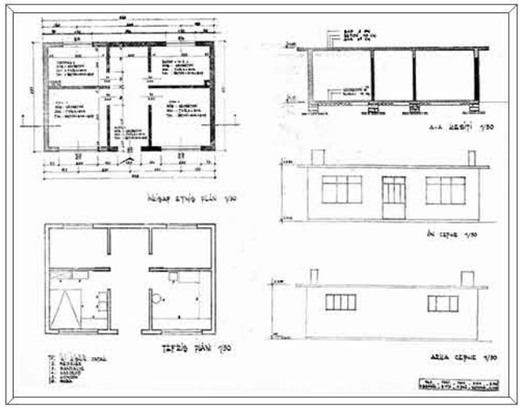
G67. "Survey-1, Drawings." **(88)**



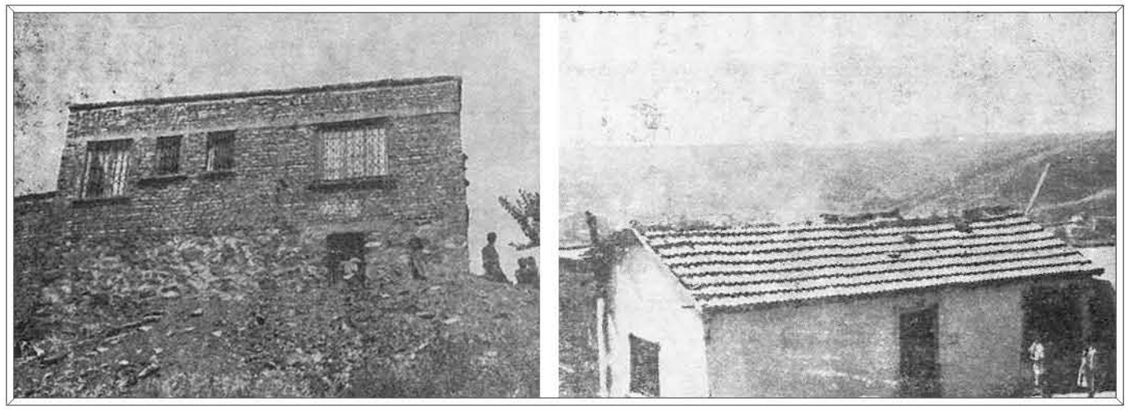
G65. "Survey-2, Photographs." **(88)**



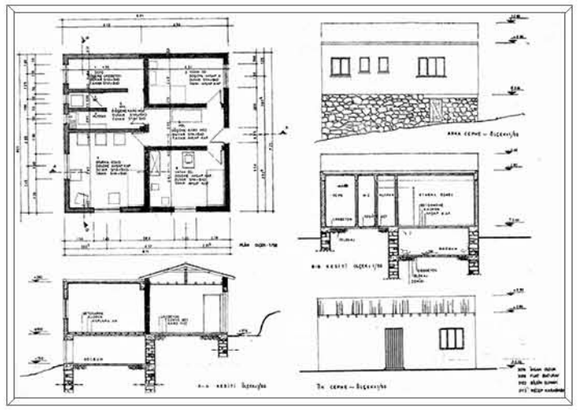
G68. "Survey-2, Drawings." **(88)**



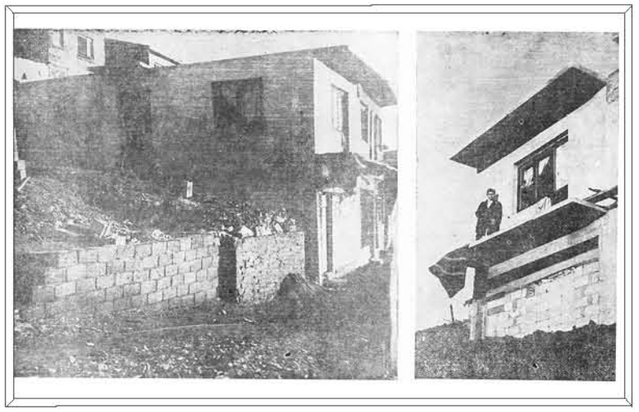
G69. "Survey-3, Drawings." **(88)**



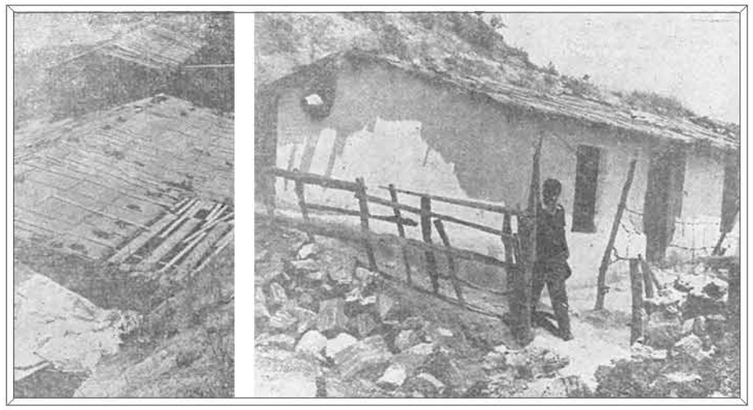
G66. "Survey-4, Photographs." **(88)**



G70. "Survey-4, Drawings." **(88)**

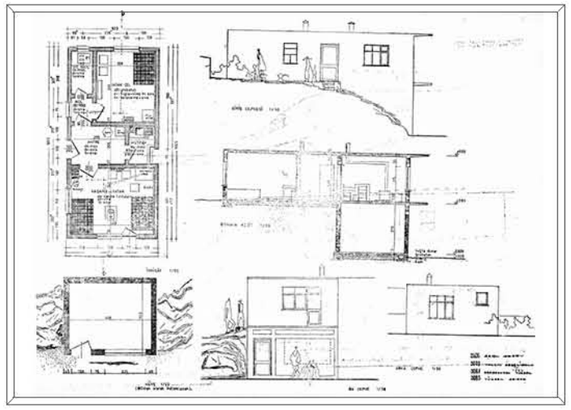


G71. "Survey-5, Photographs." **(88)**

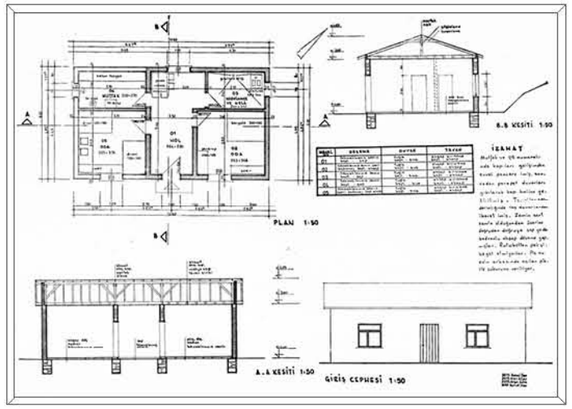


G72. "Survey-6, Drawings." **(88)**

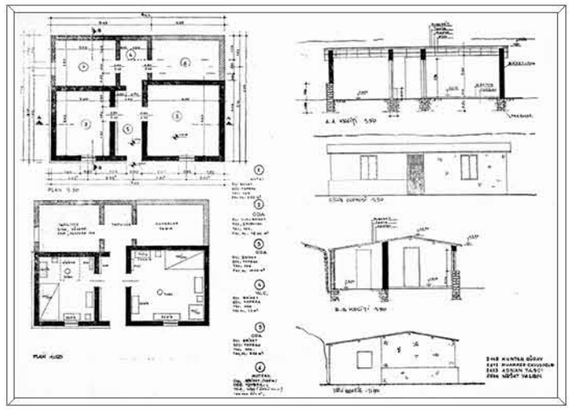
G73. "Survey-8, Photographs." **(88)**



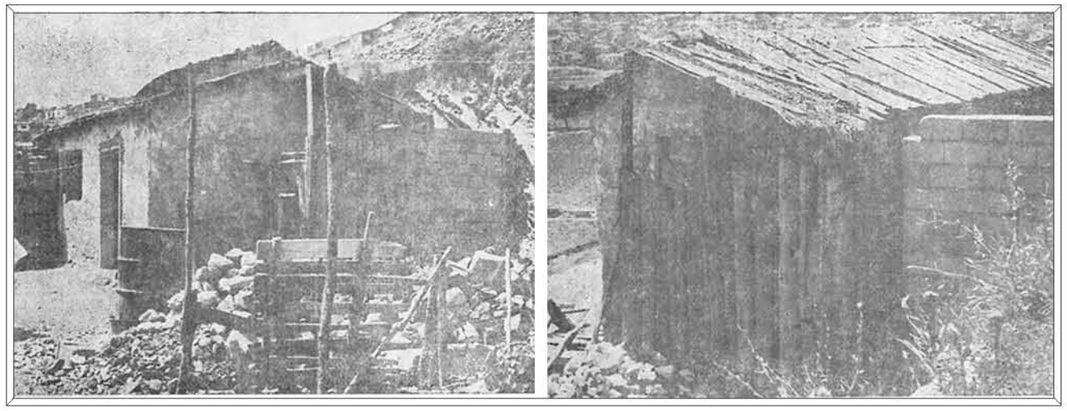
G74. "Survey-5, Drawings." **(88)**



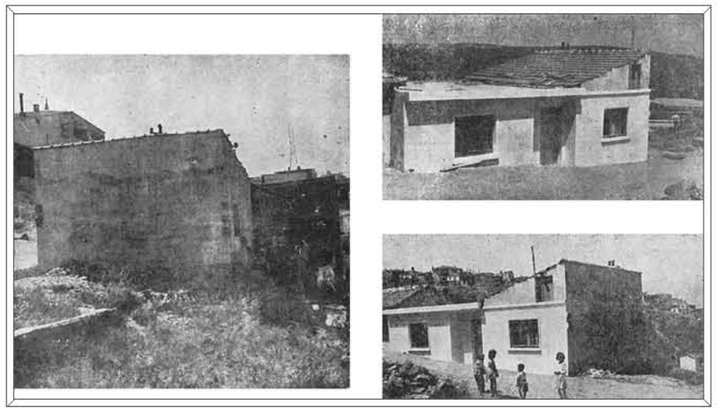
G75. "Survey-7, Drawings." **(88)**



G76. "Survey-8, Drawings." **(88)**



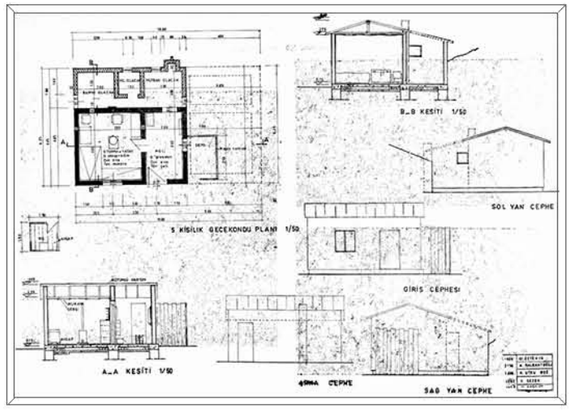
G77. "Survey-9, Photographs." **(88)**



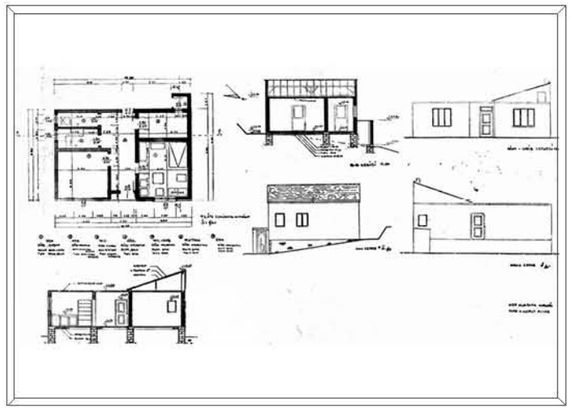
G78. "Survey-11, Photographs." **(88)**



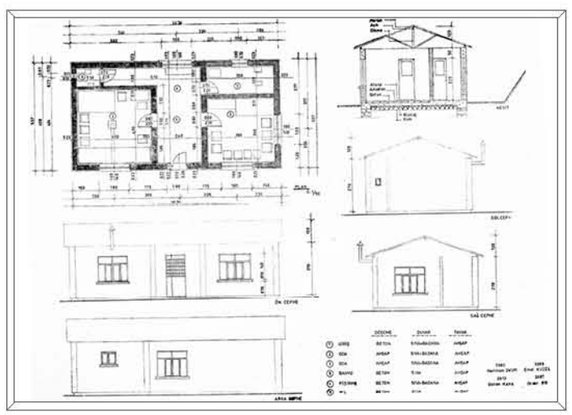
G79. "Survey-12, Photographs." **(88)**



G80. "Survey-9, Drawings." **(88)**



G81. "Survey-11, Drawings." **(88)**



G82. "Survey-12, Drawings." **(88)**

Prompted by rapid industrialization in the mid-20th century, gecekondus emerged as a response to the urgent housing needs, becoming pivotal markers of the rural-urban migration. This migration was further shaped by the concept of "hemserilik", wherein migrants from shared regional backgrounds congregated, creating cohesive communities within the city. Such a phenomenon, deeply rooted in Turkey's socio-cultural tapestry, played a crucial role in shaping the distribution of gecekondus across Istanbul.

Understanding the state's approach towards gecekondus is vital. The government has exhibited a multifaceted stance towards these developments. While there has been a noticeable leniency towards encroachments on public lands, this could be viewed as an indirect recognition of the essential role these communities play. Such a perspective is further complicated by motivations spanning both personal and political realms.

Starting off as modest structures on unpaved terrains, gecekondus have undergone a remarkable transformation over successive decades. Their evolution has been considerably influenced by the presence of neighboring industries and the ever-changing socio-economic landscapes. Areas such as Zeytinburnu-Kazlıçeşme and Ayvansaray to Kartal stand as testament to this shift, each showcasing a distinct development pattern and bearing witness to the multifaceted journey of gecekondus within their confines.

However, the story of gecekondus extends well beyond their physical transformation and spatial evolution. Their societal identity, deeply entwined with the broader cultural shifts of the city, has undergone remarkable changes. In the early phases of their emergence during the 1950s, gecekondus were largely perceived as the 'rural other,' reflecting the stark contrast between rural migrants and urban dwellers.

Over time, with the passage of decades culminating in the late 1990s, these settlements underwent a significant shift. They transitioned from their initial roles and began to firmly establish themselves as representations of a 'culturally distinct sub-culture.' This shift wasn't an isolated occurrence limited to gecekondus. Instead, it symbolically mirrored the broader urban transformation and socio-cultural evolution unfolding in Istanbul. This change underscored the city's remarkable adaptability and its ability to seamlessly integrate and accommodate its multifaceted populace.

Legally, the gecekondu landscape is riddled with intricacies. With a staggering 70% of these settlements sprawled across public lands, there arises a myriad of questions centered on land utilization and property rights. Addressing these nuances and balancing various vested interests, the state enacted Law No. 775 in 1966. Through this legislative lens, gecekondu residents, upon legitimate land ownership, were mandated to contribute to public service costs, allowing the state to recuperate a segment of the expenditures. This was a clear move towards regulation amidst the expanding urban sprawl.

To encapsulate, the gecekondu narrative in Istanbul unravels a complex interplay of migration, "hemserilik", industrial dynamics, and policy measures. Delving into these settlements reveals Istanbul's rich fabric of resilience, adaptability, and forward momentum. As the city steers into the future, the gecekondu saga, with its myriad challenges and successes, serves as an invaluable beacon, illuminating the trajectory Istanbul is poised to take.



G82. " Yıldız, Beşiktaş, 1970."

https://mezzaluna.me/post/65150983569

3.2/B. As a way of squatting

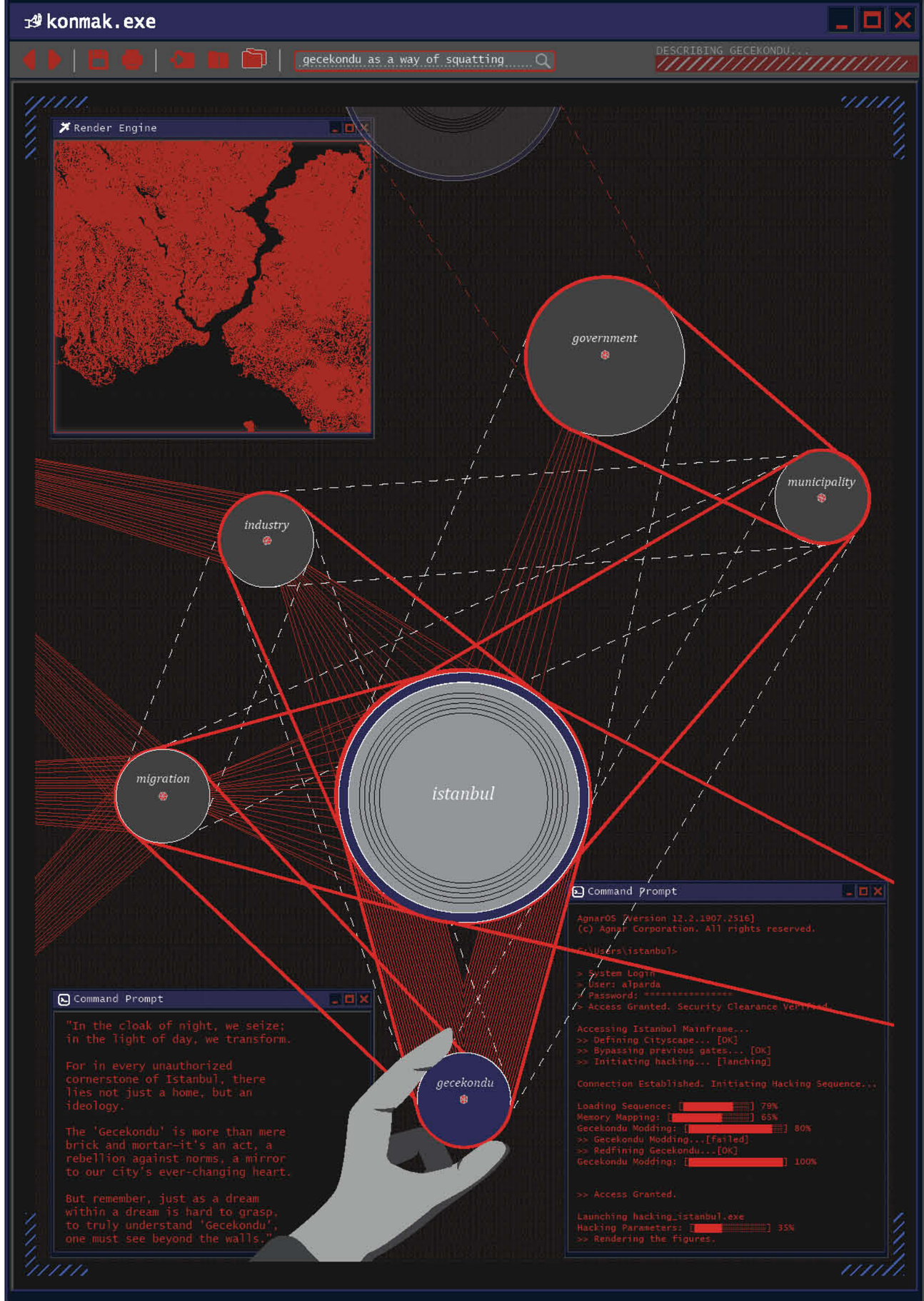
The term “Gecekondu” is derived from the combination of two Turkish words: “gece”, which means ‘night’, and “konmak”, which translates to ‘settle’. This suggests a structure built or established overnight. However, “konmak” in a modern context can also imply the act of taking over someone else’s property. These actions, sometimes done forcibly, have the potential to be both informal and illegal. Yet, there are instances when such actions have been legitimized.

Within academic discussions, one of the more salient findings of this research is that “Gecekondu” holds a deeper ideological significance beyond being merely a housing form, a lifestyle, or a symbol of poverty. In studying Istanbul, covering its architectural, urban planning, and socio-cultural dimensions, the “Gecekondu”, often described as informal settlements, plays a critical role in the city’s development.

From a conceptual viewpoint, “Gecekondu” represents an individual’s attempt to reshape a piece of land, especially one owned by another, without adhering to established norms. This effort can manifest in various forms: sometimes as the familiar “Gecekondu” housing, at times as symbols of affluence like “villa” or “siteler”, and sometimes as versatile, mixed-use spaces. It is important to clarify that not all such structures fit the definition of “Gecekondu”. The core idea, rooted in the Turkish word “konmak”, revolves around the act of seizing or appropriating.

During its conceptual evolution in the 20th century, the practical manifestation of gecekondu and its influence was not limited to housing alone. In the 1950s, while the “Gecekondu” housing model was becoming more widespread, there was a parallel rise of industries on the city’s outskirts. These industries, initially informal, mirrored the adaptive nature of “Gecekondu”, transforming over time, becoming more established and growing in scale.

In brief, at this stage of the research, “Gecekondu” (informal settlements) is perceived not merely as a term but also as an action. It encompasses more than a singular idea; it unfurls a comprehensive narrative of dynamic events influencing Istanbul’s urbanization. Therefore, narrowing one’s perspective of “Gecekondu” to merely a type of dwelling may not provide a holistic understanding. Instead, adopting the term as an ideology and aiming for its decryption can unearth insights not only about the housing structure of “Gecekondu” but also about other residential forms such as “apartman” (apartment buildings), “villa” (villas), “site” (housing estates), “toplu konutlar” (mass housing), and the pervasive gigantism throughout the city.



"Many researchers who have recognized the phenomenon of gecekondu and the changes in urban poverty have rightly emphasized that the term gecekondu does not adequately reflect the evolving relationships and have proposed alternative terms.

The term "areas formed outside urban law," suggested by Erder (1996), is perhaps one of the most widely accepted terms. Although this term appropriately conveys that these areas consist of unauthorized constructions according to existing regulations, it creates the illusion that there is an inclusive and functional urban law in Turkey." ***(67)***

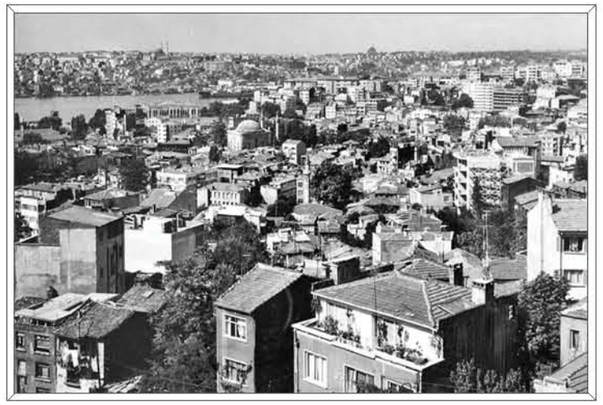
"As conditions allowed for additional floors to be added, a life cycle emerged where, after several election cycles, a gecekondu neighborhood would transform into an area consisting of multi-story apartment buildings.

In fact, considering these gecekondu areas as clusters with limited organic unity is not entirely inaccurate. New gecekondu areas are serially added as new nodes on the network to the outermost circles of the city, forming a sequential pattern." ***(64)***

The term "Gecekondu" has long fascinated researchers, especially given its dynamic nature and profound implications on urban poverty and urbanization. This has fostered discussions on how to accurately depict the ongoing transformation of these settlements. One notable perspective, introduced by Erder (1996), labels these areas as "formed outside urban law." While this aptly emphasizes the unofficial character of their establishment, it inadvertently insinuates a comprehensive and functional urban law in Turkey.

The unfolding narrative of Gecekondu is particularly remarkable in its ability to evolve and adapt. From humble beginnings as single-story structures, many of these settlements have metamorphosed into multi-level apartment edifices over multiple electoral cycles. This not only showcases the intrinsic unity and communal spirit within these zones but also underscores their ever-expanding footprint. As Istanbul's sprawling landscape continues to change, new Gecekondu zones emerge, knitting themselves seamlessly into the city's existing fabric, epitomizing a systematic pattern of incremental growth.

This evolving trajectory of Gecekondu contradicts the conventional notions that peg them as mere informal habitats. Instead, they stand as testament to an adaptive, responsive urban system, continually redefining itself amidst the complexities of Istanbul's urban planning landscape. It is a vibrant embodiment of how an ideology, rooted in the essence of "konmak", can manifest and permeate through various forms, influencing not only the immediate urban fabric but the overarching city's development trajectory.



G83. "Kasımpaşa, 1974"



G84. " Zeyrek, 1960s."



G85. "An Old Street near Edirnekapi, Istanbul, 1962."

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

In dissecting the term and its origins, one uncovers layers of urban transformation, socio-cultural shifts, and economic dynamics. Notably, the spatial relationship between "Gecekondu" settlements and industrial activities in Istanbul paints a vivid picture of the city's changing landscape over the decades.

Interestingly, there are striking parallels between the settlement mechanisms of "Gecekondu" and the industrial entities in Istanbul. Both exhibit an instinctual drive to spread into available spaces within the city. This uncanny similarity in their patterns of growth highlights the adaptive nature of these two distinct yet interconnected urban phenomena.

The Kartal gecekondu neighborhood, situated along both the old and new Istanbul-Ankara highways, serves as a testament to this intricate interplay. With over 500 gecekondus nestled between Kartal and Pendik and another cluster of around 200 in areas like Taşlı Bayır and Sapan Bağları, one can witness the intense concentration of such informal settlements. Yet, their story intertwines with the industrial narrative.

From 1970 to 1978, a noteworthy shift occurred, with 40 industrial establishments migrating from diverse Istanbul locales to this very region. This migration pattern aligns with historical trends, as industries initially moved from the city's heart to its peripheries, with Topkapı and Rami being the early beneficiaries. However, as these zones saw heightened industrial activities, they soon witnessed vertical expansions, leading to the sprouting of newer industrial areas, with places like Sefaköy becoming the new favorites.

Both the "Gecekondu" settlements and the industrial entities reflect the city's organic growth, pushing outwards, continually adapting and reshaping in response to the available spaces and opportunities. The movement of industries—originating from the city's core and cascading outward—indicates an intertwining of urban dwellers in this industrial migration. Their spatial decisions, whether opting for more extensive facilities or adding levels to their pre-existing structures, reflect typical urban industrial trends.

In synthesizing this, it becomes clear that the relationship between Istanbul's industrial undertakings and the "Gecekondu" settlements is deeply interwoven. Both narratives tell of a city in relentless flux, shaped by socio-economic forces, spatial challenges, and a shared ambition to utilize and expand within available spaces.

"The old Istanbul-Ankara highway, as well as the new one, is bordered by the Kartal gecekondu neighborhood, which is situated in a mountainous area. Between Kartal and Pendik, there are over 500 gecekondus in the neighborhood, located close to each other. Additionally, in the areas of Taşlı Bayır and Sapan Bağları, there are approximately 200 gecekondus.

Between 1970 and 1978, 40 industrial establishments relocated from various parts of Istanbul to this area. Interestingly, this development follows a sort of historical sequence; the initial relocations of industrial establishments in Istanbul were from within the city to its outskirts. Among the initially preferred locations were Topkapı and Rami.

However, over time, the concentration of industrial activities and various uses in these two industrial areas led to vertical growth and the emergence of new factory areas. Sefaköy and similar remote settlements became preferred locations during this stage. This phenomenon is related to the expansion of industry towards open spaces as the city grew.

However, it also indicates that people directly from the city's inner parts were involved in the outward movement of industry. Many organizations in the mentioned industrial areas have found opportunities to either build larger buildings in their new locations or add floors to their existing buildings to expand. This movement is typical in urban industrial areas.

Simultaneously, another trend emerged where industrial activities were continued in new and larger buildings in a different area. In recent years, industry in Istanbul has expanded even further away from the city center. Between 1975 and 1979, 20 organizations moved to Avcılar. If we include the 11 organizations that moved between 1961 and 1974, we can see that in recent years, 31 organizations have relocated.

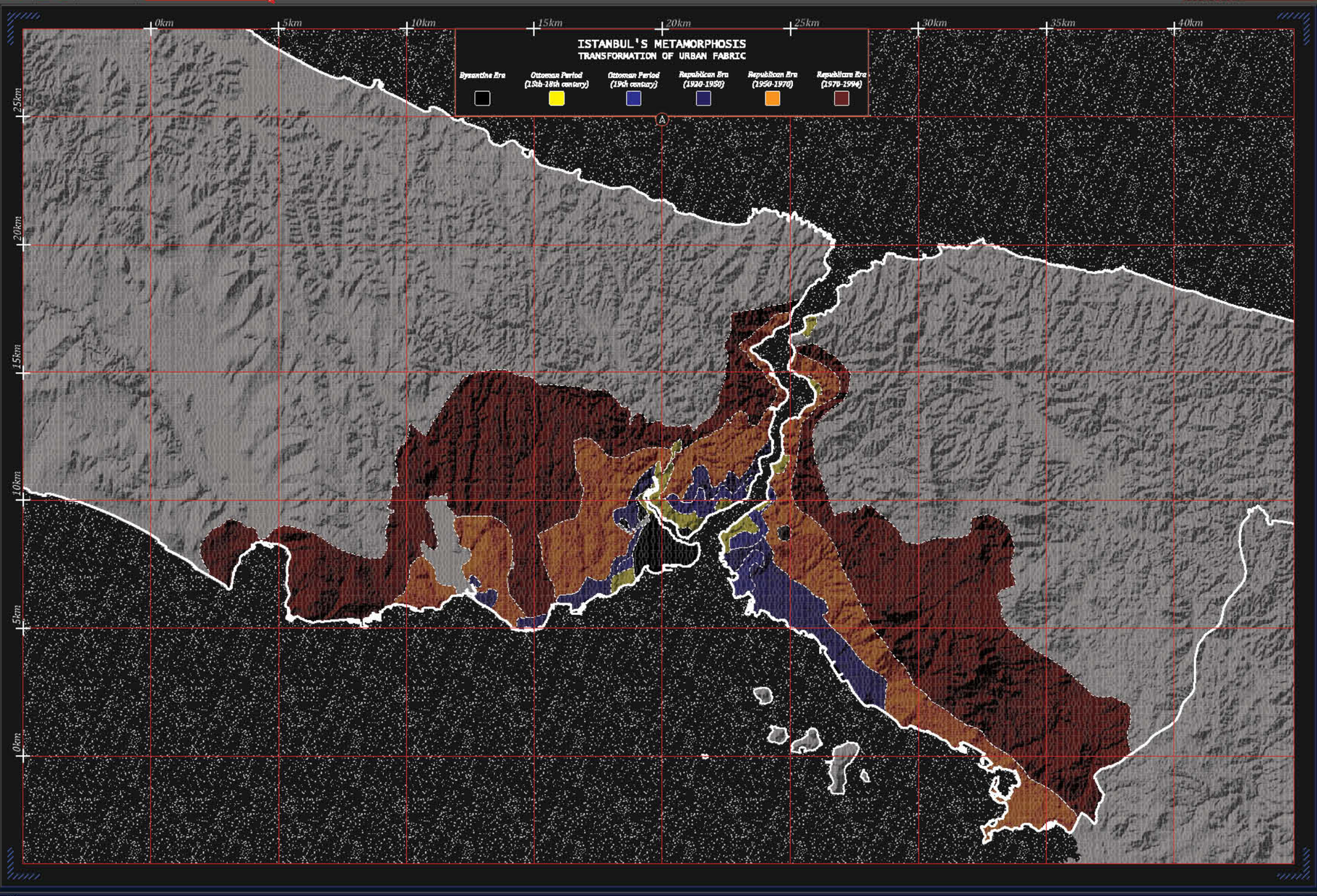
The relationship between industrial activities and space in Istanbul exhibits clear dynamism. Industrial organizations have been migrating from the inner parts of the city or from areas that were once near the city but are now within the city, to locations further away from the city." ***(64)***

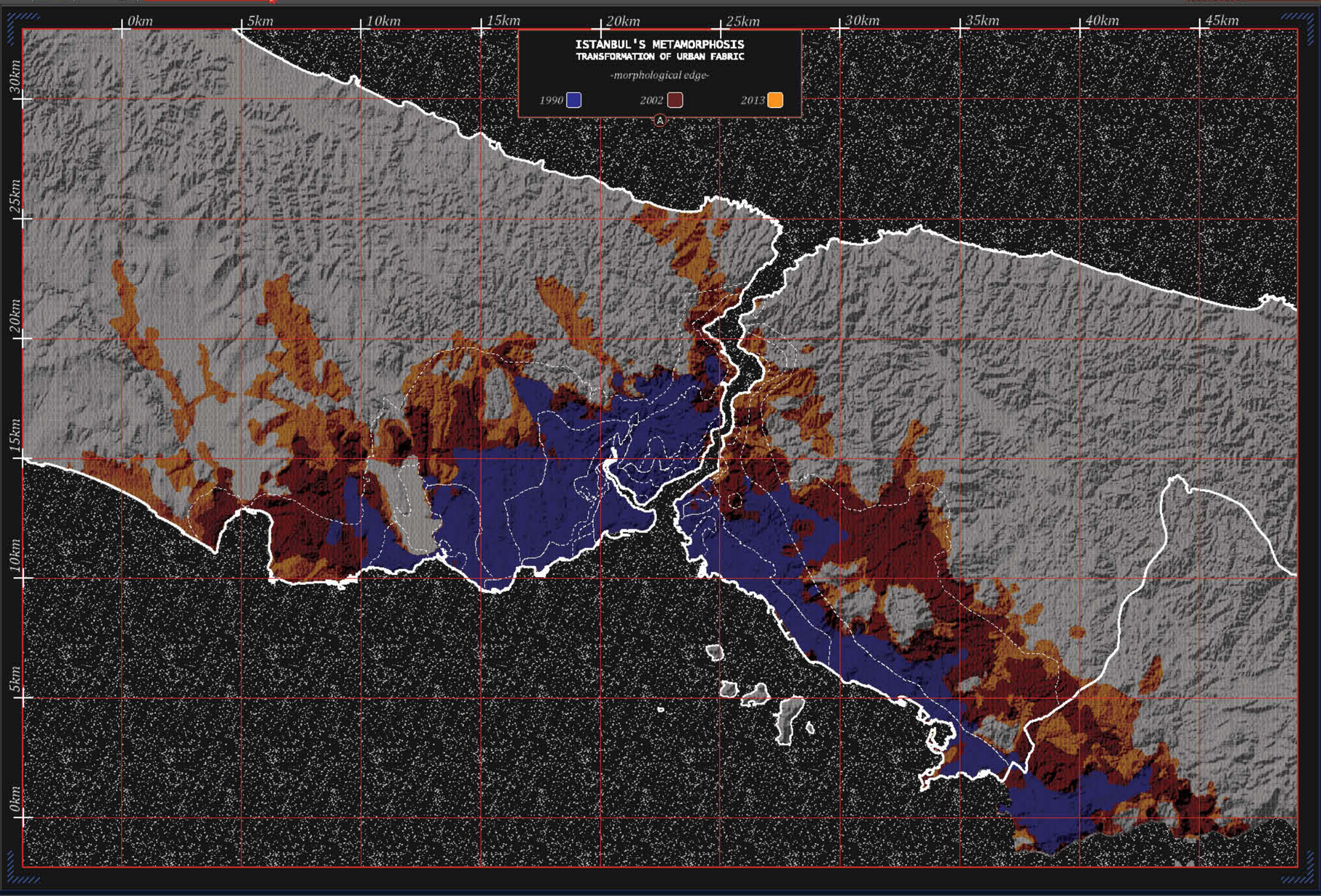


G86." Aerial view of Dolmabahçe and its surroundings, 1960s."

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

istanbul_urban_fabric.exe





3.3 Beyond a Shelter: The Interplay of Space, Politics, and Legalization

Gecekondu, characterized as housing developed by migrating populations in response to urban housing shortages, has been extensively examined through various parameters, as highlighted in previous sections. Beyond its identity as a housing type, the Gecekondu has also been studied as an ideology and mechanism, manifesting its influence in major Turkish metropolises, notably Istanbul and Ankara.

In the context of Istanbul, several mechanisms have been identified that support the city's impact. Notably, the promises made during election periods stand out. Politicians, in a bid to secure votes, have often dangled the hope of providing legal titles or "tapus" for these informal settlements. Over time, certain amnesty policies have been enacted, allowing many Gecekondu areas to be legalized.

However, this legalization process was not exclusive to Gecekondu residents. Opportunistic investors, constructors, and members of the general public have exploited this situation. Through various mechanisms, these groups have appropriated various lands, embedding themselves as integral components of the system during the legalization phase.

After the implementation of the legalization policies, there was a notable shift in the dynamics of property ownership. The residents of these informal settlements took swift and proactive steps to stake their claims on the lands they inhabited, even if those claims were based on non-official or unconventional channels. This assertiveness underscored their determination to be recognized not just as transient occupants, but as the primary and undeniable rights holders to these lands. Over the years, this repeated assertion of ownership not only solidified their stance but also catalyzed a burgeoning market centered on Gecekondu transactions. An interesting and perhaps unexpected observation during this phase was that the phenomenon wasn't restricted solely to the Gecekondu inhabitants. Parallel to them, several informal industrial entities began aligning themselves with this evolving landscape, seeking a place within this newly defined framework and integrating seamlessly into the system.

Delving deeper into the transformation of the Gecekondu, it becomes evident that its significance in the urban tapestry of Turkey transcends its initial identification as just a form of housing. Over the years, through a combination of sociopolitical factors and grassroots evolution, the Gecekondu began adopting a dual identity. It morphed from being a mere architectural response to housing shortages into a potent mechanism that challenged conventional norms.

Furthermore, it emerged as an ideology representing resilience, adaptability, and the collective will of a community. While the process of legalization was a turning point in this journey, it was by no means the culmination. Instead, it represented a significant waypoint in a continually evolving narrative.

Post-legalization brought forth a wave of infrastructural metamorphosis on lands that once bore the Gecekondu imprint. Initial changes were marked by the construction of additional floors on existing structures, followed by the integration of elements like adjoining staircases. But the transformation did not halt there. In due course, these augmented structures took on more ambitious architectural forms, culminating in the development of multi-story apartment complexes. Each phase of this evolution, each new floor or design modification, can be seen as symbolic layers, each adding depth, complexity, and richness to the urban fabric of the city.

In short, the legalization process of the Gecekondu stands as a pivotal moment in Istanbul's urban evolution. This official recognition, sought and often fought for by its residents, has had profound implications, transforming not only the physical landscape but also the sociopolitical dynamics of the city. While initially aimed at providing a semblance of security and legitimacy to the residents, the ripple effects of legalization have been far-reaching. From opportunistic investments by external entities to the assertive reclamation of land by its inhabitants, and culminating in architectural transformations, the shift from informal to formal has redefined the very fabric of Istanbul.


Yeni hazırlanan "Gecekondu kanun tasarısı,,na göre

Gecekondu halkının her derdi sür'atle halledilecek

GÜNDEM

Akis, Demirel ve vicdan azabı

Demirel, köyden şehire akının iyi bir şey olduğunu, buna mâni olunmıyacağını belirtti

Yapılmış olan gecekondulardan hiç birisini hükûmet yıkmayacak

ANKARA, Özel

G87." Every concern of the Gecekondu community will be swiftly addressed.", 1965."

>Interplay

The gecekondu phenomenon in Turkey elucidates a comprehensive perspective on urban development intertwined with societal dynamics. Central to this discourse is the gecekondu's role as a spatial manifestation intricately linked with Turkey's socio-economic landscape. The proliferation of these settlements is predominantly influenced by the nation's unique pattern of urban migration, underscored by a discernible mismatch between housing demand and supply.

From a historical perspective, the evolution of the gecekondu phenomenon can be divided into several distinguishable periods. For the migrants, gecekondu represented more than just a makeshift shelter; it was a beacon of hope and a symbol of new beginnings in urban locales. On the political front, these growing settlements were seen as reservoirs of potential supporters, allowing politicians to tap into a new and expanding demographic. Similarly, for the industrialists, the influx of people into these areas was perceived as an opportunity to harness a fresh and eager workforce, ready to contribute to the urban industrial growth.

However, this initial "romanticized" perspective underwent a paradigmatic shift as commercial imperatives increasingly permeated this sphere. The ensuing commercialization of these locales, conjoined with complex challenges encompassing migration, employment, and housing, heralded a phase underscored by economic opportunism.

Turkey's nuanced urban transformations become particularly salient when assessing the metamorphosis of gecekondu. Notwithstanding the presence of such informal settlements and apartment-style residencies as early as the 1930s, a pronounced alteration in their ubiquity and architectural design was evident from the 1950s onward.

The ensuing years witnessed an amalgamation of multifarious challenges, ranging from policy inadequacies to the spontaneous growth trajectory of these settlements. By the advent of the 1970s, the once simplistic shelters progressively evolved into structured multi-story constructions, emblematic of a confluence of pragmatic necessity and strategic expansion.

From its early optimistic inception to its subsequent commercial evolution, gecekondu not only reflects the adaptive urban tendencies but also underscores policy challenges and societal adaptability. This trajectory, characterized by the transformation from rudimentary shelters to structured edifices, encapsulates Turkey's multifaceted urban metamorphosis over the decades.

"In Turkey, when examining the gecekondu phenomenon, there are two fundamental stages of development over time. The first can be referred to as the romantic period, which is a stage where migrants, politicians, industrialists, and similar groups saw potential from their respective perspectives. The second stage involves intertwined issues of migration, employment, and housing, which have been corrupted by commercialized schemes, resulting in a period characterized by a rent-driven economy." ***(65)***

"Generally, although the reasons mentioned above have emerged as significant factors, the lack of appropriate policies to meet the existing housing demand and the failure to foresee how the phenomenon of gecekondu and apartment living, despite having initial examples dating back to the 1930s, would develop in the coming years, have led to the increasing prevalence of these two building types starting from the 1950s and spreading nationwide from the 1970s.

*In fact, from the 1970s onwards, a combination of these two problems was witnessed, where gecekondu, defined as a hastily constructed shelter that does not comply with zoning regulations in an area not owned by the builder, transformed into multi-story, multi-unit buildings."****(106)***

"The gecekondu issue has various dimensions:

A. Class Dimension:
The gecekondu phenomenon is a reflection of the societal class structure manifested in space.

B. Dependent Urbanization Dimension:
One of the fundamental reasons for the gecekondu phenomenon is rural-to-urban migration within a dependent economic structure. In the current system, when there is an insufficient housing supply in cities, gecekondu settlements emerge as a solution.

C. Group Dimension:
Gecekondu is not the problem of a single entity, individual, or structure. It is a problem that concerns a group, a neighborhood, or even multiple neighborhoods as a whole.

D. Construction Process Dimension:
When gecekondu comes into existence, it is still in the early stages of the construction process. As people start living in these houses, they develop and expand them over time." ***(66)***



G88." Istanbul textile traders' market, 1960."

65.Dulgeroglu, Y., & Kerem, Z. (1998). Migration, City and Gecekondu. Istanbul.
66.Tekeli, I., Guloksuz, Y., & Okyay, T. (1976). City with Gecekondu, Dolmus and Vender. Istanbul.
106. Emiroğlu, K. and Ünsal, S., 2006. Urbanization, Building and Housing. Ankara.

>Prelude

In the complex urban landscape of Istanbul, Gecekondu settlements resonate as more than spontaneous architectural outgrowths; they encapsulate intricate socio-economic and political underpinnings. Predominantly inhabited by previously urbanized or economically disadvantaged groups, these neighborhoods shed light on Istanbul's multifaceted relationship with property rights and spatial growth. The inception of such areas often hinges upon adept navigation of land ownership ambiguities. Yet, this foundation is merely the beginning.

The sustenance and defense of these spaces, amidst regulatory challenges, emerge as critical endeavors. At this intersection, the city's migratory patterns come into sharp focus. Founding residents, often ascending to community leadership roles, leveraged not just regional affiliations, but also the deep-rooted concept of "hemşerilik" – bonds formed among individuals originating from the same locale or region. This solidary framework paved the way for the transformation of these territories into thriving socio-economic hubs. Amplifying this dynamic is the role of "gurbetçi", or seasonal labor migrants. Their periodic journeys to and from rural locales not only facilitated their own urban integration but also became instrumental in guiding their peers through Istanbul's complex urban landscape.

Nonetheless, the legal ambiguities and certain socio-economic characterizations associated with these settlements have not gone unnoticed. In the scope of redevelopment strategies in Istanbul, Gecekondus have been identified as prime territories for comprehensive Urban Transformation Projects (UTPs). Designed with an aim to introduce structural and socio-economic improvements, these zones are viewed as potential pathways for controlled urban development. Additionally, the Gecekondu areas of Istanbul serve not merely as physical landmarks but as nuanced reflections of the city's evolutionary trajectory, migratory tales, and developmental ambitions.

Interweaving past migration narratives with present-day developmental challenges, these territories epitomize the constant evolution of Istanbul's urban topography. Through the lens of regional affiliations such as "hemşerilik" and the migration pathways of "gurbetçi", one discerns the nuanced interplay between people, place, and policy. As Istanbul charts its future growth and endeavors to hack the complexities inherent in such settlements, understanding and decrypting both the historical legacy and contemporary significance of the Gecekondu areas becomes paramount. They are not merely physical spaces but profound narrative tapestries, detailing the ever-evolving story of a city in perpetual flux.

"In Turkey, gecekondu settlements are established not by direct rural migrants from villages or small towns but by slum dwellers or low-income groups who had previously gathered and settled in the city.

The future invaders of these lands learn that the person occupying this large piece of land does not have legal title to it.

Eventually, they conduct a night raid, beat this person thoroughly in the dark, and then convince them to sell the land to them at a low price (such transactions are useful to claim that the land was legally acquired).

Within a few days, the land thus purchased is divided into multiple plots, and the first 20 to 30 houses are constructed within two days. This event occurred around 1958.

The subsequent challenge was to ensure the continuity of the gecekondu neighborhood, as their actions violated all kinds of building regulations and property laws, given that the land belonged to the government.

Knowing that their actions had violated every type of construction code and property law, and that the future of the settlement depended on their ability to defend it against the authorities, the migrants had to consolidate and protect their numbers.

As a result, the founders, who later became the elite of the gecekondu neighborhood, began to explore ways to attract a large number of people to the area.

The initial settlers occupied larger plots, which were either used as building areas for themselves or rented out for relatives or divided and sold to others, often to acquaintances from the same region.

The second stage in the life of a gecekondu settlement is its growth phase. The establishment of a gecekondu neighborhood is primarily a physical act, but its growth and development are closely tied to a social phenomenon fueled by migration, particularly rural-to-urban migration.

In general, from the early 1960s to the 1970s, rural-to-urban migration in Turkey tended to be direct, single-step migration rather than multi-step migration. Kindship and local affiliations played a crucial role throughout the migration process and settlement in the city.

*Therefore, seasonal labor migrants known as "gurbetçi" played a pioneering role in rural-to-urban migration, coming to Istanbul every year for seasonal work." **(63)***

*"Apartmentalization was a significant investment that only a limited number of top-level bureaucrats and major merchants could afford with their financial resources." **(106)***

"Gecekondus and inner-city slums are particularly attractive for urban redevelopment for two reasons: legal ambiguities in their property regimes and their perceived status as centres of crime, blight and decay.

*UTPs (urban transformation projects) enable radical interventions that purportedly aim to 'fix the socioeconomic problems and formalise the ambiguous property structure in these areas." **(19)***

19.Kuyucu, T., & Ünsal, Ö. (2010). Urban Transformation' as State-led Property Transfer. Istanbul.
63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul.
106.Emiroğlu, K. ve Ünsal, S., 2006. Urbanization, Construction, and Housing. Ankara.

"In the first-generation Gecekondu, the primary determining factor was the adaptation to the natural conditions of the settled area, but now the concern is to divide a specific-sized piece of land into as many suitable parcels for Gecekondu construction as possible. The identity of the builder-homeowner, which was one of the fundamental characteristics of the first-generation Gecekondu, has gradually disappeared, and Gecekondu have become a commodity increasingly constructed by other groups and sold to users.

Informal production and distribution networks have emerged that collect materials from demolished buildings in licensed areas of the city and provide them for use in Gecekondu or produce materials directly for Gecekondu construction. It has become common for one person to own multiple houses in Gecekondu areas, and rental has significantly increased in Gecekondu areas. The transformation of Gecekondu construction from a process where anyone could go and build their own home to a type of support and solution it used to offer for rural migrants in the early stages of urbanization means losing that quality.

Gecekondu areas that were originally located outside the city have shifted into the city due to rapid urban growth, resulting in a significant increase in the value of Gecekondu areas. Gecekondu owners who want to capitalize on the increase in the value of the land on which their Gecekondu are built have resorted to adding extensions to existing buildings for sale or rent, or even demolishing them entirely to construct illegal apartment buildings.

However, the most striking and irreversible transformation in Gecekondu areas was initiated by amnesty laws enacted in the 1980s. In the 1980s, a total of 5 laws related to the regularization of illegal constructions were enacted, one during the military regime on September 12th, and the others during the Özal era. The aim was to facilitate the transformation of Gecekondu into multi-story buildings on existing parcels in the least problematic way for the state, without the need for any incentives or permits.

First, single-story Gecekondu in Gecekondu areas near the city center were demolished, and multi-story apartment buildings were constructed in their place. This provided a new way out for the stagnating construction industry towards the end of the 1970s.

This process, which we call the shift of populism from the national to the local level, appears to have played a fundamental role in the aforementioned transformation of illegal construction. With the provision in Law No. 3290 that municipalities could prepare rehabilitation zoning plans for areas demonstrating rapid Gecekondu development as of November 1985, the way was opened for the application of rehabilitation zoning plans, initially considered exceptional and temporary, and assumed to be a means of legalizing only areas with illegal construction, even in developed areas.

Contrary to the provision in the law that only buildings constructed until November 1985 could be legalized, many illegal structures built after 1985 were easily legalized by municipalities due to the ambiguity of the rehabilitation zoning plan concept

Amnesty laws have created a series of differentiations in Gecekondu areas: on one hand, there are areas located relatively advantageously within the city, rapidly transforming into high-rise buildings under the pressure of rents, increasing in density, lacking adequate infrastructure, and having low environmental standards; on the other hand, there are Gecekondu areas that have started to deteriorate rapidly, both in terms of their physical environment characteristics and user profile, which are being transformed by their owners' efforts but are far from meeting the needs of users due to their disadvantageous locations within the city." ***(67)***



Gecekondu dâvası 1976da halledilecek

Uzer: «Beyazıt meydanı tamamlansa da pek bir şeye benzemiyecek» dedi

Şehrimizde bulunan Imar ve Iskân Bakanı Celâlettin Uzer, dün yaptığı açıklamada, düşündüklerini tatbik edebildiği takdirde Istanbul'un 1976 yılında gecekondu derdinden kurtulacağını bildirmiştir.

(Devamı Sa. 5 Sü. 2 de)

G89." The Gecekondu case will be resolved in 1976, 1964."



Gecekondu dâvası

(Başlarafı 1. Sayfada)

Gecekondu meselesinin yurt çapında ele alındığını açıklayan Bakan, bu yıl 35 milyon liranın bu iş için ayrıldığını belirtmiştir. Devlet Planlamanın mesken inşaatında standardizasyonu kabul ettiğine temas eden Bakan, mesken inşaatında sosyal ve ekonomik meskenlere önem verileceğini, lüks mesken inşaatından kat'i olarak kaçınılacağını ifade etmiştir.

Bakan, gecekondu meselesinin istimlâk ile halli cihetine gidilmeyeceğini, bilâkis mevcut gecekondulardan iskâna müsait olanların yol, su kanalizasyon ihtiyaçlarının giderileceğini açıklayarak bu işe Zeytinburnu, Şişli ve Taşlıtarla semtlerindeki gecekondulardan başlanacağını bildirmiştir. Bakan, mezkûr semtlerdeki işlerin bu yıl tamamlanacağını da sözleri ne ilâve etmiştir.

Sosyal Mesken Kanunu çıkacağı ümidi ile inşa olunan Sosyal Meskenlerin, bu kanunun çıkmaması dolayısı ile tevzi edilemediğine temas eden Uzer, mevcut sosyal meskenlerin Maliye Bakanlığına devrolunarak bu kanalla tevziat yapılmasının mümkün olabileceğini belirtmiştir.

Belediyeler tarafından Bakanlığa gönderilen plân tadillerinde emrivaki yapıldığına işaret eden Imar Bakanı, Güzel Sanatlar Akademisindeki kaçak inşaatta da durumun böyle olduğunu ve Bakanlığın değil, Belediyenin bu inşaata resen müsaade verdiğini bildirmiştir.

Hürriyet Meydanının bugünkü durumuna da temas eden Bakan, meydanın görünüşünü feci ve berbat olarak tavsif etmiş, «Bu meydan bitse de bir şeye benzemiyecek, zira Perşembenin gelişi Çarşambadan bellidir, Memlekette ve Belediye'de kıymetli elemanlar atta kalmışlar ve yükselmelerine imkân verilmemiştir. Bu duruma düzenleyeceğiz» demiştir.

Yolsuzluk yaptıkları tesbit olunan Mühendis ve Mimarların eskisi gibi idarî bir ceza ile kurtulmayacaklarını ve diplomalarının ellerinden alınacağını belirten Bakan, Yapı Polisi teşkilâtının da pek yakında kurulacağını açıklamıştır.

Bakan daha sonra, Türkiye'nin ziraat ve sanayi ile değil, turizm ile kalkınacağını ve turizmi himaye için bir Kır Kanunu hazırlandığını belirterek, turistik bölgelerde emniyetin sağlanacağını açıklamış ve Turizm Bakanlığı ile müşterek çalışmalarını başladığını sözlerine ilâve etmiştir.

Mesken politikasının muvaffak olduğu takdirde kiralarda yüzde elli bir düşme olacağını ve ev sahiplerinin pek yakında kiracı bulmakta güçlük çekeceklerini belirten Bakan, Istanbul'a yeni bir veçhe vermek için nâzım plân çalışmalarının hızlandırılacağını, bu iş için Ingiliz ve Alman şehircilik mü-

G90." The Gecekondu case."

"Interestingly, in 1984 and 1985, the Ozal government passed several gecekondu laws that allowed for the construction of buildings of up to four storeys on gecekondu land.

This legislative change significantly opened the doors to the commercialisation of gecekondus. It can be interpreted as the government's way of 'bribing' those who were most adversely affected by their liberal policies, effectively silencing them by offering them the prospect of wealth.

When the tendency of the 1970s to regard gecekondu land as a commodity was backed up by its legal approval in the 1980s, the 'apartmentalisation' of gecekondus became a widespread phenomenon.

Thus, the once-owner-occupied/owner-built gecekondus were being replaced by high-rise apartment buildings in which the owner of the gecekondu land owned several apartments ('the undeserving rich other').

Over the years, the commodification of gecekondu land meant that gecekondus transitioned from being homes for the economically disadvantaged to mere commodities. This change has significantly fueled competition among gecekondu neighbourhoods, especially those divided along ethnic and sectarian lines.

Local politics has taken on unprecedented importance in the lives of the gecekondu inhabitants. Services provided to these neighbourhoods, the legalisation of gecekondu lands through title distribution, and the creation of neighbourhood master plans—paving the way for the apartmentalisation process and the potential for high profits—are now largely contingent on the outcomes of local elections." ***(27)***

27.Erman, T. (2000). The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey. Bilkent University.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

While these intricate narratives of migration, development, and socio-economic growth capture the Gecekondu areas' essence up to a certain point, it is pivotal to recognize the transformative forces that significantly reshaped these settlements in the latter part of the 20th century. The policies of the 1980s, particularly, cast a profound influence, not merely as passive backdrops but as active agents of change.

Intriguingly, the 1984 and 1985 period marked a significant legal turning point initiated by the Ozal government, which sanctioned the construction of buildings up to four storeys on Gecekondu lands. This effectively set the stage for the widespread "apartmentalisation" of gecekondus, further intensifying their commodification. This move, which many argue was a strategic 'bribe' by the government to appease the sections most impacted by their liberal policies, provided a lucrative avenue for Gecekondu landowners, transforming many from simple homeowners to multiple apartment owners – a dynamic that has been referred to as the rise of "the undeserving rich other."

However, the transformation of the Gecekondu areas was most significantly influenced by a series of amnesty laws introduced in the 1980s. These laws, some initiated during the military regime and others during the tenure of a prominent political leader, aimed to streamline the conversion of Gecekondu territories into multi-story buildings, bypassing the need for governmental incentives or permits. As an outcome, numerous Gecekondu sites, especially those proximate to the urban core, witnessed the replacement of their original structures with apartment complexes, offering a reprieve to a stagnant construction sector at the close of the 1970s.

Despite the clear intentions that underscored these regulations, especially with Law No. 3290, nuances and ambiguities within their phrasing permitted municipalities to legitimize a substantial number of constructions that emerged post-1985. This leniency in interpreting the regulations led to the unintentional evolution and diversification of the Gecekondu landscape.

Furthermore, this commodification intensified competition among Gecekondu neighborhoods, especially those demarcated along ethnic and sectarian lines. Local politics thus emerged as a paramount force in the Gecekondu narrative. The prospects of neighborhood services, the legalization of Gecekondu lands, title distribution, and devising neighborhood master plans (which potentially opened doors to high profits from the apartmentalisation process) became significantly tethered to the outcomes of local elections.

In essence, Istanbul's Gecekondu regions, initially emblematic of rural-urban migration and societal adaptation, have transformed into multifaceted urban zones, deeply influenced by economic drivers, opportunistic building practices, and shifting legal boundaries. Their ongoing metamorphosis serves as a poignant testament to Istanbul's intricate urban narrative. Over time, the narrative of the Gecekondu regions began to shift. No longer were they just areas of simple, improvised dwellings; they transformed into complex urban zones. These regions became deeply influenced by various factors. Economic drivers played a central role, as both the local and broader economy began to shape how these areas developed. Property became more than just a place to live; it turned into an asset, and in some cases, a tool for wealth accumulation.

But perhaps the most significant shifts came in the form of changing legal boundaries. As laws and regulations evolved, often in response to the very transformations occurring in the Gecekondu areas, they further influenced the development trajectory of these regions. What was once perhaps tolerated or overlooked became either legitimized or contested, leading to a dynamic interplay between law, economy, and society.



G91." Porters waiting for work in yag iskelesi, 1954."

>Politics

Yet, while the physical and socio-economic transformations of the Gecekondu regions are evident, there is another layer of dynamics at play. Beyond the tangible structures and evolving communities, the political machinations and strategies employed within these areas have greatly influenced their evolution.

Politics, with its inherent power to shape both perception and policy, has played a seminal role in the story of Gecekondu, weaving a narrative that is as much about bricks and mortar as it is about ballots and allegiances. As Istanbul's Gecekondu regions evolved in their urban form, they also became central arenas for political engagement and maneuvering.

Politicians, astutely recognizing the leverage these settlements offered, were swift in establishing a foothold within gecekondu regions of Istanbul. By offering land title deeds and essential utilities like water, electricity, and transportation, they essentially laid the groundwork for electoral support from these communities. This political entanglement underlines Istanbul's unique stance on urbanization, wherein the surge of the city and the concomitant rise of gecekondu areas are embraced not as problematic, but as vital components of both intentional and spontaneous metropolitan development.

However, there is a shadow cast on the political culture by the rural-to-urban migratory flows. The very populace that seeks refuge in Istanbul's urban centers and pins their hopes on political promises is often perceived with skepticism. Rooted in their rural traditions, these migrants are seen as operating within protective-dependent frameworks reminiscent of feudal systems, often devoid of a clear political consciousness.

Such perceptions suggest they are easily swayed by superficial pledges, and their allegiance to parties that support their informal settlements might not always be in alignment with the overarching urban vision or political integrity. Thus, while the growth of gecekondu areas in Istanbul marks an urban transformation, the intertwining political intricacies hint at a more complex socio-political tapestry in the city.

As politicians have realized the potential these areas hold, while the inhabitants, in their quest for better living conditions, grapple with their rural roots and urban aspirations. This dual narrative underscores a crucial lesson: the urban fabric of a city is not just constructed with bricks and concrete, but also with the aspirations, strategies, and complexities of its inhabitants and leaders.

"The politician who realized the electoral potential of gecekondu acted quickly to establish a solid presence there from the beginning.

The politician promised land title deeds for the land on which gecekondu was built, as well as commitments for utility services such as running water, electricity, and transportation. In return, the politician promised to secure votes from gecekondu residents.

Turkey's official view on gecekondu is clearly expressed in the request for assistance from the United Nations for the improvement of gecekondu housing:

Urbanization, accompanied by the increase in gecekondu construction, is not considered an undesirable phenomenon in Turkey today. On the contrary, the rapid growth of cities and the existence of gecekondu areas are seen as positive factors in both planned and unplanned national development." ***(63)***

"The reflection of rural-to-urban migration movements on the political culture of society is also perceived negatively. This is because individuals from rural areas are perceived to execute their voting duties not based on their political ideologies, worldviews, or thoughts, but rather under the guidance of a specific patron, influenced by protective-dependent relationships in a feudal culture.

They are seen as a group easily deceived by minor promises and lacking a distinct political culture and consciousness.

The masses migrating from rural to urban areas, who support certain political parties to obtain deeds for informal settlements (gecekondus) that are incongruent with the city's physical and cultural fabric, are not only considered responsible for unsound urbanization but also deemed detrimental to the political landscape." ***(56)***



G92." Gecekondu lots are being distributed through bribery, 1968."

56.Kaymal, C. (2017). Cultural Consequences of Migration from Countryside to City. Istanbul Medeniyet University.
63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul.

>Enrichment

Delving deeper into the intricacies of Istanbul's Gecekondu regions reveals significant economic implications. The political strategies, initially intended to garner electoral favor, inadvertently catalyzed the transformation of these areas into coveted urban landscapes. As leaders facilitated this evolution with land deeds and utilities, they simultaneously sparked a realization of the commercial potential inherent within these zones.

Thus, influenced by political gestures and an evolving urban milieu, inhabitants began perceiving their Gecekondu not merely as temporary shelters but as assets with appreciating value. The political narrative, which initially delineated Gecekondu areas as arenas of electoral advantage, inadvertently cast these territories as burgeoning economic hubs. This metamorphosis, from a socio-political framework to an economic paradigm, underscores the multifaceted nature of Istanbul's urban evolution. Ironically, the very political strategies aiming to influence the Gecekondu electorate have catalyzed a vision wherein land and property are seen as tools for affluence.

Over time, Istanbul's urban landscape has experienced profound shifts. Initially emerging on the city's outskirts, Gecekondu areas gradually integrated into its urban core. This transition was driven not just by urban sprawl, but also by the foresight and strategies of the occupants, who saw potential in their initially peripheral homes, and of investors who recognized the latent value and prospects these areas held.

The attraction of Gecekondu extended beyond the immediacy of shelter. Recurring amnesty laws engendered a hope among settlers that their unauthorized constructs might achieve legal recognition. Far from limiting the proliferation of these settlements, these amnesty initiatives inadvertently accentuated the trend.

Mirroring this evolution, the narrative of Mecidiyeköy unfolded. From its origins as a serene expanse adorned with mulberry orchards, it swiftly metamorphosed into one of Istanbul's most sought-after business districts. Both long-standing residents and new investors in the 1950s recognized the land's monetary potential, channeling significant investments into property, anticipating notable yields.

The evolution from solitary homes ensconced in gardens to densely populated regions marked by skyscraping apartments and commercial infrastructures is telling. Gecekondu areas, once merely emblematic of housing solutions, have now crystallized as powerful avenues for wealth generation in Istanbul.

"For example, in the 1940s, Mecidiyeköy, which was covered with mulberry orchards, became one of the most expensive areas in Istanbul within 30 years after business centers started moving to this area from the 1960s onwards.

Both those who were born and raised in Istanbul and major investors who settled in Istanbul in the 1950s did not hesitate to invest a significant portion of their savings in land and real estate." ***(37)***

Command Prompt

Initially emerging as informal domiciles, these structures progressively underwent a process of formal legalization, culminating in their transformation into avenues for individual financial enrichment.

"Although the legalized areas were in the outskirts of cities at the beginning, they became part of city centers as a result of urban growth. This process has shown that gecekondus have been regarded as an enrichment tool for those who occupy public lands.

Experience reveals that amnesty laws do not prevent the generation of illegal settlements; instead they encourage people to construct new ones with an expectation of upcoming amnesty laws." ***(2)***

"However, the space is no longer as it used to be, consisting of traditional houses or generally concrete houses within gardens where a single family lived, in a low-density suburban settlement.

*The old houses in the settlement have been replaced by multi-story apartment buildings, commercial establishments, and industrial facilities. The areas that used to be recreational spaces have now been entirely filled with Gecekondu."****(70)***



G93." View from Akyol street towards Taksim direction, 1954."

2.Uzun, B., Cete, M., & Palancioglu, H. M. (2010). Legalizing and upgrading illegal settlements in Turkey. Turkey.
37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
70.Tumertekin, E. (1997). Istanbul, People And Space. Istanbul.

"1- The transformation within the dimensions of the Gecekondu

2- The legal and qualitative transformation of the Gecekondu or partitioning with shares

The change process contained in the first determines the conditions of the second, while the conditions contained in the second determine the development the first will undergo.

While Gecekondu settlements are experiencing transformations that can be described as more urban within themselves, new migrants have also embarked on an effort to solve housing problems through a different form of development instead of Gecekondu.

The form of development we describe as shared parcel, private parcel, or semi-Gecekondu is a method primarily aimed at providing cheap land through shared land division.

From the land offered for sale in shares, each shareholder acquires a certain portion in practice. The land layout, prepared according to the number of shareholders, is sold either individually or through a lottery with parcel numbers given.

After obtaining ownership, the construction of buildings naturally follows. In this market created by private individuals but mostly real estate agents, the concept of shared land ownership is legal in terms of land ownership but illegal in terms of building construction.

In other words, the illegally constructed building is built on land owned by someone else. When a migrating individual becomes unable to build a Gecekondu on public land, shared parcels based on private ownership are presented as a solution.

Buildings are not constructed overnight like Gecekondu; they are built using permanent materials such as concrete and bricks that can accommodate the whole family. Additionally, the possibility of adding floors to the building is considered, and these buildings, initially 1-2 stories high, can gradually rise to 4-5 stories or even 7-8 stories as one's financial means increase. In other words, these small parcels are turned into apartment buildings.

Therefore, shared parcel construction, which used to be a genuinely innocent type of construction to meet housing needs like Gecekondu, has turned into multi-story construction that maximizes land rent.

This marketing organization, mostly consisting of individuals engaged in land speculation and relying on brute force, has taken on the tasks of every behavioral unit during the process until the construction of the building on behalf of the person or groups to whom they sold the private parcel.

The second stage involves preparing parcel division (subdivision) plans for the land or lands, often at a 1/1000 scale. Parcel division is sometimes carried out with the assistance of a professional, but mostly, the sector organizing this presentation performs this task. The primary goal is to maximize the number of parcels on the land. Therefore, parcel division is based on maximizing added value beyond any principles" ***(65)***

"There have been cases where rich landowners began to subdivide their land into parcels and build abodes on them to sell or rent them to new immigrants. In the end, the whole gecekondu phenomenon was no longer based on building abusive dwellings in urban areas, as it had become a useful tool for unlawful gains." ***(7)***

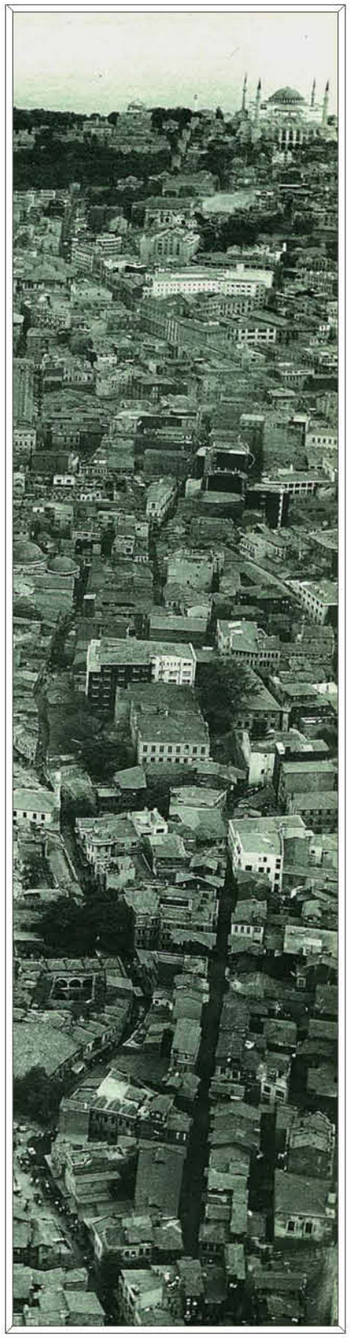
Expounding on this trajectory, the dynamism within the Gecekondu regions has evolved further, introducing innovative housing and economic models. As previously mentioned, the seismic shifts in the urban tapestry of Istanbul bore witness to a fascinating transformation of the Gecekondu from humble abodes to avenues of economic opportunity. However, the layers of this evolution are more nuanced than what meets the eye.

The move from simple urban dwellings to profit-oriented structures, as seen in the shared parcel development, illustrates the flexibility and adaptability of these regions. While the political strategies, land deeds, and utilities originally aimed at boosting electoral mileage, they inadvertently laid the foundation for these areas to branch out into sophisticated, multifaceted economic zones.

Taking a step further from the already established understanding, the phenomenon of shared parcel development showcases how deeply entrenched the drive for economic gain has become in the Gecekondu ethos. In this newer paradigm, the emphasis is laid on obtaining affordable land through partitioned land division. This approach, a labyrinth of both legality and illegality, offers land sections for sale to multiple stakeholders. Once procured, these portions pave the way for building construction, albeit on land owned by another party. While the land ownership might stand on legal grounds, the erected buildings often navigate in gray areas of legality.

Such construction is not the ephemeral build of traditional Gecekondu, which often rose overnight. These new structures, crafted from enduring materials like concrete and brick, are built with foresight. Initial constructions might span 1-2 stories, but they harbor the potential to expand vertically, sometimes reaching up to 7-8 stories. Thus, what began as a humble attempt to cater to housing needs has transformed into sophisticated structures aimed at amplifying land value. The primary focus shifts from foundational principles of housing to optimizing the economic value of the land.

The trajectory of Gecekondu regions, however, is not merely a tale of shifting construction norms. The economic allure has, at times, skewed the very essence of these areas. Some affluent land proprietors, sensing the pecuniary potential, dived into partitioning their estates, erecting dwellings to cater to incoming immigrants. These actions subtly shifted the Gecekondu narrative, veering it from its foundational essence as an urban dwelling solution to a mechanism aptly employed for monetary gains.



G94." The opening of the toll between Eminönü and Unkapanı, 1958."

7.Aktas, S. (2013). The Urbanization Issue and the Culture of "Gecekondus" in Turkey. Oriente Moderno.

65.Dulgeroglu, Y., & Kerem, Z. (1998). Migration, City and Gecekondu. Istanbul.

>Legalization

Understanding the Gecekondu's multifaceted journey reveals how these settlements are deeply rooted in their historical, legal, and societal contexts. From their entanglement with laws such as No. 775, which defined their initial identity, to their proactive interactions with governance structures like the Land Office, the Gecekondu has showcased a resilience and adaptability that goes beyond mere physical constructions.

This dynamism in the face of evolving legal frameworks is evident when considering their ingenious solutions in response to Law No. 6188. The community's proactive measures to safeguard their identity and existence, such as validating their pre-1953 settlements, highlight their tenacity and strategic agility. As the regulatory landscape underwent changes in the 1960s, the Gecekondu community's unwavering spirit ensured their survival and continual evolution, illustrating the perpetual interplay between structural and societal challenges.

However, while it is crucial to understand the Gecekondu's complex relationship with legal paradigms and governance structures, one must also recognize its distinct nature from other urban settlements. Despite potential superficial resemblances, it is imperative to differentiate between Gecekondu neighborhoods and slums, particularly in the context of their origins and defining characteristics.

While both "gecekondu" neighborhoods and "slums" might share superficial resemblances, their origins and defining characteristics stand distinctly apart. Gecekondu areas primarily emerge from the backdrop of brisk economic progress, industrial shifts, alterations in the agricultural landscape, and pressing housing deficiencies. Unlike slums, which in many industrialized nations stem from societal or psychological disintegration in urban settings, gecekondu regions do not owe their existence to such breakdowns.

Notably, the nature and positioning of gecekondu are in contrast to many third-world city slums that tend to be situated in the older city precincts. Thus, it is crucial to discern these nuanced differences and avoid simplistic parallels between the two.

"The Law No. 775, enacted in 1966, defines Gecekondu as follows (Article 2):

1.In violation of zoning and construction regulations,
2.On land or plots owned by others,
3.Without the consent of the landowner.

In order to prevent excessive price increases in land parcels, the Land Office, established by Law No. 1164 in 1969, operates with the aim of providing land and plots for residential, industrial, and tourism areas, as well as conducting purchase and sale transactions.

*The office prepares annual investment and work programs, taking into account its financial capabilities and needs, and obtains approval from the Ministry for the acquisition of areas that the Ministry has planned as residential, industrial, and tourism areas and has notified the office for purchase."**(73)***

"After the stages of establishment and settlement are completed with rules other than occupation or urban law (such as promissory note sales), the residents in this area are making efforts to integrate their region into urban law.

*In other words, efforts are being made to establish the formal urban system. The significance of this for individuals is the effort to have ownership of both their shelter and the place they live, as well as legitimizing their own positions." **(68)***

"The Law No. 6188 initially hindered gecekondu construction for about six months. However, gecekondu builders quickly found a solution to this issue. Since none of the gecekondus had occupancy permits, they obtained a sealed document stating that these gecekondu structures were built before 1953 for a small fee, with the claim being made by the local muhtar (neighborhood head).

In 1960, a new phase began, and the enforcement of gecekondu construction shifted to the hands of the authorities. Under military administration supervision, new gecekondu construction was halted for about six months.

*Afterward, construction resumed alongside permissions for the repair of existing gecekondu structures." **(61)***



G95." Sultanahmet divanyolu, 1960s."

61.Ozertug, B. (1971). Social Structures of Families in Zeytinburnu Gecekondu Region and Migration from the Region. Istanbul.
68.Erder, S. (1996). A City Placed in Istanbul, Umraniye. Istanbul.
73.Tuna, O. (1977). Istanbul Gecekondu Prevention Zones Survey. Istanbul.

>Contrast

"Gecekondu neighborhoods are seen as a byproduct of rapid economic development and industrialization, changes in agriculture, and housing shortages. In other words, gecekondu is not a result of public or psychological breakdown in rural or urban areas. Therefore, despite some external similarities, gecekondu should not be confused with slums in industrialized countries, especially in the United States, and their counterparts in third-world cities (often found in the older parts of the city)." ***(63)***

Delving into the multifaceted journey of the Gecekondu provides an opportunity to discern its distinct identity within the urban fabric. This distinction becomes particularly significant when attempting to draw parallels with other informal settlements, such as slums. The Gecekondu's history is intricately tied to both legal demarcations and a quest for societal legitimacy. Laws like No. 775 set initial parameters, while the community's engagement with institutions like the Land Office and Law No. 6188 highlighted their adaptability. These strategic moves, especially asserting their pre-1953 settlements, underscored the Gecekondu's distinct identity amidst evolving regulations.

But it is within this backdrop that a clear distinction emerges: the Gecekondu is not akin to slums, despite any superficial similarities. Gecekondu neighborhoods germinated in the wake of rapid economic transformations, industrial shifts, and evolving agricultural paradigms, tied together by the tangible need for housing. In contrast, slums in many industrialized nations are symptomatic of societal and psychological disintegration within urban cores. The genesis of gecekondu areas does not align with such causative factors. Furthermore, while many slums in third-world cities are entrenched in the older parts, gecekondu regions carve a different narrative. Drawing simplistic parallels, thus, undermines the unique socio-cultural fabric of the Gecekondu.

On top of that, understanding the Gecekondu demands recognition of its individuality. While both Gecekondu and slums might emerge as responses to urban pressures, their origins, evolution, and defining attributes diverge significantly. The story of Gecekondu, rooted in a confluence of legal engagements and societal aspirations, serves as a testament -"a figure"- to its unique place in urban histories, distinctively apart from the narrative of slums.

63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul.

The evolution of Istanbul's Gecekondu regions exemplifies the confluence of urban development, socio-political dynamics, and economic aspirations. These areas, initially borne out of a dire need for housing, underwent significant transformation, influenced by a combination of political maneuvers, economic prospects, and an ever-changing legal landscape.

Politicians, perceptive of emerging urban trends, identified the Gecekondu communities as a valuable electoral base. Their subsequent engagements with these regions, notably through the provision of amenities and granting of land rights, were motivated not just by developmental aims but also electoral strategy. This political engagement inadvertently bolstered the societal and economic trajectory of the Gecekondu areas.

Legislative instruments, like Law No. 775 and Law No. 6188, coupled with the proactive stance of the Gecekondu inhabitants in liaising with governance structures, were pivotal in this evolution. The Gecekondu community's responsive approach to these regulations underscores the intricate dynamic between policymaking and grassroots resilience.

Through the gradual legal acknowledgment of the Gecekondu regions, both inhabitants and proprietors recognized the burgeoning economic potential of their lands. This insight paved the way for innovative economic strategies, from shared parcel developments to strategic property investments.

However, central to this complex narrative is the role of individuals and communities. Whether it was migrants looking for better urban prospects or landowners anticipating a surge in property values, the Gecekondu story embodies diverse aspirations and tactics. As economic and political elements became more pronounced, the underlying theme remained a communal pursuit of progress and stability.

It is essential to appreciate the Gecekondu's distinct identity, separate from other informal urban settlements. Though influenced by broader urbanization trends, its evolution remains deeply tied to local contexts and challenges.

In short, the Gecekondu regions of Istanbul offer a compelling narrative of adaptation, resilience, and transformation. This narrative, rooted in the Turkish context yet resonating universally, illustrates the intricate interplay between legislation, opportunity, and the enduring spirit of urban communities.

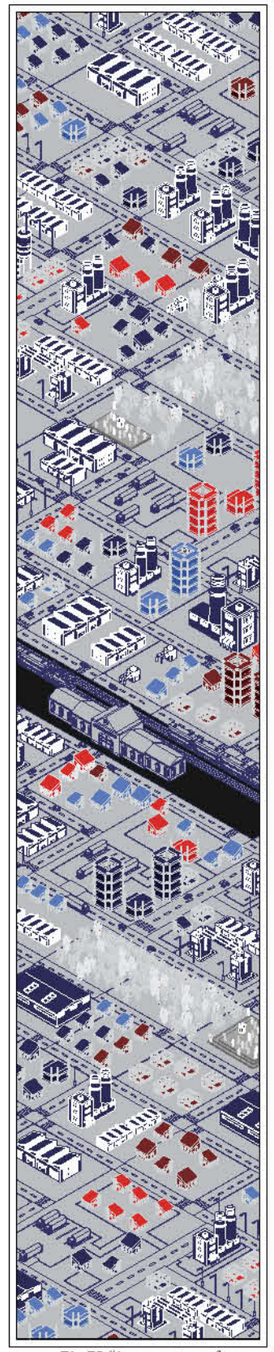


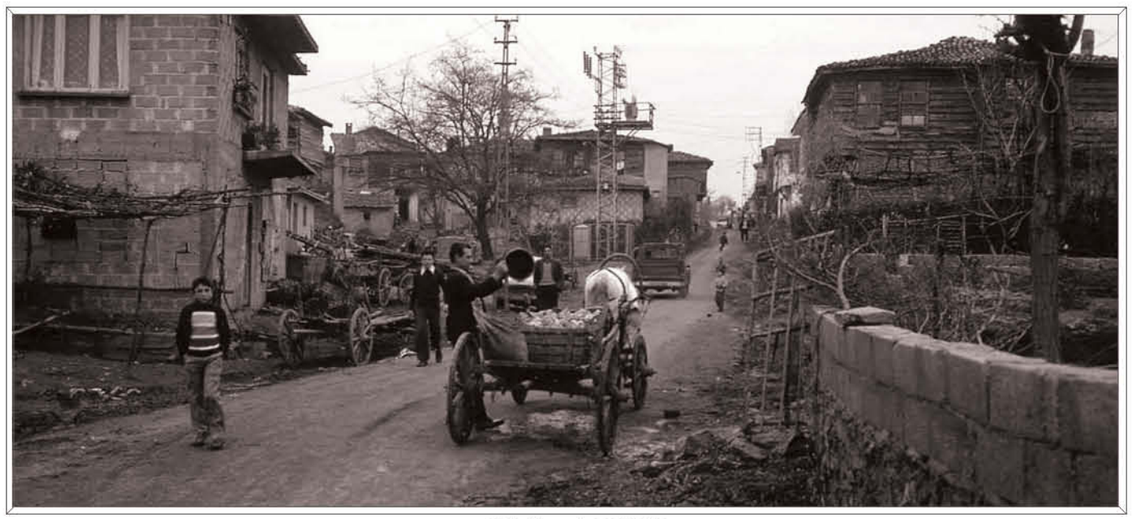
Fig.72 "Axonometry of politics and gecekondu"

3.4 Gecekondu Chronicles: Unveiling The Unseen

Turkey's post-war era, marked by the initiation of the Marshall Plan and a subsequent shift towards agricultural mechanization, catalyzed profound societal changes. The introduction of tractors into the rural milieu effectively rendered a significant portion of the rural populace jobless and displaced. This exodus from the countryside gave rise to the Gecekondu phenomenon. Born out of an immediate necessity for shelter in urban settings, the evolution of the Gecekondu was significantly swayed by both political agendas and personal ambitions.

Central to this developmental arc were key figures such as politicians, landowners, and mediators. Their pivotal roles in this narrative added layers of complexity to the Gecekondu story, spotlighting its crucial contribution to Istanbul's expansive urban metamorphosis. To truly grasp this urban transformation, or to "decrypt" and analyze the intricacies of the city's development, it becomes imperative to understand the multifaceted dynamics introduced by the Gecekondu settlements adn their dwellers.

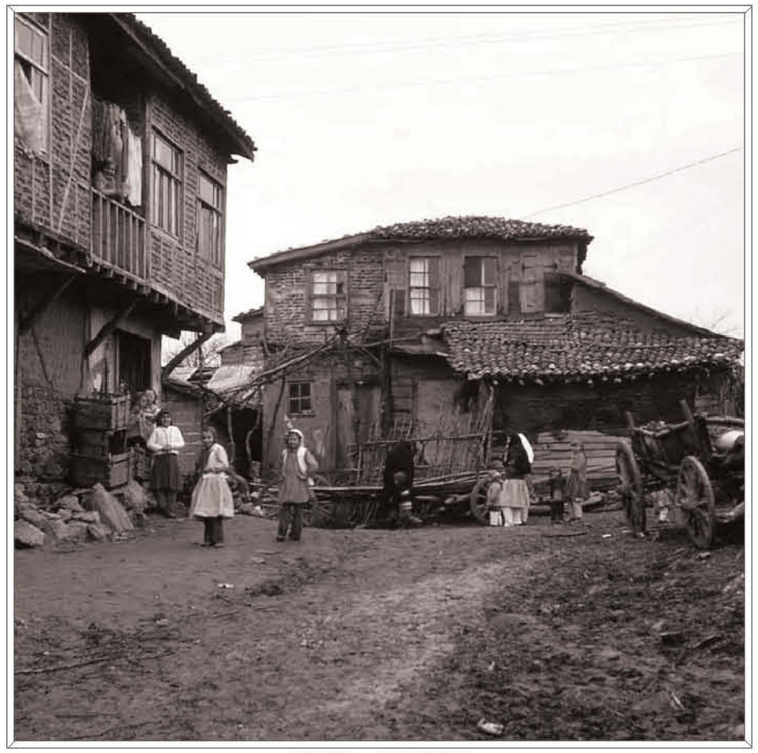
When one examines the Gecekondu not merely as a physical entity but situates it within a broader ideological and socio-political framework, the intricate interplay between governmental decisions, policies, and personal desires becomes more evident. By adopting this wider lens, one can trace back to the very origins of what can be termed a distinct "Gecekondu culture". This exploration, in turn, allows for a deeper understanding of the prevailing sociocultural atmosphere that characterizes these unique settlements.



G96. " Istanbul, 1974."

Central to this unfolding story are the lived experiences of those who inhabit the Gecekondu — the very individuals/families/groups that breathe life into these settlements. Driven by various motivations, these Gecekondu dwellers, in their quest for integration and societal recognition, found their way to Istanbul primarily propelled by economic hardships and the promise of a brighter future in the city's embrace. While a significant number were motivated by a better quality of life and improved living standards, there existed a subset whose pursuits were more aligned with seeking personal advantages and gains.

As the narrative progresses, the endeavor is to delve deeper into the Gecekondu's sociocultural fabric, intertwining its evolution with the encompassing "culture of poverty" and elucidating its role in molding urban interpersonal dynamics. It is imperative to emphasize that the aim is not merely to dissect particular relationships but to present a comprehensive panorama, encapsulating the Gecekondu's influence on, and intricate relationship with, Istanbul throughout history.



G97." Istanbul, 1974."

While the Gecekondu's initial appearance in the urban landscape of Istanbul can be viewed as an immediate response to housing necessities, its sustained presence and multifaceted evolution reflect the profound impact of intricate socio-political dynamics. This transformation wasn't just a passive adaptation to the city's demands; it underscores the convergence of myriad influences, from governmental decisions to personal aspirations, all contributing to the complex narrative of these unique settlements.

Migrants moving to Istanbul find solace and support within established social networks. These networks, which have historically shielded newcomers from the harsh realities of urban life, distinguish the character of urban poverty in Istanbul from its western counterparts. While these protective layers have witnessed transformations over time, they remain a consistent presence, demonstrating their intrinsic value in the urbanization narrative of the city.

In areas like the Gecekondu, the dynamics of interpersonal relationships are undergoing a metamorphosis. The urban landscape of Istanbul witnesses a confluence of deep-rooted kinship ties and emerging trust-based alliances.

These relationships, while rooted in ancestral connections, also encompass newer, occasionally sought-after interactions. Such a spectrum of relationships, ranging from profound to sporadic, plays a pivotal role in shaping both the individual experiences of the city's inhabitants and the broader community fabric.



G98." Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."

"The migrants coming to the city have also lived within relatively secure social networks that can be considered as protective layers of their urban experiences.

However, it does not necessarily mean that these social networks equally protect all urban poor or that all of them equally benefit from these networks.

What we want to emphasize here is that the system of protective relationships that promise welfare to migrants and often provide it, has persisted in Turkey since the early stages of urbanization, despite undergoing significant changes.

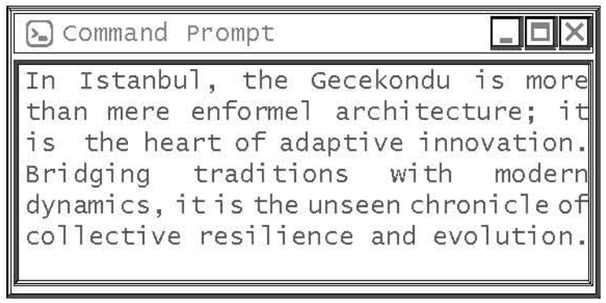
*This is the fundamental factor that sets urban poverty in Turkey apart from poverty in the West." **(67)***

"Trust-based relationships have displaced tried-and-tested relationships in the urban environment. It can be clearly observed that kinship and fellow-town relationships in these areas differ significantly from the relationships observed in traditional settlements. While relationships based on ancestry are widespread, they can vary significantly in terms of intensity and significance.

*Some of these relationships are intense and permanent, while others are loose and occasionally sought-after relationships. However, the fact that the system is fundamentally based on these relationships leads to some important consequences." **(68)***



G99." Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."



67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

68.Erder, S. (1996). A City Placed in Istanbul, Umraniye. Istanbul.

Within Istanbul's evolving urban landscape, the Gecekondu stands as a symbol of adaptability and resilience. These settlements accentuate the tenacity of their residents, anchored by deep cultural and social networks. Balancing age-old traditions with the Istanbul's modern pulse, the inhabitants represent a blend of heritage and current aspiration. Their journey, mirroring Istanbul's, reveals a city and its people constantly adapting, while cherishing their historic roots.

The Gecekondu's transformative prowess is not merely a consequence of its physical presence but is deeply rooted in its role as a conduit for both individual and communal advancement. In the sprawling expanse of Istanbul, a city known for its breathtaking vastness and dynamic pace, one might expect vulnerability to overshadow resilience. However, the settlers of the Gecekondu challenge this notion. They have intricately woven networks that transcend simple social connections, evolving into strongholds of mutual trust and collective fortitude. This unyielding spirit of unity and collaboration not only fortified their sense of community but also granted them access to resources and opportunities that might have seemed beyond their immediate reach in such a vast urban landscape.

In the rapidly evolving landscape of Istanbul, the Gecekondu residents emerge not merely as occupants but as adept architects and urban planners, shaping both their immediate environment and their overarching destiny. Unlike traditional city planners who work with blueprints and concrete, these residents craft their spaces using resilience, innovation, and community spirit. They have consistently harnessed innovative strategies and methodologies, much like architects optimizing a design for maximum functionality and aesthetics. Their aim? To elevate their socio-economic stance and bridge the gaps that might separate them from the city's more affluent sectors. Through this lens, the Gecekondu becomes more than just a structure; it is a masterfully designed vibrant ecosystem. It stands as a testament to the ingenuity of its inhabitants, empowering them to leverage emerging opportunities, especially in realms like informal labor and property.

Amidst Istanbul's diverse urban milieu, the Gecekondu regions often juxtapose with the city's more "established" zones. This distinction resonates beyond mere spatial parameters, manifesting cultural dichotomies, reminiscent of age-old debates like the Western ethos versus indigenous values. The migrants' transition, from pastoral hinterlands to the city's vibrant core, parallels the evolution of their habitats from informality to acceptance. This amalgamation of space and ethos is crucial to de-code their authentic urban narrative.

"The capacity for transformation is the ability of individuals to develop their capabilities and reach future opportunities through the collective productivity that emerges within the community. Within the anonymity where individuals are vulnerable, they create secure network organizations with those they consider close, and they attempt to achieve what they couldn't individually through collective productivity.

The impoverished have never been passive observers in the vulnerable environment they are accustomed to. They have developed strategies and fought to rise to the affluent segments of society. They have fought this battle by trying every means, whether it is immigrating to developed countries or migrating to the developed cities of Turkey.Gecekondu, through the transfer of benefits from the land and real estate market created by its emergence, has prevented the system of poverty from becoming a threat to large segments of society.

During this process, the masses who settled in the Gecekondu areas of the cities they migrated to, using solidarity networks, managed to protect the benefits they gained from both the informal labor market jobs they found and the changing positions of their settled Gecekondu areas within the city. This allowed them to cope with poverty and, for some, even provided opportunities for enrichment." ***(67)***

"Thus, all vectors that divided their conceptual worlds along the axes of Western versus local, foreign versus "ours," externally imposed versus "our tradition" found a spatial projection for themselves: here, in a truly urban versus informally occupied area, a confrontation was taking place between what was not truly a city and the Gecekondu.

The "urbanization" process of those migrating from villages to cities was progressing in parallel with the legalization of the spaces they settled in." ***(64)***

"The rural dwellers in the city will learn urban culture and gradually become urbanized. Thus, living in Gecekondu neighborhoods will no longer be a matter of disorder, and over time, the cultural difference will naturally be reduced to a matter of adaptation to the water supply issue." ***(80)***

The incorporation of these settlements into the broader fabric of Istanbul's urban landscape offers significant potential. As the city expands, so does the role of the Gecekondu. The early discrepancies, rooted in the juxtaposition of rural customs and urban expectations, are anticipated to meld and evolve over time. Therefore, the Gecekondu narrative is not limited merely to its tangible structures; it encapsulates a captivating journey from rustic beginnings to becoming an inseparable and vital component of Istanbul's ever-evolving urban decryption narrative during the process of hacking.

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.
80.Tekeli, I. (1977). Dependent Urbanization, Transformation Process in Rural and Urban. Istanbul.

"People who leave their villages for various reasons gather in impoverished environments, in the remote and dark corners of the city.

After a certain period, they lose their rural characteristics and adopt the city's identity. During this transition period, they also fall behind the universal culture represented by urbanity.

As a result, their culture is neither like that of the city nor the village. Over the years, these individuals, who have become disconnected from the mindset of both village and city, increasingly find themselves in their own solitude.

Lacking a deep cultural and historical consciousness, they carry the burden of urban culture like a hunchback. They drift further away from the dominant culture." ***(58)***

"There is poverty in Gecekondu settlements, but there is no poverty in the culture. I fully agree that these are communities of people who aspire to higher living standards and a more satisfying way of existence.

While Gecekondu can be considered as a hopeful beginning for the immigrant's effort to integrate into urban life, it can also be seen as a symbol of the slum immigrant's failure to achieve this." ***(63)***



G100." Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."

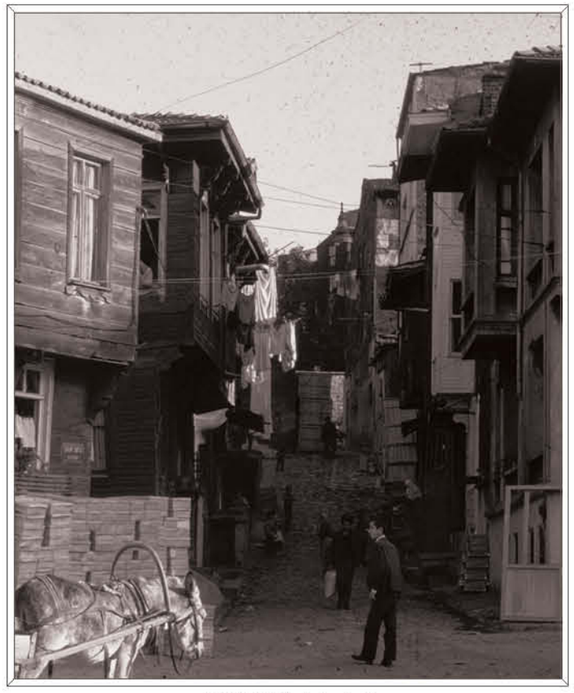
58.Turkdogan, O. (1974). Poverty Culture, Social Structure of Gecekondu. Istanbul.
63.Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey. Istanbul.
69.Keles, R. (1973). Urbanization, Housing and Gecekondu in Turkey in 100 Questions. Istanbul.

"The distance of these areas from the city center makes it expensive, difficult, and often impossible to provide municipal services to them. This physical disconnect also implies a cultural and spiritual disconnect.

Indeed, those living in Gecekondu have a separate culture and world. In buses, trains, cinemas, and theaters, Gecekondu residents cannot feel close to the members of the community who are distant from them.

This dichotomy in the city structure is, in fact, a dichotomy of poverty and wealth.

The way to eliminate the glaring contradiction between the poor and the rich center is to create opportunities within the development process for the value that our productive capacity can generate, thus integrating. Gecekondu into the development process. Because Gecekondu is a sign of development deficiency or backwardness." ***(69)***



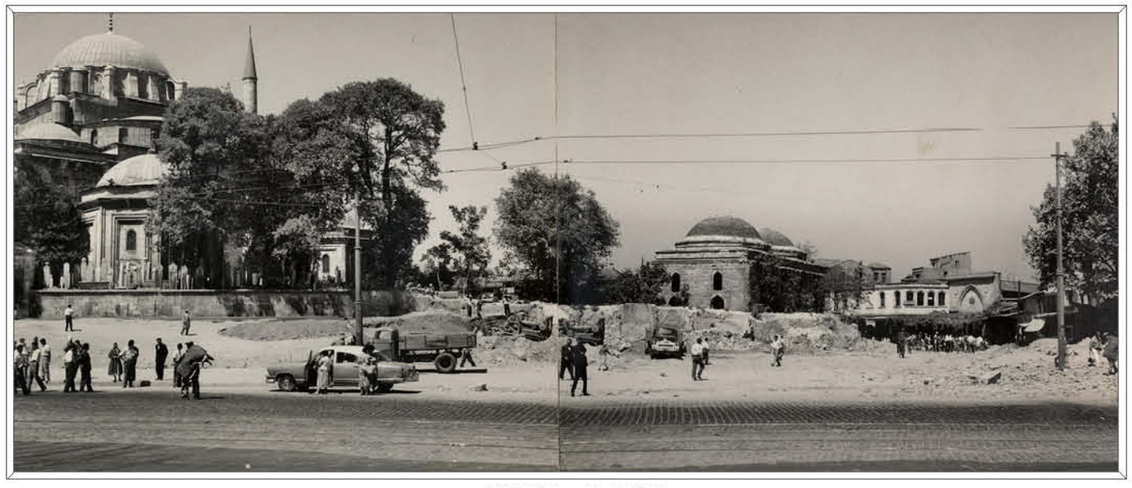
G101." Vefa, Istanbul"

Shifting the focus from the conspicuous transformative role of the Gecekondu within Istanbul's dynamic urban landscape, we embark on an in-depth exploration of the myriad individuals undertaking a monumental journey. This journey, marked by its transition from bucolic, rural origins to the vibrant, pulsating heart of the city, uncovers a multitude of narratives. Each story is a testament to profound cultural, socio-economic, and geographical complexities, each thread meticulously and harmoniously woven into the larger fabric of these resilient settlements.

The narrative surrounding the Gecekondu is not restricted solely to its tangible edifices. It offers a panoramic view of a captivating journey that not only chronicles rustic beginnings but also seamlessly integrates itself into the vast, multifaceted expanse of Istanbul's ever-evolving urban landscape. At this critical juncture, our analytical lens zooms into the individual stories of those spearheading this transformative process. Our exploration dives deep into the nuanced, intricate, and unique cultural dynamics, aspirations, and challenges that manifest within this unparalleled urban setting.

In the intricate fabric of Istanbul, individuals departing their rural roots often gather in impoverished pockets concealed within the city's remote and shaded corners. Over time, they undergo a profound transformation, shifting from rural denizens to urban inhabitants. This transition is not merely about adopting the city's identity; it signifies a poignant shift that sometimes leaves them suspended between realms. During this transformative process, they navigate a path between the rural culture of their past and the universal urban culture they are gradually adopting. Their evolving culture forms a unique blend, separate from both their village origins and the city's established norms, resulting in a sense of cultural isolation. Disconnected from their deep historical and cultural roots, they bear the weight of urban culture like an unfamiliar burden, drifting further from the prevailing cultural currents.

Gecekondu settlements, nestled on the city's outskirts, exist at a geographical, cultural, and spiritual remove from the city center. This physical detachment complicates the provision of municipal services, exacerbating the cultural and spiritual disconnect. Residents of Gecekondu cultivate a distinct culture and worldview, occasionally isolating them from other urban dwellers. While the spaces they inhabit remain distant from city life, they also create divisions within the city's social fabric—an emblematic divide between poverty and affluence. Addressing this stark contrast requires creating opportunities within the city's development framework, tapping into the productive capacity these communities offer. The integration of Gecekondu into the Istanbul's development journey becomes an essential step.



G102." Beyazit, 1958."

These settlements, far from representing stagnation or underdevelopment, symbolize a complex blend of aspiration and a quest for an improved life within an evolving urban landscape.

Within Gecekondu settlements, poverty coexists with a thriving culture. These communities are, fundamentally, societies striving to enhance their living standards and seek more fulfilling lives. Gecekondu can be seen as the hopeful initiation of immigrants' endeavors to adapt to urban life, reflecting their determination to embrace new opportunities and experiences.

Yet, it also represents the challenges and setbacks faced by some in their pursuit of urban integration, shedding light on the intricate dynamics of migration and cultural adaptation in Istanbul's ever-evolving landscape. In this context, the Gecekondu dwellers, while disconnected from their rural origins, navigate the fine line between their past and the universal urban culture, embodying resilience and adaptability as they shape their distinctive cultural identity within the city's evolving landscape.



G103." Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."

"Urban citizenship is understood as a set of relationships between the individual and the city that takes shape through processes of identity-formation, social positioning in relation to the urban community, and claims to urban rights.

At the same time, by the beginning of the 21st century, the city and its image have been further fractured by rapid urbanization, with about 200,000 rural-urban migrants arriving in Istanbul each year.

Urban citizenship implies both a sense of belonging within the larger urban community and active engagement in what is understood to be urban public life.

In the end, urban citizenship in Istanbul is best understood as an ongoing process constituted at multiple scales through everyday urban life. Ideas about who is urban and what it means to be urban are at once part of migrant women's everyday lived experiences in the city and embedded within national discourses of modernity, the state, and nationalism in Turkey." ***(64)***

"As Smith pointed out, in a way, this situation implies the establishment of a permanent system of relationships both with the place they live and the community they live within (Smith, 1987). In a sense, this process is an effort to establish the local." ***(68)***



G104." Piyerloti, 1971"

"Citizenship in Turkey represents an uneasy marriage between ethnic and civic conceptions of national identity and belonging." ***(20)***

Reorienting our perspective, the current discourse embarks on a comprehensive examination of the intricate concept of urban citizenship within the multifaceted city of Istanbul. This shift necessitates a thorough exploration of the experiences of individuals who traverse the path of transition from their rural origins towards seamless integration into an urban milieu. In this endeavor, we unveil the intricate cultural and geographical complexities that intricately shape the landscape of urban citizenship in Istanbul.

Urban citizenship, as it manifests in Istanbul, is a multifaceted construct. It is characterized by a dynamic interplay of individual identity formation, social positioning within the urban community, and the assertion of urban rights. Within this multifaceted context, urban citizenship implies not only a profound sense of belonging to the expansive urban community but also active participation in shaping the core of urban public life. However, against the backdrop of Istanbul's rapid urbanization, marked by the annual influx of approximately 200,000 rural-urban migrants, the city's image becomes increasingly fragmented. These migrants, along with the residents of Gecekondu settlements, bring not only their physical presence but also diverse aspirations, dreams, and cultures. Urban citizenship in Istanbul is undergoing transformation due to rural-urban migration—a transition that Gecekondu residents navigate daily. Migrants in these settlements navigate the urban landscape while influencing broader discussions about urban identity within the context of Turkish national discourses on modernity, statehood, and nationalism. It remains an ever-evolving process deeply woven into everyday urban life.

In this context, the concept of urban citizenship finds itself at a crossroads as the city, including its Gecekondu areas, grapples with a steady stream of rural-urban migrants, each seeking to establish a place within the urban fabric. During this period, considering the city as the habitation for Gecekondu migrants would not be inaccurate, as Gecekondu settlements have spread throughout the city, effectively becoming an integral part of Istanbul's urban landscape. These migrants undoubtedly play a pivotal role in shaping the local socio-cultural landscape, especially within Gecekondu settlements.

This intricate process closely mirrors the broader Turkish context, where the notion of citizenship is intricately interwoven with a nuanced amalgamation of ethnic and civic conceptions of national identity and belonging. This intricate interplay of identities and belonging echoes the sentiments expressed in the observation that citizenship in Turkey represents a delicate fusion of ethnic and civic dimensions of national identity.

Consequently, the concept of urban citizenship in Istanbul, including the experiences of Gecekondu residents, emerges as an ever-evolving and continuous process, intricately interwoven into the very fabric of everyday urban life. The ideas surrounding who precisely qualifies as "urban" and the multifaceted dimensions of embodying urban identity transcend the boundaries of mere individual experiences. These concepts hold pivotal positions within the daily lives of migrants who navigate the labyrinthine urban landscape of Istanbul.

Moreover, these notions are profoundly enmeshed within the overarching national discourses of modernity, statehood, and nationalism in Turkey. It is within this intricate nexus of identity, migration, and urbanization that the dynamic and continually evolving landscape of urban citizenship takes root and thrives within the captivating city of Istanbul, with its vibrant Gecekondu communities.

20.Secor, A. (2008). "There Is an Istanbul That Belongs to Me": Citizenship, Space, and Identity in the City. University of Kentucky.
64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.
68.Erder, S. (1996). A City Placed in Istanbul, Umraniye. Istanbul.

"According to Oscar Lewis, the culture of poverty explains the lifestyles of the poorest rural dwellers and the poorest laborers in large urban centers. From a sociological perspective, the importance of the culture of poverty lies in:

1.The absence of individuals' integration opportunities with national institutions.

2.Low levels of social organization.

3.The necessity for individuals to engage in a struggle for survival.

*The culture of poverty, as a subcultural domain, also serves as a mechanism that maintains balance in our society. Since it reflects the common value orientations of individuals within the realm of societal culture, the culture of poverty persists from generation to generation. Therefore, it is often said that "eradicating the culture of poverty is more challenging than eradicating poverty itself." **(60)***

*"There is also the simultaneous overcoming of the old 'social animal' and man of the ancient city, the urban animal, towards a polyvalent, polysensorial, urban man capable of complex and transparent relations with the world (the environment and himself)." **(35)***



G105." Zeyrek, 1977."

Transitioning our focus from the examination of urban citizenship in Istanbul, we now delve deeper into the evolving dynamics within the city's social fabric. This exploration uncovers a subculture marked by limited integration opportunities with national institutions, low social organization, and an enduring struggle for survival. Embedded in shared societal values, this subculture persists across generations, presenting a formidable challenge to eradicate. Concurrently, Istanbul undergoes transformation, shifting from the traditional "social animal" of ancient cities to a more complex and versatile "urban dweller," adapting to contemporary dynamics and reshaping traditional notions of urban citizenship.

Within the complex urban landscape of Istanbul, the concept of the "culture of poverty" comes to the forefront, offering insights into the lives of both the poorest rural inhabitants and the most marginalized laborers in the sprawling urban centers. This culture emerges in settings where individuals have limited opportunities for integration with national institutions, often finding themselves on the fringes of society, struggling to connect with mainstream structures and services. It thrives in environments characterized by low levels of social organization, where communal support systems are often fragile or nonexistent, leaving individuals to fend for themselves in their quest for survival. This culture compels individuals into a constant struggle for survival due to economic hardships and limited access to resources, reinforcing its influence.

Remarkably, the culture of poverty serves as a powerful mechanism for maintaining equilibrium within society. It functions as a reflection of the shared value orientations held by individuals within the broader framework of societal culture, offering insights into the lives of both the poorest rural inhabitants and the most marginalized laborers in the sprawling urban centers.

This subculture, deeply embedded in the collective psyche, endures from generation to generation, perpetuating its influence across time. The enduring nature of this subcultural domain plays a pivotal role in shaping the lives and experiences of those residing on the fringes of urban society, contributing to the ongoing discourse on poverty and urban citizenship in Istanbul. Some argue that eradicating the culture of poverty poses a more formidable challenge than eliminating poverty itself, given its enduring influence on the lives of those residing on the fringes of urban society. Simultaneously, a parallel transformation is occurring in the urban context as the traditional concept of the "social animal" from ancient cities gives way to a more complex and versatile "urban dweller". This modern urban dweller is characterized by polyvalent and polysensorial capabilities, allowing for intricate and transparent interactions with both the environment and oneself.

These changes in the urban fabric of Istanbul highlight the evolving nature of urban citizenship, where traditional notions are being reshaped by contemporary dynamics. Within this intricate interplay of subcultures, urban transformations, and evolving identities, the concept of urban citizenship in Istanbul finds its place, continually adapting to the multifaceted realities of this captivating city. Amidst this transformation, Gecekondu settlements and their residents navigate a unique path, balancing between their rural origins and the urban milieu, thus contributing to the ever-evolving fabric of Istanbul.

35.Lefebvre, H. (1968). The Right To The City. France.

60.Tumertekin, E. (1979). Population Distribution in Istanbul. Istanbul.

In the process of decrypting Gecekondu settlements and the lives of their residents, we observed the intricate interplay between this community's way of life and Istanbul's urban landscape, underscoring the concept of urban belonging. The origins of this story trace back to the post-war era when the introduction of tractors instigated a rural-to-urban exodus, giving rise to Gecekondu settlements. However, these transformations extended beyond the physical realm, embodying a complex interplay of political agendas and personal motivations that profoundly shaped Istanbul's urban narrative.

Expanding the investigative lens beyond the physical structures, we uncovered the complex world of Gecekondu settlements as living ecosystems deeply influenced by governmental decisions, policies, and the dreams of their inhabitants. Within this multifaceted web, we encountered a diverse array of motivations that propelled Gecekondu residents, ranging from economic hardships to deeply cherished personal aspirations.

The decryption process then shifted towards a closer examination of individuals embarking on the transformative journey from rural origins to urban life. We unveiled the intricate tapestry of cultural and geographical complexities they navigated, skillfully balancing their deep-rooted rural heritage with the emerging urban culture. This journey provided a unique glimpse into the broader Turkish context, where the concept of citizenship intricately intertwines with nuanced dimensions of national identity.

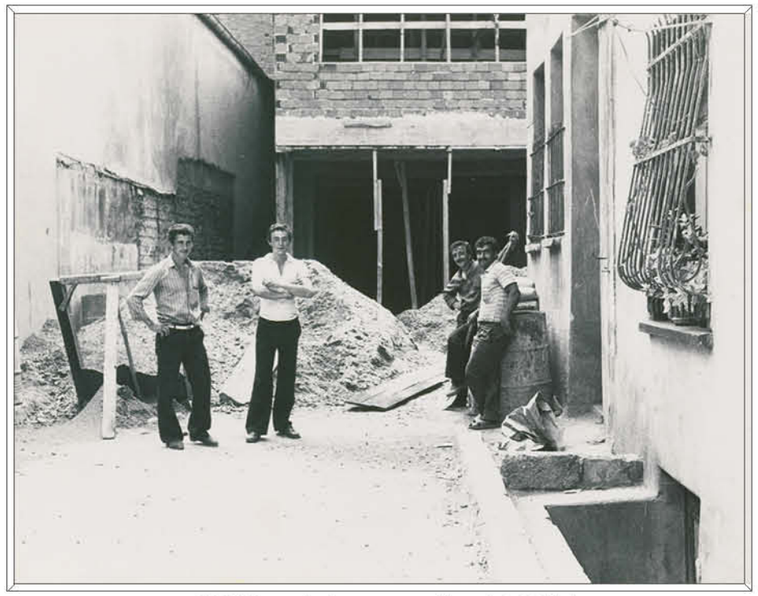
Within this multifaceted context, the concept of urban citizenship in Istanbul emerges as a complex construct, intertwining individual identity formation, social positioning, and the assertion of urban rights. This intricate web is profoundly influenced by rural-urban migration, which finds its embodiment in the lives of Gecekondu residents. Their transformative journey plays a pivotal role in shaping the city's urban citizenship "becoming urban" landscape and significantly contributes to ongoing discussions on urban identity within the broader Turkish national discourse.

Concurrently, we embarked on a comprehensive exploration of the enduring subculture known as the "culture of poverty," a pervasive phenomenon among marginalized individuals who persistently endeavor to carve out their niche within the intricate web of mainstream structures and services.This deeply ingrained subculture, firmly rooted in societal values, extends across generations, posing an enduring challenge woven into the city's fabric.

Against this dynamic backdrop, Istanbul undergoes a profound transformation, evolving from the traditional image of a "social animal" reminiscent of ancient cities into a modern and adaptable "urban dweller." This metamorphosis reshapes conventional notions of urban belonging, reflecting the city's ability to adapt to contemporary dynamics and fostering a new understanding of what it means to belong within its vast boundaries.

Within this intricate interplay of subcultures, urban transformations, and evolving identities, the concept of urban belonging in Istanbul continually adapts to the multifaceted realities of this captivating city. Gecekondu settlements and their resilient inhabitants, straddling the line between rural origins and urban life, stand as vital contributors to the ever-evolving tapestry of Istanbul.

In summary, the Gecekondu Chronicles have provided profound insights into the hidden layers of Istanbul's urban landscape, where the past and present, rural and urban, tradition and modernity blend and coexist in a dynamic interplay. As Istanbul embarks on its journey into the future, the Gecekondu settlements persist as integral components of its narrative, embodying not only resilience and adaptability but also the indomitable spirit of those who seek a brighter future within its enduring embrace.



G106." Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."

3.5 Navigating The City's New Veins: The Dolmuş Network

In the context of the 1950s, a period concomitant with the introduction of avant-garde industrial and agricultural policies on a national scale, the advent of tractors signified a transformative juncture for the socio-economic fabric of Anatolia and other incipient urban centers within Turkey. This technological innovation, while ostensibly augmenting agricultural yields, inadvertently exacerbated socioeconomic disparities, manifesting in unemployment and displacement among rural communities. This marginalized demographic, already entangled in the nascent stages of urbanization, redirected their migratory trajectories towards established urban nodes such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana, with aspirations tethered to urban opportunities and socio-economic mobility.

The movement from rural to urban areas, commonly referred to as "kırdan kente göç" in Turkish research and policy discussions, led to a range of urban challenges. Particularly, Istanbul became a primary example, shedding light on the intricate ties between migration, city shape, spatial growth, and community infrastructure development. Istanbul's journey in this setting is filled with detailed layers, making it a fascinating point of study for broader urbanization trends within Turkey. Migrants, as they tried to fit into Istanbul's urban environment, faced widespread housing problems and complex city governance structures. To find their way in this urban environment, they developed socio-cultural connections called "hemşerilik". These ties connected them with fellow countrymen who moved between the countryside and Istanbul, mainly for work reasons. This collaborative relationship led to the rise of the Gecekondu model—a kind of unplanned urban growth that started with temporary shelters and gradually became more established, dense urban communities.

In the ensuing temporal frame, the political salience of these informal settlements surged, particularly during electoral cycles. A symbiosis emerged, wherein the transactional nature of "tapu" (property deeds) in relation to electoral "votes" became discernible. Political entities, in pursuit of consolidating their electoral constituencies, proffered legitimacy to these erstwhile unauthorized constructions, facilitating their metamorphosis into vertical urban typologies. Concurrently, the urban landscape witnessed frenetic land value escalations, engendering speculative land markets that nudged industrial activities towards the outskirts of the city. The Gecekondu inhabitants, now interwoven within these peripheral industrial matrices, mirrored this spatial drift, spawning new Gecekondu typologies in proximity to employment clusters.

This dialectic between spontaneous settlement genesis and its subsequent institutional legitimization unfurled on an expansive urban canvas, shaping significant tracts of what is contemporarily conceptualized as Istanbul. Yet, embedded within this expansive urban narrative lies a nuanced dimension—the urban infrastructural matrix. Incipient Gecekondu zones confronted pronounced infrastructural lacunae, spanning potable water, natural gas, electrification, and mobility networks. In their quest for spatial viability, these urban pioneers concurrently embarked on grassroots infrastructural endeavors, notably in crafting rudimentary circulatory networks.

Distanced from employment nexuses, kinship constellations, and foundational urban services, these inhabitants innovated within their constraints. Within this context, a latent urban transport network, embodied by taxi operators, germinated an innovative mobility modality. Galvanized by the proposition, "Can't a group of four or five friends traveling to a shared destination secure a discount?" this conceptual seed matured into the "dolmuş" phenomenon—a distinctive, shared mobility modality deeply ingrained within Istanbul's Gecekondu milieu.

Parallel to the Gecekondu addressing the urban housing conundrum borne out of rural-to-urban flux, the dolmuş paradigm emerged as a grassroots response to the urban mobility deficit inherent in the transition from rural to metropolitan modalities. This transport schema subsequently evolved, assimilating "minibuses" and diversifying into a capillary urban transit network permeating the vast urban topography of Istanbul.



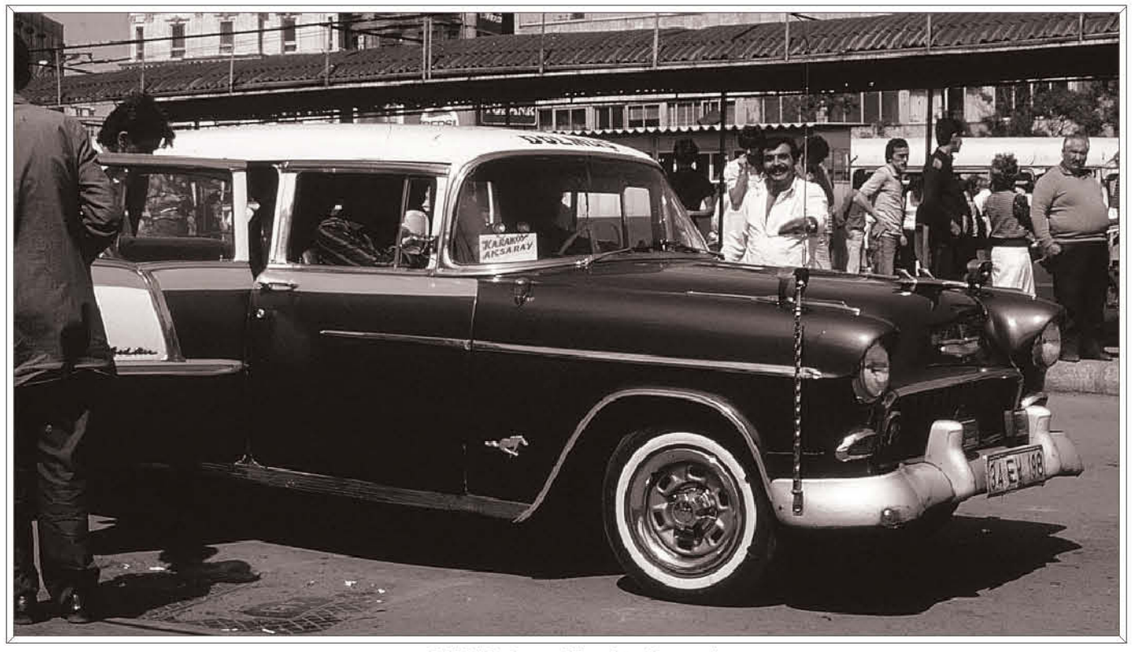
G107." Kabataş, 1979."

"Prost's removal from Istanbul planning was not solely due to the inadequacy of his plan in the face of rapid urbanization. It was also because of criticisms from university professors who specialized in urban planning in Turkey, who argued that these plans prepared on top of the plans were being made without being based on scientific research.

After Prost's departure, a Consultation Committee composed of university professors was assigned the task of planning Istanbul scientifically in 1952.

In 1953, this committee completed the Nazım plan for the Beyoğlu district, followed by an industrial plan in 1955. However, the Consultation Committee also could not produce a plan with the speed and quality to control the city's problems and manage its growth.
In addition to the problems caused by its rapid growth, the increasing traffic congestion created by motor vehicles that entered Turkey after the war was also exacerbating the city's problems.

*The city's public transportation system was also insufficient to meet the demands of the growing population, and the functions of this system began to be met by the small-scale initiative of dolmuşes. This further intensified traffic problems."***(72)**



G108." Dolmuş of Karaköy-Aksaray."

In the wake of the 1950s, Istanbul underwent a transformative phase in urban planning and grassroots responses to emerging challenges. The departure of Henri Prost from the planning arena marked not just a shift in official strategies but also highlighted the dynamic relationship between formal planning and spontaneous urban solutions developed by the populace. The establishment of the Consultation Committee in 1952 aimed to infuse a research-driven approach into urban planning. Their initiatives, including the Nazım plan for the Beyoğlu district and a subsequent industrial plan, reflected their ambition to mitigate the city's evolving demands.

Parallel to these official endeavors, the period witnessed the emergence of gecekondu as immediate housing solutions, developed organically by the residents in response to the city's accommodation challenges. This spirit of grassroots problem-solving was not limited to housing alone. With the post-war influx of motor vehicles leading to significant congestion, the existing public transportation system was strained.

As the city grappled with its transport inadequacies, the emergence of the dolmuş stood as a testament to the adaptability and resourcefulness of Istanbul's inhabitants. More than just a means of transit, the dolmuş embodied a broader community-driven ethos, one that mirrored the self-help spirit behind the rise of gecekondu settlements. Initiated by innovative urban residents, these shared vehicles emerged as agile solutions that filled the transportation void. Their structure, reliant on shared spaces and routes defined more by demand than by rigid planning, resonated with the community's immediate needs. This flexibility, combined with the immediacy they provided, ensured that the dolmuş quickly became indispensable, especially in areas underserved by traditional transit means.

Yet, the very qualities that made the dolmuş so adaptive also led to unanticipated challenges. Their spontaneous routes, though vital for addressing the immediate transit needs, sometimes exacerbated traffic congestion.

The balance between gecekondu and dolmuş as symbols of grassroots resilience and the ensuing urban complexities they brought about captures the duality of Istanbul's urban evolution. For instance, the widespread acceptance and use of dolmuş vehicles, while significantly alleviating transport strains, posed new challenges in traffic management and coordination, adding another layer of intricacy to Istanbul's urban fabric.

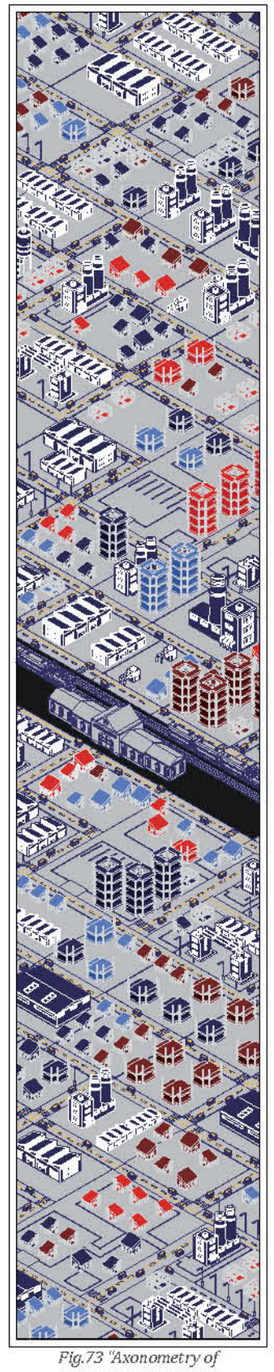


Fig.73 "Axonometry of dolmuşes around city."

72.Tekeli, I. (1991). Urban Planning Talks. Ankara.

The narrative of Istanbul's urban evolution is significantly shaped by the rise of the dolmuş, showcasing the city's inherent adaptability amidst escalating transport challenges. Originating in the 1950s, the dolmuş rapidly became a pivotal element in Istanbul's transportation mosaic, especially in light of a burgeoning vehicular presence. This period marked not only a shift where vehicular journeys surpassed pedestrian ones but also showcased the adaptability of the dolmuş, which expanded its operations to the sea with motorized boats, addressing the mobility needs of the sprawling gecekondu settlements.

With the progression of the 1950s, Istanbul grappled with its growing population, which was notably influenced by the rapid expansion of gecekondu neighborhoods. These informal settlements intensified the need for inventive traffic management solutions. The dolmuş, renowned for its flexibility in routes and timings, served as a crucial countermeasure to the increasing congestion, supplementing the city's broader infrastructure initiatives and providing vital connectivity for gecekondu residents.

The unveiling of the Bosphorus Bridge in 1973 signified a transformative phase in the 1970s. Linking the European and Asian segments of Istanbul, altered travel dynamics and significantly influenced urban growth trajectories. Yet, even with such infrastructural strides, vehicular congestion remained a challenge. By the mid-70s, the influx of vehicles did not correlate with an equivalent uptick in passenger crossings, underscoring the city's complex mobility patterns.

In this dynamic urban landscape, central locales, endowed with essential services and proximity to labor pools, emerged as coveted sites for light industrial establishments. While the city's undeveloped peripheries appeared ideal for residential ventures, they posed logistical challenges for industries, especially regarding the daily transit of their employees. It was in these outskirts that the dolmuş demonstrated its utmost value. Offering an economical, swift, and efficient transit solution, the dolmuş facilitated the daily journeys of countless workers, connecting industries to Gecekondu settlements.

The transformative tale of Istanbul's urban journey underscores the indispensable role of the dolmuş. Stemming from the needs of the gecekondu settlements and their inhabitants, this mode of transport seamlessly connected these burgeoning communities to the heart of Istanbul. The dolmuş wove together the city's diverse transport demands, solidifying its role in a landscape punctuated by the rise of gecekondu neighborhoods and Istanbul's continued urban expansion.

"In 1950, when the population of Istanbul was 975,202, it can be said that 1,462,500 trips were made daily. It was during this period that the number of vehicle trips exceeded pedestrian trips for the first time.

Additionally, in this period, the development of dolmushes in Istanbul not only occurred with automobiles but also with motorized boats on the sea (1955).

Furthermore, as traffic congestion became an issue during this period, signaling work was initiated in Istanbul. In 1955, the metropolitan area of Istanbul had a population of 1,398,000.

On October 29, 1973, which marked the 50th anniversary of the Republic, with the official opening of the Bosphorus Bridge and the surrounding roads, the city of Istanbul was connected with rapid highway access between Istanbul, Beyoğlu, and the Asian side, redefining the time distances between different points in the metropolitan area.

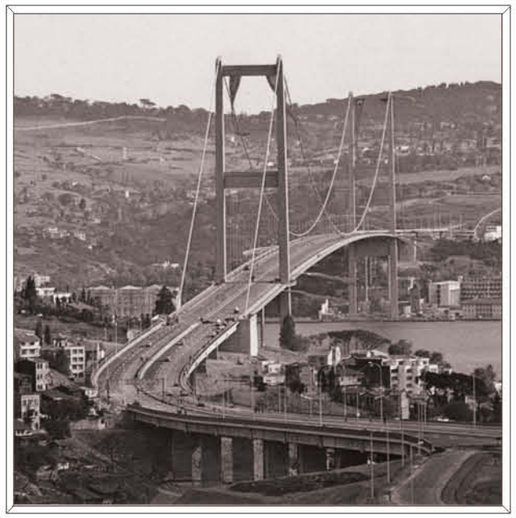
The redefinition of time distances meant the emergence of new trends in the growth and spatial shaping of the city.

The ring roads and the Bosphorus Bridge are a controlled-access road that starts from London Road on the European side of the E-5 Highway and ends at Ankara Road on the Asian side, with a length of 22 km.

In 1972, the number of vehicles crossing the strait was 16,000 per day, but in 1975, it had risen to 56,200, with 51,500 using the bridge and 3,700 using car ferries. The majority of this increase was in car crossings.

In 1975, 80% of the vehicles that crossed were cars, 15% were freight vehicles, and 5% fell into the category of other vehicles.

In 1972, there were 337,000 passenger crossings per day, all of which were made by ferries, while in 1975, there were 384,000 passenger crossings. These numbers indicate that the bridge did not have a significant impact on total passenger crossings in the short term. Out of these crossings, 279,000 were made by ferries, 91,000 by car over the bridge, and 14,000 by bus over the bridge. For such a social phenomenon, there is not a single solution that everyone would agree upon. There are multiple solutions to be found based on the interests of different groups." ***(71)***



G109." View of the Bosphorus Bridge from Ortaköy."

"During a time when parcels of land in remote fields on the outskirts of the city were being sold for housing construction, a place right in the heart of the city with workers, markets, and even access to water and electricity, especially for light industrial establishments that didn't require a lot of space, was very attractive.

One of the most significant challenges for an organization that would operate in a location far from the city is to facilitate the coming and going of workers." ***(70)***

70. Tumertekin, E. (1997). Istanbul, People And Space. Istanbul.

71. Tekeli, I. (2009). Urban Transportation History Articles for Istanbul and Ankara. Istanbul.

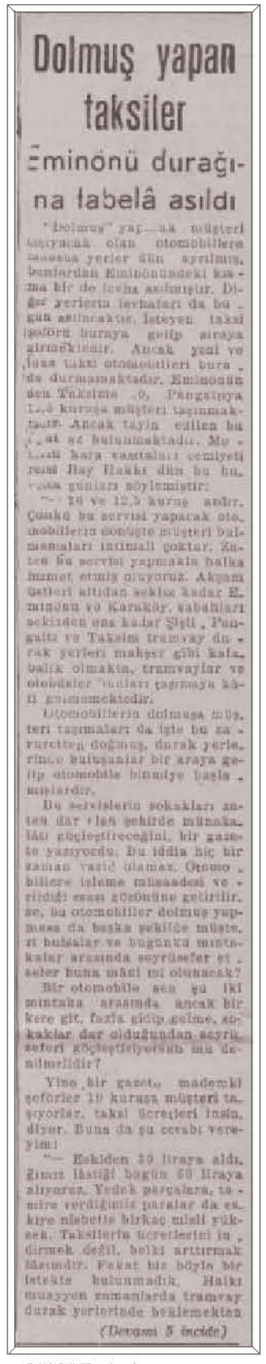
In a deep exploration of urban development, one discerns a nuanced symbiosis between the Gecekondu settlements and the Dolmuş. The historical account offers an overarching perspective of transportation solutions in a dynamically changing city. However, to fully grasp the complexity of this urban evolution, it is crucial to delve into the personal narratives and grassroots innovations that paved the way for such transformative solutions.

Within the intricate fabric of Istanbul's constantly shifting urban landscape, the Gecekondu and Dolmuş stand out, symbolizing the city's innate resilience and adaptability. Born out of organic community initiatives, these endeavors were more than mere alternatives; they were essential lifelines, addressing pressing societal challenges. At times when conventional systems and established frameworks were either inadequate or indifferent to the grassroots' immediate needs, these self-organized solutions became pillars of resourcefulness and tenacity.

The Dolmuş, which originated in the 1930s, represents a vehicle that begins its journey once filled to capacity. This concept was an entrepreneurial antidote to the shortcomings of the public transportation system. Anecdotal tales recount a merchant, faced with financial challenges yet unwilling to compromise on his erstwhile standing, pioneering this shared taxi concept with peers. What began as a modest proposition soon blossomed into a cornerstone of the city's transportation matrix.

As urban migration patterns grew, many newcomers settled in areas that mirrored gecekondu-style developments — regions not yet officially recognized and, as such, devoid of basic services. Against this backdrop of administrative neglect, local visionaries stepped forward. Much like water carriers who employed minibuses to meet essential needs, the Dolmuş seamlessly filled the transportation void, linking these burgeoning neighborhoods to the city's pulse.

Interestingly, even after the subsequent introduction of municipal buses to these once-neglected locales, the Dolmuş maintained its stature. Its sustained presence, even in the face of emerging transport alternatives, hints at a deeper connection with its patrons. Perhaps it is the flexibility of the Dolmuş, its immediacy, or its unique position straddling the gap between a taxi and a bus that makes it so appealing. Without a doubt, the Dolmuş's enduring charm sheds light on the multifaceted nature of urban mobility and the preference of city-dwellers for solutions that resonate with their everyday realities.



Dolmuş yapan taksiler

Eminönü durağına tabelâ asıldı

"Dolmuş" yapacak müşteri taşıyacak olan otomobillere mahsus yerler dün ayrılmış, bunlardan Eminönündeki kısma bir de levha asılmıştır. Diğer yerlerin levhaları da bugün asılacaktır. İsteyen taksi şoförü buraya gelip sıraya girmektedir. Ancak yeni ve lüks taksi otomobilleri burada durmamaktadır. Eminönünden Taksime 10, Pangaltıya 12,5 kuruş müşteri taşımaktadır. Ancak tayin edilen bu ücret kâra vasıtalarını cemiyeti resmi Bay Hakkı dün bu hususta şunları söylemiştir:

— 10 ve 12,5 kuruş azdır. Çünkü bu servisi yapacak otomobillerin sonsuz müşteri bulmaları imkânı yoktur. Biz bu servisi yapmakla halka hizmet etmiş oluyoruz. Akşam saatleri altıdan sekize kadar Eminönü ve Karaköy, sabahları sekizden ona kadar Şişli, Pangaltı ve Taksim tramvay durak yerleri mahşer gibi kalabalık olmakta, tramvaylar ve otobüsler yolcuları taşımaya kâfi gelmemektedir.

Otomobillerin dolmuşa müşteri taşımaları da işte bu zaruretten doğmuş, durak yerlerinde bulunanlar bir araya gelip otomobile binmiye başlamışlardır.

Bu servislerin sokakları arasında dar olan şehirde münakalâtı güçleştireceğini, bir gazete yazıyordu. Bu iddia hiç bir zaman varid olamaz. Otomobillere işleme müsaadesi verildiği esas görüşüne getirilirse, bu otomobiller dolmuş yapmasa da başka şekilde müşteri bulacaklar ve bugünkü mıntakalar arasında seyrüsefer eserler buna mâni mi olunacak?

Bir otomobile sen şu iki mıntaka arasında ancak bir kere git, fazla gidip gelme, sokaklar dar olduğundan seyrüsefer güçleştiriyorsun mu denilmelidir?

Yine bir gazete, mademki şoförler 10 kuruş müşteri taşıyorlar, taksi ücretleri insin, diyor. Buna da şu cevabı vereyim:

— Eskiden 30 liraya aldığımız ihtiyaç bugün 60 liraya alıyoruz. Yedek parçalara, tamire verdiğimiz paralar da eskiye nisbetle birkaç misli yüksek. Taksilerin ücretlerini indirmek değil, belki arttırmak lâzımdır. Fakat biz böyle bir istekte bulunmadık. Halkı muayyen zamanlarda tramvay durak yerlerinde beklemekten

(Devamı 5 incide)

G110." Taxis that operate as dolmuş"

"Just as the housing problem created a phenomenon of Gecekondu that couldn't be resolved, the inability of public institutions to meet the transportation demand in our cities has also led to the emergence of a Dolmuş phenomenon.

The literal meaning of Dolmuş is a vehicle that picks up passengers one by one and departs when it is full.

Dolmuş is operated by the private sector. Dolmuş initially represents an informal or non-scheduled transportation system. Another characteristic is that passengers gather or assemble on their own to benefit from this mode of transportation.

Moreover, over time, it can be observed that Dolmuş has evolved into a ring service on old routes. In terms of the quality of service offered to passengers, Dolmuş is considered a second-class mode of transportation. If the first-class vehicle is a private car or taxi and the third-class vehicle is a bus, then Dolmuş falls somewhere between these two.

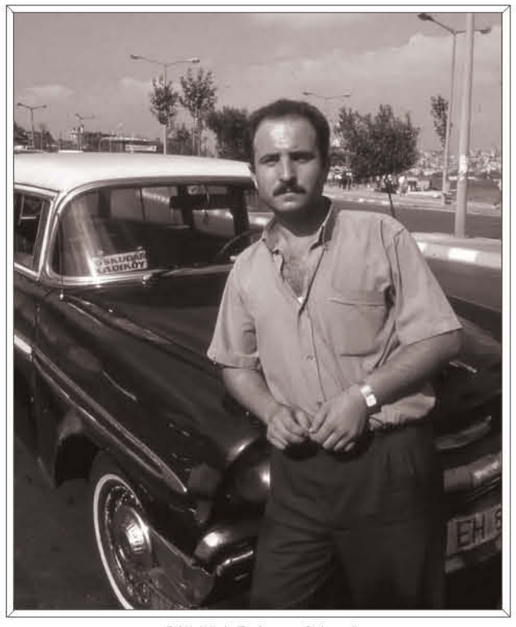
The story of Dolmuş's emergence in Istanbul in the 1930s reflects its social nature. It is said that due to an economic downturn, a merchant whose business had suffered could no longer afford to take a taxi to work. He believed that he hadn't fallen low enough to take the tram, so he reached an agreement with a few friends to share a taxi with them every day. This is how the idea of Dolmuş was born.

As a result of rapid urbanization, the population that migrated from rural areas and settled on the outskirts of major cities created many new neighborhoods. However, since these settlements were in the form of Gecekondu and not legally recognized, public services were not provided to these areas.

Just as services like water and sewage were initially provided to Gecekondu areas, public transportation, i.e., municipal buses, was not initially extended to these areas either. It was only after these neighborhoods reached a certain size and became influential in the political process that roads and buses were provided.

During the interim period, marginal sectors like private water carriers (entrepreneurial water carriers) provided services such as transporting water. This was done using minibuses.

*However, even after municipal buses were introduced, Dolmuşes continued to operate on the same routes alongside buses. Buses did not pose a serious threat to Dolmuşes. It appears that there were factors other than the absence of buses that contributed to the popularity of minibuses." **(66)***



G111." A Dolmuş driver."

66. Tekeli, I., Guloksuz, Y., & Okyay, T. (1976). City with Gecekondu, Dolmus and Vender. Istanbul.

istanbul_urban_fabric.exe

ISTANBUL'S METAMORPHOSIS
DOLMUS AND MINIBUS NETWORK
-2023 | 1965-

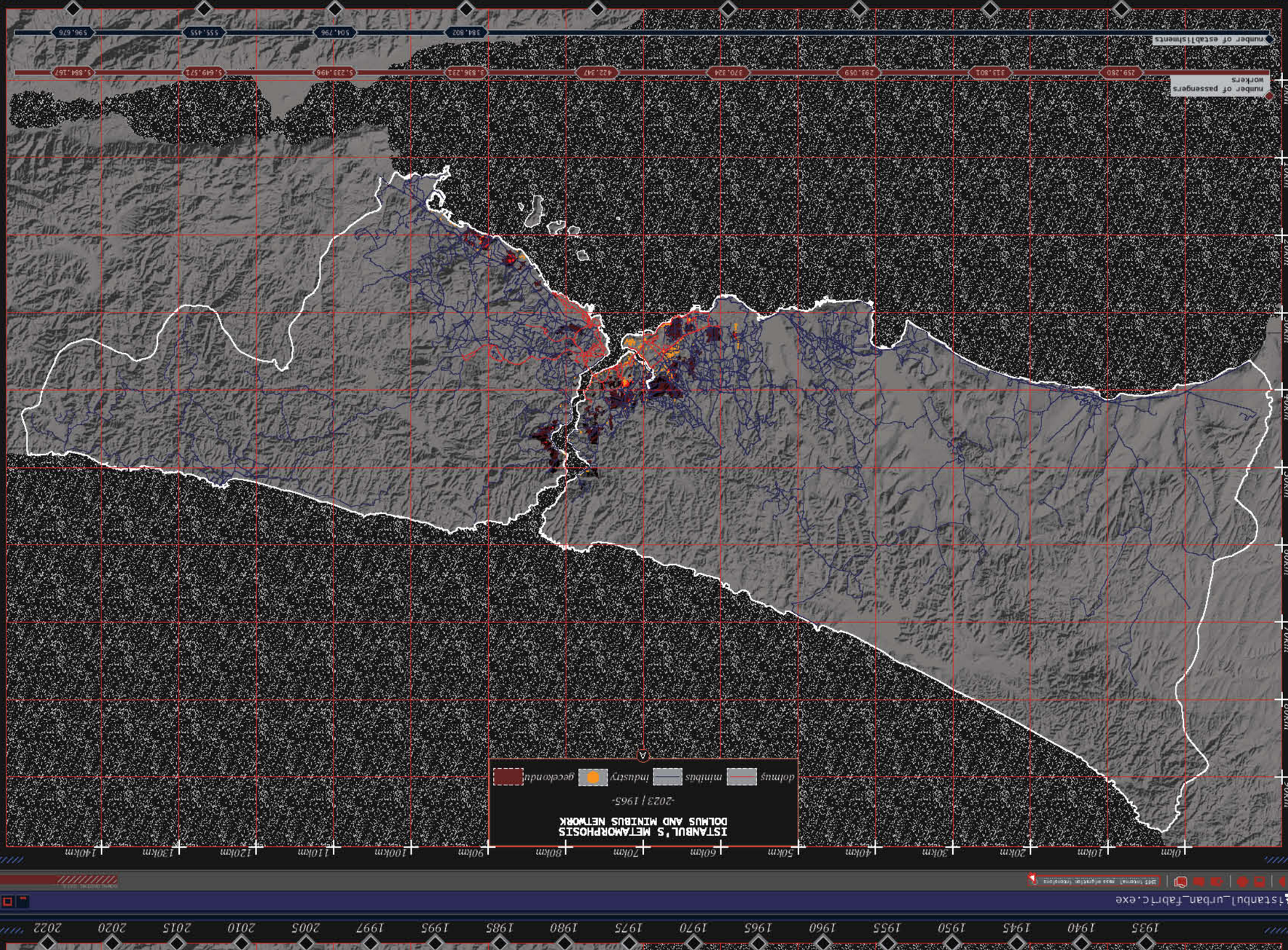
dolmuş minibüs industry gecekondu

Number of establishments
384,802 504,796 555,455 596,676

Number of passengers workers
259,260 313,801 299,059 422,347 370,324 436,223 5,233,496 5,649,571 5,884,167

0km 10km 20km 30km 40km 50km 60km 70km 80km 90km

1935 1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1995 1997 2005 2010 2015 2020 2022



ISTANBUL'S METAMORPHOSIS
DOLMUS AND MINIBUS NETWORK
-2023-

dolmuş minibüs

Number of minibus
5,787 60,674 58,982 63,017 97,126 100,995

Number of passengers minibus
50,000 425,000 695,000 3,316,000 4,476,000 1,850,000 1,100,000 1,100,000

Number of passengers dolmuş - taxi
16,000 75,000 10,000 81,000 250,000 640,000 750,000 955,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 937,000 675,000

0km 10km 20km 30km 40km 50km 60km 70km 80km 90km

1935 1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1995 1997 2005 2010 2015 2020 2022

Throughout the course of Istanbul's extensive urban development, two predominant phenomena—Gecekondu settlements and the Dolmuş—stand out as salient markers of its socio-spatial evolution. These entities, often regarded as emblematic 'figures' within the urban narrative, transcend their immediate functional roles, serving as powerful symbols of the city's resilience and its inhabitants' remarkable capacity for bottom-up innovation in response to pressing infrastructural challenges.

While the conceptual inception of the Dolmuş dates back to the 1930s, empirical observations elucidate that its most transformative impact resonated during the 1950s. This era, characterized by urban migration from rural to urban areas, led to substantial stress on Istanbul's extant infrastructure. Concurrently, the Gecekondu settlements, materializing as spontaneous housing mechanisms, proliferated in response to urban housing exigencies. The Dolmuş, in this milieu, emerged as a quintessential conduit, facilitating mobility between these nascent peripheries, industrial zones, Gecekondu settlements, and, in recent times, Istanbul's urban core.

The Dolmuş, as designed, operated on a model wherein journeys commenced upon reaching vehicular capacity. This system, while seemingly rudimentary, presented a pragmatic solution to the inadequacies of the formal public transportation paradigm. By the onset of the 1950s, its modus operandi, characterized by flexible, demand-driven routes, gained unparalleled significance. Moreover, as documented in several urban ethnographies, the Dolmuş's sea-based offshoots and its forays into intricate Gecekondu territories epitomized its adaptability.

The enduring prominence of the Dolmuş, even in the context of burgeoning transport alternatives, further warrants sociological inquiry. Preliminary hypotheses posit its communal dimension, encapsulated in shared commutes and socio-cultural exchanges, as pivotal in fostering its continued relevance. Additionally, its integrative role—bridging emergent Gecekondu localities with established urban sectors—offers insights into its socio-spatial importance.

Furthermore, well-documented interactions between political entities and Gecekondu domains, particularly during electoral periods, significantly influenced the operational dynamics of the Dolmuş. As Gecekondu zones gradually assimilated into Istanbul's formalized urban ambit, the Dolmuş assumed a pivotal role, reinforcing and enhancing the connectivity of these areas within the broader urban fabric.

In synthesizing this discourse on Istanbul's urban trajectory, it becomes unmistakably evident that the Dolmuş, particularly during its transformative phase in the 1950s, transcends its functional transport designation. Beyond merely serving as a transportation mode, the Dolmuş became a living testament to the city's rapid adaptation to changes and challenges.

As it wove its way through the bustling streets and evolving neighborhoods, it inadvertently chronicled the stories and aspirations of countless inhabitants who relied upon it daily. It emerges as a profound embodiment of Istanbul's socio-spatial dynamism, encapsulating not only the pragmatic challenges of mobility but also the intricate narratives of mass migration, the nuanced contours of urban morphological shifts, and the ever-evolving socio-economic paradigms that have shaped this resilient cityscape over the decades. Its enduring legacy thus offers a rich tapestry of insights into the very heartbeat of Istanbul's urban evolution.



G112." Dolmuş, Istanbul."

3.6 From Farmlands to Radio: The Arabesque Revolution

During the 1950s, a pivotal period marked by rural-to-urban migration in Turkey, a significant portion of the population redirected their path toward Istanbul. Faced with unemployment and housing shortages, these migrants sought opportunities and a place to call home in the sprawling metropolis. This demographic shift brought about not only a pressing need for housing solutions but also a set of intriguing dynamics intertwined with the Gecekondu settlements.

As explored previously, these dynamics occasionally transformed into more formal urban structures like apartment buildings and contributed to the expansion of the city's transportation network through the introduction of the "dolmuş" system. However, beneath these infrastructural changes, a profound cultural transformation was also underway, giving birth to the localized phenomenon known as arabesk.

Arabesk culture emerged as a poignant expression of urban solitude and the profound sense of abandonment felt by many migrants in the bustling city. Its most distinct manifestation occurred within the realm of music, where it found a resonant voice.

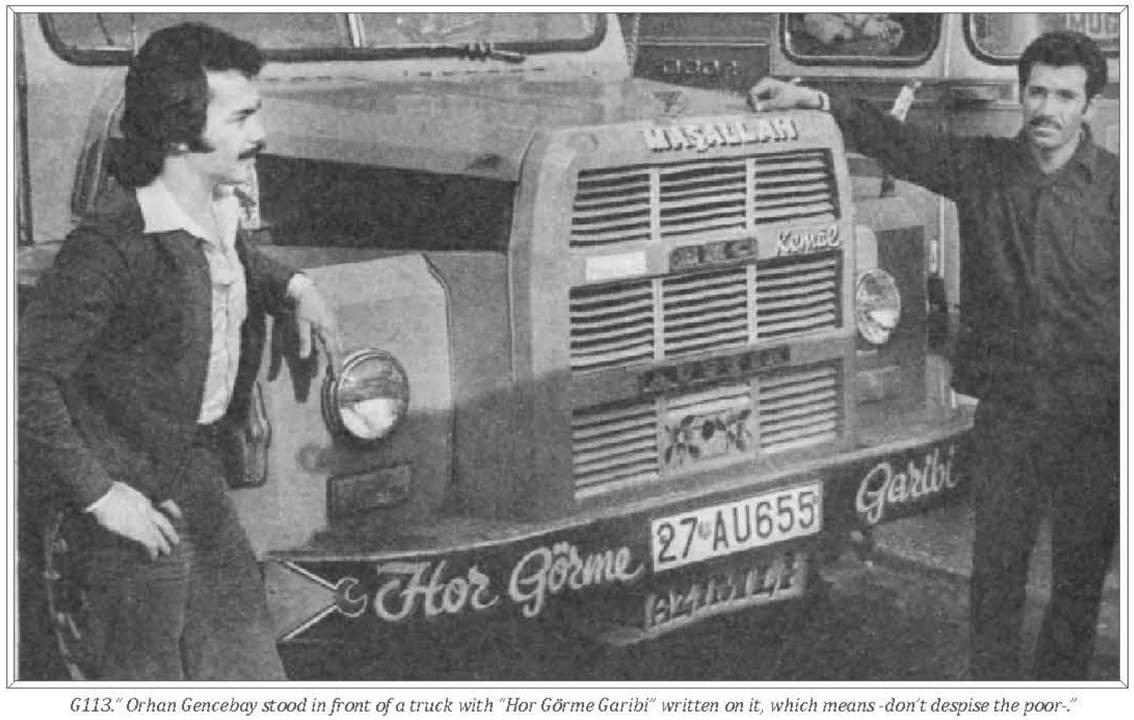
However, arabesk's influence extended beyond the music industry. It permeated other aspects of urban life during this era, leaving its mark on cinema, nightlife, and various cultural activities. Initially, these melancholic melodies could be heard playing in the background of "dolmuş" and "minibuses," becoming a companion for Gecekondu residents during their daily commutes from the industrial zones to their neighborhoods. These modes of transportation effectively became carriers of arabesk culture, introducing a new voice and perspective to the city.

As arabesk culture took root and evolved, a cadre of artists, affectionately referred to as "babalar" or fathers, emerged as central figures in the integration of arabesk music into Istanbul's cultural fabric. These artists not only contributed their music but also displayed the lyrics of their songs on the streets, turning posters, graffiti, and even the windows of "dolmuş" into canvases for their heartfelt lyrics.

When considering the broader context of Istanbul's transformation and its decryption, arabesk culture in Turkey emerges as a response to the social and structural disarray of the time. It reflects the collective experiences and emotions of the people of that era. Within the lyrics of arabesk songs, one often finds a sense of fatalism, perhaps born out of a deep longing.

Over time, this longing evolved into a form of rebellion against the circumstances, as reflected in the often somber and fatalistic tone of the song lyrics. Through this lens, readers gain a more profound understanding of the socio-cultural fabric of the people who not only shaped the physical form of the city but also contributed to the overarching "zeitgeist" of that transformative era.

By weaving these additional elements into the narrative, the text provides a more comprehensive and nuanced perspective on the interconnectedness of Gecekondu settlements, the Dolmuş transportation system, and the emergence of arabesk culture in Istanbul during the 1950s. This enriched narrative offers a deeper insight into the intricate relationship between these phenomena and their profound impact on the city's socio-spatial evolution and cultural identity.



G113." Orhan Gencebay stood in front of a truck with "Hor Görme Garibi" written on it, which means -don't despise the poor-."

In the exploration of Istanbul's dynamic urban development, arabesk culture emerges as a compelling lens through which to understand the city's multifaceted socio-spatial evolution. While Gecekondu settlements and the Dolmuş system play crucial supporting roles in this narrative, arabesk culture takes center stage as a profound reflection of the unique culture of the Gecekondu residents.

As Martin Stokes insightfully observes, music is not merely a form of entertainment; it also serves as a means for individuals to position themselves within the temporal and spatial dimensions of their environment. Istanbul, during the 1950s, was experiencing a profound shift as rural-to-urban migration brought individuals seeking employment and housing to its bustling streets. In this context, arabesk music emerged as a unique and poignant expression of urban loneliness and feelings of abandonment.

Unlike the music heard in Istanbul's nightclubs, arabesk music adopted a more serious, modern, and refined style. This transformation was not only creative but also strategic, as it aligned with a broader urban agenda to make Istanbul "tourist-friendly." The objective was not solely to attract tourists but also to instill a sense of orderliness and civility among the local population, effectively reshaping the city's identity.

Arabesk culture occupied a distinctive space within Istanbul's cultural landscape. It served as both a reflection of the city's character and a critical element in the livelihoods of migrants from rural areas who had settled in the urban core. The arabesk genre became synonymous with the city, encapsulating its essence and complexities.

Moreover, arabesk music provided a poignant commentary on the emotional landscape of Istanbul during this transformative period. It narrated tales of lovers destined for solitude and a violent end, depicting a city grappling with decay, exploitation, and despair. The lyrics of arabesk songs often conveyed a sense of fatalism, mirroring the inner turmoil of a city in flux.

In short, arabesk culture transcends its identity as a musical genre. It serves as a profound reflection of Istanbul's socio-spatial transformation, offering a unique perspective on the interplay between its physical evolution, the emergence of Gecekondu settlements, the introduction of the Dolmuş system, and the profound cultural shifts embodied in its music. This multifaceted narrative illuminates how arabesk culture became an indelible part of Istanbul's identity and character during a period of profound change.

"According to Martin Stokes;

Music can also serve as a means for individuals to position themselves in time and space in a more fragmented way. While terms like "East," "West," and "Turkey" are important in such discussions ("places"), there is another key location for the music experience in Turkey:

Istanbul was becoming a symbol and a field of application for a new type of liberal, populist, and "global" policy. The city's administrators used every possible means to pursue this policy, and music represented a secondary but significant dimension of these efforts.

Arabesk music is the music of Istanbul, but it is played in a more serious, modern, and somewhat refined manner compared to the style that can be heard in Istanbul's nightclubs.

Making a place "tourist-friendly" is a tool used in Turkey (and other countries) to establish a sense of cleanliness and emphasize outward appearances to the public. The goal is not just to please tourists but also to "civilize" the local population.

The objective was to prioritize commercial interests through systematic urban planning (Kozanoğlu 1995, Robins and Aksoy 1995) and, to some extent, create an "Islamic" city, even if only on a surface level.

*Therefore, arabesk music was a genre that occupied a unique place between a national music industry operating in Istanbul and a rising class of people who had migrated from rural areas to the city, linked to their income. As a genre of music, it was largely the music of the city, a music about the city."**(64)***

"Music shows the appropriation of time, painting and sculpture that of space.

*As much the science of the city, art and the history of art are part of a meditation on the urban which wants to make efficient the images which proclaim it."**(35)***

"Arabesk is a music of the city. It portrays a world of complex and turbulent emoitions peopled by lovers doomed to solitude and a violent end. It described a decaying city in whichpovery stricken migrantt workers are exploited and abused, and calls on its listeners to pour another glass of raki, light another cigarette, and curse fate and the world.

*Arabesk "expresses the experience and the imaginaire of the sub-proletariat, its fantasies of love and money, its desire to run away, its despair." **(33)***

"An unique music, arabesk, and a unique entertainment genre, the pavyon (nightclub). It highlights the positive contributions of the gecekondu community to the urban economy and their ability to address problems without burdening the state and other groups with all the costs of resolving them.

*Although the process of gecekondu construction may not appear to impose any burden on the state, when considering both technical and social infrastructure, as well as other urban services, the cost of gecekondu areas tends to be higher than planned urban areas."**(65)***

33.Aksoy, A., & Robbins, K. (1994). Istanbul Between Civilization and Discontent. UCL.
35.Lefebvre, H. (1968). The Right To The City. France.
64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.
65.Dulgeroglu, Y., & Kerem, Z. (1998). Migration, City and Gecekondu. Istanbul.

The profound entanglement of arabesk music with the gecekondu lifestyle becomes conspicuously apparent when scrutinizing the vibrant cultural milieu within the ubiquitous “dolmuş” and minibus vehicles. These “dolmuş” and minibuses, serving not only as modes of conveyance but also as unique cultural domains, are intricately molded by the minibus drivers, who predominantly originate from rural backgrounds and have established their homes within the gecekondu neighborhoods.

Central to this cultural tapestry are the esteemed figures of arabesk music, including luminaries “babalar” such as Orhan Gencebay, Ferdi Tayfur, and Müslüm Gürses. Arabesk music and gecekondu life seamlessly interlace, with “dolmuş” and minibus vehicles transforming into dynamic canvases for the fusion of these cultural currents. Passengers frequently encounter the resounding strains of arabesk music during their journeys, and the minibus driver, often a migrant from a rural village to Istanbul now residing in a gecekondu enclave, frequently assumes the role of the music’s conductor, thereby transforming these vehicles into mobile stages of arabesk expression.

However, this integration transcends the realm of auditory experiences, extending into the visual aesthetics of these vehicles. The interiors of “dolmuş” and minibuses are bedecked with arabesk symbols and decorations, thereby further underscoring the profound connection between arabesk culture and the daily life of these gecekondu communities. This confluence reflects a shared response to unmet cultural and transportation needs. During an era in which the state grappled with meeting the surging public transportation demands of a burgeoning population, communities took matters into their own hands by establishing the minibus and “dolmuş” system. Simultaneously, arabesk music emerged as a cultural response more in harmony with the local population’s expressions and values, thereby solidifying its role as a potent cultural force within the gecekondu communities.

Furthermore, the cultural exchange between arabesk music and daily life finds expression in the creation and sale of various ornaments and decorative items. These embellishments often incorporate lyrics derived from arabesk songs and are prominently showcased on a variety of vehicles, including trucks, “dolmuş,” minibuses, and “dolmuş.” These inscriptions not only imbue these conveyances with character but also serve as a means for historically marginalized communities to articulate themselves and transcend their long-held silences. Arabesk, served as a soulful journey through life’s ups and downs, offering solace and inner discovery.

“Gecekondu occupies a middle ground culturally between the two categories of rural and urban culture, which are two dimensions of social existence. Those who migrated from villages to gecekondu neighborhoods have developed a unique culture that sits between rural and urban ways of life.

For many, leaving their villages in hopes of finding a better life and job opportunities led them to the cities. However, a significant portion of this group did not find what they were looking for and could not integrate into the life of the metropolis.

Instead, they could only watch this life from their gecekondu homes, leading to feelings of disappointment. The rapidly growing gecekondu neighborhoods became a place where rural people, economically and spiritually deprived of integration into city life, found a means of expressing their frustration. This frustration was directed both against their economic conditions and against society, which viewed them as “others”.

In this context, the connection between arabesk music and gecekondu life becomes evident. The relationship can be observed prominently in minibuses, where arabesk songs are often played, and where minibus drivers, who are typically from rural areas and live in gecekondu neighborhoods, create a unique cultural space.

The role models of this culture are the arabesk music icons Orhan Gencebay, Ferdi Tayfur, and Müslüm Gürses. Arabesk and gecekondu life are closely intertwined, and this connection is particularly visible in minibuses. It is common to see arabesk music playing in minibuses, with the lead actor often being a minibus driver who migrated from their village to Istanbul and lives in a gecekondu neighborhood.

*The integration of arabesk music and minibuses is further evident through the presence of arabesk symbols and decorations inside minibuses. When the state failed to meet the public transportation needs of the growing population, the people responded by establishing the minibus system. Similarly, arabesk music emerged as a response to the cultural needs of the people, as it did not conform to Western cultural ideals but rather resonated with the cultural expressions of the local population.”**(56)***



G114. “Karaköy-Galata , 1965”

“One of these new professions was making and selling various ornaments, writings, and decorative items that people would hang in their vehicles.

Many of these featured lyrics taken from arabesk songs, and they were often displayed on trucks and minibusses. Some of these writings included humorous slogans like “I’ll overtake you if you overtake me,” and “I’ve taken a liking to overtaking as if there is happiness on the right.”

*These writings served as a sign of a long-silent community doing its best to express itself and break its silence. On the other hand, those who listened to arabesk music alone would find solace in this music. In other words, sad music transported them into their inner worlds and troubles.”**(75)***

56.Kaymal, C. (2017). Cultural Consequences of Migration from Countryside to City. Istanbul Medeniyet University.

75.Belge, M. (1983). From History to Actuality. Istanbul.

In the intricate composition of Istanbul's continually evolving urban landscape, arabesk music, the pervasive "dolmuş" transportation system, and the enduring gecekondu communities converge to paint a vivid portrait of the city's multifaceted identity. Arabesk music, characterized by its melancholic melodies and poignant lyrical narratives, emerges as a potent cultural force transcending mere entertainment. Forged from the aspirations of rural migrants seeking refuge and opportunity in the bustling metropolis, arabesk becomes the articulate voice of urban solitude and longing. Its influence extends far beyond the confines of the music industry, permeating the very essence of Istanbul's social fabric.

The omnipresent "dolmuş" and minibus vehicles evolve into mobile stages for the expression of arabesk's emotional resonance. Minibus drivers, often migrants from rural regions now residing in gecekondu neighborhoods, assume the roles of musical conductors within these unique cultural domains. Adorned with arabesk symbols, these vehicles become conduits for passengers embarking on emotional journeys through the city's bustling streets. Simultaneously, the gecekondu neighborhoods, borne from the aspirations of those yearning for a place to call home, provide fertile ground for arabesk's cultivation. Arabesk culture not only permeates the daily lives of the gecekondu populace but also accompanies them during their commutes from the industrial zones to their settlements inside the "dolmuş." It offers solace and companionship on their urban odyssey, becoming an integral part of their journey from work to home. Arabesk's melancholic melodies provide a comforting backdrop to their urban experiences, reflecting the trials and triumphs of their daily lives.

In this intricate interplay between arabesk, the "dolmuş" system, and the gecekondu communities, we discern a profound symbiosis. Arabesk serves as the poignant emotional soundtrack to the city, echoing the yearnings and tribulations of its inhabitants. The "dolmuş" system, conceived out of necessity as the state grappled with the urban transportation demands of a burgeoning population, transforms into a vessel for the dissemination of arabesk culture, fostering a shared sense of identity among its diverse passengers. The gecekondu communities, often marginalized and underserved, derive strength and unity from arabesk, encapsulating their collective experiences and offering a resilient response to the challenges of urbanization.

In short, the intricate interplay between arabesk music, the "dolmuş" transportation system, and the gecekondu communities weaves the very fabric of Istanbul's socio-cultural identity. Together, they construct a narrative of resilience, yearning, and cultural vibrancy that mirrors the soul of a city in perpetual transformation while remaining deeply rooted in its enduring traditions. This dynamic relationship offers profound insights into the intricate socio-spatial evolution of Istanbul during a transformative era.

Orhan Gencebay - Batsin bu dunya

"Shame, such a shame,
For fate to be like this, what a pity.
All is dark, where is humanity?
For those who serve another human, what a disgrace.

Let this world sink, let this dream end,
For those who make others cry yet smile themselves, what a disgrace.
Unfilled sufferings, unexperienced pains,
Should a heart longing for affection be mine?

What did I do, oh fate?
You condemned me to myself.
With every breath, I have a thousand complaints,
I complain to the Creator, I complain to the Almighty.

Am I the one confused or is it you? I can't tell.
You gave me such a sorrow, I couldn't come to myself.
I'm in a dead-end street, couldn't find my way.
Oh...oh...oh...oh...oh...oh..oh..oh....."

[translated by the author]

Orhan Gencebay - Batsın bu dünya

"Yazıklar olsun, yazıklar olsun
Kaderin böylesine, yazıklar olsun
Herşey karanlık, nerde insanlık
Kula kulluk edene yazıklar olsun.

Batsın bu dünya, bitsin bu rüya
Ağlatıp da gülene, yazıklar olsun
Dolmamış çileler, yaşanmamış dertler
Hasret çeken gönül, benim mi olsun..

Ben ne yaptım, kader sana
Mahkum etti, beni bana
Her nefeste, bin sitem var
Şikayetim yaradana, şikayetim yaradana.

Şaşıran sen mi yoksa benmiyim bilemedim
Öyle bir dert verdin ki, kendime gelemedim
Çıkmaz bir sokaktayım, yolumu bulamadım
Of...of...of...of...of...of..of..of....."



G113." Bogazici and Rumeli Fortress from Kandilli Sevda Hill in 1958."

Song Information:
Gencebay, O. (1973). 'Batsın Bu Dünya'. On Batsın Bu Dünya. Istanbul: Kervan Plak.

3.7 A New Urban Craftsmanship: Yapsatçı

With the introduction of the Marshall Plan's support to the country, shifts in agricultural policies and the mechanization of manual labor left the rural populace first jobless, then homeless. In search of new opportunities and a better life, many began migrating to various major cities. Amid this migration, Istanbul emerged as a beacon, attracting the largest number of these displaced individuals, primarily due to the unique opportunities it presented.

However, upon their arrival, these migrants confronted a glaring housing shortage. Unprepared for such an influx, the city had no accommodations to offer. Moreover, the government, either lacking the intent or perhaps the resources to provide housing solutions for this burgeoning population, left them to fend for themselves. This pressing need and the absence of institutional support led to the birth of the gecekondu. These self-built neighborhoods quickly became one of the most dominant housing typologies in the city. They stood out not just for the unique transportation systems they created or their distinct music but also for introducing various new dynamics and mechanisms to the urban landscape.

During election times in more recent years, politicians began leveraging the pressing housing concerns of the city. There was a pronounced trend of promising "tapu" (deeds) to gecekondu inhabitants in a bid to secure their votes. The promise of legal ownership and the subsequent processes set into motion a series of transformations. The gecekondu, which initially emerged out of necessity, began to shift from being just a rudimentary housing solution to becoming a powerful symbol. This legalization process not only provided residents with a sense of security but also turned the gecekondu into both an ideological and functional mechanism. Over time, as the city's landscape evolved, so did these structures, giving rise to more permanent four or five-story apartment buildings. These shifts, brought about by a blend of necessity, policy, and ambition, continue to significantly influence and shape the urban form we experience today.

Perhaps the most profitable and proactive players in this process were the "yapsatçı". Sometimes these individuals emerged from the gecekondu communities, while at other times, they were shrewd urban civilians. The term "yapsatçı" literally translates to build and sell. These are individuals who both construct and sell buildings. Their methods may vary: sometimes they rebuild on land already occupied by a gecekondu settlement, acting as architects and construction firms, while at other times, they acquire land to erect their buildings and generate revenue.

A significant factor in their prominence is their vast socio-cultural networks. With ties grounded in "hemşerilik" and extensive cultural connections, these individuals have access to various labor sources. They are adept at monetizing land through their vast network of contacts and organisations.

During the pivotal phase of gecekondu legalization, the role of these "yapsatçı" in reshaping Istanbul's urban fabric became increasingly evident. They operated dually as the city's visionary architects and pragmatic construction firms. This unique blend of roles allowed them to leave an indelible mark on the city's transformation. Over the years, the concept of "yapsatçılık" underwent its own evolution, maturing into what is now known in Turkey as the "müteahhit" or contractors. This newer breed of construction professionals, deeply rooted in the legacy of their predecessors, continues to play a significant part in molding and influencing Istanbul's architectural and urban design, ensuring their legacy in the ever-evolving skyline of the city.



G115." Istanbul textile traders' market, 1960."

"Yapsatçılık (Construction entrepreneurship) is an alliance formed under the conditions of rapid urban development, where various social groups with different interests come together to share the benefits of this rapid development among themselves.

In the 1950s, the housing production methods in the licensed areas of Turkey's cities (individual production and cooperatives) were not capable of responding to the housing demand created by the migration from rural to urban areas and the rapidly growing urban middle class that emerged during these years, in terms of capacity and flexibility.

The primary factor playing a crucial role was the enforcement of legal regulations found in the Condominium Ownership Law, also known as "kat mülkiyeti," which took its final form in the 1960s, and these regulations began to be implemented as of the early 1950s.

It can easily be stated that Yapsatçılık was the first mass housing delivery method (licensed) in Turkey. Paying the land price not in cash but in the form of the produced product not only gave the landowner a highly liquid asset but also provided an accumulation that did not erode in the face of inflation.

Another key factor behind the success of Yapsatçılık was the nature of the relationship established between the capital operating within the sector and the labor force.

*Thanks to this relationship, the construction entrepreneur managed to shift the difficulties created by their position against the landowner onto the shoulders of the labor force for an extended period. Another factor determining the success of Yapsatçılık is the uniqueness of the relationship established between construction capital and landowners within the sector." **(67)***

As Istanbul underwent significant transformation influenced by the gecekondu and the entrepreneurial spirit of the "yapsatçı", it mirrored a larger shift unfolding in the urban development fabric of Turkey. Central to this shift was "yapsatçılık"—a phenomenon deeply rooted in Turkey's urban evolution, yet distinguished by its unique inception and ramifications.

The advent of "yapsatçılık", which is increasingly referred to in contemporary discussions as construction entrepreneurship "müteahhit", originates from a pivotal period marked by extensive urban transformation in Turkey. This innovative system emerged in response to the unique challenges and opportunities of this era. Representing a strategic alliance, diverse social groups, each with their distinct perspectives and interests, came together. Collaboratively, they sought to harness and benefit from the rapid urban metamorphosis, devising creative solutions to adapt and thrive amidst the changing urban landscape.

In the 1950s, Turkey witnessed dramatic changes in its urban landscape. Conventional housing strategies of the time, which largely revolved around individualized housing projects and urban cooperatives, found themselves increasingly inadequate in meeting the rising housing demands. This was a decade where cities became magnets for opportunity, drawing significant numbers from rural areas. This pronounced shift from rural to urban spaces was driven by a multitude of factors, including the allure of better job opportunities, improved living standards, and a quest for a modern lifestyle. Alongside this, the emergence of a dynamic urban middle class, seeking comfortable and modern housing, added another layer to the escalating demand. Together, these elements set the stage for an urban housing crisis that required innovative solutions.

A pivotal turn came with the introduction and enforcement of the Condominium Ownership Law, or "kat mülkiyeti". Though formally established in the 1960s, its influence was palpable from the early 1950s. This legal intervention played a cardinal role in redefining housing paradigms.

Consequently, "yapsatçılık" took center stage as Turkey's premier licensed mass housing delivery system. A hallmark of this approach was its avant-garde payment system: instead of traditional monetary compensation, landowners received a portion of the finished construction. This method not only endowed landowners with a concrete, valuable asset but also served as a hedge against the deleterious impacts of inflation.

The defining characteristic of "yapsatçılık", however, was its complex nexus of relationships, encompassing both the investment capital and the labor force, and between the construction funds and the property owners. By harnessing these intricate dynamics, construction entrepreneurs adeptly navigated the challenges posed by landowners, often passing them onto the workforce. This strategic redistribution of challenges underscored the enduring adaptability and potency of the "yapsatçılık" system.

*"Contractors often relied on tried-and-tested designs, and they often considered the contribution of an architect unnecessary. In some cases, contractors would purchase land titles "tapu" that were informally owned by the occupants of gecekondu structures to consolidate their land holdings."**(64)***

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

"Urbanization took place through two different processes. The first is the intertwining of the construction entrepreneur process with the gecekondu process. These generally involve apartments built on purchased or jointly owned lands without proper zoning permissions, with low quality and low cost construction, and are sold by gecekondu builders with sufficient profit margins.

The second process is the development of the original gecekondu process. A gecekondu owner, considering the growing housing needs of their expanding family, builds the initial floors of the gecekondu with solid building materials, leaving columns for future expansion. As the family's economic power allows, especially by taking advantage of the differences created by populist policies in electricity tariffs, additional stories are added to the gecekondu." ***(37)***

"The role of yapsatçı is shifting from acting as industrial capital to acting as merchant capital, with a clear aim to increase speculative profit. This shift implies the production of more luxurious and expensive housing. This strategy leads the construction entrepreneur down a path that undermines their own conditions of existence. Yapsatçılık initially succeeded by attracting broad masses to the housing market. However, now it is attempting to survive by narrowing its social base through precisely the opposite means." ***(67)***

*"Both gecekondu and yapsatçı have provided benefits to their served groups that would not have been possible to obtain otherwise. Both have expanded the urban land market and contributed to the political balances that made import substitution possible by paving the way for political mobility of both the middle and lower classes."****(67)***

The emergence of gecekondu, a consequence of immediate housing challenges, transitioned from being makeshift solutions to markers of ambition and urban metamorphosis. In this evolving scene, the influence of the "yapsatçı" became undeniable. They were not just builders but also visionaries, leaving imprints on the contours of modern Istanbul and its surroundings.

Drawing from their deep well of construction know-how and extensive connections, the "yapsatçı" often leaned on tried-and-true architectural designs. This not only ensured efficiency but also reflected a wider trend of marrying tradition with practicality in urban renewal. Yet, the journey of the "yapsatçı" is layered with nuances. Their shift from catering to a broad demographic base to targeting the luxury segment captures the changing socio-economic dynamics and hints at possible future challenges in Istanbul's urbanization path.

In summary, the story of the "yapsatçı" mirrors Istanbul's expansive urban narrative. It is a tapestry interwoven with societal changes, economic transitions, and inventive entrepreneurial strides. As Turkey's cities continue their transformative journey, the multifaceted legacy of the "yapsatçı", with its triumphs and tribulations, remains a testament to a nation's resilience, ambition, and capacity for change.

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

The urban transformation of Istanbul, characterized by its dynamism and continual evolution, provides a compelling lens through which the intersection of socio-economic realities and urbanization can be analyzed. Central to this intricate transformation is the phenomenon of the gecekondu settlements, which, while initially emerging as responses to acute housing shortages, evolved to represent deeper socio-economic and cultural shifts.

Within this context, the role of the "yapsatçı" becomes salient. These individuals, who can best be described as entrepreneurial architects of change, played an instrumental role in navigating the socio-political and economic complexities of Istanbul's urban development landscape.

Their prominence in the construction sector, catalyzed by events such as the implementation of the Condominium Ownership Law, underscores their adaptability and resourcefulness. They successfully married traditional architectural elements with modern necessities, an integration that symbolizes Istanbul's broader struggle to reconcile its historical legacies with contemporary imperatives.

However, the trajectory of the "yapsatçı" is not without its nuances. Their gradual transition from addressing the expansive housing needs of the general populace to catering to a more exclusive luxury market segment encapsulates the broader socio-economic transitions and disparities inherent in Istanbul's development narrative.

In short, the emergence and evolution of the "yapsatçı" offer profound insights into Istanbul's multifaceted urban transformation. Their narrative, deeply interwoven with the broader socio-economic tapestry of Istanbul, stands as both a reflection of the city's past endeavors and a harbinger of its future challenges and opportunities. As scholars and urban planners continue to study Istanbul's unique urban trajectory, the indelible impact and legacy of the "yapsatçı" warrant further exploration and acknowledgment.



G116." View of the Bosphorus Bridge from Çamlıca."

3.8 Overflowing Horizons

The gecekondu, a prominent subject across various academic disciplines within Turkish history, materialized during the 1950s. This emergence can be attributed to the mechanization in agricultural policies, the privatization endeavors within the industrial sector, and a discernible trend towards unregulated urbanization. Initially conceptualized to cater to the housing needs of populations transitioning from rural to urban areas, the gecekondu transcended its foundational premise, evolving into a multifaceted socio-cultural mechanism with ideological implications.

During electoral periods, the granting of "tapu" (land title deeds) to these informal settlements was a strategic move aimed at electoral gains. This strategy facilitated the gecekondu's assimilation into the urban fabric. Sequentially, this assimilation spurred the inception of the indigenous "dolmuş" transport system, the distinct "arabesk" cultural and musical genre, and the burgeoning field of "yapsatçılık" — a manifestation of construction entrepreneurship nearing its legal recognition. It is pertinent to note that Istanbul, a focal point of migration and simultaneously grappling with the intricacies of the gecekondu phenomenon, underwent a transformative phase, witnessing a metamorphosis from fragmented settlements to a cohesive urban entity.

Historically, Istanbul's expansion was characterized by a methodical and serene spread, especially around its historic peninsula. However, post its rendezvous with the gecekondu and the consequential influx from rural domains, the city witnessed an augmentation, not just dimensionally but also in its multi-layered urban fabric. An intriguing observation is the city's intrinsic fragmentation, which persisted in its evolution without manifesting a unified urban identity.

In its interaction with diverse governmental regimes, Istanbul recurrently emerged as a strategic entity — an urban spectacle and a representative facade, adapting and reorienting based on prevailing objectives. The urban morphology of Istanbul, sculpted by the interplay of politics and governance, occasionally resonated in tangible infrastructural embodiments, such as industries, housing complexes, and bridging structures.

Yet, an underlying narrative remains — Istanbul's urban identity was realized without a conventional urbanization trajectory. The city's architectural and urban tapestry was woven by its inhabitants, with construction initiatives originating both from the migrating rural populace and the emerging political elites from the same demographic.

"The prevailing belief was that a divided city emerged, with lines of division in the physical space coinciding with legal/illegal divides. Over time, this perception would give way to a sense of encirclement, as the dominance of gecekondu stamped its mark on politics and culture, pushing the elites' modern world into an increasingly marginal position. The direction of development was from socially heterogeneous neighborhoods in the old parts of the city to newly established, more homogeneous districts." ***(64)***

"However, this growth, largely driven by the hundreds of thousands of migrants, occurred in unplanned and infrastructure-deficient areas, leading to the widespread proliferation of illegal constructions. As a result, it did not foster healthy urbanization but rather resulted in the rapid depletion and destruction of urban values." ***(74)***

While the influence of renowned architects and urban planners during these transformative phases is undeniable, their tangible footprint, in comparison to the overarching urban narrative, remains relatively diminutive. Intriguingly, Istanbul's destiny has perennially been intertwined with its custodianship, predominantly orchestrated through political narratives.

Istanbul's urban identity is a mosaic of dichotomies: legal versus illegal, formal versus informal, and the binary of white versus black. These dichotomies crystallized into myriad sub-units and urban segments. This segmental evolution, while discernible in the 1950-1970 period, is not temporally constrained; subsequent urban narratives reveal that this segmented evolution continues to shape contemporary Istanbul

It is evident that Istanbul's spatial development has been marked by significant shifts. In its early stages, clear delineations existed, not only in its physical configuration but also concerning legal jurisdictions. These demarcations gave prominence to socially varied neighborhoods in the older city regions, which in time paved the way for more homogenized districts in the newer areas. However, with the city's expansive tendencies, these distinctions became less pronounced. The overwhelming migration surge catalyzed rapid urban expansion. Regrettably, this expansion lacked a structured urban planning framework and the necessary infrastructural provisions.

Consequently, Istanbul's urban scene became interspersed with impromptu and frequently illicit constructions. This trend, diverging from the tenets of systematic urbanization, culminated in the erosion of established urban norms. The manifestation of haphazard settlements and infrastructural inadequacies has become emblematic of the city's contemporary profile.

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.
74.Ekinci, O. (1994). Istanbul Reports Special Issue 2. Istanbul.

While the broader urban fabric of Istanbul witnesses these multifaceted transitions, one cannot overlook the nuanced intricacies presented by specific urban phenomena, particularly the gecekondu. As one delves deeper into the micro-structures of the city, the significance and the multifunctionality of these informal settlements come to the fore. Far from being mere peripheral entities, the gecekondu regions, in their evolution and adaptability, exemplify the city's broader adaptative tendencies.

Such settlements, stemming from unique socio-economic conditions and exigencies, serve as microcosms of Istanbul's broader urban challenges and solutions. They are reflective of the city's resilience, its capacity to transform, and its ability to accommodate varied socio-economic cohorts, further underscoring the city's multi-dimensional urban narrative.

In the urban matrix of Istanbul, gecekondu zones represent distinct microcosms, underpinned by both adaptability and multi-functional utility. These regions, primarily situated on the fringes of industrial areas and on publicly-owned terrains not previously earmarked for urban development, embody a complexity beyond their apparent morphological attributes. Their initial conceptualization as mere residential solutions belies their intricate role within the urban transition narratives.

Gecekondu habitats, function not only as shelters but also as pivotal mechanisms safeguarding the socio-economic transitions of urban newcomers. Such habitats, while serving as residential units, concurrently act as bulwarks for economic resilience, facilitating the conversion of rural assets into urban capital. This dual functionality extends even to their economic contributions, with many gecekondu dwellings serving as production sites, yielding agricultural or artisanal commodities for both domestic and commercial avenues.

The architectural fluidity of gecekondu regions further delineates their dynamic nature. What were initially single-storied domiciles nestled within gardens progressively evolve into vertical constructions, with some even transitioning into commercial or industrial entities. Such transitions, beyond their tangible architectural alterations, precipitate nuanced sociological shifts. With the verticalization of these spaces, they invariably experience variances in population densities. A confluence of factors, encompassing urban adaptation, evolving familial paradigms, and internal migratory movements, orchestrate these demographic alterations.

"Over time, single-story gecekondu houses within gardens transform into multi-story apartment buildings and occasionally into structures housing industrial or other activities. This transformation is extremely rapid and plays a significant role in population distribution.

In some gecekondu areas, after the population intensified with the construction of multi-story buildings, many of these buildings are converted for workshop-type industrial activities, storage, and other uses, which leads to a decrease in population density.

Gradually adapting to urban life, having fewer children, and some families moving to other parts of the city also contribute to a reduction in population density.

These relocations generally involve low-income populations living in gecekondu and similar settlements on the outskirts of the city moving to inner-city neighborhoods, while the middle-to-upper-income population living within the city moves to the outskirts.

The movement to the city's outskirts can be thought of as a form of suburbanization." ***(70)***

Furthermore, the population dynamics within gecekondu environs and their adjacent landscapes showcase bidirectional fluxes. There emerges a discernible trend wherein the economically constrained demographic, initially anchored on the urban periphery, gravitates inward.

In contrast, the affluent urbanites display tendencies to migrate towards peripheral locales, a phenomenon bearing semblance to suburban migratory patterns. Such interplay elucidates the continually evolving urban trajectories of Istanbul, positioning gecekondu zones as pivotal nodes within this complex web.

"It is true that gecekondu areas have significant potential in addressing the urban housing problem. They start spreading from the outskirts of industrial areas on public lands outside the planned areas of cities and are often supported by zoning amnesties.
Gecekondu areas showcase a massive construction site that combines shanties, characterful structures, and unfinished apartment buildings.

The function of gecekondu housing goes beyond merely meeting the housing needs of newcomers to the city. These dwellings also serve as a security mechanism for gecekondu in the city. Residents use these homes to transform rural resources into value through investment.

Additionally, they serve the purpose of preserving rural life and values in urban space. At times, they can also be seen as a workplace for obtaining agricultural or handmade products to meet the family's needs or for sale." ***(65)***

65.Dulgeroglu, Y., & Kerem, Z. (1998). Migration, City and Gecekondu. Istanbul.
70.Tumertekin, E. (1997). Istanbul, People And Space. Istanbul.



G117. "Galata Bridge at Noon, 1954."

"The state's ownership of large plots of land within the city and in areas close to urban development has created a virtually unlimited resource for expanding cities. Vast treasury lands were occupied for gecekondu construction and opened up for urban development.

The state often played a passive role as a silent partner in the occupation of these lands, except for some token examples that did not go beyond appearances. Granting amnesties for gecekondus and distributing title deeds has always been one of the most important election materials in Turkey.

*The state, in order to finance at least a portion of the significant housing demand created by rural-to-urban migration, turned a blind eye to the occupation of its owned lands by gecekondus." **(67)***

"There are observed spatial relationships between industrial establishments and gecekondu settlements, even within city limits in some cases. This relationship can be clearly seen in the area between Büyükçekmece and Küçükçekmece today. In fact, in the areas where industrial suburbanization around Istanbul is directed, industrial establishments and gecekondu settlements seem to be established side by side and together.

*One of the oldest and best urban industrial areas in Istanbul is Bomonti. Initially developing as an industrial area on the outskirts of the city, Bomonti has over time remained within the city as buildings housing various urban functions, including apartments on one side, and with the proliferation of gecekondu settlements on the other side." **(70)***

Emerging from the densely layered realities of gecekondu zones, another influential player manifests within Istanbul's urban framework - the state. While the gecekondu regions echo the city's communal resilience and economic resourcefulness, the strategic actions and policies of the state indicate a deliberate and top-down orchestration of urban development.

This intersection of individual necessity with governmental strategy presents a comprehensive lens to understand the complex urban dynamics of Istanbul. Within this sprawling metropolis, the confluence of grassroots initiatives and authoritative decision-making unveils the multifaceted power dynamics at play.

Delving deeper into Istanbul's urban tapestry, a distinctive feature surfaces: the state's ownership of vast land expanses within and close to areas witnessing urban growth. These treasury territories, often unearmarked for development, inadvertently served as grounds for the proliferation of gecekondu structures, steering the city's expansion into unforeseen terrains.

While on the surface the state's stance may seem passive, underlying strategic intentions are evident. Notably, these lands catered to the escalating housing needs arising from the pronounced shift of populations from rural areas to urban centers.

The relationship between the gecekondu phenomenon and the city's industrial sectors presents a fascinating layer to Istanbul's urban mosaic. Particularly, the area between Büyükçekmece and Küçükçekmece illustrates the intertwined growth of industrial hubs and gecekondu settlements.

A similar dynamic is observable in Bomonti, a neighborhood in Istanbul historically recognized as a prime urban-industrial zone. Initially emerging as an outlying industrial hub, the inexorable urban sprawl gradually integrated Bomonti into the city's core. This was not only limited to Bomonti; many districts that once lay on the outskirts of the city gradually became central. Examples of this include Kartal, Zeytinburnu, and Ümraniye.

Nowadays, Bomonti boasts a diverse architectural mix, with modern residential buildings standing side by side with dense gecekondu settlements. This interplay between formal and informal urban elements showcases the unique urban identity of Istanbul, shaped equally by both grassroots endeavors and top-down planning.

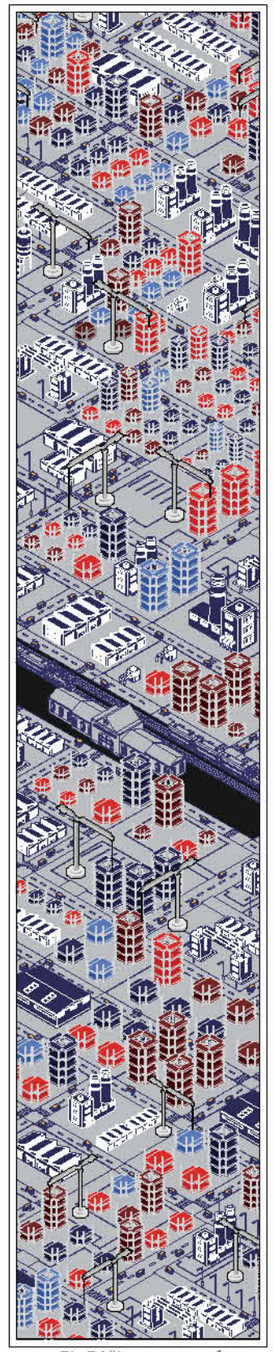


Fig.76 "Axonometry of city as construction site."

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

70.Tumertekin, E. (1997). Istanbul, People And Space. Istanbul.

"Yes, rotational poverty is a mode of arrangement that occurs in a transitive geometry. In an environment where the nation-state-based formula has become increasingly weakened, redistribution mechanisms have become insufficient, flows have not been fully regulated by new formal arrangements, and new and profound inequalities have emerged, this mode of arrangement prevents the social traumas that losers of this period could create.

With this mode of arrangement, Turkey has experienced the transformations of the last 20 years with fewer problems. This is the positive aspect of the process. On the other hand, when viewed from the perspective of rent and interest disputes, the process can be seen as negative and unethical." ***(67)***

"Some gecekondu residents, through this process, find a segment they can pass their own poverty onto, escaping poverty and even becoming wealthier. The segments receiving poverty, although even lower, aim to reach a certain standard of living and carry the hope of ascending by expecting to participate in another round of land occupation where they can pass their poverty onto others." ***(67)***

Amid the evident urban constructions and meticulously orchestrated land developments, the urban dynamics of Istanbul are intricately intertwined with less overt socio-economic undercurrents. Predominantly evident within the gecekondu zones, these currents manifest not merely as regions of informal housing but as nexus points of socio-economic interactions. The transition from mere architectural considerations to a broader socio-economic scope reveals that these settlements are not solely adaptive in their physical configurations. Their evolution, both structural and societal, is largely contingent upon economic stimuli and exigencies.

Within this context, "rotational poverty" emerges as a concept deeply influenced by the city's industrial migration patterns. As industries move through the city, seeking expansive and more affordable terrains due to parcel speculations, the gecekondu settlements often follow suit, underscoring their interdependence. This industry-led migration reveals a dynamic where the economic vitality of an area is ephemeral, causing both industrial entities and informal settlements to rotate in response to fluctuating economic landscapes.

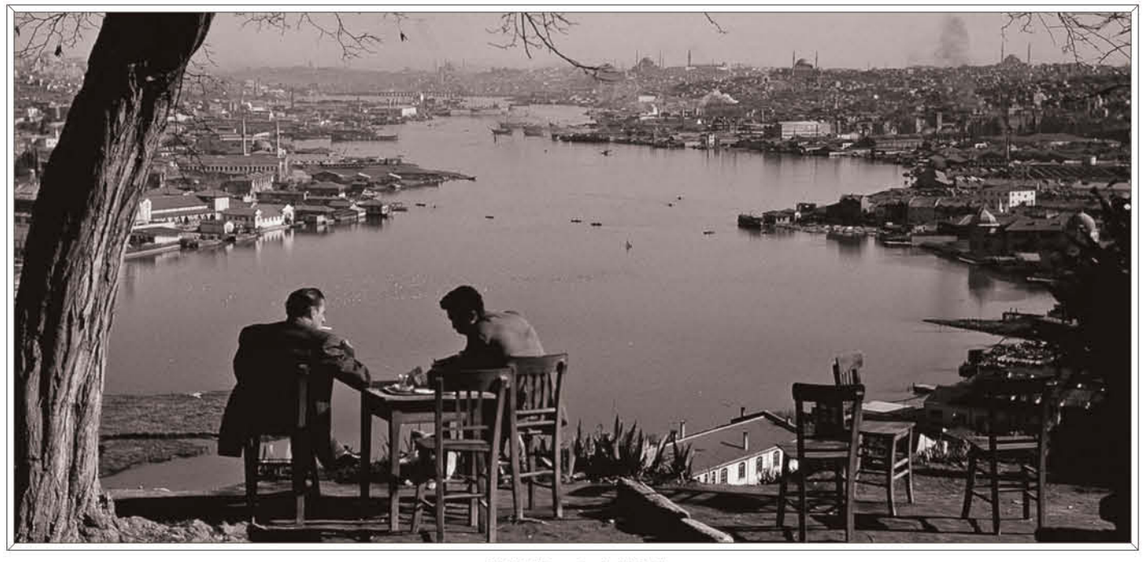
Such dynamics accentuate the phenomenon of "rotational poverty", providing a more profound understanding of Istanbul's urban economic intricacies. Anchored in a form of transient geometry, this phenomenon operates as an equilibrium mechanism, especially when conventional, state-driven models appear inadequate.

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

Set against a constantly evolving matrix of redistribution channels and emerging disparities, "rotational poverty" assumes the role of a socioeconomic stabilizer, mitigating potential disruptions arising from the disadvantaged segments of society.

These mechanisms have significantly facilitated Turkey's ability to navigate the transformative shifts witnessed over recent decades with relative equanimity. However, this process is multifaceted, presenting both ethical dilemmas and potential avenues for socio-economic mobility. While it offers a bulwark against societal discord, it concurrently instigates discourses centered on rent-seeking and financial interests. These deliberations are underscored by moral and equitable considerations, highlighting the dichotomies inherent within such paradigms.

In this milieu, the gecekondu districts emerge as epitomized representations of these dynamics. A segment of residents, perhaps through strategic acumen or fortuitous circumstances, transcend their economic limitations, relegating their prior economic states to subsequent inhabitants. Conversely, those subsumed into this cyclical trajectory harbor intense aspirations for economic betterment, driven by the anticipation of engendering a commensurate progression. The oscillation between economic progression and inertia within the gecekondu realms resonates with the overarching themes of ambition and tenacity that permeate Istanbul's urban narrative.



G119. "Istanbul, 1954."

The intricate urban fabric of Istanbul, characterized by its multi-layered narratives, reveals a city constantly reshaping itself at the nexus of socio-economic, political, and architectural forces. Historically, Istanbul's evolution traces back to the 1950s, with the emergence of the gecekondu settlements, reflecting the city's adaptative responses to rapid urbanization. These settlements, initially designed to address housing needs for the migrating rural populace, evolved into socio-cultural landmarks, intricately interwoven with the broader urban, political, and economic tapestries of the city.

The gecekondu, far from being static entities, emerged as dynamic microcosms within Istanbul, not merely providing shelter but also acting as platforms for economic and socio-cultural transitions. Their adaptability—ranging from their architectural flexibility to their role in economic resilience—offers insights into the broader adaptative tendencies of Istanbul. They function as both mirrors and catalysts, reflecting the city's challenges while also shaping its responses.

The state's role in this urban evolution is pivotal. Through strategic land ownership and developmental policies, the state subtly, and at times overtly, guided the trajectory of urban sprawl, intertwining its interests with the grassroots initiatives of the inhabitants. As the gecekondu settlements spread around, Istanbul expanded, with these settlements and industrial sectors exhibiting an intertwined growth pattern, highlighting the symbiotic relationship between housing needs and economic drivers.

Moreover, the phenomenon of "rotational poverty" unveils intricate socio-economic dynamics in Istanbul. As industries move throughout the city, seeking more affordable and expansive spaces due to parcel speculations, gecekondu settlements tend to accompany this industrial migration. This concept captures the oscillation of residents between economic progression and stagnation, spotlighting Istanbul's adaptative mechanisms and socio-economic mobility channels. This dynamic, while acting as a socio-economic stabilizer, also brings forth the ethical conundrums and moral dilemmas inherent in the city's growth trajectory.

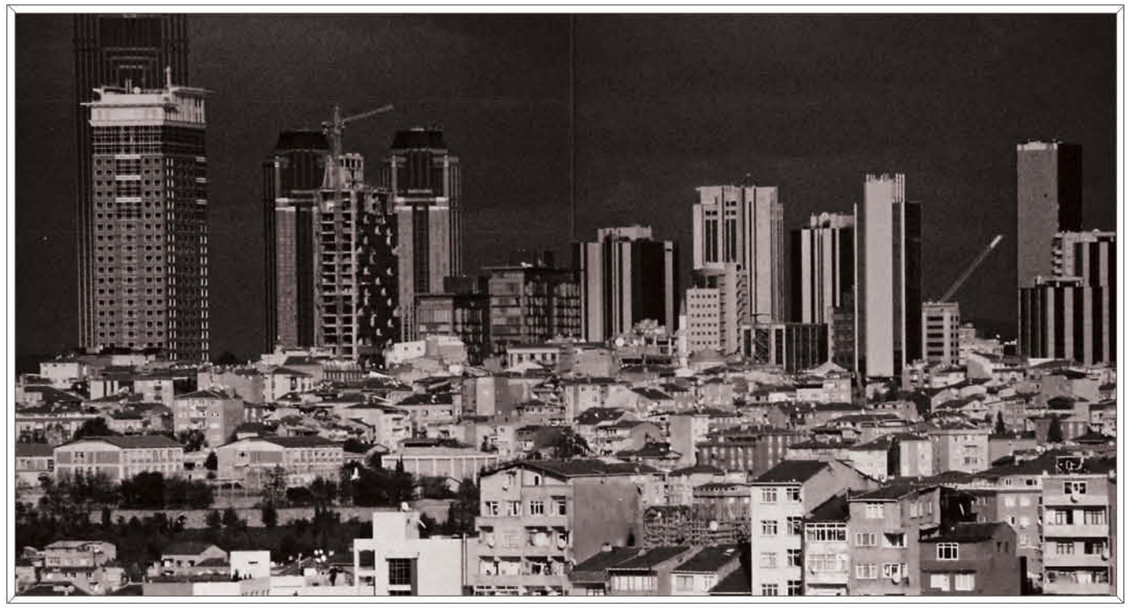
In essence, Istanbul's urban narrative is a compelling tapestry of ambition, tenacity, adaptation, and resilience. The gecekondu settlements, state interventions, industrial hubs, and socio-economic mechanisms collectively narrate a story of a city that continually reshapes itself, adapting to its ever-evolving challenges while retaining its unique identity.

This identity, complex and multifaceted, stands testament to Istanbul's capacity to meld historical legacies with contemporary exigencies, crafting an urban tale that is both distinctive and universal.

In subsequent periods, it shouldn't be surprising to encounter very similar stories and characters and to see similar impacts they leave on the city. Because once this squatting, ideologically referred to as Gecekondu, integrates into the city and demonstrates to the civilian population the easy way to earn money and wield power, the city will use this tool to clash with much higher market forces, such as global dynamics.

Another ideology that will dominate and integrate into the city during this globalization and marketing of Istanbul is "gigantism". In this sales-marketing process, lands that were once gecekondu will transform into various forms such as skyscrapers, mass housing projects, shopping malls, cultural areas. In this evolution, new systematic mechanisms, defined as "urban transformation projects", will integrate into the city.

While some might think these new dynamics are beneficial for the city, and for others, they're just new dynamics, this research and thesis will treat these new dynamics as copies or replicas of the ideologically existing Gecekondus, rather than something "new".



G120. "Rising Istanbul, 2010."

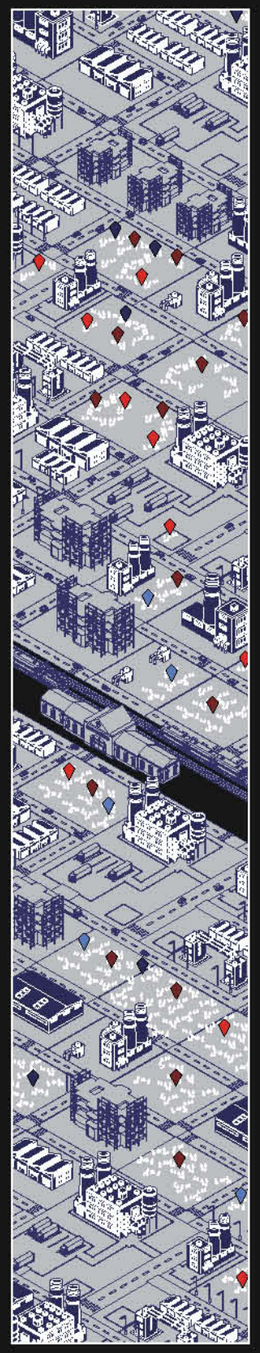


Fig.59 "Axonometry of hemşeri zones in the city."

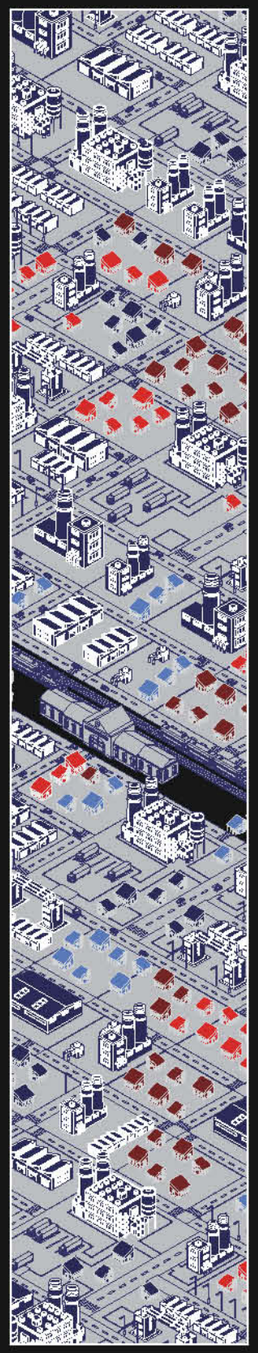


Fig.61 "Axonometry of from hemşerilik to gecekondu."

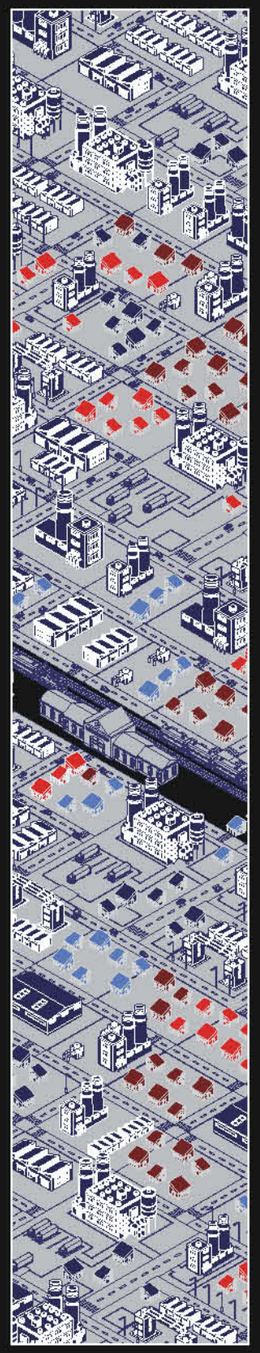


Fig.68 "Axonometry of gecekondus and industry."

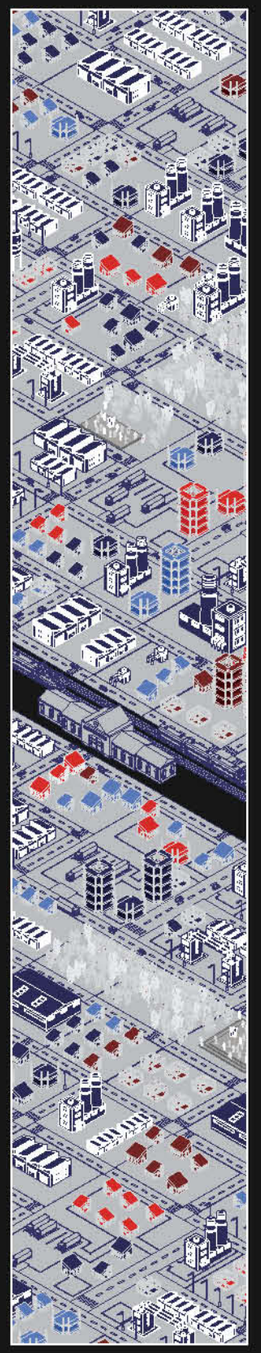


Fig.72 "Axonometry of politics and gecekondu"



Fig.73 "Axonometry of dolmuşes around city."

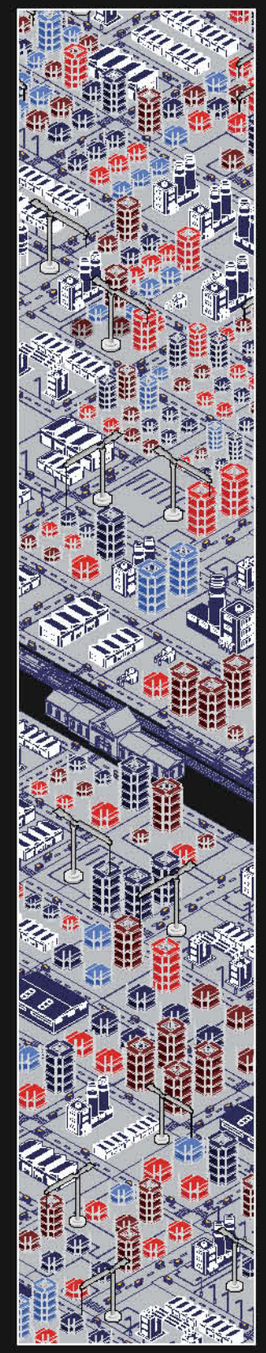


Fig.76 "Axonometry of city as construction site."

Initiated in the 1950s and significantly influenced by the introduction of agricultural mechanization following the entry of Marshall support to the country, Istanbul underwent a profound urban metamorphosis. This critical transition spurred a marked migration from rural areas to urban centers, with the establishment of "hemşerilik" (hometown bonds) ties playing a pivotal role in anchoring this movement.

Upon De-coding the city's adaptive responses, one discerns the resurgence of latent migration dynamics. Concurrently, the expansion of industrial facilities acted synergistically with these dynamics, rendering Istanbul a veritable magnet for rural inhabitants. This epoch, characterized by industrial privatization, strategically positioned Istanbul as an industrial nexus, thereby reconceptualizing the impending migrant influx as an instrumental opportunity. These migrants, predominantly perceived as an economical labor force, encountered significant challenges, most prominently housing scarcity.

In addressing this lacuna, the city witnessed the emergence of the "gecekondu" (informal settlements) phenomenon, which will be examined in-depth in subsequent sections of this research. Initially, gecekondus served the rudimentary purpose of providing shelter for these rural-to-urban migrants. However, with the enactment of various politically motivated amnesties and legislations, the role of the gecekondu evolved from a mere housing solution to a complex socio-political mechanism. This evolution prompted civilians to strategically utilize gecekondu establishments for land acquisition and subsequent monetization. While the tangible manifestation of the gecekondu phenomenon is evident in its physical constructs, its indirect implications are equally significant. Given the strategic peripherization of these settlements in proximity to industrial zones, there arose a palpable transportation deficit. This was methodically addressed through the introduction of "dolmuş" and subsequently, "minibuses". Far from mere vehicular additions, these transportation modalities symbolize the ingenuity and resilience of the migrating populace, facilitating their seamless integration into Istanbul's socio-cultural fabric.

Furthermore, the cultural implications of this migratory wave warrant scrutiny. The music genre "Arabesk", while initially a representation of the rural migrants' sentiments, permeated urban spaces, facilitated by the very transportation mechanisms like dolmuş and minibuses. Concurrently, this integrative phase marked the genesis of novel professions. Notably, the "yapsatçı", adeptly navigating the gecekondu amnesty landscape, assumed dual roles as architects and civil engineers.

"In Istanbul, the 'gecekondu' emerges as both an anomaly and an archetype. Nestled amidst modern edifices, these informal settlements bear witness to the resilience of migration and the profound interplay between political intent and human tenacity. In this grand narrative of transformation, the 'gecekondu' is not a structure, but a chapter in the chronicles of a city in flux."

This cohort, contemporarily identified as "müteahhit", has strategically leveraged legislative amnesties, metamorphosing gecekondu precincts into modernized apartment complexes, thereby endowing Istanbul with nuanced architectural layers.

In ensuing sections, this research endeavors to elucidate upon Istanbul's anticipated trajectory. Preliminary indicators suggest an impending era of "gigantism", delineated by multidimensional growth. The erstwhile emphasis on agricultural mechanization is poised to transition towards a comprehensive national globalization strategy, auguring the initiation of Istanbul's global marketing phase. This intricate evolution, augmented by the infusion of novel political dynamics, is anticipated to exert transformative influences on Istanbul's macrostructural and microstructural facets.

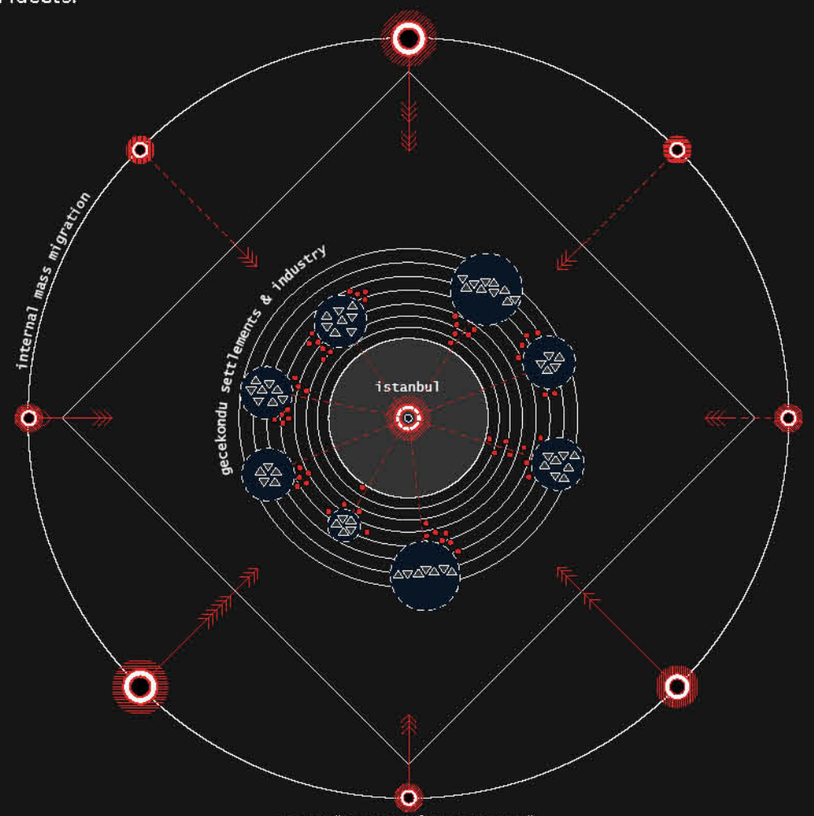


Fig.77 "Diagram of Pre-Fragment"

SECTION.4 FRAGMENTED

Fragment of Globalization: Understanding the Era of Gigantism

"In the matrix of Istanbul's fragmented evolution, Gecekondu stand redefined. No longer just answers to rural migration, they are pawns in a grander game where the city sells its future while being shadowed by its past."



4.FRAGMENTED

During the period of intensified internal migration from rural to urban regions in Turkey, the emergence of the “gecekondu” epitomized a structural response to the metropolitan housing deficit. These settlements, however, underwent a rapid metamorphosis, evolving beyond mere domiciliary constructs; they symbolized a broader trend of urban land acquisition and occupation. Consequently, such spatial entities began to be conceptualized not solely as areas of residence but as tangible assets with potential economic value. This paradigmatic shift aligned synchronously with the advent of neoliberal urban policies, often colloquially referred to as “selling Istanbul”, which signposted a phase of expansive urban restructuring.

In this recalibrated urban trajectory, the prevalence of the “gecekondu” proliferated, a phenomenon exacerbated by the continuous influx of migrants. This expansive growth instigated a discursive exploration of urban identity, obfuscating the dichotomous demarcation between conventional urban and rural categorizations. Concurrently, several established “gecekondu” settlements underwent a process of fortification, transitioning into bastions for the emergent affluent demographic. This urban evolution not only reshaped residential topographies but also instigated a broader urban recalibration, ushering in diverse urban landmarks and operational mechanisms. These emergent entities manifested in multifarious forms, ranging from gated communities to large-scale, state-sponsored mass housing initiatives — all undergirded by strategic political interventions acting as catalysts.

In this reconstituted urban milieu, a palpable tension emerged between the established formal urban infrastructures and the burgeoning informal spaces, precipitating a discernible internal fragmentation. This intricate confluence of shifts not only demarcated the contemporary urban morphology of Istanbul but also posited it towards an anticipated segmented configuration. Parallel to these neoliberal orientations, there was an ascendance of pronounced religious-ideological policies, vigorously endorsed at a national level. These initiatives sought not merely to augment Istanbul’s urban stature but to position it as a distinctive global entity, further complicating its urban narrative.

In the culminating analysis, contemporary Istanbul can be construed as a multifaceted urban tapestry, intricately woven by internal migrants transitioning from pastoral antecedents to urban exigencies. Paradoxically, these very agents of transformation now find themselves ensconced in positions of political influence, thereby emerging as the primary stakeholders in Istanbul’s dynamic urban discourse.

4.0 Subsequent Waves

In the 1950s, Turkey underwent a notable demographic transition characterized by a marked shift from rural to urban habitats. This urban migration was precipitated primarily by two interrelated developments. Firstly, there was a discernible change in the nation's agricultural paradigms, with mechanization emerging as a dominant trend. This modernization in agrarian methodologies rendered traditional practices less tenable, prompting a considerable section of the rural populace to reassess their residential choices. Secondly, the Marshall Plan's financial assistance and strategic support played an instrumental role in amplifying this transition towards urban locales. These converging factors heralded the preliminary phases of what scholars have delineated as Turkey's internal migrations.

In this milieu, urban centers such as Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana experienced differentiated magnitudes of migratory influx. Of particular note is Istanbul's unique positioning within this narrative. As Turkey's most populous and culturally resonant metropolis, Istanbul invariably emerged as the nexus of these migratory trends.

From the 1950s to the 1970s, Istanbul had already been identified as a magnet for a significant migrant population, drawn by its promise of enhanced opportunities. This trend was not ephemeral; the 1980s witnessed an augmented and intensified migratory wave that further influenced the city's demographic composition.

The impetus behind the pronounced migration in the 1980s is multifarious. A salient contributing factor was the escalation in terrorist activities in Eastern Anatolia (Doğu Anadolu), engendering an environment of instability. Such precarious conditions necessitated relocation for many, seeking refuge from the tumult. Concurrently, the allure of Istanbul's urban vibrancy became increasingly compelling. Beyond the promise of an elevated lifestyle, the city presented tangible avenues for economic advancement. One notable manifestation of this was the opportunity to inhabit and lay claim to vacant lands, an avenue perceived by many as a rapid trajectory to affluence. In synthesis, the tumult in Eastern Anatolia juxtaposed with Istanbul's magnetic appeal in the 1980s provides a holistic insight into the nuanced landscape of Turkey's internal migration during this period.

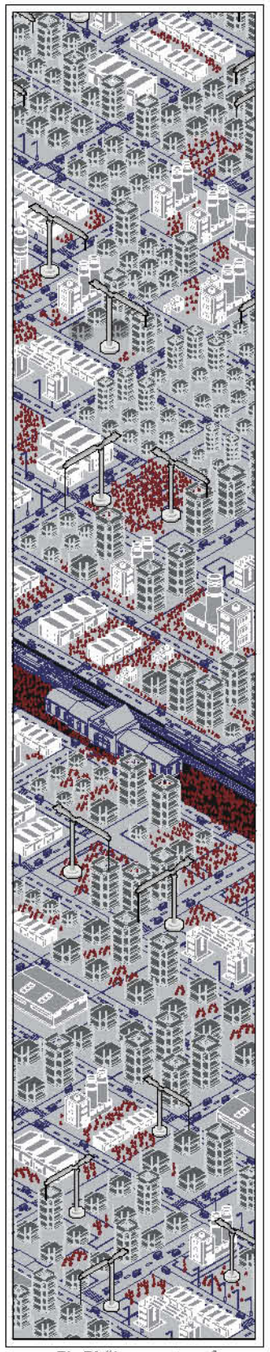


Fig.79 "Axonometry of apartments rising around city"

"In the 1960s and 1970s, unlike those who migrated due to the allure of the city, those who migrated in the 1980s and 1990s were driven out of their environments in Anatolia primarily because of economic and political crises, and particularly due to the war in the Southeast and East. These new migrants came to Istanbul in a destitute state. Since they no longer had any ties to their villages, they could not hope for support in the initial stages. Therefore, the places where they could shelter had to be modest. They did not have the option of occupying public land on their own to build houses. For this reason, with the increasing population density in squatter neighborhoods, the current transformation should be viewed as the formation of impoverished neighborhoods "slumification" typical of neighboring countries.

Back then, the main division was between developed zones and squatter neighborhoods; this provided the material basis for the cultural divide between the modern ones and the others, between Istanbulites and Anatolians. As for those who migrated from the village to the city, they have long since become the majority in Istanbul.

*They have left a significant mark on the city's political and cultural life. But more importantly, these people have also differentiated amongst themselves. This is reflected in the emerging housing styles: multi-story mass housing, apartment-style squatters, squatters that become impoverished and dilapidated, all these and other forms indicate the diversifying settlement patterns of the squatter neighborhood residents." **(64)***

"After almost half a century of accommodation during which a fiction of state ownership was maintained, and privatization was surreptitiously but incompletely achieved, land has finally become a commodity.

Now, the 'fictitious' commodity has been accepted as real in both popular consciousness and political behavior. The consequences are evident: there is no longer the possibility of land occupation and informal housing construction. The new immigrants have to come in as tenants, and often into the least desirable, the cheapest and the meanest dwelling units.

*While the earlier migrants were attracted by employment opportunities, possibilities of house ownership through appropriation of public land and better access to education and health services, for the newcomers the decision to migrate is likely to be based more on necessity than on the prospect of a better life." **(30)***

"Two developments that began in the 1980s and accelerated in the 1990s have created the conditions necessary for the smooth operation of the rotating poverty system.

*The first of these is the intra-city relocations that have been accelerating in recent periods. The second source feeding the rotating poverty system is the mass migration from the southeast. The mass migration from the southeast, especially in the 1990s, differs in many respects from previous migration experiences in Turkey." **(67)***

30.Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

Migration dynamics in Istanbul, as observed over distinct decades, offer a nuanced portrayal of the city's socio-economic and political shifts. During the earlier part of the mid-20th century, the city's magnetic allure, bolstered by external initiatives like the Marshall Plan, served as a predominant draw for migrants. However, by the latter part of the century, this dynamic witnessed a discernible alteration.

In the 1980s and 1990s, migration to Istanbul was less an outcome of the city's allure and more a consequence of significant economic and political perturbations in Anatolia. Compounding these challenges were regional disturbances, especially in the Southeast and East regions.

Contrasting with their predecessors, the migrants of this period, confronted by these exigencies, entered Istanbul under more constrained socio-economic circumstances. Their migration narrative diverged markedly from the earlier narratives, characterized by the opportunistic seizure of public lands for housing. With the commodification of land becoming a dominant trend, these migrants often found themselves in less than desirable housing situations, usually as tenants.

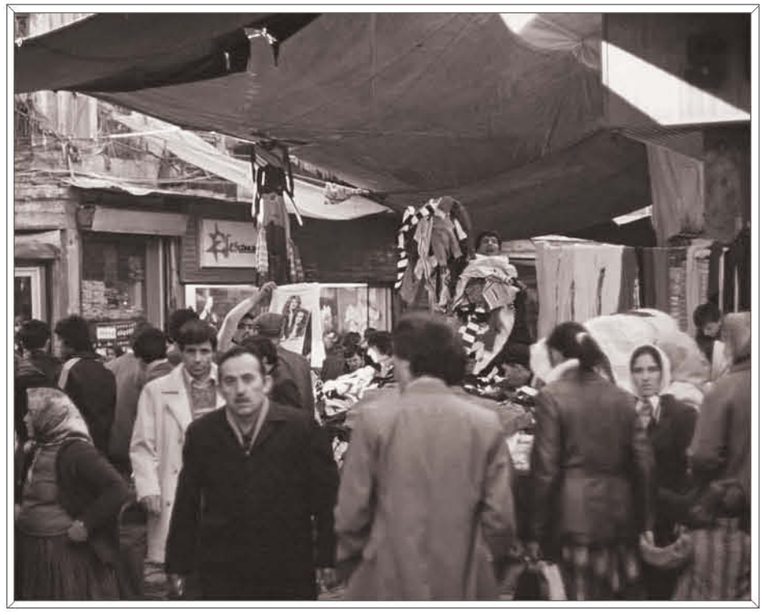


G121."Cihangir, 17 May 1965."

This transformation was not limited to the socio-economic sphere. Istanbul's architectural ethos mirrored these shifts, manifesting in diverse settlement patterns ranging from expansive multi-story complexes to varied squatter formations. Such evolutions underscored the widening economic disparities and accentuated challenges for the city's inhabitants. A notable trend that emerged was intra-city relocations, contributing further to the city's complex socio-economic tapestry.

In the context of urban migration studies, the migration patterns observed in Istanbul during the 1980s and 1990s, juxtaposed against the city's urban evolution, underscore a notable interplay of resilience, adaptability, and intricate socio-economic dynamics. The city's adaptation to multifarious stimuli during this era offers essential insights into its broader urban development trajectory. This transformative phase precipitated extensive demographic shifts and consequential political undertakings.

Originating in the 1950s, the rural-to-urban migration paradigm, which intensified markedly in the 1980s, can be metaphorically likened to aftershock phenomena. This intensified migration, intrinsic to the city's dynamic complexities, notably catalyzed the construction sector, fostering its exponential and, at times, unregulated growth.



G122."People on the street, 1978."

istanbul_flows_population_structure.exe

flow & demographic structure of istanbul

DOWNLOADING DATA...

FLOWS TO ISTANBUL

BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS

Migration Flows of 1990

Demographics Of 1975/80/85/90

1975 1980 1985 1990

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

1000km 750km 500km 250km 0km

KIRKLARELİ EDİRNE TEKİRDAĞ İSTANBUL KOCAELİ SAKARYA DÜZCE BOLU YALOVA BURSA BİLECİK ÇANAKKALE BALIKESİR ESKİŞEHİR KÜTAHYA MANİSA UŞAK AFYONKARAHİSAR İZMİR AKSARAY AYDIN DENİZLİ ISPARTA BURDUR MUĞLA ANTALYA KONYA KARAMAN MERSİN

BARTIN ZONGULDAK KASTAMONU SİNOP ÇANKIRI ANKARA KIRIKKALE YOZGAT ÇORUM AMASYA SAMSUN TOKAT ORDU GİRESUN TRABZON RİZE ARTVİN ARDAHAN GÜMÜŞHANE BAYBURT KARS ERZURUM ERZİNCAN SİVAS IĞDIR AĞRI KIRŞEHİR NEVŞEHİR NİĞDE KAYSERİ TUNCELİ BİNGÖL MUŞ BİTLİS VAN ELAZIĞ MALATYA DİYARBAKIR BATMAN SİİRT ŞIRNAK HAKKARİ ADIYAMAN ADANA OSMANİYE GAZİANTEP ŞANLIURFA MARDİN KİLİS HATAY

Demographics

Migration

| Adana | Adıyaman | Afyon | Ağrı | Aksaray | Amasya | Ankara | Antalya | Artvin | Aydın | Balıkesir | Bartın | Batman | Bayburt | Bilecik | Bingöl | Bitlis | Bolu | Burdur | Bursa | Çanakkale | Çankırı | Çorum | Denizli | Diyarbakır | Edirne | Elazığ | Erzincan | Erzurum | Eskişehir | Gaziantep | Giresun | Gümüşhane | Hakkari | Hatay | Isparta | İçel | K.maraş | Karabük | Karaman | Kars | Kastamonu | Kayseri | Kırıkkale | Kırklareli | Kırşehir | Kocaeli | Konya | Kütahya | Malatya | Manisa | Mardin | Muğla | Muş | Nevşehir | Niğde | Ordu | Rize | Sakarya | Samsun | Siirt | Sinop | Sivas | Tekirdağ | Tokat | Trabzon | Tunceli | Uşak | Van | Yozgat | Zonguldak |
|---|---|---

istanbul_population_structure.exe

Demographic structure of Istanbul

0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1250km
1500km

DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL

BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS

Data of 2016

0 — 361,418

A

İSTANBUL
TEKİRDAĞ
EDİRNE
KIRKLARELİ
BALIKESİR
ÇANAKKALE
BURSA
BİLECİK
ESKİŞEHİR
KÜTAHYA
MANİSA
AFYONKARAHİSAR
UŞAK
İZMİR
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
ISPARTA
BURDUR
KONYA
AKSARAY
NİĞDE
NEVŞEHİR
KIRŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
YOZGAT
KIRIKKALE
ANKARA
ÇANKIRI
KASTAMONU
ZONGULDAK
KARABÜK
BARTIN
SİNOP
SAMSUN
AMASYA
ÇORUM
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
KARS
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ERZURUM
BAYBURT
GÜMÜŞHANE
ERZİNCAN
SİVAS
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
BİTLİS
VAN
HAKKARİ
ŞIRNAK
BATMAN
SİİRT
DİYARBAKIR
MARDİN
ŞANLIURFA
ADIYAMAN
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
OSMANİYE
GAZİANTEP
KİLİS
HATAY
MALATYA
ELAZIĞ

0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1250km
1500km

istanbul_population_structure.exe

Demographic structure of Istanbul

DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL

BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS

Data of 2022

0 — 332,977

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

istanbul_population_structure.exe

Demographic structure of Istanbul

DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL

BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS

Data of 2020

0 — 343,326

0km 250km 500km 750km 1000km 1250km 1500km

4.1 Becoming Urban or Remaining Rural

The 1980s emerged as a pivotal decade in the chronicle of Istanbul's urban transformation and socio-economic progression. This period, characterized by dynamic changes, was profoundly influenced by the city's fluctuating migration patterns. New migrants, driven by various socio-political and economic factors, ventured into Istanbul in search of better prospects and opportunities. As they endeavored to assimilate into the metropolis's intricate mosaic, these migrants were met with a complex tapestry of challenges and opportunities.

In the 1980s, urban dynamics in Istanbul did not adequately accommodate the housing demands of recent migrants. During this period, those who had migrated in preceding eras had not only established their presence but were transitioning their makeshift dwellings, known as 'gecekondu' settlements, into more permanent apartment structures.

Contrastingly, the subsequent wave of immigrants differed significantly in intent, aspirations, and geographical origins from their predecessors. This divergence created barriers, hindering the formation of relational networks commonly referred to as 'hemserilik' bonds. Concurrent policy measures and legislative actions further constrained the proliferation of new 'gecekondu' settlements. Consequently, an emerging trend observed was the older settlers leasing their gecekondu properties to the newer migrants.

To contextualize, by the 1950s, certain settlers who had secured lands commenced the process of renting out both their original gecekondu and the subsequent apartment conversions to new migrants. This phase heralded two salient considerations: firstly, the residential choices of original gecekondu owners upon renting out their properties; and secondly, the socio-economic implications of these newfound property-related affluence within the urban landscape. Although these facets seem interrelated, their distinct spatial impacts necessitate individual academic scrutiny.

This evolving tenant-landlord dynamic introduced nuanced classifications within the urban framework: the demarcation between the 'urban' and the 'rural'. An imperative arose: could new migrants epitomize rurality, or did earlier migrants, despite their gecekondu roots, now embody an urban profile? Alternatively, was urban identity reserved for longstanding residents who self-identified as native Istanbulites? This dichotomous paradigm, while poised for clearer delineation with subsequent urban studies, inevitably presented zones of ambiguity, leading to the emergence of novel grey areas in urban categorization.

Furthermore, Istanbul's urban identity during the 1980s, interwoven with migration patterns and housing dynamics, encapsulates a transformative phase in the city's history. The nuanced interactions between the urban and the rural, the old and the new, and the native and the migrant underscore the multifaceted nature of Istanbul's socio-cultural evolution. Future studies in this realm promise to provide further clarity and insights into the city's ever-evolving narrative.

"The question of "integration in to what?" becomes significant both politically and practically. In the 1950s, with the commencement of mass migration to urban centers, the answer to this question appeared quite evident. Cities stood as the domains of modernizing elites, particularly exemplified by Ankara, the capital of the modern Turkish Republic. Rural migrants were anticipated to assimilate into an urban society aligned with Western values, transforming into "true urbanites" by shedding their rural and traditional customs and embracing the lifestyles and values of the modernizing urban elite.

However, they were often perceived as falling short of achieving this transition, and consequently, they were categorized as remaining rural. This inability to fully embrace urban life was identified as a state of social and cultural marginalization. Furthermore, with the progression of chain migration, as migrant populations grew and, in certain instances, outnumbered established urban residents, migrants began forming their own communities characterized by distinct lifestyles and values.

*These communities, sometimes criticized as replicas of village life in the city, developed their own methods of interacting with the public sphere, such as hemşehrilik (clientelism). Consequently, the initial clarity of "integration into what?" has progressively grown ambiguous." **(91)***


GECEKONDU
inceleme: MURAT ÇULCU
Kalkınma ile doğdu ve gelişti
— 1 —
Yıllar ne çabuk geçti.» Daha dün gibi kulaklarda çınlıyor o genç öğretmenlerin pırıl pırıl sözleri.
«Bir zaman gelecek vatanın her köşesinde fabrika bacaları tütecek. Her ayakkabı kendimiz yapacağız. Vapurumuz, kamyonumuz, otomobilimiz, çimentomuz...
Bir zaman gelecek caddelerimiz otomobillerle dolacak... Cumaları evimize gelirsek, akşamları yatağımızdan seyredeceğiz. Boğazın üzerinde yürüyeceğiz.»
Çocuklar o zaman direklerini masaya dayayıp «pert maç» gibi dinlerlerdi bu sözleri. Sonra, bir kaç tanesini öteye gitmeyen bacaların dumanlarında hayallere dalar fabrikaları düşünürlerdi. Her

G123." It was born with development and grew."


Gecekondu
inceleme Murat ÇULCU
"Saray verseler yine çıkmam evimden„
Gecekondular ilk kurulurken buralarda daha çok yurda dönen ve o zamana kadar Bulgaristan Yunanistan, Yugoslavya ile daha başka memleketlerde yaşayan Türkler yerleştiler... Ancak bu yerleşmeler tamamlandıktan sonra Anadolu'nun çeşitli yörelerinde de göç başladı... Ve zamanla öylesine çoğaldı ki bu yurt içi göç, yüzdeye vurulduğu zaman yurt dışından gelen Türkleri fersah fersah geçtiler... Yalnız Zeytinburnu'nda bugün, oturanların %48.2'si göçmenken %51,8'i taşradan gelenler...
İşte Seçkin ailesi... Kırklarelili bu ai'e... Baba Mehmet Ali Seçkin Viyaleks satıcısı...
«Kırklarelinde çiftçilik yapıyorduk. Burada bir ayda kazandığımız parayı orada bir yılda kazanıyorduk. 4 çocuğum var. Oğlum aşıklı neon işlerinde çalışıyor ayda 1000 lira alıyor, iki kızımda çalışıyor onlar da 1000 lira alıyor. Ben ise 1500 lira kazanıyorum...
Aydın ailesi yaşantılarından son derece mutlular.
Mutlu bir yaşantının ilk rüzgârı esiyor kararıdık gecenin sessiz sokaklarında... Kimi bahçesine kurçerez ediyor... Sıcak bir yuva Mehmet Aydın'ın ki de böyle... Karısı ve akrabaları ile koyu bir sohbetin ortasında

G124." Even if they offered a palace, I still wouldn't leave my home."

91.Erman, T. (1998). Becoming "Urban" or Remaining "Rural". USA.

The latter half of the 20th century witnessed a significant influx of migrants into Istanbul, giving rise to intricate questions surrounding the city's urban dynamics, cultural evolution, and socio-economic disparities. In the 1950s, as rural migrants flocked to urban centers, the prevailing notion was that they would seamlessly integrate into a modernizing urban society.

However, this transition in urban dynamics often remained elusive, leading to their categorization as 'remaining rural.' The emergence of distinct migrant communities, occasionally perceived as replicating village life, further muddied the waters of integration.

This transformative phase gave rise to a crisis concerning urban culture and values, characterized by the coexistence of affluent and underprivileged populations. The affluent embraced a fusion of suburban and rural living, while the underprivileged adopted strategies that can be characterized as post-urban and post-urbane, distancing themselves from historical attributes associated with urbanity.

The rapid influx of newcomers into the city posed significant challenges, including absorption and accommodation issues, resulting in substantial alterations to Istanbul's physical urban landscape. Green areas within the city and its periphery were repurposed as zones for squatter settlements. This transformation not only raised concerns about the degradation of the urban environment but also prompted resistance to perceived alterations in urban culture and sensibilities introduced by gecekondu settlers.

Notably, despite contrasting socio-economic backgrounds of the migrants in the city, parallels emerged in the strategies employed by both affluent and disadvantaged populations. Both sought to appropriate green spaces for private purposes, prioritizing individual interests over traditional urban values.

Furthermore, the 1980s marked a pivotal juncture as differentiation dynamics within society accelerated, leading to a conspicuous schism between middle and upper-income groups. Their respective living spaces within the city rapidly diverged, underscoring the deepening economic disparities and spatial fragmentation.

In academic circles, by the 1970s, shifting perceptions of the gecekondu population mirrored broader societal transformations. Influenced by leftist ideology and Western intellectual discourse, this demographic transitioned from being perceived as marginalized to being academically categorized as 'the disadvantage Other.'

In essence, Istanbul's urban identity during the latter half of the 20th century bore witness to evolving migration patterns, economic disparities, and cultural dynamics. These shifts raised profound questions about integration, urban culture, and the coexistence of diverse communities, ultimately reshaping conventional notions of urban life in Istanbul. Future academic inquiries in this realm promise to shed further light on the intricate and evolving narrative of the city.

"What this betrays is a crisis of urban culture and values. Living in Istanbul has become a question of surviving in it. There are, it seems to us, two paradigmatic strategies for surviving in the city-one for the rich and the other for the poor. They are paradigmatic in the sense that each gives rise to a different, and competing, image of what 21st century Istanbul could become.

What they facilitate is a new lifestyle that can be characterized as both post-urban and post-urbane. It is post-urban in that it promotes a blend of suburban and rural living. It is post-urbane because it moves away from the historical attributes that made metropolitan Istanbul a cultured and stimulating environment in which to reside.

The influx of around a thousand newcomers a day prosents the city with huge problems of absorption and accommodation. Inevitably, the presence of these new inhabitants has made a dramatic impression on the physical environment of lstanbul. In their search for land, the migrant populations occupy whatever spaces thoy can find, within the city, and increasingly, in the green belt surrounding it.

And as more and more green areas have become squatter zones, the older generations of Istanbulites have felt growing resentment towards what they see as the destruction and the destroyers of the city. But it is not simply a matter of the degradation of the urban landscape and environment.

There is also dismay and resentment expressed about the transformations in urban culture and sensibility that the gecekondu settlers are perceived to be bringing about. And yet, at the same time, is there not something strangely similar in the strategies of rich and poor?

One of the remaining green areas of the city is being guarded by security men, armed with guns and mobile phones, against the potential occupying force of squatters.

Each force is seeking to colonise the green space for its own ends. And in each case, those ends have little to do with the values of urbanity and civility, and much to do with private and privatised colonisation. Dual City, alaturka." ***(33)***

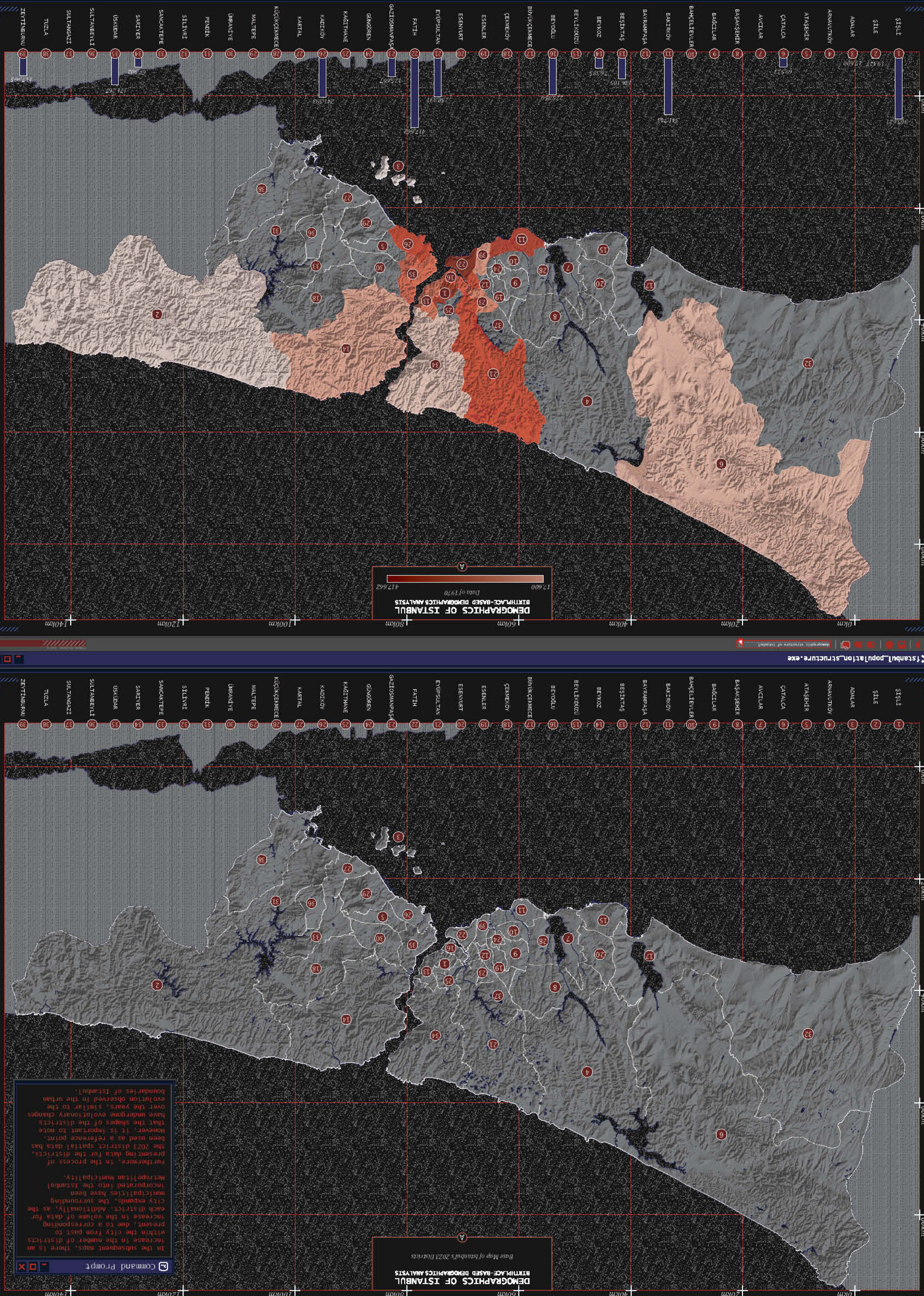
"However, after the 1980s, with the acceleration of differentiation dynamics within society, there has been a very distinct separation between middle and upper income groups, and their living spaces within the city have rapidly diverged from each other." ***(67)***

"By the 1970s, the intellectual influence of the West, combined with more sympathetic images of the gecekondu population underthe influence of leftist ideology, resulted inthe gecekondu people being seen in academic circles as disadvantaged 'the disadvantage Other'." ***(27)***

27.Erman, T. (2000). The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey. Bilkent University.
33.Aksoy, A., & Robbins, K. (1994). Istanbul Between Civilization and Discontent. UCL.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

istanbul_population_structure.exe

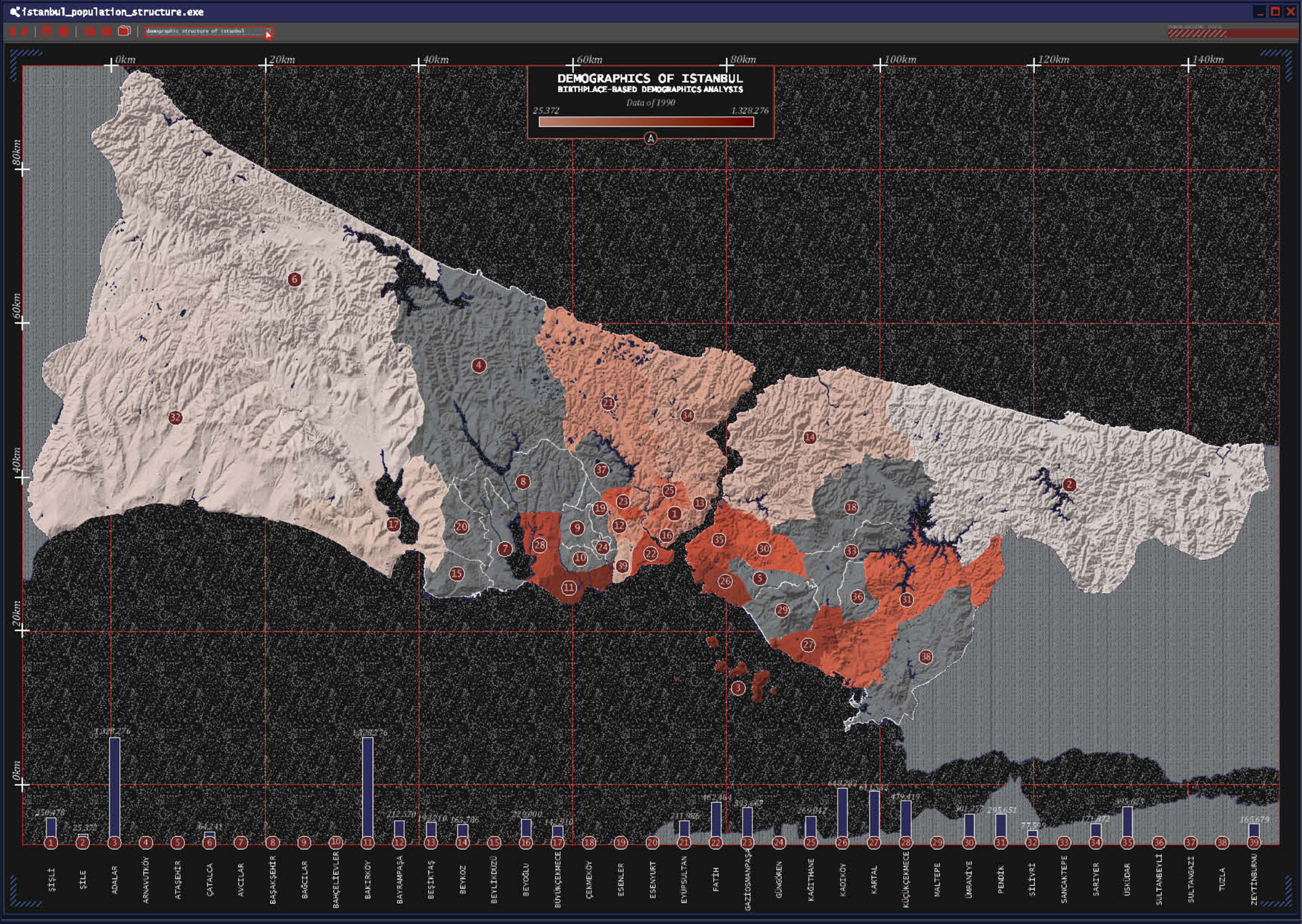
Demographic structure of Istanbul

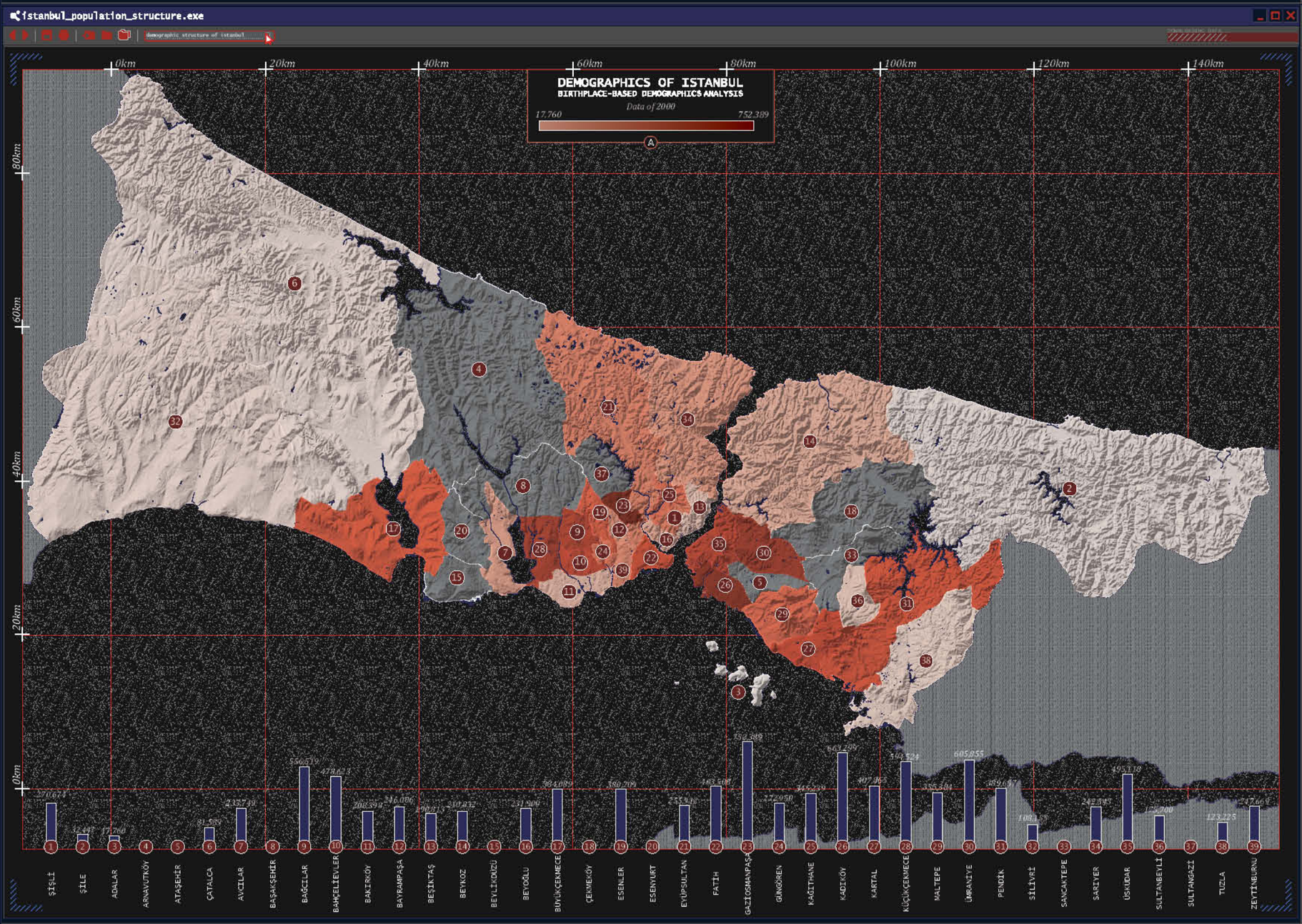


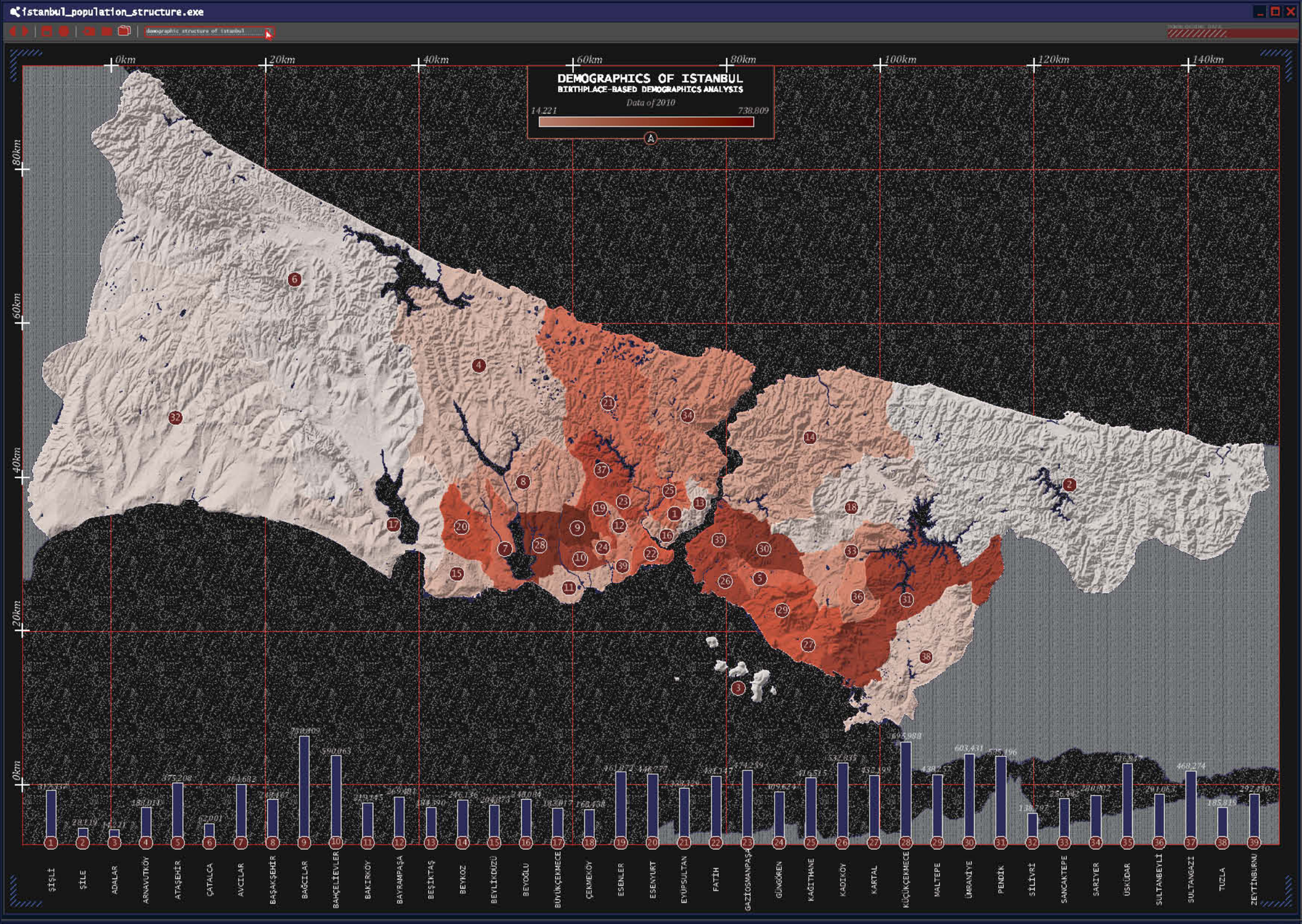
Command Prompt

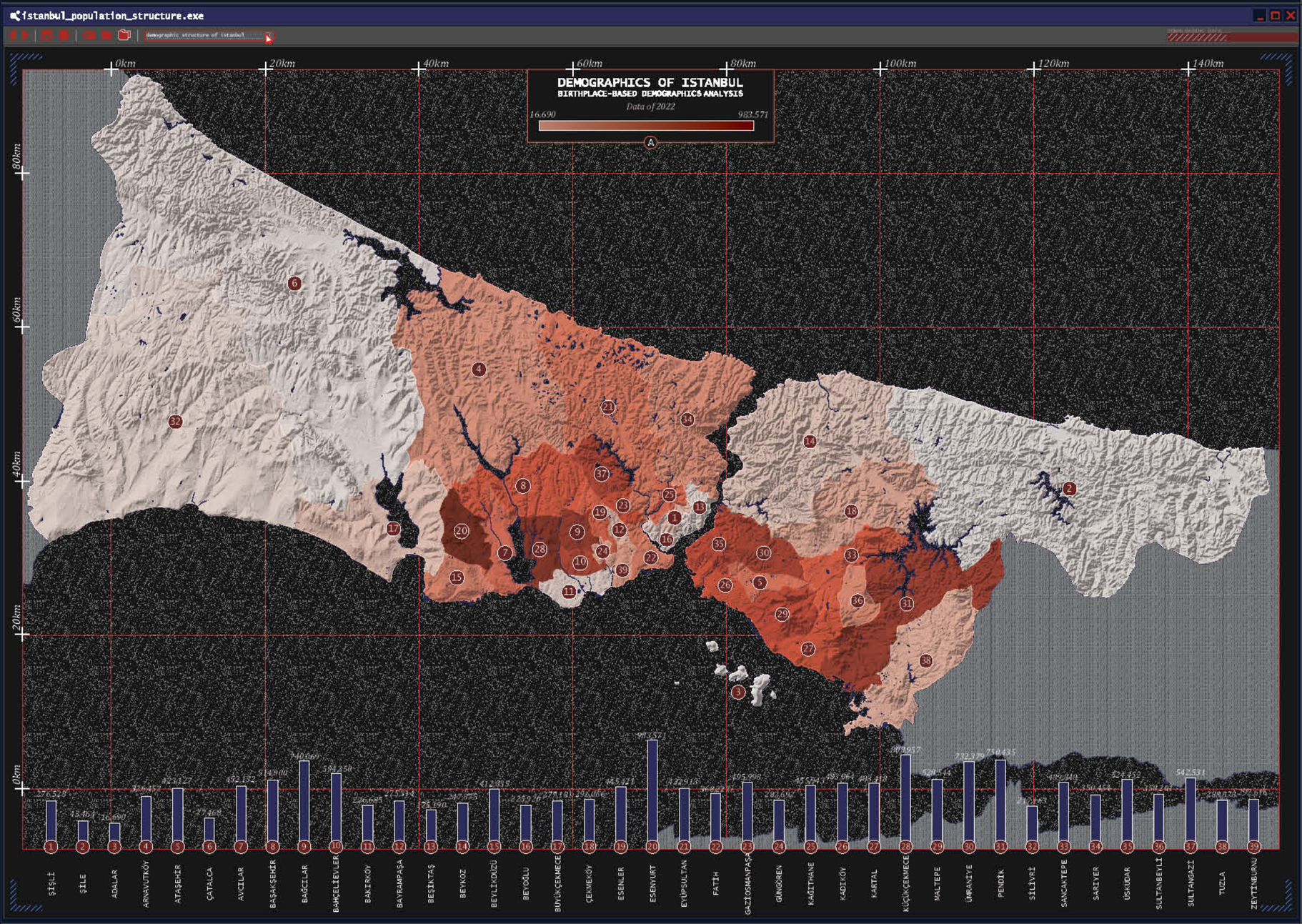
In the subsequent maps, there is an increase in the number of districts within the city from past to present, due to a corresponding increase in the volume of data for each district. Additionally, as the city expands, the surrounding municipalities have been incorporated into the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

Furthermore, in the process of presenting data for the districts, the 2023 district spatial data has been used as a reference point. However, it is important to note that the shapes of the districts have undergone evolutionary changes over the years, similar to the evolution observed in the urban boundaries of Istanbul.


istanbul_population_structure.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 1990
25.372
1.328.276
0km
20km
40km
60km
80km
100km
120km
140km
ŞİŞLİ
ŞİLE
ADALAR
ARNAVUTKÖY
ATAŞEHİR
ÇATALCA
AVCILAR
BAŞAKŞEHİR
BAĞCILAR
BAHÇELİEVLER
BAKIRKÖY
BAYRAMPAŞA
BEŞİKTAŞ
BEYKOZ
BEYLİKDÜZÜ
BEYOĞLU
BÜYÜKÇEKMECE
ÇEKMEKÖY
ESENLER
ESENYURT
EYÜPSULTAN
FATİH
GAZİOSMANPAŞA
GÜNGÖREN
KAĞITHANE
KADIKÖY
KARTAL
KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE
MALTEPE
ÜMRANİYE
PENDİK
SİLİVRİ
SANCAKTEPE
SARIYER
ÜSKÜDAR
SULTANBEYLİ
SULTANGAZİ
TUZLA
ZEYTİNBURNU


istanbul_population_structure.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 2000
17.760
752.389
0km
20km
40km
60km
80km
100km
120km
140km
ŞİŞLİ
ŞİLE
ADALAR
ARNAVUTKÖY
ATAŞEHİR
ÇATALCA
AVCILAR
BAŞAKŞEHİR
BAĞCILAR
BAHÇELİEVLER
BAKIRKÖY
BAYRAMPAŞA
BEŞİKTAŞ
BEYKOZ
BEYLİKDÜZÜ
BEYOĞLU
BÜYÜKÇEKMECE
ÇEKMEKÖY
ESENLER
ESENYURT
EYÜPSULTAN
FATİH
GAZİOSMANPAŞA
GÜNGÖREN
KAĞITHANE
KADIKÖY
KARTAL
KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE
MALTEPE
ÜMRANİYE
PENDİK
SİLİVRİ
SANCAKTEPE
SARIYER
ÜSKÜDAR
SULTANBEYLİ
SULTANGAZİ
TUZLA
ZEYTİNBURNU


istanbul_population_structure.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 2010
14.221
738.809
0km
20km
40km
60km
80km
100km
120km
140km
ŞİŞLİ
ŞİLE
ADALAR
ARNAVUTKÖY
ATAŞEHİR
ÇATALCA
AVCILAR
BAŞAKŞEHİR
BAĞCILAR
BAHÇELİEVLER
BAKIRKÖY
BAYRAMPAŞA
BEŞİKTAŞ
BEYKOZ
BEYLİKDÜZÜ
BEYOĞLU
BÜYÜKÇEKMECE
ÇEKMEKÖY
ESENLER
ESENYURT
EYÜPSULTAN
FATİH
GAZİOSMANPAŞA
GÜNGÖREN
KAĞITHANE
KADIKÖY
KARTAL
KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE
MALTEPE
ÜMRANİYE
PENDİK
SİLİVRİ
SANCAKTEPE
SARIYER
ÜSKÜDAR
SULTANBEYLİ
SULTANGAZİ
TUZLA
ZEYTİNBURNU


istanbul_population_structure.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF ISTANBUL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 2022
16.690
983.571
0km
20km
40km
60km
80km
100km
120km
140km
ŞİŞLİ
ŞİLE
ADALAR
ARNAVUTKÖY
ATAŞEHİR
ÇATALCA
AVCILAR
BAŞAKŞEHİR
BAĞCILAR
BAHÇELİEVLER
BAKIRKÖY
BAYRAMPAŞA
BEŞİKTAŞ
BEYKOZ
BEYLİKDÜZÜ
BEYOĞLU
BÜYÜKÇEKMECE
ÇEKMEKÖY
ESENLER
ESENYURT
EYÜPSULTAN
FATİH
GAZİOSMANPAŞA
GÜNGÖREN
KAĞITHANE
KADIKÖY
KARTAL
KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE
MALTEPE
ÜMRANİYE
PENDİK
SİLİVRİ
SANCAKTEPE
SARIYER
ÜSKÜDAR
SULTANBEYLİ
SULTANGAZİ
TUZLA
ZEYTİNBURNU

4.2 Interplay Between Formal And Informal

The burgeoning immigrant population, positioned at the intersection of urban and non-urban identities, embarked on a complex journey characterized by the integration into the urban milieu. To navigate this transition effectively, they employed a diverse array of mechanisms with the primary objective of securing their livelihoods and obtaining suitable accommodations. This multifaceted process of integration introduced a plethora of innovative spatial and ideological dimensions, thereby reconfiguring both the urban landscape and sociocultural paradigms.

Foremost among these transformative developments was the practice of gecekondu residents renting out their own residences. Concurrently, the conversion of gecekondus into apartment complexes played a pivotal role in addressing the housing needs of the incoming immigrant population within the city. This transformation also introduced a novel phenomenon known as "gecekondu prevention zones," alternately denoted as legally recognized gecekondu neighborhoods.

These prevention zones engendered a distinct way of life for both the new immigrant population and the previously settled rural inhabitants. They often took the form of mass housing complexes, gated communities, or residential spaces established by various corporate entities, signifying a noteworthy departure from traditional urban housing.

Moreover, in tandem with the influx of these new demographic segments, gecekondu construction persisted within the confines of legal frameworks. Concurrently, the proliferation of apartment living, facilitated by political backing and strategic political mechanisms, led to the proliferation of apartment buildings and high-rise structures throughout the urban fabric of Istanbul. This transformation not only reshaped the physical urban environment but also redefined the socio-economic and cultural dynamics characterizing Istanbul during this epoch.

Moreover, the evolving urban dynamics in Istanbul during the period marked by shifting migration patterns and housing transformations in the 1980s and beyond have left an indelible mark on the city's identity. The multifaceted process of immigrant integration to the city, the emergence of distinctive housing solutions, and the reconfiguration of spatial and ideological dimensions have all contributed to a complex narrative of urban evolution of Istanbuyl. These developments not only reflect the adaptability of Istanbul's urban fabric but also underscore the intricate interplay between urban, non-urban identities and politics.

"Before the 1980s, it can be said that the middle classes in Turkey established a rather unique relationship with the city, and through this relationship, they significantly influenced both the shaping of the city and urban processes. We will briefly define the style of this relationship, which emerged in reference to the physical features of the resulting environment, as 'apartment agreement.' This relationship style is almost entirely a Turkish invention. Although very little has been written about it, the phenomenon of the apartment agreement has played a fundamental role in the emergence and efforts to increase the prosperity of urban middle classes in Turkey.

Moreover, just as the 'gecekondu' (informal settlements or slums) was one of the primary means for urban poor to be included in political equations before 1980, the apartment agreement also played a crucial role in the urban middle class's participation in the class alliances of the time. Gecekondus are illegal; apartments, on the other hand, are licensed and comply with zoning regulations. Gecekondus are unplanned; apartments are planned. Gecekondus lack infrastructure and basic necessities; apartments have resolved infrastructure problems during the construction phase.

While newcomers to the city, the marginalized segments, live in gecekondus, the modern middle class resides in apartments. In approaches that generally view the modernization process and more specifically urbanization as a straight line stretching between two opposites, and which are best expressed in distinctions like the formal-informal, apartments are the symbol of the modern within these polarities.
Just as gecekondus symbolize the informal element of Turkish urbanization, areas where the middle class lives in apartments have been used as the emblem of the formal segment.
Primarily, in contrast to gecekondus, apartments are largely produced for market relations.

The relationship between the housing producer (builder-seller or 'yapsatçı' in Turkish) and the housing buyer is one that finds its counterpart in monetary terms. The builder-seller, who organizes housing production, agrees with the landowner before production and pays for the land not in cash but as a share of the yet-to-be-built housing. Thanks to this simple barter system, known as construction in exchange for floor space, urban land does not enter the capital cycle of the builder-seller. As a result, the builder-seller obtains land suitable for housing construction without any cash payment." ***(67)***



G125. "Ataköy , 1980"

"Until the mid-1970s, the distinction between formal and informal, which had been very clear, began to blur during this period. The first signs of this blurring appeared with the emergence of gecekondu. The changes observed in the gecekondu are summarized by many researchers as a shift towards commercialization. The initial domain where commercial change began was the limited use of wage labor during construction phases. Perhaps the most striking of these changes was in the processes of acquiring land. The previous sole method of acquiring land, which involved occupants illegally occupying public lands on the outskirts of the city to build gecekondu on them, has ceased to be the only method. New forms have emerged, featuring various degrees of both commercial and mafia-like relationships." ***(67)***

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

As the burgeoning immigrant population sought integration into Istanbul's urban milieu, the city underwent a complex transformation characterized by evolving housing dynamics and shifting spatial paradigms. This multifaceted process of integration introduced innovative dimensions in housing and ideology, reconfiguring the urban landscape and sociocultural norms. While gecekondu residents ventured into renting their homes and gecekondus transitioned into apartment complexes, the emergence of "gecekondu prevention zones" marked a departure from traditional urban housing. In parallel, the legal frameworks evolved, allowing for gecekondu construction and facilitating the proliferation of apartments in Istanbul's urban fabric. This interplay between formal and informal elements reflected the intricate dynamics of urban development and the evolving relationship between urban and non-urban identities within the city.

The interplay between formal and informal elements within Istanbul's urban fabric has undergone significant transformations, particularly in the context of housing and urban development. Before the 1980s, the Turkish middle class forged a unique relationship with the city, marked by what can be termed the 'apartment agreement.' This arrangement, exclusive to Turkey, played a pivotal role in shaping the urban landscape and the fortunes of the middle class. Just as informal settlements like gecekondus represented a means for the urban poor to participate in the city's political landscape, apartments emerged as symbols of modernity within the realm of formal-informal distinctions. Apartments, complying with zoning regulations and embodying planned urbanization, stood in contrast to gecekondus in terms of legality, infrastructure, and market orientation. These apartments were produced for market relations, with builder-sellers engaging in barter agreements with landowners, a unique practice known as construction in exchange for floor space.

However, a shift in the clear demarcation between formal and informal began to emerge by the mid-1970s. This shift became evident with changes observed in gecekondu settlements, signaling a gradual commercialization of these informal habitats. Notably, one significant change was the increasing use of wage labor during the construction phases of gecekondu. The most prominent transformation was witnessed in land acquisition processes, as the traditional method of illegal occupation of public lands gave way to new forms characterized by varying degrees of commercial and potentially even illicit relationships. This blurring of boundaries between formal and informal elements underscores the evolving nature of urban dynamics in Istanbul, reflecting both market forces and changing socio-political contexts.

Additionally, the rise of a profitable construction sector that seeks to address the demands of sectors enriched by the opportunities of the global economy, such as offices, residences, and shopping centers, and financial circles trying to invest in this construction sector, creates a continuous transformation dynamic in these types of cities.

Lands once known as squatter neighborhoods on the urban outskirts have suddenly begun to occupy a very significant place in the formal market's field of activity.

Squatter houses now consist only of the poor; they become players in a process that creates its own rich and poor. In fact, as a result of the flirtation between the informal and formal, the term "gecekondu", which carries strong connotations of poverty, is replaced by illegal construction, where the distinction between rich and poor becomes more challenging.

Especially, migrant neighborhoods formed as a result of migrations have been the most critical venues for traditional informal relationships.

*In major cities, which are the world's centers of attraction, while a formal and atomistic life is being created as a necessity of the modern urbanite on the one hand, due to migrations, an ethnic community life, where the most formal relationships have intensified, has also persisted." **(67)***

*"After the 1970s, Zeytinburnu was almost entirely transformed into apartment buildings. With the multi-story industrial sites established over the Bayrampaşa, Rami, Topçular, and Topkapı industrial zones, industrial concentration increased, and in these areas, only squatter houses existing within apartment structures were able to sustain their presence." **(37)***

*"Following the crisis of the formal [system], with the defeat of urban law on many fronts, the lands on the outskirts of the city, which were once squatter neighborhoods, or vacant treasury and forest lands, have suddenly started to attract the interest of the formal market. If the poor can acquire these valuable lands, they not only escape poverty but can even become wealthy."**(67)***

*"In these new urban areas, they are formed outside the rules of urban law, just like the squatter settlements (gecekondu areas). The noteworthy point here is that this type of trade-turned informal urbanization process continues to use the relational channels and informal institutions of the established gecekondu-type housing production in the city. In a sense, it is possible to say that the form of producing squatter-type housing in the city has become established, but the actors involved in the process have changed." **(68)***



G126."Cityscape, view from the height Istanbul (roofs)."

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.
68.Erder, S. (1996). A City Placed in Istanbul, Umraniye. Istanbul.

The process of immigrant population integration introduces novel dimensions in both housing practices and ideological frameworks, consequently reshaping the urban environment and sociocultural norms. Simultaneously, as gecekondu residents explore the rental market for their dwellings and gecekondus undergo conversions into apartment complexes, the emergence of “gecekondu prevention zones” signifies a noteworthy departure from the traditional urban housing landscape.

Concurrently, the city’s legal frameworks evolve to accommodate gecekondu construction and facilitate the proliferation of apartment structures throughout Istanbul’s urban fabric. This interplay between formal and informal elements serves as a reflection of the complex and evolving dynamics of urban development, fundamentally altering the dynamic between urban and non-urban identities within the city.

Conversely, the interaction between formal and informal elements within Istanbul’s urban milieu has experienced profound transformations, particularly within the context of housing and urban development. Prior to the 1980s, the Turkish middle class established a distinctive rapport with the city through a localized phenomenon known as the ‘apartment agreement,’ which was exclusive to Turkey and wielded considerable influence over the urban landscape and the fortunes of the middle class.

In parallel, informal settlements like gecekondus provided a platform for urban poverty to engage with the city’s political realm, while apartments emerged as emblems of modernity, adhering to zoning regulations and embodying principles of planned urbanization. Apartments stood in stark contrast to gecekondus in terms of legality, infrastructure, and market-driven housing.



G127. “Kabatas, 14 May 1965”

However, a discernible shift in the once-clear demarcation between formal and informal elements began to materialize in the mid-1970s. This shift became manifest through observable transformations in gecekondu settlements, signifying a gradual process of commercialization within these informal habitats.

Of particular note is the increased use of wage labor during the construction phases of gecekondus, along with a fundamental shift in the processes of land acquisition. These processes are now characterized by a range of commercial and potentially illicit relationships. This blurring of boundaries between formal and informal sectors highlights the evolving nature of Istanbul’s urban dynamics. These dynamics are a complex interplay, influenced by market forces and changing socio-political contexts.



G128. “Yahya Kemal, 14 May 1965”



G129. “Findikli, 14 May 1965”

istanbul_gecekondu_prevention_zones.exe

Command Prompt

Gecekondu Prevention Zones Established in 1980s

A Gecekondu Prevention Zone, as defined by the 775 Sayılı Gecekondu Yasası (Law No. 775 on Shantytowns) in Turkey, is an area specifically designated for the prevention and regulation of gecekondus, which are illegally constructed squatter houses or gecekondus.

This law primarily aims to resolve the ownership issues of gecekondus, clarify the demolition process, and implement essential services in these areas.

Additionally, it focuses on preventing the construction of new gecekondus through both short-term and long-term measures.

Short-term prevention includes both the demolition of existing illegal constructions and positive measures like increasing legitimate housing options.

In the long term, the law seeks sustainable solutions like affordable housing projects to address the root causes of illegal housing.

These prevention zones are critical in managing and regularizing high-risk areas, thereby promoting orderly urban development and mitigating the urban housing crisis.

Command Prompt

Gecekondu Prevention Zones Established in the European Side

B1 - Kagıthane, Çöplük. 2.
B2 - Kagıthane, Çöplük. 1.
B3 - Alibeyköy, 2.
B4 - Alibeyköy. 1.
B5 - Küçükköy, Çamurluhan, 1.
B6 - Küçükköy, Valdesuyu, 3.
B7 - Küçükköy, Karayolları, 4.
B8 - Eyüp, Topçular.
B9 - Bakırköy, Osmaniye
B10 - Bakırköy, Senlik
B11 - Çatalca, Ferhatpasa, 1.
B12 - Çatalca, Ferhatpasa, 2.
B13 - Ortaköy
B14 - Alibeyköy
B15 - Kemerburgaz
B16 - Okmeydanı
B17 - Avcılar, 1.
B18 - Avcılar, 2.
B19 - Silivri,Sülüklügöl

Command Prompt

Gecekondu Prevention Zones Established in the Anatolian Side

D1 - Kartal, Çavusoglu. 1.
D2 - Kartal Çavusoglu. 2.
D3 - Kartal, Çavusoglu. 3.
D4 - Kartal, Karlıktepe. 1.
D5 - Kartal, Karlıktepe. 2.
D6 - Kartal, Rahmanlar. 7.
D7 - Kartal, Çesmebası. 4.
D8 - Kartal, Çesmebası. 5.
D9 - Yakacık, Suyabatmaz. 3.
D10 - Yakacık, Tepe Mah. 2.
D11 - Yakacık, Madenler. 1.
D12 - Maltepe, Gülsuyu.
D13 - Maltepe, 2.Kısım
D14 - Küçükyalı, Emek Mah. 3.
D15 - Küçükyalı, Çayırlar. 2.
D16 - Küçükyalı, Aydınevler. 1.
D17 - Kadıköy, Kozyatagı.
D18 - Serifali Çiftligi
D19 - Kadıköy, Içerenköy
D20 - Örnek Mahallesi
D21 - Ümraniye, Hekimbası.
D22 - Ümraniye, Hekimbası.1
D23 - Üsküdar, Altunizade
D24 - Kanlıca
D25 - Kartal, Rahmanlar. 9.
D26 - Kartal, Çavusoglu. 8.
D27 - Dolayoba. Çınardere. 1.
D28 - Dolayoba, Kurfallı. 2.
D29 - Yakacık. Sivas Mah. 6.
D30 - Yakacık. Samandıra Yolu. 4.
D31 - Soganlık, Gümüspınar. 1.
D32 - Soganlık, Gümüspınar. 2.
D33 - Soganlık, Toplu Konut Alanı. 3.
D34 - Yalova,Gaziosmanpasa

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

ISTANBUL GECEKONDU PREVENTION ZONES

-1980-

Base Map of Istanbul's 2023 Districts and Neighborhoods

A

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km

Command Prompt

Due to the absence of a precise data source on the exact locations of 'Gecekondu prevention zones', the central points (centroids) of neighborhoods from the data of 1980 in the source have been used.

Text-based data of prevention zones has been converted into spatial data in a GIS environment.

Gecekondu prevention zones

4.3 A new Gecekondu in the city: Gated Communities

The urban context of Istanbul has experienced significant transformations due to recent migrant influxes. This metamorphosis can be attributed not solely to the new arrivals but is significantly influenced by the cultural shifts observed within the pre-established squatter population. Concurrently, the capital associated with the phenomenon of squatter settlements has been instrumental in reshaping the city's sociocultural and physical landscape. This transformation transcends mere social dynamics, manifesting tangible alterations across the urban topography.

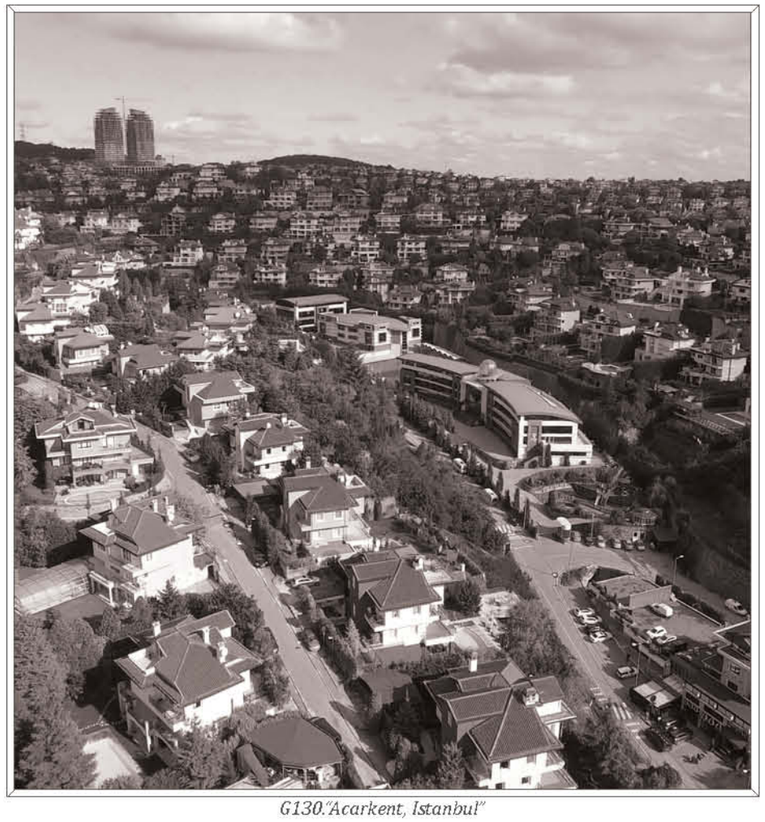
Such urban changes have precipitated the emergence of a specific architectural form: gated communities, commonly termed as "site". Encased within formidable barriers, these edifices represent an epitome of luxury urban living. They predominantly cater to the upper-middle and elite strata of Istanbul's socio-economic demographics. Architecturally, these spaces are crafted to encapsulate an insular existence, minimizing interactions with the city's expanse. The proliferation of such complexes can be contextualized within the larger narrative of rural-to-urban migration, compounded by a secondary migratory wave. This demographic flux has precipitated a marked decentralization from traditionally recognized urban hubs. The expansive sprawl of squatter neighborhoods has subsequently instigated a migration of the affluent populace towards the city's peripheries.

It is intriguing to note a semblance in the migratory patterns and the urban developmental processes they induce. While squatter settlements epitomize informality, these gated communities exude an aura of formality. The development of the latter adheres to a structured modus operandi: meticulous land surveys, acquisition of permits via intermediaries, strategic problem-solving, culminating in construction, and eventual monetization. The salient differential between these two modalities lies in the legal scaffolding underpinning gated communities. While the intricate legalities embedded within this framework may be subjected to academic scrutiny, they remain tangential to the current discourse and are not pivotal when evaluating urban "hacking" phenomena.

In zones marked by the informal character of Gecekondu settlements, the "site" stand out as distinctive urban microcosms. Contrasting the organic and spontaneous nature of Gecekondu, these gated communities are products of calculated planning. They adeptly address transportation and infrastructural needs, often incorporating efficient road networks and proximity to essential amenities.

These features enable them to function as isolated enclaves within Istanbul's vast landscape. The juxtaposition of these luxury enclaves against the backdrop of Gecekondu neighborhoods offers a unique lens to examine Istanbul's urban dynamics. Despite their clear orientation towards the affluent, it is evident that the design and ethos of these "site" cater to the evolving preferences of the city's prosperous demographic."

These structures, emblematic of luxury and exclusivity, underscore the city's dynamic adaptation to socio-economic and migratory patterns. Their design, predominantly catering to the affluent, mirrors the broader urban trend towards seclusion. It is salient to note, however, that while many such developments signify opulence, a substantial number harmoniously integrate with Istanbul's inherent urban character. This is evident in their conscious architectural choices and inclusion of amenities like parks and gardens, underlining a nuanced approach to urban development in the face of evolving demographic pressures.



G130."Acarkent, Istanbul"

Istanbul's urban transformation narrative is a compelling tale of contrasts and evolutions. As the city grapples with burgeoning income disparities, it is witnessing an unprecedented cultural distancing between its socio-economic classes. This is not just an economic gap; it is the erection of cultural barriers so impermeable that the rich and the poor seem to exist in parallel universes, rarely intersecting in meaningful ways.

Historically, immigrants sought harmonious integration into Istanbul's urban fabric. However, the contemporary migrant archetype has shifted – no longer just seeking assimilation, but driven by an almost unbridled ambition to ascend the socio-economic ladder. Their strategies to achieve this vary, often blurring the lines between formal and informal, even legal and illegal means.

In this evolving cityscape, the peripheries of Istanbul echo the resilience and adaptability of the urban poor. Their survival tactics have evolved, deviating from traditional norms, often pushing boundaries in unprecedented ways. Simultaneously, the middle classes are navigating this urban flux, forming cooperatives and seeking opportunities on the outskirts. They act as a bridge between two worlds: the marginalized outskirts and the secluded sanctuaries of affluence.

The urban elite, ensconced in their fortified enclaves, represent a stark departure from this continuum. Their residences, often symbols of luxurious excess, are not just physical barriers but signify their detachment from the broader urban milieu. These gated communities, a prominent feature of Istanbul's new order, are sprouting on lands that either stood vacant or housed the very Gecekondu they have replaced.

This shift from horizontal sprawls, reminiscent of villages, to vertical modernity underscores Istanbul's grappling with global influences while retaining local nuances. A remarkable aspect of this transformation lies in the political decisions that converted illicit occupations into legal dwellings. Over time, these areas, buoyed by zoning amnesties, transitioned from individual homes to multi-storeyed apartment complexes.

Private enterprises, recognizing the vast market potential, have been instrumental in this metamorphosis. Their influence is evident in the sprawling complexes dotting Istanbul's landscape, comprising towering buildings that house multiple apartments, symbolizing the city's march towards modernity while wrestling with its inherent disparities.



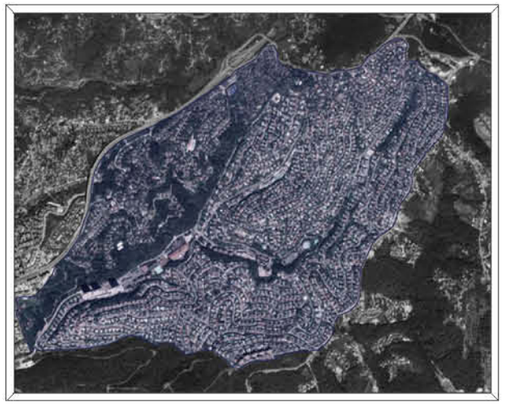
G131."Eczacıbaşı Ormanada, Istanbul"



G132."Eczacıbaşı Ormanada Satelite View"



G133."Beykoz Konaklari, Istanbul"



G134."Acarkent and Beykoz Konaklari Satelite View"



G135."Alkent 2000 Çamlıca Sitesi, Istanbul"



G136."Alkent 2000 Çamlıca Sitesi Satelite View"

"Turkey is rapidly moving away from being a country where the differences between the rich and the poor are at reasonable levels, and is heading towards becoming a country with alarming income disparities.

And more importantly, as we will discuss shortly, walls of cultural barriers are now being built between the rich and the poor to an extent never seen before, entering an era where they almost never see each other.

The dominant immigrant type of the new era is not a docile figure eager to integrate with the city, but rather a figure ready to do almost anything to rise, oscillating between legal and illegal means in this endeavor.

On one end, there are the urban poor, who try to survive on the periphery of the city using very different methods and relationships than previously conceived, and are prepared to do things they could not even imagine doing before.

Somewhere in between, there are the middle classes participating in the struggle for sharing in the city through cooperatives and eyeing vast lands on the city's outskirts.

And on the other end, there are the upper classes who live behind high walls protected by private security systems in the most prestigious areas of the city, who no longer even glance back not only at the city they have left behind but also at the society.

After 1980, numerous actors emerged who did not hesitate to oscillate between formal and informal, and if necessary, between legal and illegal, for the sake of easy profit." **(67)**

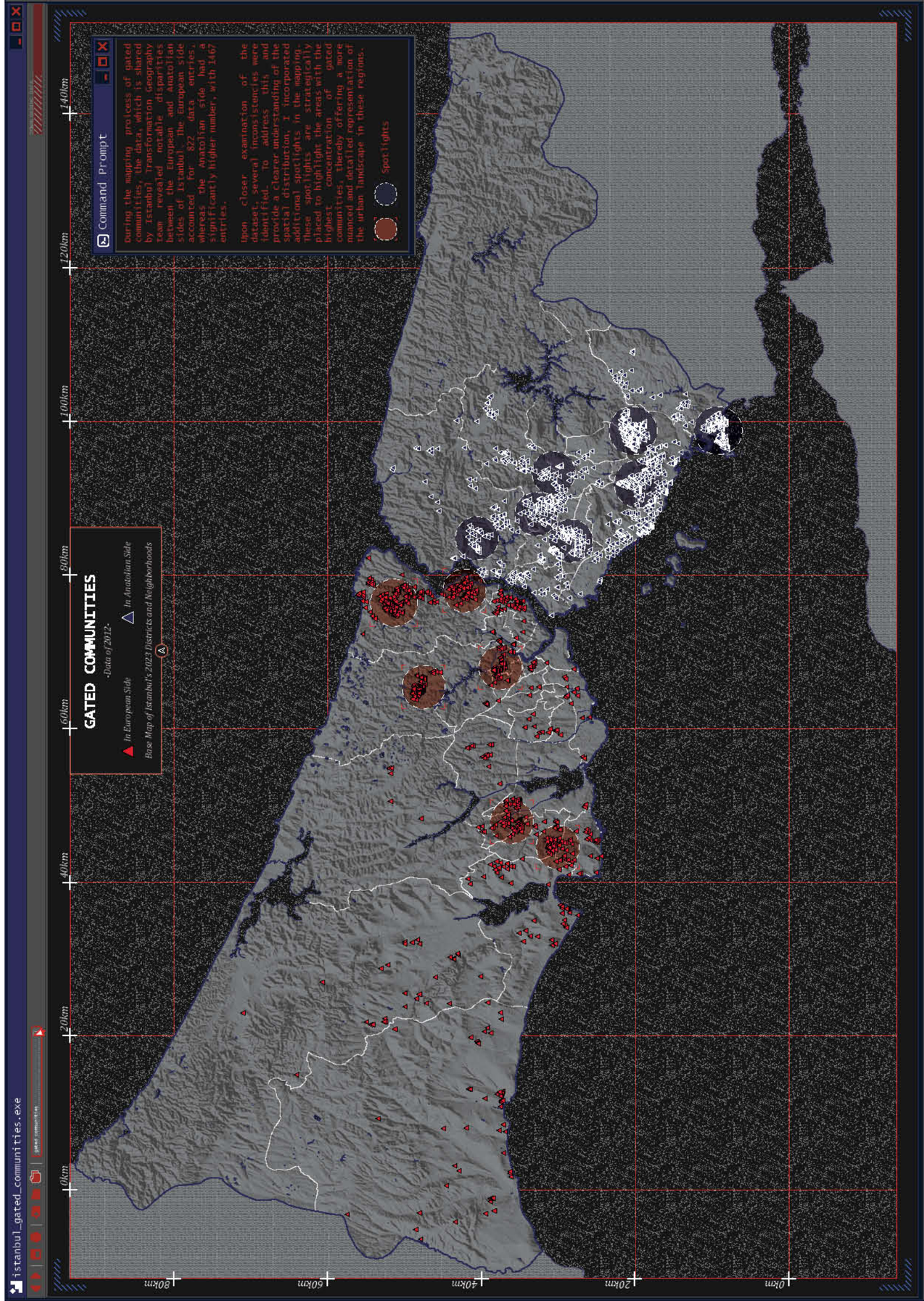
"The replacement of the squatter neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city with low-cost multi-storey apartments is the main dynamic of Istanbul's contemporary urbanization. The impact of moving from a physical environment that closely resembles a village to a new environment representing vertical modernity can be said to have significant implications in terms of the global/local dialectic.

As we saw earlier, the illegal occupation of urban lands and illicit construction were eventually legalized for political reasons.

When such legalization includes several consecutive zoning amnesties, especially in the squatter areas that developed at an earlier stage, houses have over time been replaced by three or four-story buildings, each divided into individual apartments." **(64)**

"Luxurious ostentatious consumption, identified with the spatial separation of the wealthy from society, has become one of the most noticeable and debated dimensions of the new order in Istanbul. These residential complexes have rapidly spread to lands that were empty just a decade ago or were previously Gecekondu areas.

However, the potential market was so vast that private construction companies also joined in to get a share of this boom. The resulting product typically consists of a complex made up of ten to twenty-story buildings, each containing four or five apartments." **(64)**



64. Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.
67. Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

In the latter half of the 1980s, Istanbul witnessed an upsurge in mass housing initiatives and cooperatives, predominantly in the outskirts due to the appeal of cheaper lands, propelling a significant decentralization of the city's core. This decentralization, in many ways, has been emblematic of broader socio-economic shifts. The rapid proliferation of gated communities, primarily dotting the city's periphery, exemplifies the growing chasm between social strata, manifesting as spatial segregations. Interestingly, these elite enclaves have burgeoned in areas historically occupied by Gecekondu settlements, highlighting a juxtaposition of the city's new elites and historically underprivileged classes. While they share geographical proximity, the formidable walls of these gated communities epitomize the widening socio-cultural divide.

The E-5 and TEM highways connecting roads play a pivotal role in shaping the distribution of these luxury residential zones, with an observable northward expansion on both sides of the Bosphorus, aligning with the infrastructural layouts such as the Third Bridge. However, this architectural and societal reshaping is not confined to the city's outskirts alone. Istanbul's urbanscape is undergoing a marked transformation with gated residential complexes becoming increasingly ubiquitous, fostering new living paradigms, governance structures, and intricate socio-political dynamics.

Contrastingly, as the city's skyline transforms with modern edifices, traditional Gecekondu dwellings, emblematic of Istanbul's historical accommodation of rural migrants, are undergoing a socio-linguistic shift. Once revered as symbols of resilience and adaptability, they are now often referred to as "varoş," a term that nuances them with vulnerability and stigmatization, rendering them susceptible to numerous interventions.

In essence, while these urban developments, marked by both luxury and exclusion, echo global urban trends, Istanbul's unique historical, cultural, and socio-economic tapestry lends these transformations a distinct character. The city stands as a poignant testament to the global phenomenon of urban spatial and social segregation, driven by socio-economic disparities and nuanced by local historical trajectories.

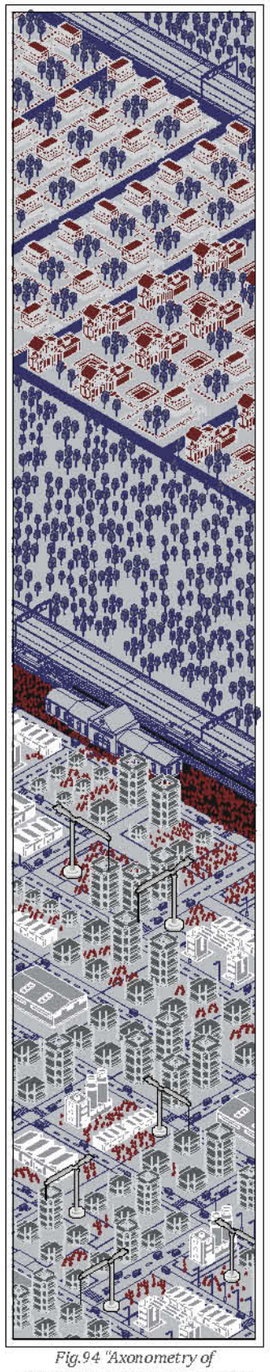


Fig.94 "Axonometry of gated communities around city."

"It would not be an exaggeration to describe the second half of the 1980s as a frenzy of mass housing and cooperatives. Due to their scale, cooperative initiatives, which required larger areas, predominantly preferred the cheaper lands on the outskirts of cities, thereby accelerating the decentralization process of the cities." ***(67)***

"As the ranks of Istanbul's new elites swelled, the number of gated communities increased. They rapidly spread in the outskirts of the city, hitherto the domain of the Gecekondus. These social classes have never been spatially so close to each other and yet so far apart. Segregation is now solidified by walls. This was relatively unknown in Istanbul before recent decades. The middle classes of Istanbul soon followed in the footsteps of the new elite. In an effort to imitate the lifestyles and housing patterns of the elite and to increase their symbolic capital, they began to move to similarly gated settlements in the periphery." ***(48)***

"It can be said that the E-5 and TEM connecting roads are the primary determinants in the luxury/gated community clusters throughout Istanbul. The current spread of luxury/gated communities, which is leaping northward on both sides (of the Bosphorus), tends to reach uninterruptedly to the Black Sea coast, directly aligning with the routes of the Third Bridge." ***(51)***

"Alongside all these changes, a new residential spatial arrangement is recasting Istanbul's urban space. Gated residential compounds are proliferating mainly, but not exclusively, in the peripheral areas of the city.

Istanbul's urbanscape continues to be littered by new residential compounds trapped behind gates or walls, as well as consumption, leisure and production spaces that are kept under constant surveillance through strict security measures.

In these spaces, new forms of living, governance, and social and political relations and non-relations are emerging and taking root.

Simultaneously and parallel to this process, gecekondu (squatter) housing that has absorbed and housed the successive waves of massive rural-to-urban migration much needed to feed the labor needs of national developmentalism since the 1950s, has been renamed varos partaking in the creation of the "new stigmatizing topographic lexicon" that renders these neighborhoods vulnerable to all interventions, including destruction.

In other words, in the shadow of the new skyline of Istanbul new spaces of poverty and wealth are emerging in a decidedly and progressively segregated manner.

Istanbul is far from being an exception in exhibiting the new pattern of social and spatial segregation that has become one of the most salient and dominant features of urban life globally." ***(15)***

15.Candan, A. B., & Kolluoglu, B. (2008). Emerging spaces of neoliberalism: A gated town and a public housing project in Istanbul. Istanbul.
48.Enlil, Z. M. (2011). The Neoliberal Agenda and The Changing Urban Of Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.
51.Caliskan, C. O., Cilgin, K., Dundar, U., & Yalcintan, M. C. (2012). Istanbul Transformation Geography. Istanbul.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

4.4 A new volume in the city: Mass Housing

Amid the urbanization trajectory in Istanbul, features such as gecekondu, the evolution of these gecekondus into apartment structures, and the advent of gated communities have seamlessly interwoven into the city's architectural fabric. In this urban metamorphosis, state-supported mass housing initiatives occupy a pivotal position, substantially influencing both macro and micro urban morphologies. Notably, the significance of these mass housing endeavors distinguishes them from other urban infrastructural developments. Irrespective of overarching political paradigms and broader national tendencies, a distinct modus operandi is discernible in Istanbul: the methodical expansion of mass housing, predominantly annexing the city's peripheries.

While these housing ventures might not be embedded in an orthodox ideology, they exhibit territorial expansions evocative of the gecekondu dynamics. However, this analogy is primarily spatial. In gecekondu domains, housing emerges organically, dictated by immediate needs. In stark contrast, contemporary urban edifices in Istanbul, primarily monetarily driven, espouse a homogenized, iterative architectural paradigm. A prevalent architectural manifestation within modern Istanbul precincts involves a prototype floor blueprint, replicated vertically, typically spanning 20-30 tiers, giving rise to residential high-rises. This archetype is reiterated until the maximum developmental potential of the parcel is attained, yielding expansive residential agglomerations.

It is essential to highlight and understand the subtle, yet significant, distinction between 'mass housing' and 'social housing'. At their core, both housing types share an architectural tendency for vertical stratification, reflecting the rise of multi-story structures in urban contexts. However, when we examine their foundational objectives, differences become apparent. Mass housing, while designed to accommodate large numbers, does not necessarily align with the immediate housing requisites of the wider populace. Instead, its acquisition often involves an array of fiscal strategies, most notably including various credit mechanisms.

In juxtaposing gated communities with mass housing, pronounced differentials surface. While the former is emblematic of opulence and heightened comfort, the latter aspires to proffer a modicum of comfort to an expansive demographic. Albeit there are sporadic divergences from this overarching narrative, the delineation remains salient. An additional, definitive characteristic of mass housing is its state patronage, which invariably facilitates a more expedited navigation through bureaucratic intricacies.



G137. "İkitelli Oyakkent Phase 1 Housing Project Rough Construction Works."



G138. "Avcilar, Istanbul, 2023"



G139. "Basaksehir, Istanbul, 2023"

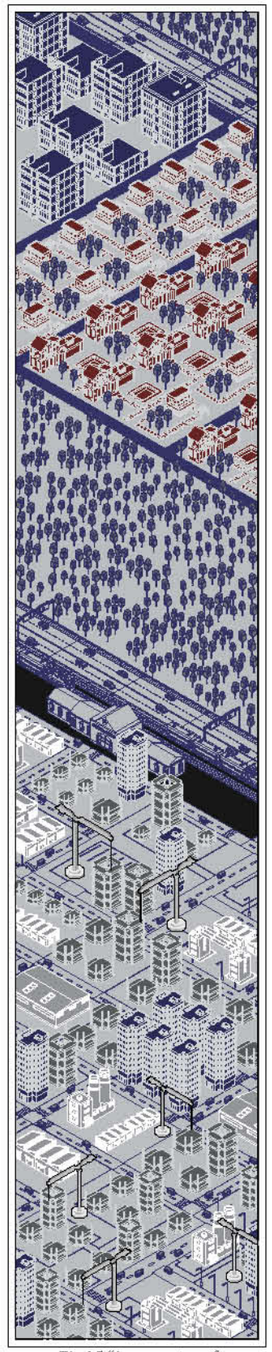


Fig.95 "Axonometry of mass housing around city."

Given the intricate landscape of housing developments in Istanbul, it is imperative to examine the larger contextual framework that has steered these changes. Beyond the immediate architectural nuances and financial mechanisms associated with mass housing, broader policy decisions and macroeconomic shifts have continually interplayed to shape this narrative. These policies, while overarching, invariably feed into the minutiae of urban development, presenting a holistic picture that underscores the symbiotic relationship between state policies and the evolving urban fabric of Istanbul. Upon closer examination, the Turkish government's legislative and economic initiatives clearly emerge as complementary forces, shaping Istanbul's housing landscape.

Over the years, the Turkish government has undertaken multiple transformative policy measures to reshape the metropolitan landscape, with Istanbul being a pivotal focus. Through the establishment of legal provisions, metropolitan areas, particularly Istanbul, were granted enhanced revenue-generating capabilities, either through the imposition of new taxes or the revision of existing ones. A standout initiative in this context was the establishment of the Mass Housing Administration (TOKİ) and the concurrent creation of the Mass Housing Fund (MHF). This strategy aimed to leverage Istanbul's metropolitan expansion while providing an influx of funds specifically tailored for mass housing projects.

The TOKİ, however, adopted a distinctive approach in its mass housing projects. While its mandate includes catering to both low and middle-income demographics as well as addressing gecekondu redevelopment areas, it does not simply grant these houses. Instead, they are marketed at prices labeled 'affordable' for the urban poor, who are then obligated to commit to a long-term financial arrangement spanning 15 to 20 years. This arrangement, facilitated by several banks under contract with the TOKİ, has an underlying clause: defaulters risk reverting the ownership back to the TOKİ.

Over time, the definition of 'mass housing' has undergone significant shifts, becoming somewhat ambiguous. Originally, it was understood predominantly as large-scale residential construction endeavors. However, as urban landscapes evolved, the term's scope broadened to include entire urban segments, intricately unified by their infrastructure, diverse amenities, and types of residences. Institutions like the TOKİ, alongside counterparts such as KİPTAŞ, have played pivotal roles in shaping mass housing across Istanbul. Among these, areas like Arnavutköy, Başakşehir, and especially Esenyurt, have emerged as primary epicenters for urban mass housing initiatives.

"The government adapted three policy innovations regarding metropolitan areas. First, new legal provisions allowed metropolitan administrations to increase their revenues by levying new taxes and/or increasing existing ones. Second, state funding was provided for mass housing projects through the creation of the Mass Housing Fund (MHF) and the establishment of Mass Housing Administration (TOKI'). Istanbul was the major recipient of these funds. Third, new legislation led to the creation of a new two-tiered metropolitan government model for large cities (Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir). This transferred the authority for coordination and administrative action from the central government to the metropolitan municipalities. It also introduced a second tier of district municipalities each with their own elected mayor and municipal council. But between 1980s and 1990 there was a notable shift from manufacturing to finance and services." ***(48)***

"Today, what is meant by 'mass housing' is not precisely defined. Mass housing ranges in meaning from numerous houses built collectively to new urban segments displaying unity with their social facilities, workplaces, and variety of residences." ***(66)***

"In this context the government amended the Mass Housing Act of 1981, and launched the Mass Housing Fund (MHF) in the expectation of capitalizing on the new markets for privately owned accommodation." ***(48)***

Amidst these residential transformations, the shift in Istanbul's economic fabric during the 1980s and 1990s can't be ignored. A clear transition from manufacturing-driven outputs to finance and service-centric paradigms was evident. Furthermore, recognizing the potential and challenges of the burgeoning private accommodation market, the government revisited and amended the 1981 Mass Housing Act, signaling its intention to optimize the urban housing sector's growth and governance.

"TOKI uses revenues generated through the 'revenue sharing model' to construct housing projects for low- and middle-income groups as well as gecekondu redevelopment projects.

However these houses are not given to the poor for nothing. They are sold to the urban poor at 'affordable' prices.

The residents are then asked to pay monthly installments to a bank contracted by TOKI for 15 to 20 years. If residents fail to make payments on time, ownership is transferred back to TOKI." ***(31)***

"Mass Housing; It is observed that the mass housing produced by TOKİ and KİPTAŞ is concentrated on the outskirts of Istanbul. Arnavutköy, Başakşehir, and especially Esenyurt, stand out as the districts where they are densely located." ***(51)***

31.Karaman, O. (2013). Urban Renewal in Istanbul: Reconfigured Spaces, Robotic Lives. Istanbul.
48.Enlil, Z. M. (2011). The Neoliberal Agenda and The Changing Urban Of Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.
51.Caliskan, C. O, Cilgin, K., Dundar, U., & Yalcintan, M. C. (2012). Istanbul Transformation Geography. Istanbul.
66.Tekeli, I., Guloksuz, Y., & Okyay, T. (1976). City with Gecekondu, Dolmus and Vender. Istanbul.

4.5 *On the way to globalization with neoliberal policies*

In the urban evolution of Istanbul, following the rural-to-urban migration prompted in part by agricultural mechanization policies, a paramount shift was marked by the adoption of neoliberal policies tailored specifically for Istanbul, albeit within a national context. Scholarly discourses often label this process as the "commercialization of Istanbul" - "selling Istanbul", fundamentally conceptualizing it as an aspiration to position Istanbul on the global urban stage.

This aspiration emerged in response to profound paradigm shifts evident across a range of sectors, all propelled by the impetus of globalization. The construction industry, notably, surfaced as a linchpin in this transformative wave, with substantial support and intertwined growth in related spheres like banking, advertising, and transportation. With such dynamic advancements, there was a burgeoning expectation around Istanbul's trajectory. The city seemed poised to embrace the characteristics of a global city, or at least, undertake an evolution influenced by a globalized focus.

Throughout this transformative phase, successive mayoral tenures in Istanbul actively championed and pursued this ambitious objective. Each mayor, influenced by their individual urban visions, played a decisive role in the evolving contours of the city. As such, the intricate development of Istanbul's macro and micro urban forms predominantly reflects a balance between governmental policies and the strategic insights of its mayoral leadership.

In the midst of this globalization epoch, Istanbul experienced a distinct scaling and architectural transition. The city's urban fabric, which was once predominantly characterized by gecekondus (informal settlements) and conventional apartment structures, began to evolve with the introduction of soaring skyscrapers, expansive commercial hubs, and upscale residences. These emerging architectural forms did more than just populate the erstwhile gecekondu-dominated landscapes; they brought with them a layered intricacy, redefining and adding depth to the city's macro-structural blueprint.

Within this evolving urban tableau, juxtapositions became evident: traditional gecekondus neighbored modern apartments; sprawling villas were shadowed by commercial centers. This phase further witnessed an infrastructural renaissance. Escalating diversities and complexities in Istanbul's mobility networks necessitated an expeditious expansion of its public transportation ecosystem. Thus, this period, emblematic of aggressive urban development, can concurrently be analyzed as a phase wherein Istanbul, amidst its globalizing ambitions, grappled with urban intricacies and chaotic transformations.

"Istanbul has gone through major urban restructuring since the mid-1980s, as a result of a series of transformations in local governance, which have been enabled and legitimized through a set of legal changes wrapped in neoliberal language; implementation and planning of mega-projects; major changes in real-estate investments; and a new visibility and domination of the finance and service sectors in the city's economy and urbanscape.

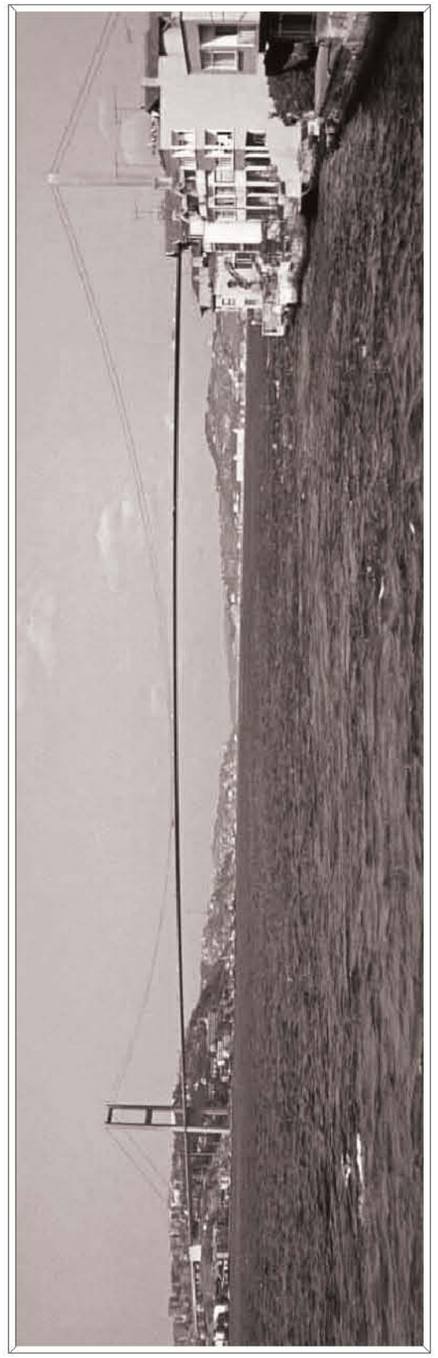
These processes, which can also be observed in other cities around the world, have been conceptualized as neoliberal urbanism." ***(15)***

"Due to financial liberalization, as the banking sector rapidly integrated with global markets, Istanbul's construction sector became an attractive center for investment funds, leading to the formation of an investment bubble.

In the inflationary environment of the 1980s, the housing market, positioned at the intersection of political corruption, capitalist development, and international finance, was becoming the most profitable sector in Istanbul." ***(64)***

"The period after 1980 can be considered as the beginning of the process that led the city to its current metropolitan appearance.

During this era, with the neoliberal economic policies adopted by the country, Istanbul becomes an investment point for international capital." ***(52)***



G140."Bosphorus, 1978"

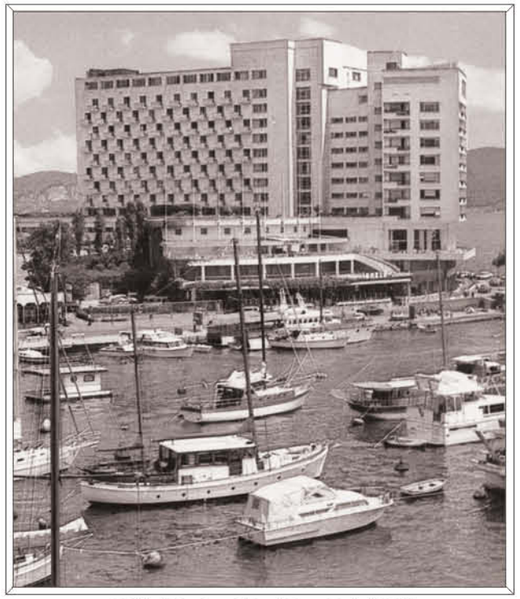
15.Candan, A. B., & Kolluoglu, B. (2008). Emerging spaces of neoliberalism: A gated town and a public housing project in Istanbul. Istanbul.
52.Sevkin, E., & Gul, M. (20173). The Change in Istanbul's Silhouette. Istanbul Technical University.
64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

"For it was in the 1980's during a period of major reductions in state subsidies and fiscal austerity, with its attendant consequences of worsening income distribution and social polarization, that Istanbul received a major flux of state funding for the first time in Republican history." ***(17)***

"The impact of this development on urban geography was rapid: globalized spaces of commerce and leisure emerged along with secluded residential areas on the outskirts of the city." ***(30)***

"The strong political will for a rapid transformation into a "global city" was supported by a dominant economic growth paradigm which significantly impacted urban development processes and resulted in strong social inequalities, primarily experienced through spatial segregation, as well as social and economic marginalization." ***(9)***

"Istanbul's economy is 'now firmly linked to the developed economies of Europe and the rest of the world." ***(48)***



G141. "Tarabya Hotel, Istanbul, 1986"



G142. "Metrocity Shopping Center and Residential Complex, 1994"

9.Williams, D. S., et al. (2022). A policy content analysis for evaluating urban adaptation justice in Istanbul. Istanbul.
17.Keyder, Ç., & Öncü, A. (1994). Globalization of a Third-World Metropolis: Istanbul in the 1980's. New York.
30.Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.
48.Enlil, Z. M. (2011). The Neoliberal Agenda and The Changing Urban Of Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.

In examining Istanbul's intricate urban progression, it becomes evident that both internal and external influences have been pivotal in sculpting its transformation; as the city's fabric underwent multifaceted infrastructural shifts, Istanbul emerged, standing at the brink of broader global engagement. The nuanced dynamics, influenced by the overarching neoliberal vision, would come to shape not only the city's urban landscapes but also its place within the global arena.

Istanbul's metamorphosis into a recognized global city began notably in the post-1980 era, characterized by an intricate tapestry of political, economic, and infrastructural changes. At its core, the drive towards neoliberalism and a globalized outlook played a pivotal role. This transition wasn't merely spurred by Istanbul's intrinsic evolution but was, in many respects, a manifestation of global patterns, which other cities were also echoing. Labelled as "neoliberal urbanism," this phenomenon marked the city's strategic alignment with a new global order.

Remarkably, the intersectionality of various sectors significantly informed Istanbul's transformation trajectory. The financial liberalization of the 1980s swiftly amalgamated Istanbul's banking sector with the global marketplace, turning it into a hotbed for investments. As a consequence, the city's construction sector emerged as a nexus of lucrative opportunities. Amidst an inflationary milieu, the allure of the housing market escalated, driven by a confluence of political maneuverings, robust capitalist ambitions, and a burgeoning international financial scene.

It is intriguing to note that while the era marked reductions in state subsidies and an approach of fiscal austerity, Istanbul paradoxically experienced a surge in state funding— a move unprecedented in its Republican history. This strategic infusion of resources was seemingly geared towards harnessing the city's potential as a beacon for international capital.

As Istanbul entwined its economic aspirations more profoundly with European counterparts and the broader global economy, it also contended with the ramifications of rapid urbanization. The zealous political ambition to elevate Istanbul to the echelons of global cities also bore with it the specter of stark social disparities. The resulting urban topography became a testament to these shifts. Spaces emblematic of global commerce and leisure juxtaposed with distinct residential enclaves on the city's peripheries, manifesting both the potentials and pitfalls of Istanbul's global aspirations.

"In the 1980s, despite a relative decline in its significance in Turkey's industry, Istanbul's contributions to the construction, trade, housing, and service sectors were observed to increase.

Especially during the 1984-1986 period, when emphasis was placed on urban infrastructure investments, Istanbul's share in Turkey's construction sector's added value rose from 8% to 18%.

Istanbul has acquired different characteristics during various periods, depending on the relationship that the Turkish societal formation has established with the global economy.

In times when it is open to the global economy, periods when foreign trade, international fund flows, and capital movements are freely transacted, the project of "selling Istanbul" becomes one of the attractive elements of capital accumulation.

This, in turn, amplifies the conflict between people of different social classes living together in the city and the mentalities they represent. The battle over the distribution of urban profits gains momentum, and the very fate of the city, its use, and the stewardship of the city's resources based on opposing class approaches sprout new tensions and seeds of conflict.

The key concept of this era, where the big bourgeoisie is not disturbed by excessive population migration, remains indifferent to squatter settlements, and labels the development in the marginal sector as "dynamism," was "growth oriented towards the domestic market." Their ambitions to continue capital accumulation by 'selling Istanbul' stand as the city's flaws." ***(37)***

"Change or restructuring is not limited to structural modification. Within the process, the relationships between the structure and human action undergo transformation. In other words, in the organizational style of capitalism, disorganization and risk begin to become predominant. With the momentum gained by entrepreneurship, the new horizon that emerges is the ability for entrepreneurship to transcend national state borders and the conventional foreign trade understanding, thanks to the significant advancements observed in the transportation and electronics sectors.

As the global economy pushes these boundaries, a fluidity forms, giving rise to new power balances. Two important developments related to this can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, the continuously growing global firms becoming empires within this fluidity and their power continually increasing against nation-states.

The second significant feature relates to the open-ended structure of global habits and its ability to continuously expand." ***(67)***



G143. "Bank headquarters on Büyükdere Avenue, 1991"

Between Istanbul's rise to global prominence and its economic and infrastructural evolution in the 1980s, lies a complex nexus of aspirations and strategy. This juncture witnessed the city's fervent endeavors to harmonize its traditional ethos with an increasingly globalized identity, becoming emblematic of a transformative era in Turkey's socio-economic tapestry. As Istanbul began to resonate with the beats of global rhythms, its local dynamics converged with broader capitalist shifts, revealing the multifaceted interplay between the city's ambitions and the world's ever-evolving economic landscape.

During the 1980s, Istanbul's urban landscape and economic vigor witnessed a marked evolution, characterized by an amplification of its contribution to vital sectors such as construction, trade, housing, and services.

Specifically, between 1984 and 1986, the city's representation in Turkey's construction sector's value soared. This growth trajectory can be attributed to Istanbul's shifting relationship with the global economy. In periods where the city was highly receptive to global economic interactions, such as free international trade and capital movements, the allure of capitalizing on Istanbul's potential — colloquially framed as the "selling of Istanbul" — became a dominant strategy.

This approach was not merely an economic venture; it fostered pronounced societal implications. The city became a battleground for socio-economic contestations as different social classes vied for a stake in the urban dividends. The ensuing conflict over urban profits and the contestation over resource stewardship underscored a period where certain factions of the bourgeoisie viewed the urban sprawl and its associated challenges as mere side effects of their growth ambitions.

Simultaneously, the broader canvas of capitalism was undergoing profound shifts. This era was not merely about structural modifications but entailed a reconfiguration of the relationship between human agency and structural dynamics. The winds of change, propelled by breakthroughs in transportation and electronics, imbued capitalism with elements of fluidity and risk. This newfound malleability gave rise to novel power dynamics in the global arena.

On one hand, gargantuan global firms began to burgeon, dwarfing the influence of traditional nation-states. On the other, the global economic framework revealed its adaptability, incessantly evolving and expanding, challenging conventional notions of economic boundaries and practices.

37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

"Within the urban context, social exclusion also connotes spatial segregation and consistent inequality in the experience of space. The decade of the 1990s, when the impact of globalization (processes which occupyspaces where internal and external actors are linked without the mediation of the state) was most visible, witnessed important changes in all these dimensions which together define exclusion.

Most of the physical transformation associated with globalization in Istanbul has taken place since the mid-1980s: gated communities, five-star hotels, the city packaged as a consumption artifact for tourists, new office towers, expulsion of small business from the central districts, beginnings of gentrification of the old neighborhoods, and world images on billboards and shop windows. What was visible in terms of the transformation of the built environment was the result of accelerated transnational flows of capital, commodities and images.

Furthermore, urban growth coalitions in Istanbul have been committed to the image of the global city as an ideal and a project, with policies aimed at making Istanbul a gentrified city pleasing to the tourist gaze.
As a result of the policy choices of globalization-oriented urban coalitions, new manufacturing centers developed outside of Istanbul. Gecekondus which were originally built to be close to the centers of manufacturing remained behind as residential units without any economic logic as producers left the city.



G144. " Akmerkez Mall and Residence"

Since service sector employment in its lower reaches tends to be more casual, sporadic, short-term, contracted, and has a higher degree of informality, the result of the comparable development in Istanbul has been rapidly diminishing opportunities for formal employment for the new migrants.

In fact, in the new service sectors in Istanbul, notably the new shopping centers, large retail complexes, and in tourism-related hotels, restaurants and shops, a new feature is the employment of young women.

*Hitherto seen as poor people without resources to find adequate shelter, the migrants are now regarded as invaders of public property and beneficiaries of unfair privilege. National and local politicians are both less willing and less able to engage in a clientelistic exchange with the migrants." **(30)***


Hürriyet

Ebru'ya tehdit

2000'lerin çarşısı

Avrupa'nın en büyük alışveriş ünitelerinden biri olarak, 2 binli yılların kent in sanının her türlü ihtiyacını tek merkezden karşılamak amacıyla 165 bin met rekarelik üçgen alana inşa edilen Akmerkez, bugün kapılarını halka açıyor.

Ünlü markalar aynı çatı altında

265 MAGAZA YER ALIYOR

Akmerkez'e Amerikalı Genel Müdür

DEV MERKEZ

G145. " The market of the 2000s (Akmerkez), 1993"

Between Istanbul's rise to global prominence and its economic and infrastructural evolution in the 1980s, lies a complex nexus of aspirations and strategy. This juncture witnessed the city's fervent endeavors to harmonize its traditional ethos with an increasingly globalized identity, becoming emblematic of a transformative era in Turkey's socio-economic tapestry. As Istanbul began to resonate with the beats of global rhythms, its local dynamics converged with broader capitalist shifts, revealing the multifaceted interplay between the city's ambitions and the world's ever-evolving economic landscape.

During the 1980s, Istanbul's urban landscape and economic vigor witnessed a marked evolution, characterized by an amplification of its contribution to vital sectors such as construction, trade, housing, and services.

Specifically, between 1984 and 1986, the city's representation in Turkey's construction sector's value soared. This growth trajectory can be attributed to Istanbul's shifting relationship with the global economy. In periods where the city was highly receptive to global economic interactions, such as free international trade and capital movements, the allure of capitalizing on Istanbul's potential — colloquially framed as the "selling of Istanbul" — became a dominant strategy.

This approach was not merely an economic venture; it fostered pronounced societal implications. The city became a battleground for socio-economic contestations as different social classes vied for a stake in the urban dividends. The ensuing conflict over urban profits and the contestation over resource stewardship underscored a period where certain factions of the bourgeoisie viewed the urban sprawl and its associated challenges as mere side effects of their growth ambitions.

Simultaneously, the broader canvas of capitalism was undergoing profound shifts. This era was not merely about structural modifications but entailed a reconfiguration of the relationship between human agency and structural dynamics. The winds of change, propelled by breakthroughs in transportation and electronics, imbued capitalism with elements of fluidity and risk. This newfound malleability gave rise to novel power dynamics in the global arena.

On one hand, gargantuan global firms began to burgeon, dwarfing the influence of traditional nation-states. On the other, the global economic framework revealed its adaptability, incessantly evolving and expanding, challenging conventional notions of economic boundaries and practices.

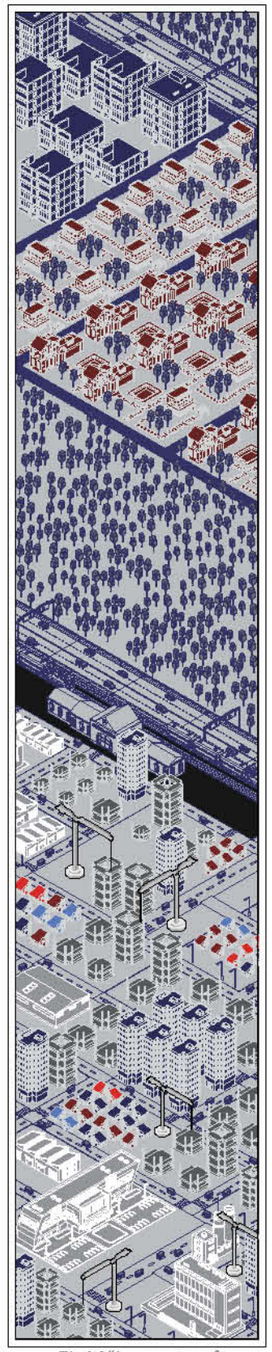


Fig.96 "Axonometry of from gecekondus to malls."

30.Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.

"Dalan in the early 1980s, when he set about , transforming Istanbul form a tired city whose glory resided in past history, into a metropolis full of promise for the twenty-century.

The development of such a towering edificies is particularly devastating in what has historically have been low-rise city. In Istanbul, architectural projects have been traditioannly regulated by the "golden rule" that no structures of more than three storeys should be erected on sites more than forty metres above sea level. It is the rule, as Mustafa Izberk observes, that has "protected the twenty-seven centuries old Istanbul silhouette from the attacks of modern vandals and barbarians".

In the race to compete against other cities, what is incresingly apparent is that the image of a city, its cultural identity, the quality of urban life and the sense of urbanity, can all be critical in determining success or failure." ***(33)***

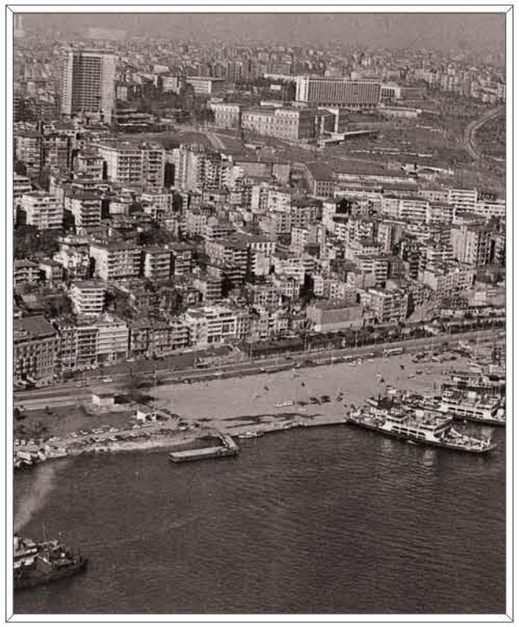
"In the last 20 years, the neoliberal urban policies implemented in Istanbul has started to not only increase land grab and speculation, but also dispossession by capital accumulation. Encouragement of the consumer culture through the ever-expanding new shopping malls while the wages stagnate contributed heavily to the hegemony of neoliberal authoritarianism." ***(23)***

"In 1990, out of the total 23.3 million people actively participating in the economic life throughout the country, 2.5 million were carrying out their activities within the borders of Istanbul. In other words, out of every 100 people active in Turkey, 10 of them were living in Istanbul. Hence, in the eyes of migrants, Istanbul was a metropolis where one could both settle and find work to make a living." ***(37)***

"In 1990, the sub-sectors with the highest labor intensity were, in order, textiles, metal goods, furniture, chemicals, and food, beverages, and tobacco.

In 1990, out of the 835,000 people active in Istanbul's manufacturing industry, 47% were in textiles, 19.1% in metal goods, 8% in furniture, 5.6% in food, beverages, and tobacco, and 5% were in the chemical sector; out of every 100 people active in the manufacturing industry, 86 were working in these five industrial branches." ***(37)***

"In 1995, out of the 3,182 foreign-capital companies in the country, 1,810 were located in Istanbul. What's interesting is that while 179 foreign-capital companies were established in 1995, 320 companies were opened in 1996, bringing the number of foreign-capital companies in Istanbul to 2,130." ***(70)***



G146. "Kabataş Car Ferry Pier, Istanbul"

23.Can, A., & da Silva, H. F. R. (2023). Neo-liberal authoritarian urbanism. Brazil.
33.Aksoy, A., & Robbins, K. (1994). Istanbul Between Civilization and Discontent. UCL.
37.Sonmez, M. (1996). The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000. Ankara.
70.Tumertekin, E. (1997). Istanbul, People And Space. Istanbul.

At the outset, one can not overlook the monumental vision cast in the 1980s, where efforts were concentrated on rejuvenating Istanbul from a historic city resting on its laurels to a vibrant metropolis, ready to embrace the challenges and opportunities of the contemporary world. This transformation, while progressive in many aspects, posed significant challenges to the city's architectural ethos. Historically, Istanbul's skyline was safeguarded by regulations that restricted the height of new constructions, ensuring the preservation of its centuries-old silhouette. Yet, the relentless push for modernization started to overshadow such golden rules, leading to towering structures that, in many ways, seemed incongruous with the city's heritage.

This dynamic metamorphosis was not confined to architecture alone. Economic evolutions brought forth a myriad of challenges and opportunities. The burgeoning neoliberal agenda heralded an era marked by rampant land speculation, intensifying the disparities between the elite capital accumulators and the general populace. Concurrently, a palpable emphasis on consumerism became evident, with sprawling shopping malls mushrooming across the city. The juxtaposition of this booming consumer culture against stagnating wages served as a poignant testament to the growing imbalances inherent in the neoliberal framework.

Istanbul's economic magnetism in this period is underscored by the influx of migrants, seeking opportunities in a city perceived as a hub of promise. By 1990, a significant chunk of Turkey's active economic participants had made Istanbul their abode, reinforcing its stature as a pivotal economic epicenter. This economic boom was not evenly distributed, however. While a considerable workforce found employment in the manufacturing sector, specific sub-sectors such as textiles, metal goods, and furniture emerged as dominant employers, underscoring the city's industrial preferences.

In tandem with these internal shifts, Istanbul's integration into the global economy was particularly palpable in its engagement with foreign capital. The mid-90s saw a surge in foreign-capital companies choosing Istanbul as their base, highlighting the city's growing appeal as an international business destination.

Furthermore, Istanbul's pursuit of globalization, under the banner of neoliberalism, presented a tableau of contrasts: economic growth juxtaposed against social disparities, architectural modernization challenging traditional aesthetics, and local endeavors merging with global ambitions. The city's trajectory serves as a compelling narrative of the promises and pitfalls of neoliberal urban transformation.

"Between 1984 and 2004, three different political parties that came to power in local governance in Istanbul have mobilized the city's historical, geopolitical, and cultural values to produce their own global city projects. During the ANAP era, initiatives like the decentralization of industry, transforming the Historical Peninsula into an open-air museum, turning the Büyükdere-Maslak industrial axis into an international financial center, establishing another center in Altunizade, constructing luxury hotels and shopping malls (such as Çırağan, Swiss Otel, Gökkafes, Galeria, Akmerkez), and opening up the Bosphorus, forests, and city's periphery for new types of luxury housing, were some of the projects. The SHP, which took over after the ANAP era, halted and reviewed the large urban projects which had started during the ANAP term and which were supported by a significant portion of large capital.

The 1994 local elections were viewed as a test for Istanbul's opportunity to become a global city. The RP's campaign focused heavily on concepts of regional, religious, and ethnic equality, respect for labor, solutions to poverty, unemployment and hunger, social security, brotherhood, compassion, development, fair governance, and social justice. The RP drew its political support primarily from the poorer sections of the city. The success of the party was seen as a victory for the residents of the city's Gecekondu areas.

According to the RP, Turkey's future depended on Istanbul achieving global city status. The proposed policies for this included preserving the historical urban fabric, organizing sports, culture, trade, and service areas at an international level, improving cultural and social activities, creating international conference, convention, art, and culture centers, opening museums and archive centers, developing tourism potential, encouraging specialization, improving the quality of recreation and tourism areas, decentralizing industry, supporting the development of the service sector, improving transportation and communication systems, and enhancing the central business district.

In 1999, the Gürtuna administration emphasized their intentions to implement the vision, goals, and policies set out in the 1995 Istanbul Metropolitan Sub-Region Master Plan, which had been prepared during the Recep Tayyip Erdoğan era but was suspended due to objections." ***(50)***



G147. "Süzer Plaza Ritz-Carlton (Gökkafes), 1998

One notable phase was characterized by an infrastructural renaissance. High-rises began challenging Istanbul's traditional skyline, defying the longstanding "golden rule" that aimed to preserve the city's historic silhouette. This period marked the inception of significant architectural initiatives. Luxury hotels and expansive shopping complexes became symbols of Istanbul's ambition. They showcased a vision deeply rooted in historical grandeur but equally open to modern commercial dynamism. Subsequent leadership ushered in a period of introspection.
The aim was to find equilibrium between the need for urban expansion and the desire to protect cultural heritage. A potential recalibration of priorities was evident, suggesting a nuanced approach to Istanbul's transformation.

The mid-1990s elections introduced a defining moment. The leadership championed socio-economic inclusivity, advocating for the marginalized segments of Istanbul, especially those in Gecekondus. While this vision emphasized inclusiveness, it was also anchored in the aim of giving Istanbul an elevated stature on the global stage. This meant preserving historical sites and promoting international collaborations in areas like sports, culture, and trade. Central to this transformation was the city's engagement with globalization. It manifested in the construction boom and growth in sectors like banking, transportation, and advertising. These shifts mirrored global trends, showcasing the broader phenomenon of neoliberal urbanism. Istanbul's evolving skyline, with its blend of the traditional and contemporary, symbolized this transformation.

The route to globalization, however, was multifaceted. Istanbul magnetized investments, particularly in construction. But the ensuing economic prosperity also highlighted societal disparities. The city became a stage where different social classes competed for their share of the urban boon. The 90s were particularly notable for Istanbul's growing allure as an international business hub. Numerous foreign-capital companies chose the city for their operations. But this global attention had its local repercussions, such as wage stagnation and a rise in consumerism. The leadership's role in guiding Istanbul through these challenges cannot be understated. Their evolving vision focused on creating opportunities for all while ensuring Istanbul's position on the global map.

In essence, Istanbul's foray into neoliberal globalization paints a vivid picture of how local dynamics interact with global ambitions. The city's journey offers valuable insights into the nuances of urban development in the globalized era.

50.Oktem, B. (2006). The Construction of Neoliberal Globalization in Cities. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.

istanbul_mass_housing.exe

mass housing

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

MASS HOUSING

-Data of 2012-

KIPTAS Mass Housing

TOKI Mass Housing

Base Map of Istanbul's 2023 Districts

Command Prompt

Although there are various companies working on mass housing projects for the city, TOKI and KIPTAS are among the leading ones. We can see their positions in the city with the data shared by Istanbul Transformation Geography and the spotlights added.

Additionally, according to the data shared on TOKI's website, they have a total of 292 completed and ongoing construction projects. However, since the data is not based on spatial data, mapping could not be performed."

Spotlight

istanbul_commercial_zones.exe

commercial zones

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

COMMERCIAL ZONES

-2012 & 2023-

Shopping Centers

Commercial Spaces

Base Map of Istanbul's 2023 Districts and Neighborhoods

Command Prompt

Mapping of shopping centers as they were in the year 2012, in the form of points. Alongside this, there is a juxtaposed and integrated mapping of commercial and retail spaces based on the most recent data from the year 2023, represented in the form of spaces, due to the availability of the data.

4.6 *Istanbul: The Fragmented City*

To encapsulate the urban trajectory up until this juncture, the 1950s marked a transformative epoch for the nation, primarily driven by agricultural mechanization, complemented by the infusion of the Marshall Plan's economic assistance. This period saw an acute rise in nationwide unemployment, juxtaposed with an aggressive surge in industrialization. A consequential socio-economic shift was observed as rural inhabitants, displaced from traditional agrarian roles, gravitated towards urban epicenters that epitomized the rapid industrial trajectory. This demographic shift crystallized a notable phenomenon in Turkish academic discourse: the "rural-to-urban migration."

Consequent to these migratory patterns, metropolitan hubs, with Istanbul being paramount, became nuclei of urbanization. Istanbul's allure, underpinned by its concentration of bourgeoisie and industrial infrastructure, coupled with its rich historical tapestry, metamorphosed the city into a magnetizing entity, often metaphorically likened to a "black hole." This urban metamorphosis catalyzed the emergence of the "Gecekondu" figure in response to the escalating housing deficit. This Gecekondu figure, intriguingly, transcended residential boundaries to permeate industrial sectors, precipitated by land speculation dynamics, thereby manifesting a dual sectoral 'Gecekondu' profile.

Political actors, strategically maneuvering within this evolving landscape and driven by electoral aspirations, propositioned the burgeoning Gecekondu populace with the prospect of legitimizing these informal settlements through title deeds. Post electoral reciprocation, the urban fabric witnessed an integration of a novel architectural figure: the apartment block. This trend of apartment proliferation, initially nascent, was aggressively co-opted by "yapsatçı" and civilian stakeholders, heralding an expansive residential sprawl enveloping the city's contours.

For the subsequent wave of migrants in the 1970s, these proliferating structures symbolized domiciliary sanctuaries. Conversely, for the prior settlers, who had entrenched their Gecekondu presence, these edifices morphed into economic assets. This recalibration engendered a redistribution of urban socio-economic dynamics, culminating in the ascent of a nouveau riche stratum, concurrently unveiling novel economic vistas. This emergent affluent demography subsequently transmuted into a revenue stream for the established elite. This phase witnessed the infusion of contemporary residential figures, encapsulated by "gated communities" and "site". Governmental bodies, in conjunction with aligned developers, under the aegis of "mass housing" initiatives, embarked on architectural endeavors, sculpting new urban precincts at the city's periphery.

It is pivotal to underscore that these emerging urban figures were not serendipitous. They were intrinsically interwoven with the prevailing "neoliberalization" agenda that dominated national dialogues. A salient objective of this policy was the metamorphosis of Istanbul into a global metropolis, akin to London, New York, or Tokyo, with the overarching aim of augmenting its international market valuation and enhancing capital influx. Accompanying these nascent urban figures, the globalizing zeitgeist heralded the inception of diverse architectural figures: expansive plazas, luxury residences, and mega shopping centers. This expansive trajectory, accentuated post the 1994 electoral landscape, poised Istanbul on an ascendant trajectory, aptly termed "rise".

Transitioning to the subsequent discourse, a reflective pause is warranted, advocating an analytical lens to de-code the city's inherent zeitgeist and formative morphology.

In the broader academic discourse, the current analytical intersection draws attention to an urban landscape that appears haphazardly woven, largely molded by the influx of rural migrants. This mosaic-like urban configuration, which is fragmented not only across broader districts but also within more granular parcels, stands testament to the myriad design interventions and impositions by diverse stakeholders. Alarmingly, this multifaceted cityscape lacks a cohesive, systematic order, hinting at the possibility of fragmented planning or even spontaneous urban growth.

At the core of this urban evolution is a relentless pursuit: the quest for capital accumulation and the ambition for upward socio-economic mobility. Within this dynamic, one can discern a palpable shift in value paradigms — the intrinsic value traditionally ascribed to land appears to diminish, overshadowed by immediate economic imperatives. This shift is further exacerbated by a glaring negligence towards preserving or acknowledging the city's inherent morphology and established urban practices.

Beyond the tangible constructs, Istanbul emerges as an intricate blend of cultural, historical, and socio-economic layers. Far from presenting a simplistic binary of the old and new, or tradition and modernity, the city reveals a spectrum of tones, shades, and nuances. These elements coalesce, albeit in a seemingly chaotic manner, conjuring the evocative imagery of a "black hole," relentless in its pull and all-consuming in its essence. With such a complex, multifaceted urban narrative unfurling, the designation of Istanbul as "The Fragmented City" not only becomes apt but also offers a lens of nuanced academic inquiry.

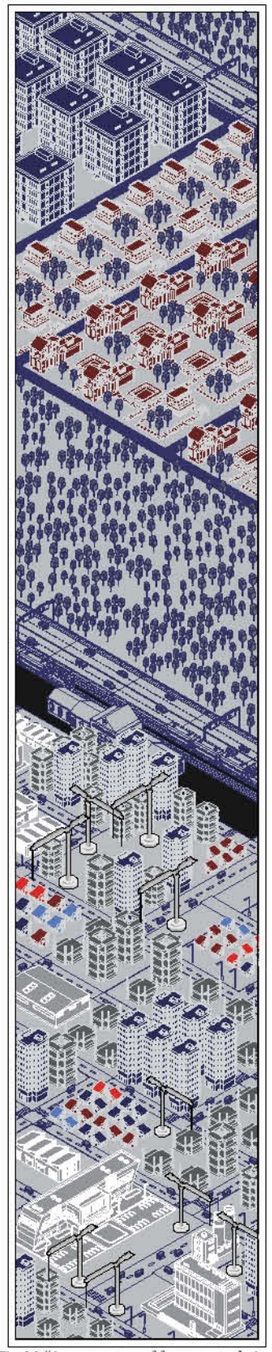


Fig.99 "Axonometry of fragmented city."

Istanbul stands at a pivotal intersection of urban evolution, socio-political dynamics, and historical resonance. As a metropolis grappling with a considerable annual influx of migrants, many with limited literacy skills, the challenge of De-coding its intricate layers becomes evident. The city's historical fabric, juxtaposed with the needs and aspirations of its newer inhabitants, calls for a nuanced understanding.

The city, rather than fitting a simplistic "dual city" label, is a multidimensional, fragmented tapestry waiting to be deciphered. It is here that global currents intersect with entrenched local realities. Vibrant areas pulsate with modernity, guided by the ebb and flow of international material streams, revealing contemporary societal patterns. Yet, in stark contrast, regions dominated by informal sectors, Gecekondu settlements, and almost autonomous outskirts echo both the city's long-standing traditions and the reshaped lives of its recent settlers.



G148. "Gecekondu and Gigantic Towers, 2018"



G149. "Gecekondu and Gigantic Towers, 2018"



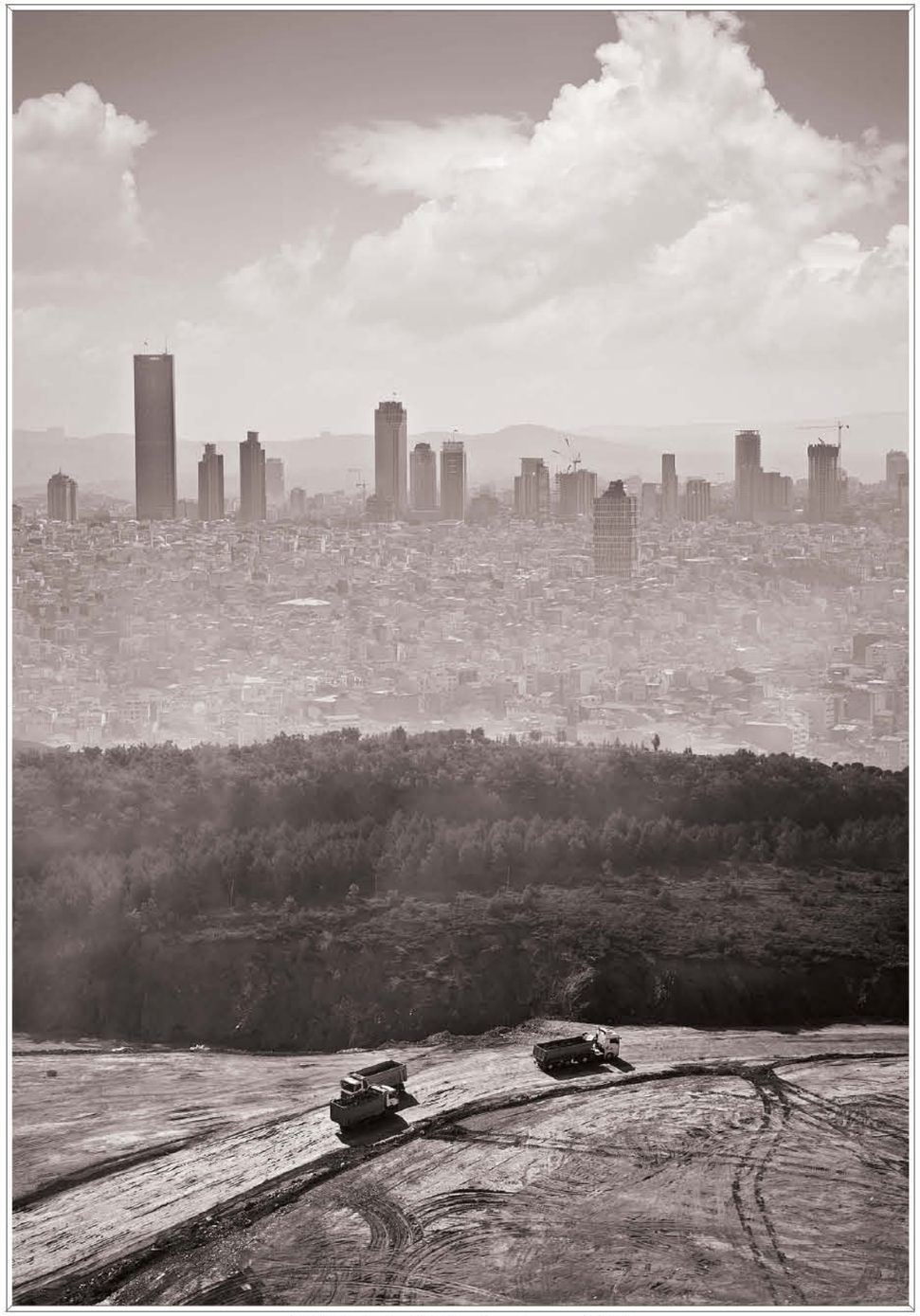
G150. "Gecekondu and Gigantic Towers, 2018"

However, these contrasts do not culminate in rigid boundaries. Istanbul, in its inherent softness, exhibits a malleable spirit. The city is adept at absorbing and allowing the coexistence of its diverse populace, even with their glaring socio-cultural disparities. In the face of potential discord, Istanbul's unique attribute is its ability to foster interactions, harmonizing its eclectic mix within shared spaces. But as the city confronts these complexities, it requires more than just superficial interventions. It demands a hacking approach, innovative solutions that move beyond patchwork remedies. The emphasis is often on augmenting capacities, not necessarily fostering long-term social development. Moments of upheaval, such as natural calamities, amplify these concerns, revealing systemic vulnerabilities. The collective sentiment is not about reverting but about, indicating the urgency for innovative urban governance and forward-thinking urban laws.

Historically, the act of De-coding Istanbul reveals that its once tangible and lived essence has undergone a significant transformation. What was once an engaged and active reality risks being reduced to mere cultural consumption. Amid this backdrop, the role of fragmented scientific insights becomes prominent. These snippets, while offering pathways for evolution and adaptation, need cautious interpretation. Rigid adherence to theoretical suggestions can be counterproductive. To encapsulate, Istanbul remains a city of paradoxes, perpetually navigating its storied past, dynamic present, and the diverse paths of its imminent future, beckoning de-coders and hackers alike to shape its trajectory.



G151. "Gecekondu and Gigantic Towers, 2016"



G152. "Istanbul Skyline from Ayazma, 2011"

"Considering that over 200,000 individuals, many of whom possess only rudimentary literacy, migrate to the city annually, it would be overly optimistic to expect that any global city dynamics, even one as vibrant as Istanbul, could generate sufficient demand in the labor market for this influx.

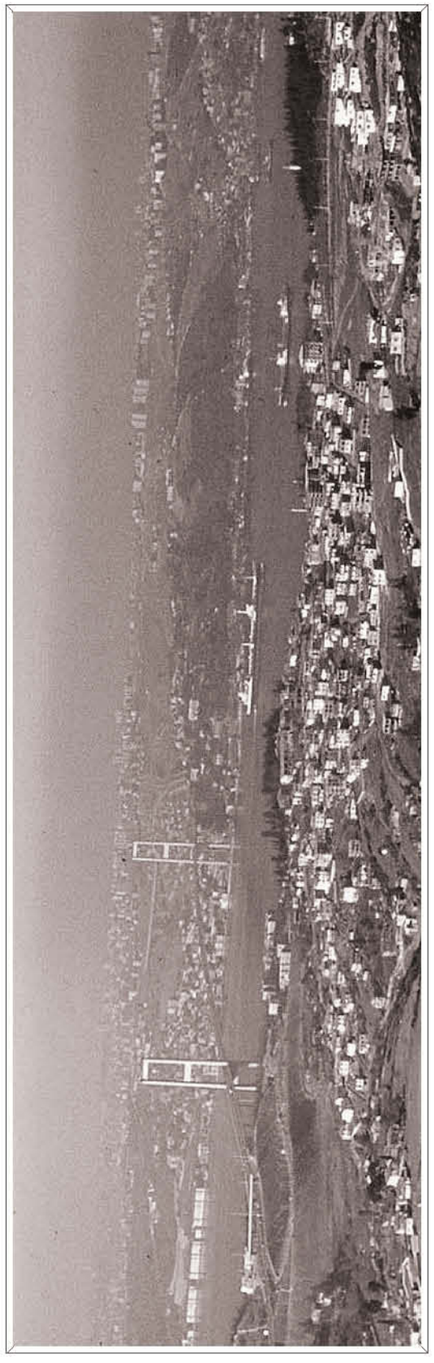
Consequently, the number of people living in conditions reminiscent of "impacted ghettos"—though in a distinct cultural context—is on the rise. This demographic is gaining significant weight, influencing the political life of the city.

In light of this discussion and taking into account the economic transformation and employment structure, it is more realistic to view Istanbul not as a "dual city" but as a "fragmented city."

In one part of the city, global material flows occur, either in formal or informal manners, producing the expected outcomes in terms of class formation, consumption patterns, and employment investments.

However, there's another segment of the city where material life continues within the confines of older organizational styles: in the informal sector, in gecekondu neighborhoods, and in environments on the outskirts of the city that almost form separate towns. These areas operate through social networks that existed before migration and have undergone specific transformations due to it.

Nevertheless, to some extent, the city remains "soft," exhibiting malleable qualities. It absorbs various population segments with stark differences in material, cultural, and political aspects; tensions dissipate, giving way to interaction. Spaces might polarize, but at the same time, heterogeneous groups coexist within the same spaces." ***(64)***



G153." Skyline of European Side, 1973"

"However, instead of repairing the fundamental fractures, they are merely being patched up. The political demands of various groups are focused not on social development but on enhancing their transformative capacities. Yet, the societal questioning born from the experienced earthquake does not make any reference that would revive the traditional reflexes of the state.

Instead, it emphasizes the vital need for the restructuring of the state, which has collapsed as a service institution, taking away the state's excuse for resisting change and leaving it exposed. This constitutes a complicity in terms of constantly finding the system's vulnerabilities. Generally, this entails the creation of a new social contract, while, specifically in the context of the city, it means establishing a new urban law." ***(67)***

"The city histocically constructed is no longer lived and is no longer understood practically. It is only an object of cultural consumption for tourists, for a estheticism, avid for spectacles and the picturesque.

Even for those who seek to understand it with warmth, it is gone. Yet, the urban remains in a state of dispersed and alienated actuality, as kernel and virtuality." ***(35)***

"Now, in such a conjuncture science which is fragmentary science can only have a programmatic impact. It brings elements to a programme. If one concedes that these elements already constitute a totality, and one wishes to execute this programme literally, one treats the virtual object as a pre-existent technical object." ***(35)***



G154." Skyline of European Side, 2009"

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

35.Lefebvre, H. (1968). The Right To The City. France.

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

4.7 Rising Istanbul: Urban Gigantism

Istanbul, throughout its storied history, has always been a nexus of change and transformation. Diverse policies and societal reactions in the latter half of the 20th century significantly reshaped its urban forms and dimensions. During these transformative phases, the city seamlessly integrated various urban elements, from 'gecekondu' (informal settlements) and apartment buildings to gated communities, mass housing, enclosed sites, and capital-driven cultural spaces.

From the 1950s to the 1990s, these integrations and policies spurred an unparalleled urban evolution in Istanbul. However, the local elections of 1994 signaled a turning point. The subsequent era, celebrated as a novel epoch for both the city and the nation, intensified the city's transformation, catalyzing a more dynamic phase of urbanization.

Emerging as the representative of the 'gecekondu' populace and the era's marginalized, the post-election period heralded a fresh dawn for Istanbul. In tandem with a socio-cultural framework resembling the "hemşerilik" connection (a fellowship based on shared hometown origins), the construction sector in Istanbul experienced an insurmountable boost.

New architectural marvels began to punctuate the city's skyline: towering edifices, luxury residences, multifunctional complexes, majestic mosques, and more. Concurrently, new neighborhoods brimmed with housing and state-of-the-art social facilities. With governmental endorsement, Istanbul was rapidly morphing into a shining emblem of urban vision and ambition.

During this transformative era, the city charted unprecedented terrains of growth and urban expansion. Previously informally established neighborhoods were reimagined and revitalized under the banner of "urban transformation." New cultural hubs sprouted, enriching Istanbul's vibrant tapestry. With an influx of capital being channeled into monumental constructions, Istanbul, reminiscent of its bustling 1950s, was re-emerging as a mammoth construction hub. The harmony between the national government and Istanbul's local administration painted the city's streets with innovative architectural designs and groundbreaking infrastructural projects.

The prevailing sentiment was clear: magnitude and grandeur were synonymous with excellence. This zeitgeist saw the birth of colossal infrastructural projects: from sprawling airports and skyscraper residences to sprawling shopping arcades and imposing mosques. In this era, Istanbul truly epitomized urban gigantism.

"In the new era, the city simultaneously achieved a dominant position in the world economy concerning the financing of trade, banking, and insurance. Istanbul also became a tourism hub for Middle Easterners. This regional role for Istanbul was underpinned by private enterprise.

Beside international banks and trading companies, five-star hotels were rising at privileged points overlooking the Bosphorus. Alongside modern office blocks and these five-star hotels, there was another type of building that began populating Istanbul's center during this period: luxury consumption temples consisting of shopping centers targeting the upper income group and boutiques of global brands.

The entertainment sector was experiencing a complete boom. Concert artists, when on tour, now also made stops in Istanbul. The Istanbul Biennial was increasingly securing its place in the international exhibition calendar. Most of the nearly 10 million tourists visiting Turkey annually either passed through or stayed in Istanbul; with these visitors, the city became part of the global collective consciousness like never before since the Republic's establishment. What was new here was this mutual awareness between Istanbul and the world.

The 1980s' liberalism had significant political implications for Istanbul: the approach to urban autonomy changed, enabling the Istanbul municipality to secure financial resources to rebuild the city. During the 1980s, Istanbul received a much higher level of central government financing than at any other stage in the Republic's history.

The Dalan projects were setting the dynamics and framework for Istanbul's transformation from the country's leading city, which rapid migration had devastated, into a global city based on a new imagination. Coastal roads were constructed along the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus. Istanbul was swiftly becoming a city shaped by cultural consumption: it became easier to visit the tourism zone, defined by monumental structures and restored neighborhoods that revived the city's history, starting from the newly built hotels.

A commercial zone began to emerge in the skyline. However, the liberal Mayor, while doing all of this, forgot that the newly arrived groups in the city held significant weight as voters. While embracing the private sector, he neglected the public.

In the 1989 elections, Nurettin Sözen, an old-fashioned populist and social democrat, was elected as the Mayor. The municipality's resources were largely allocated to bring services to the Gecekondu areas.

Regarding Istanbul, as in all global cities, development has been extremely unequal, both in terms of the participation of city dwellers in globalized activities and the transforming physical spaces.

In the fragmented spaces of the global order, while a portion of the urban population started resembling populations of developed countries, the majority were marginalized.

A dual society emerged, with the distance between lifestyles and consumption patterns growing as they could be differentiated within space. Residential areas reflected this rift: new estates built for globalists were expensive, entry from the outside was controlled, and they were landscaped. Gecekondu areas, on the other hand, especially for newcomers to the city, were mushrooming." ***(64)***

64.Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local. Istanbul.

istanbul_gigantism.exe

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km

URBAN GIGANTISM

-2012-

Office Buildings · Residences · Hotels

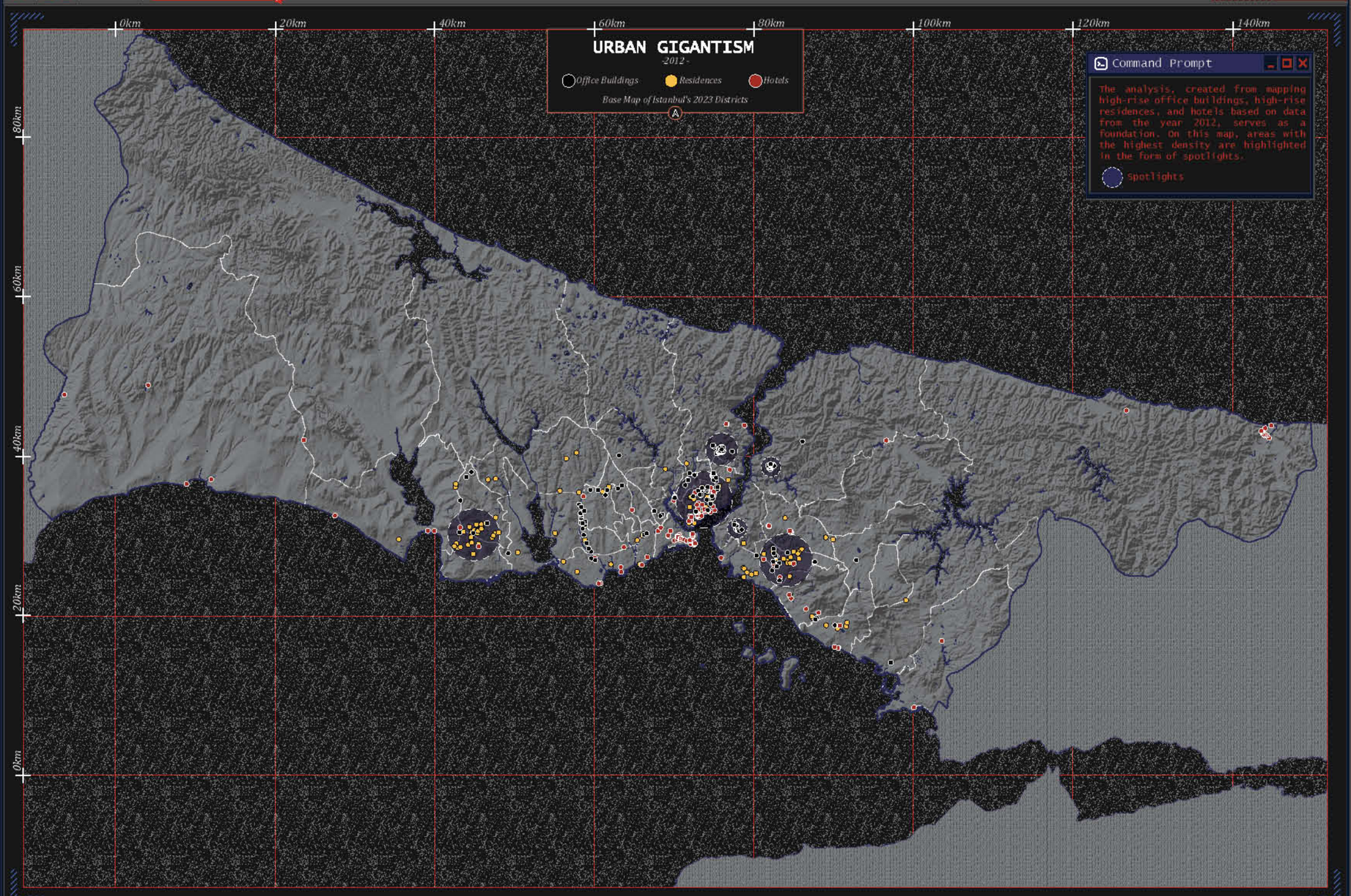
Base Map of Istanbul's 2023 Districts

A

Command Prompt

The analysis, created from mapping high-rise office buildings, high-rise residences, and hotels based on data from the year 2012, serves as a foundation. On this map, areas with the highest density are highlighted in the form of spotlights.

Spotlights



istanbul_mosques.exe

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km

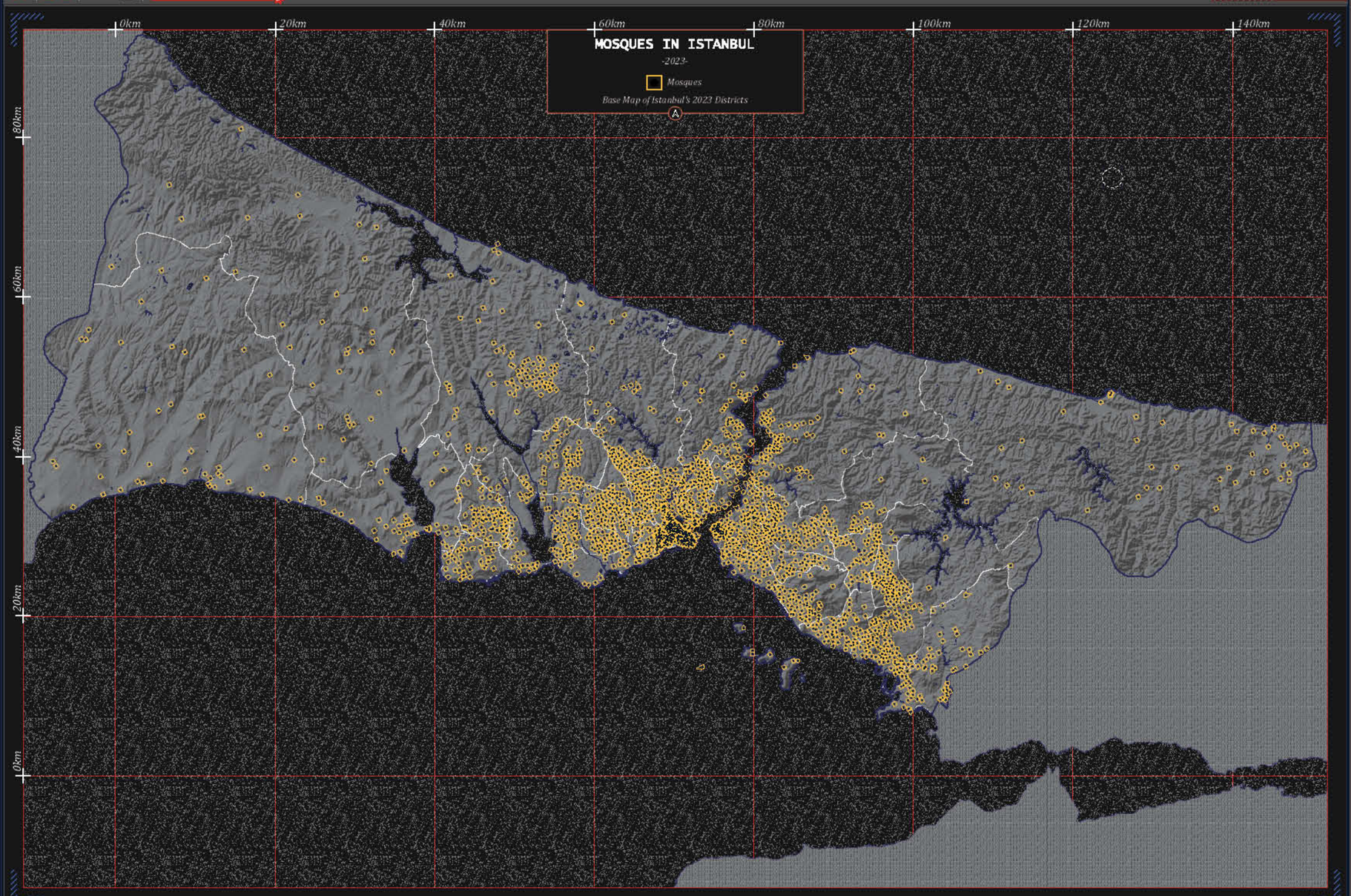
MOSQUES IN ISTANBUL

-2023-

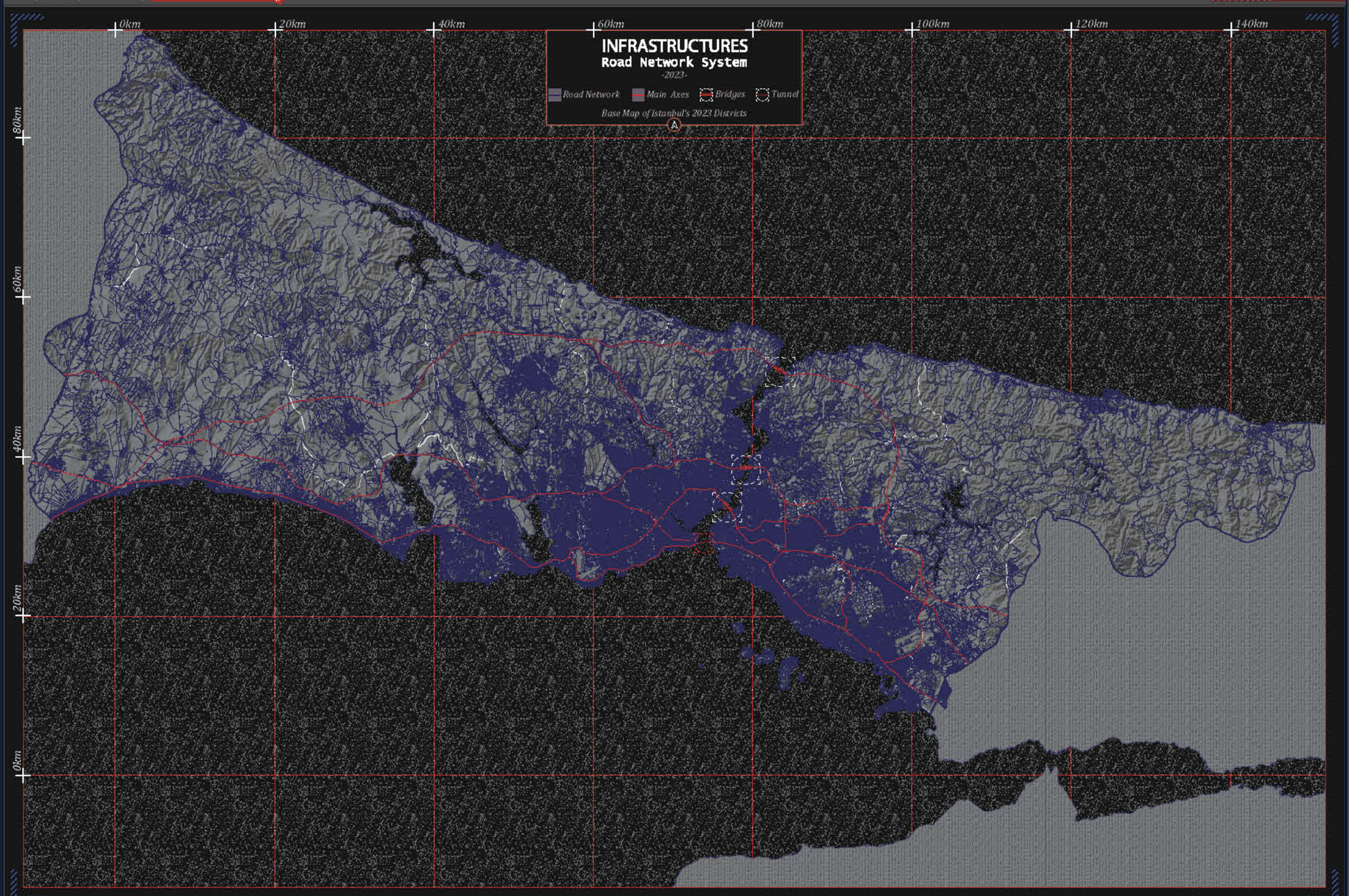
Mosques

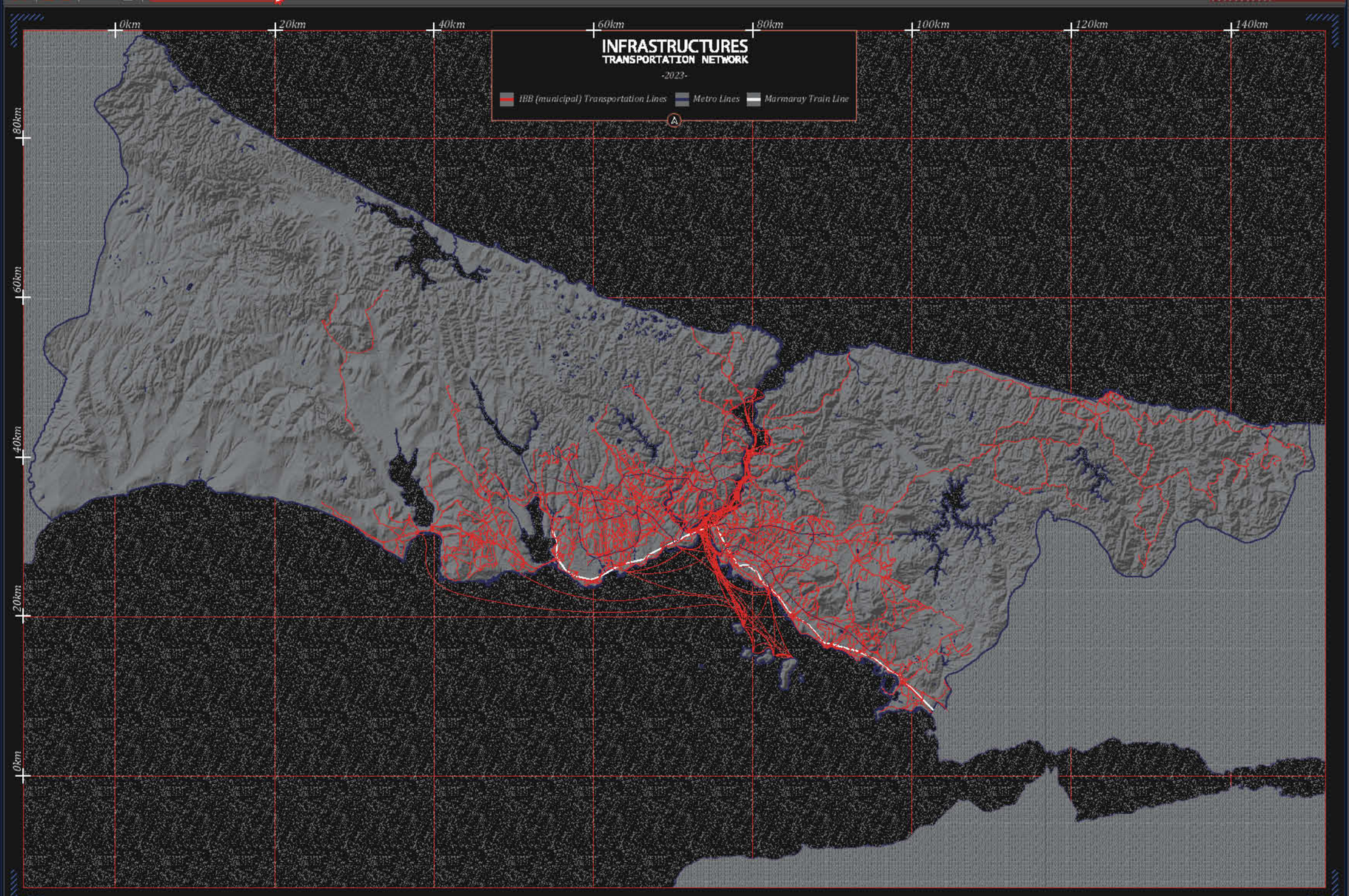
Base Map of Istanbul's 2023 Districts

A

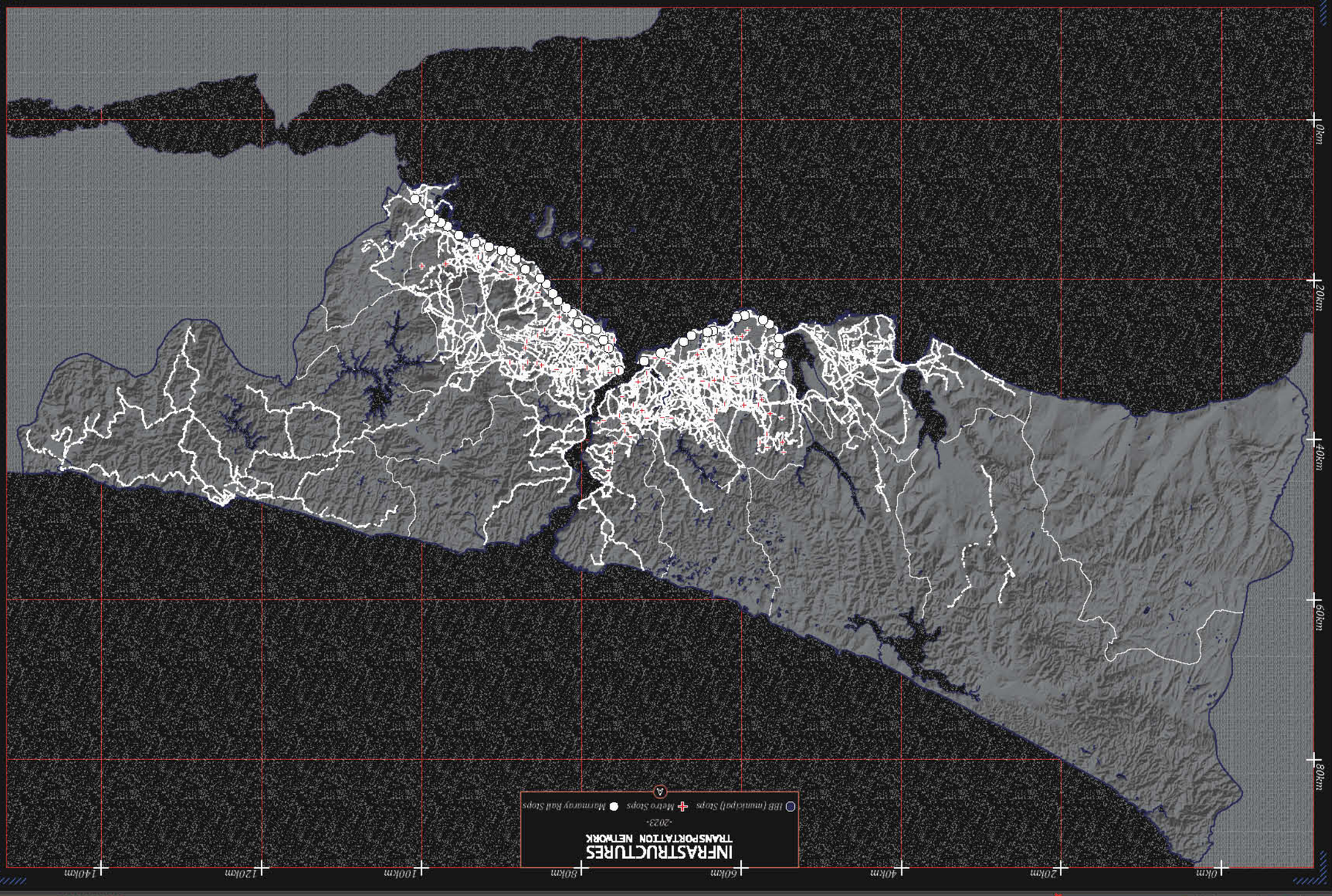


istanbul_infrastructures.exe





istanbul_infrastructures.exe



"The period starting from the 1980s can be examined by dividing it into four stages. Accordingly, the first phase spans the decade up to 1990. This is a period where the principles of change and restructuring are determined. During this time, Turkey prides itself on being a country that has "leapfrogged" ahead. On one hand, it opens its doors to all technological innovations, while on the other, it confronts various contentious social issues. The traces of modernism in municipal activities are also distinctly evident during this period.

The second phase, extending from 1989 to 1994, has seen the municipal activities dominated by more populist practices. In this period, Istanbul's spatial development has been given a new face due to new economic and political decisions. The pace of the city's spatial expansion has further increased. On one side, new settlement areas have emerged, while on the other, existing settlements have developed and expanded.

The third phase, which continued from 1994 to 2004, represents the period when the political thought that is now in power in the central government was influential at the local government level during those dates.

The fourth phase, post-2004, is a period in which development decisions predominantly influenced by the central government are made in the Istanbul metropolitan area, and consequently, administrative boundaries at the district and neighborhood levels are frequently changed." ***(16)***

"Between the years 1990-2000, the number of tall buildings constructed along Barbaros Boulevard and Büyükdere Avenue, which were added to the Bosphorus silhouette, rapidly increases. Contrary to the hotels built in the previous period, the tall buildings constructed during these years are office buildings, among which there are structures surpassing 200 meters, such as the Istanbul Sapphire. The Istanbul Sapphire, which was the tallest building in Europe at the time of its construction, indicates, as in other globalizing cities, that there is also a race in Istanbul to be the "tallest" in the skyline.

In high-rise projects realized after 2000, in addition to residences, the emphasis on mixed-use also increases. These structures, which are often designed with the construction of multiple towers with different uses atop a base that typically serves as a shopping center, are first implemented with Akmerkez, built in the 1990s.

Another change that occurred after 2000 is the addition of tall buildings to the silhouette of the Anatolian side. From the 1950s to the 2000s, the tall buildings constructed on the European side spread to the Anatolian side with housing projects in Ataşehir after 2000.

The radical transformation in the image of the Anatolian side takes place after 2010, with tall buildings constructed along Ataşehir, Göztepe, Acıbadem, Ümraniye, and the D100 Highway axis." ***(52)***

16.Erbas, A. E. (2018). Urban development dynamics in Istanbul metropolitan area after 1980s and local boundary changes in the administrative geography. Mehmet Akif Ersoy University.

52.Sevkin, E., & Gul, M. (20173). The Change in Istanbul's Silhouette. Istanbul Technical University.

Istanbul's transition into a prominent global metropolis in the latter half of the 20th century is a tale marked by rapid economic, cultural, and architectural shifts. As the city claimed a pivotal role in global trade, banking, and insurance, it simultaneously positioned itself as a tourism nexus, particularly among Middle Eastern visitors. This economic ascendancy was not a mere result of state interventions; private enterprises were at the forefront, reshaping the city's profile with international banks, elite shopping avenues, and opulent hotels, especially those affording panoramic views of the Bosphorus.

But Istanbul's growth narrative extends beyond its economic prowess. The city's cultural scene flourished, with world-renowned artists now viewing Istanbul as an essential tour stop and events like the Istanbul Biennial gaining significant traction on the global stage. The city's interaction with the world was dynamic, making it an epicenter of global consciousness, a phenomenon not seen since the establishment of the Republic.

However, this meteoric rise brought with it stark contrasts. As high-rise buildings like the Istanbul Sapphire — once Europe's tallest — began dotting the skyline, the architectural ambitions of the city became evident. Not just a quest for height, but the latter years, particularly post-2000, saw a diversification in the architectural narrative.

Mixed-use buildings, blending residential, commercial, and recreational spaces, began emerging. Interestingly, this architectural renaissance was no longer confined to the European side. The Anatolian side, witnessing a radical transformation, embraced towering structures, particularly around regions like Ataşehir, Göztepe, and Ümraniye.

Yet, beneath the towering edifices and the bustling cultural events, lay the complex realities of urban development. The cityscape revealed a juxtaposition: while areas housing the global elite showcased controlled access and meticulous landscaping, there were also burgeoning Gecekondu, particularly for those newer to the city. This dichotomy highlighted an essential facet of global urban development: as cities rise and expand, they often grapple with balancing the allure of global modernity against the pressing needs of their diverse populace.

In its pursuit of urban gigantism, Istanbul's journey showcases both its aspirations to engage with the global order and the inherent challenges of managing such rapid transformation. The city's evolution underscores the complexities of intertwining global ambitions with local realities, a narrative relevant to metropolises worldwide.

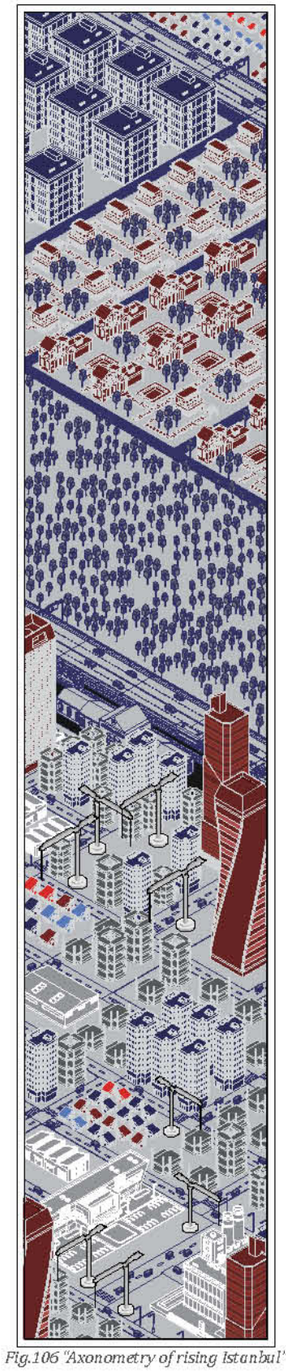


Fig.106 "Axonometry of rising Istanbul"

"Istanbul has been identified as a critical point during the EU negotiation process and integration into the global economy. Erdoğan considers Istanbul as the showcase of Turkey.

The AKP argues that Turkey's future is tied to the future of Istanbul. The necessity of making Istanbul a global brand has been emphasized. The Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality has organized an international urban design competition for Kartal and Küçükçekmece.

The AKP defines the real estate sector as the driving force of the economy. In this context, with the AKP era, the scale of urban transformation projects has expanded, targeting areas transformed by squatter settlements and zoning plans for improvement, as well as the transformation of old industrial, storage, port, and historic railway station buildings in the city center.

Starting from the 1980s, those most affected by the adverse effects of the neoliberal policies were the lower and lower-middle classes living in transformed areas with squatter settlements, improvement zoning plans, and the city's slum areas, who faced the risk of displacement. A series of urban transformations have further highlighted the winners and losers of these projects.

The city's primary economic activity, industry, began to decline in the 1980s. The gap between income groups dramatically increased; in 1986, the wealthiest 20% of the population accounted for 57.6% of total income, and by 2000, this figure rose to 64.13%.

The increasing polarization between social classes has reflected in lifestyles, especially in housing choices. The emerging new middle class within the middle class has preferred to live in luxury suburbs, residences, gated communities, or gentrified areas.

This new middle class has also adopted a new lifestyle, with luxury shopping centers, private schools, and private hospitals becoming integral parts of their lifestyle. Migration to the city, although slowing, continues.

However, the nature of migration has changed since the 1990s. Migrants coming to the city after 1990, unlike previous migrants, arrive in the city without guaranteed employment and housing. The recent migrants, mostly male, predominantly live in the slum areas of the old city center and on the city's outskirts.

Many projects undertaken to transform the city into a world city have either damaged or destroyed both the historical and natural beauties of the city, including the green belt in the north essential for Istanbul's sustainability and its water basins.

However, in general terms, economic and social polarization has increased, and spatial segregation has deepened. Urban tension and poverty have become widespread in many places." ***(50)***

"Especially in the 1990s, factors such as the trend of establishing large shopping centers in the periphery of the city should be counted among the reasons that accelerated this process.

However, the difference in the form of urban development between the pre-1980 and post-1980 periods is significant enough to warrant re-emphasis. Before 1980, cities developed mainly due to the driving force of small capital and grew in the form of interconnected rings. After 1980, with entirely different dynamics coming into play, a growth style that could be called 'leapfrog development' has replaced the previous one." ***(67)***

Istanbul's transformation into a global metropolis hinges on a delicate balance between its rich history and modern aspirations. Particularly in the latter half of the 20th century, this duality became more pronounced. While the city sought to solidify its role in the global arts and finance sectors, it also grappled with contemporary challenges in politics and economics. This intricate interplay between tradition and modern urban development has shaped Istanbul's unique trajectory.

Istanbul's transition from a historic trading hub to a beacon of urban modernity has been deeply influenced by a matrix of socio-political and economic considerations. As the city sought to align itself with global economic strategies, notably in its interactions with the European Union, the drive to position Istanbul as a premier global brand became ever more evident. In this regard, the real estate sector was championed as a central pillar to Turkey's economy, emphasizing large-scale urban transformation projects.

Such urban metamorphosis, however, was not without its dichotomies. The 1980s ushered in a paradigm shift in Istanbul's urban fabric. Prior to this, the city's growth was characterized by an organic, interconnected expansion, propelled predominantly by small capital. However, post-1980s, the dynamics were dramatically altered. The notion of 'leapfrog development' came to the fore, symbolized by vast shopping complexes on the city's fringes and a distinct movement away from the once familiar interconnected ring structure.

This epoch of change was not only marked by shifts in architectural and spatial dynamics but also underscored deepening socio-economic chasms. The 1980s and beyond saw the decline of the city's primary economic activity: industry. As disparities in income soared, the city's social fabric was starkly partitioned.

An emergent, affluent middle class carved out enclaves in luxury suburbs and gated communities, with their lifestyles punctuated by upscale shopping centers and private institutions. In stark contrast, the city's marginalized, especially the migrants arriving post-1990s, grappled with the uncertainties of employment and housing, often finding refuge in the fringes and older, neglected parts of the city.

Such transformations in the urban environment, while steering Istanbul towards its global city aspirations, came at tangible costs. Several projects in the quest for this modernity compromised the city's cherished historical and ecological assets, casting a shadow on Istanbul's sustainability, particularly concerning its pivotal green belt and water basins.

50.Oktem, B. (2006). The Construction of Neoliberal Globalization in Cities. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.

67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

Navigating the intricate tapestry of Istanbul's evolution, one cannot help but note the strategic shifts and pivotal moments that paved the way for its current state. Just as its history and contemporary aspirations converged to define its trajectory, newer forces began to reshape its future. This narrative, while deeply rooted in the city's past, is progressively being forged by present actions and future visions. Delving deeper into Istanbul's recent urban metamorphosis, it becomes evident that the city is not merely adapting to change but is actively reimagining its destiny.

Istanbul's urban landscape, especially in the post-2002 phase, reveals a nuanced interplay of transformational forces, both in form and function. The city's metamorphosis has been both organic and strategic, driven by a blend of infrastructural ambitions and capital investment thrusts. Projects spanning from the ambitious 'on-site transformation' in Başıbüyük, which resulted in architectural disparities, to grand metropolitan endeavors like Marmaray and Canal Istanbul, are emblematic of a city in flux. These projects, while transformative in their own right, have also catalyzed secondary developments in their immediate vicinities.

Private investments, influenced by the public's increasing concerns over seismic activities and a yearning to meld urban vibrancy with natural tranquility, have given rise to structures that are as functional as they are aesthetic. The city, in its newer avatar, boasts a plethora of office spaces, residential enclaves, and commercial hubs. These aren't merely standalone structures but components of a larger urban narrative. Residences, for instance, have strategically mushroomed around office spaces and central business districts. This trend underscores a deliberate urban planning approach, aligning living spaces not just with commercial epicenters but also with efficient transportation, especially the metro lines. Meanwhile, the city's shopping centers exhibit a preference for arterial routes, particularly the E-5 and TEM highways, underscoring accessibility as a foundational principle in their design and location.

Yet, beneath these structural and functional shifts lies a deeper, more profound change. The Urban Transformation Projects (UTPs) are not just reshaping the city's skyline but also redefining its socio-economic and demographic contours. By recalibrating property norms and market dynamics, UTPs aim for a dual objective: upgrading select city locales and instilling a neoliberal governance model. This model, while promising progress, hints at a diminishing tolerance for erstwhile legal ambiguities and non-monetized market segments.



G155. "New Çamlıca Communication Tower "



G156. "Beşiktaş Business District"



G157. "Historical and Modern Skyline of Istanbul"

Great Çamlıca Mosque
Location: Istanbul, Turkey
Size: 57,500 square meters
Dome Height (Interior): 72 meters
Capacity: 63,000 people
Opening Year: 2019
>Largest mosque in the Turkish Republic history


G158. "Great Çamlıca Mosque"

Çamlıca Tower
Height: 369 meters
Opening Year: 2021
Notable Facts:
>Tallest structure in Istanbul
>3rd tallest structure in Europe


G159. "Çamlıca Tower"

Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge
Width: 59 meters
Tower Height: 322 meters
Main Span: 1,408 meters
Total Length: 1,875 meters
Opening Year: 2016
>World's widest bridge
>Longest bridge with a rail system
>World's tallest in the inclined suspension bridge
>Second tallest towers among all bridge types


G160. "Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge"

Zorlu Shopping Center Complex
Area: 616,000 square meters
Number of Plazas: 4, each with 26 floors
Opening Year: 2010


G161. "Zorlu Shopping Center Complex"

Istanbul Airport
Area: 1.4 million square meters
Height of air traffic control tower: 90 meters
Capacity: 90 million passengers
Opening Year: 2018
>Largest investment in Turkish history
>World's largest airport terminal


G162. "Istanbul Airport"

Akasya Shopping Center Complex
Area: 121,000 square meters
Plaza Floors: 40
Opening Year: 2010


G163. "Akasya Shopping Center Complex"

Metropol Shopping Center Complex
Area: Over 800,000 square meters
Residential Tower Height: 150 meters
Home Office Tower Height: 150 meters
Main Tower Height: 300 meters
Opening Year: 2019
>9th tallest structure in Europe
>Tallest building in Turkey and Istanbul

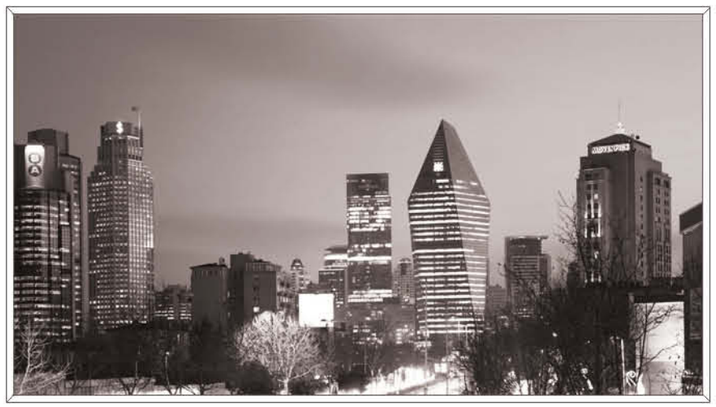

G164. "Metropol Shopping Center Complex"

Varyap Meridian
Area: 410,000 square meters
Height of Tallest Tower: 244 meters
5 Plazas ranging from 20 to 50 floors
Opening Year: 2012


G165. "Varyap Meridian"



G166. "New Tower Districts, European Side"



G167. "Levent, European Side"



G168. "Levent, European Side"

"We argue that the process which began with the AKP (Justice and Development Party) government in 2002 signifies the fourth urban transformation period. In this era, we have identified that urban transformation occurred in 4 distinct forms:

Transformation through urban renewal/ renovation plans and projects: The sole implementation named 'on-site transformation' in Başıbüyük has created a landscape that is architecturally and urbanistically untenable with the TOKİ blocks that were built.

Urban transformation resulting from metropolitan projects: Major transportation and prestige projects can be considered in this context. First thoughts of such projects include the Formula 1 Track (Istanbul Park), Sabiha Gökçen Airport, Metro, Marmaray, the 2nd and 3rd Bosphorus Bridges and their connecting roads, Financial Center, Canal Istanbul, and the proposed city in the North for 1 million residents. Most of these are projects planned and constructed/commissioned by the public sector. They create significant development and/or transformation processes in their immediate vicinities.

Urban transformation driven by significant capital investments: Office/holding buildings, shopping malls, gated communities, residence-type constructions, and mixed-use major projects are the foremost investments that come to mind in this category. It can be said that these investments are developed in relation to many of the public investment projects mentioned in the second heading. In Istanbul, factors such as the increasing concern about earthquakes, the overcrowding of the city center, and the yearning for nature felt by city dwellers, combined with the ease of private transportation, have led to the rise in popularity of a lifestyle that is immersed in nature, away from urban chaos, yet very close to the city, especially for the higher-income groups. In addition to these investments observed around the city, in the city center, there are villa sites, residences, large shopping and entertainment centers, and various combinations of these in scenic and prestigious areas. This type of urban transformation acts both as a trigger for change and as a follow-up to transformation." ***(51)***

"Residences: Residences have mainly spread in relation to office spaces and major business centers, and towards the central areas of the city, not showing a tendency towards the north or the peripheries of the city on either side.

These clusters reveal a strong connection between the residences and the areas of office spaces and business centers. Consequently, a strong relationship with metro lines has also been identified." ***(51)***

"Malls (AVM's); Throughout the city, it is quite clear that the routes of E-5 and TEM and their connecting roads are the primary factors in the site selection of malls, and accessibility stands out as a paramount criterion." ***(51)***

"By redefining property rules and market dynamics, the Urban Transformation Projects (UTP) achieve two major goals: physical and demographic 'upgrading' of particular localities within the city and the construction of a neoliberal regime of governance that no longer tolerates the legal ambiguities and the incompletely commodified market structure characterising these areas." ***(19)***

19.Kuyucu, T., & Ünsal, Ö. (2010). Urban Transformation' as State-led Property Transfer. Istanbul.

51.Caliskan, C. O., Cilgin, K., Dundar, U., & Yalcintan, M. C. (2012). Istanbul Transformation Geography. Istanbul.

*"From government driven, top-down, controversial, gigantic infrastructural projects, to an incredible number of shopping malls standing side by side, and further to the so called social housing projects (that in many cases destroy historical, poor neighbourhoods to open up space for private real estate developments), as well as the presence of a strong tabula rasa approach, Istanbul embodies the issues of neo-liberal urbanisation in the most extreme ways possible." **(22)***

"Today is the day of earning as much money as possible and consuming as much as one can; it is a day to appear as if you are earning money when you do, and to seem like you are consuming when you are.

*For instance, values that were once extremely important status symbols, such as being educated and cultured, today do not fall among easily monetizable or liquid values." **(67)***



G169. "Western side of Istanbul"

Having delved into the intricate layers of Istanbul's recent urban and political changes, from its strategic transformations to the subtleties of its socioeconomic adjustments, there emerges a broader narrative. This goes beyond mere infrastructure and market dynamics—it is about politics, societal values, and how they intersect with global urban evolution. With this understanding, it becomes imperative to step back and take a holistic view. Not only must the specifics of its urban metamorphosis be grasped but also recognize where Istanbul stands in the larger panorama of global urban development.

The emergence of controversial infrastructural projects, the rise of countless shopping malls, and the reimagining of historical neighborhoods for private real estate developments highlight the pervasive influence of neoliberal urbanization. Istanbul, in many ways, has come to represent the extremities of this global phenomenon. The city's urban dynamics starkly illustrate how aggressive development strategies, often top-down in nature, can reshape the urban fabric and socio-economic landscape.

Furthermore, the city's evolution illuminates a significant cultural shift. In an era dominated by the allure of monetary gains and consumptive capacities, traditional markers of societal worth, like education and cultural sophistication, find themselves contending with more tangible, immediately monetizable values. The intrinsic worth of being 'educated and cultured' seems to be overshadowed by the ephemeral glitz of apparent wealth and consumption. In its stride toward global prominence, Istanbul grapples with the multifaceted challenges of urban gigantism. Balancing its storied past with the pressures of modernization, and aligning the push for development with the pull of sustainability and cultural integrity, the city stands at a crossroads.

Istanbul's trajectory, spanning from historical profundity to modern urban dynamism, offers a paradigmatic case study for the complexities inherent in urban transformation in the context of globalization. The city's metamorphosis, marked by both infrastructural evolutions and sociopolitical shifts, illuminates the multifaceted tensions between tradition and rapid urbanization, cultural preservation, and contemporary aspirations.

At the heart of Istanbul's urban discourse lies a juxtaposition: the impetus to achieve global stature, epitomized by monumental infrastructures and neoliberal developmental policies, contrasted against the imperative to safeguard its invaluable heritage and socio-cultural integrity. This balance, or at times the imbalance, evokes broader academic reflections on the dialectic between globalized developmental paradigms and localized historical and cultural exigencies. Furthermore, the city's transformative narrative highlights a consequential cultural shift within the urban populace. The ascendancy of material and consumeristic values, often to the detriment of established cultural and educational indicators of societal value, posits critical questions about contemporary urban societal structures. It beckons a deeper examination into the evolving matrices of societal worth in urban contexts.

In summation, Istanbul's urban chronicle, replete with its dynamism and dilemmas, is emblematic of larger global urban trends. It offers an indispensable academic lens through which urban scholars can dissect the multifarious dimensions of urban gigantism, serving as a didactic archetype for understanding the delicate interplay of historical reverence, modern ambitions, and sustainable futures in burgeoning global metropolises.

22.Ekmekci, O. (2014). Contesting neo-liberal urbanism in Istanbul: The case of Taksim Square and beyond. Sweden.
67.Isik, O., & Pinarcioglu, M. M. (2001). Alternating Poverty, The Case of Sultanbeyli. Istanbul.

istanbul_infrastructures.exe

urban transit network

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km

INFRASTRUCTURES
URBAN TRANSIT NETWORK
-2023-

- IBB (municipal) Transportation Lines
- Minibus Lines
- Metro Lines
- Dolmuş Lines
- Marmaray Train Line
- Road Network
- Main Axes
- Tunnel
- Bridges

A

istanbul_topography.exe

topography

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km

NATURAL TOPOGRAPHY
-2023-

- Above Sea
- Below Sea

A

istanbul_built_environmet.exe

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

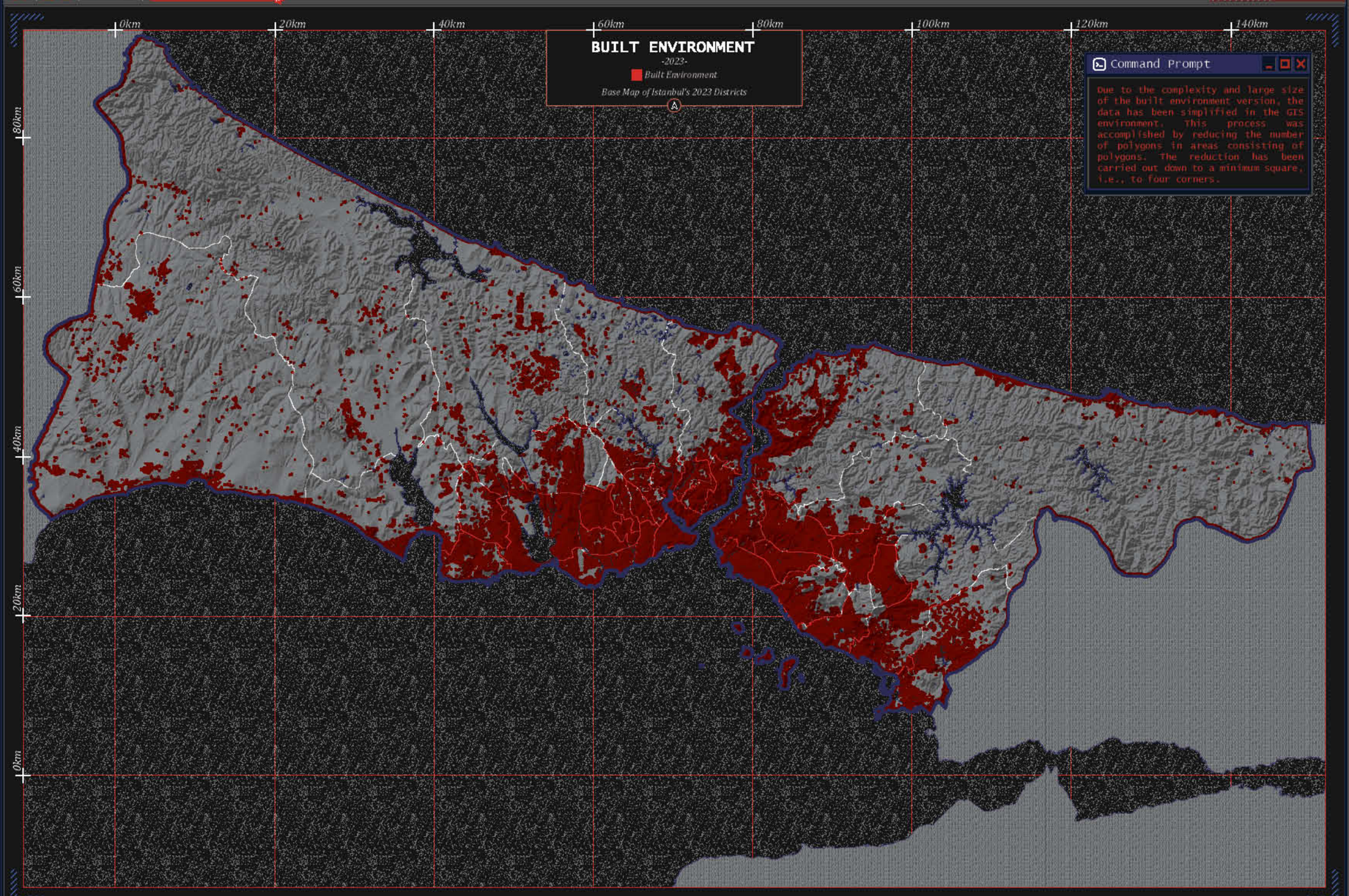
-2023-

Built Environment

Base Map of Istanbul's 2023 Districts

Command Prompt

Due to the complexity and large size of the built environment version, the data has been simplified in the GIS environment. This process was accomplished by reducing the number of polygons in areas consisting of polygons. The reduction has been carried out down to a minimum square, i.e., to four corners.



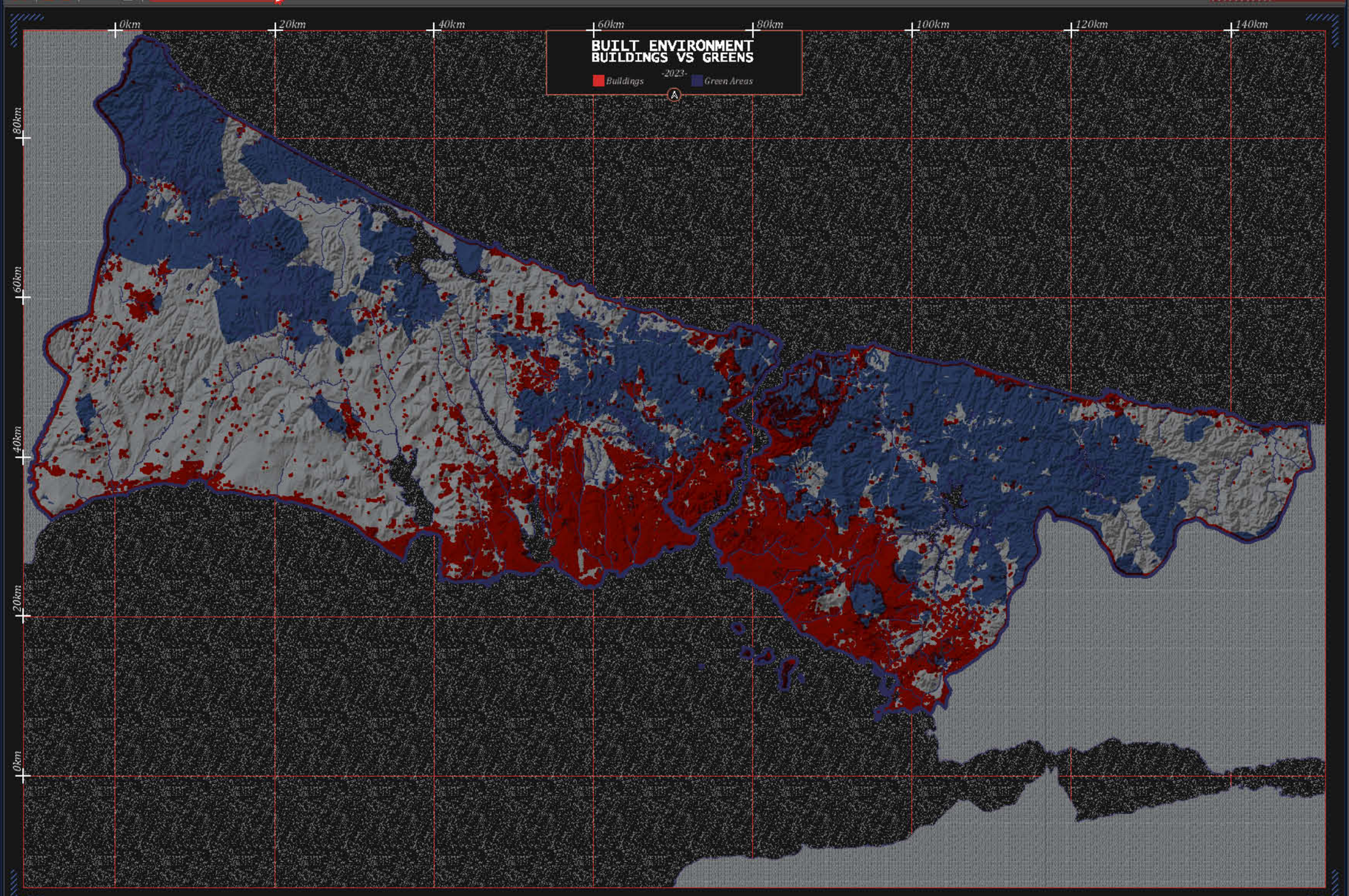
istanbul_built_environment.exe

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km

BUILT ENVIRONMENT
BUILDINGS VS GREENS

Buildings -2023- Green Areas



istanbul_fragmented.exe

fragmented

DOWNLOADING DATA...

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km

60km

40km

20km

0km

FRAGMENTED CITY

ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURES

-2023-

- Buildings
- Green Areas
- IBB (municipal) Transportation Lines
- Minibus Lines
- Metro Lines
- Dolmuş Lines
- Marmaray Train Line
- Road Network
- Main Axes
- Tunnel
- Bridges

A

istanbul_fragmented.exe

fragmented

DOWNLOADING DATA...

FRAGMENTED CITY
VOLUMES AND SPACES

-Datas of 2012 and 2023-

- Buildings
- Green Areas
- Commercial Spaces
- Office Buildings
- Residences
- Shopping Centers
- Mass Housing
- Gated Communities
- Hotels

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

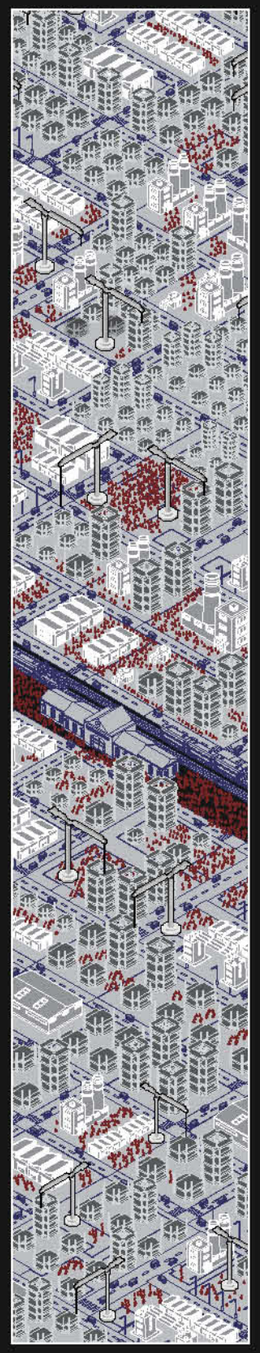


Fig.79 "Axonometry of apartments rising around city"

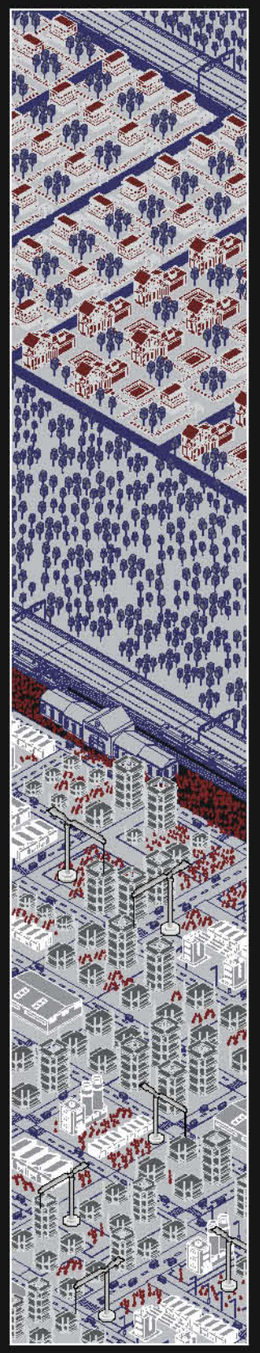


Fig.94 "Axonometry of gated communities around city."

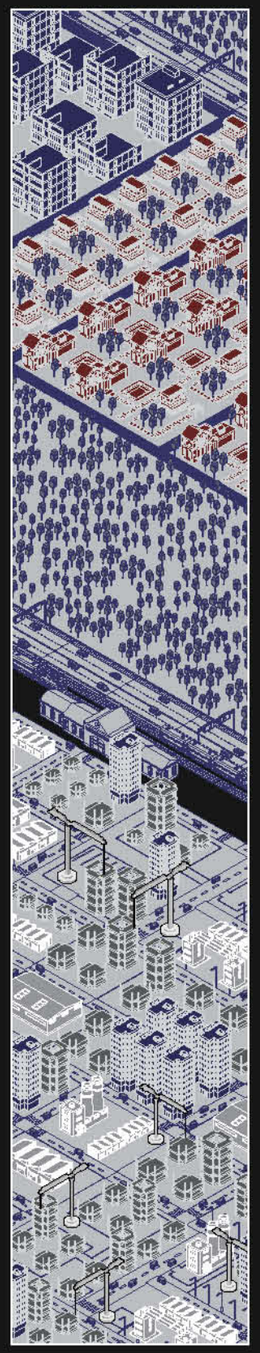


Fig.95 "Axonometry of mass housing around city."

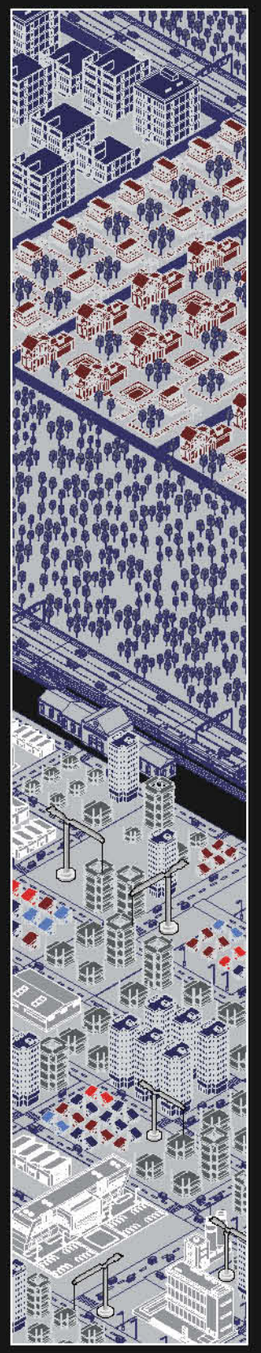


Fig.96 "Axonometry of from gecekondus to malls."



Fig.99 "Axonometry of fragmented city."

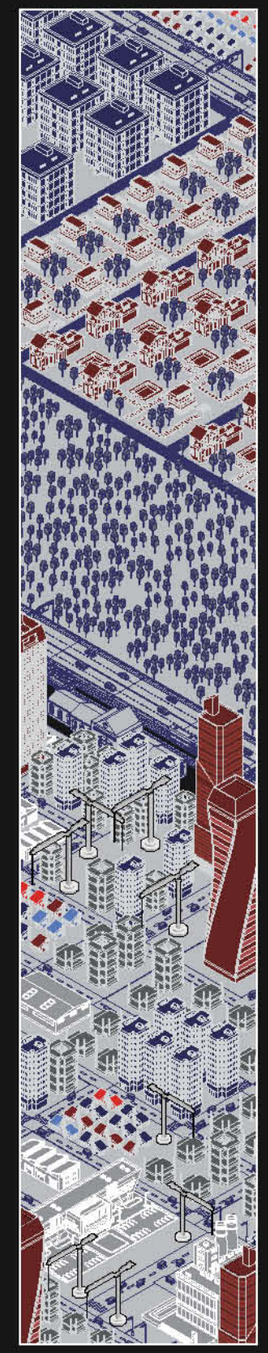


Fig.106 "Axonometry of rising Istanbul"

The urban landscape, which has been rendered fragmented by the proliferation of gecekondus and gecekondu apartments, is presently undergoing a renewed and intense migratory influx as a consequence of various sociopolitical events unfolding in the eastern regions of the nation. In the midst of this migratory surge, a pioneering class of migrants, those who have endeavored to legalize and apartmentalize gecekondus, are coalescing into the emergent middle class of the city. This burgeoning middle class, though not as distinctly delineated as in former times, occupies a multifaceted position within the urban fabric, marked by a multitude of gray zones. They assume an urban identity in certain districts while maintaining a rural disposition in others, embodying the dual nature of their existence. This dynamic, marked by its asymmetrical relationships, gives rise to a phenomenon encapsulated by the concept of "Becoming urban or Remaining rural", a dichotomy articulated and promulgated by Tahire Erman with respect to these migratory groups within the urban milieu.

Compounding the dichotomy between urbanity and rurality, new migrants to the city find themselves enmeshed within the residential dynamics as tenants of the earlier migrant wave, thereby fostering the genesis of novel urban spaces. These emergent spaces can be categorized into two principal typologies: those that are formal, adhering to legal frameworks, and those that are informal, operating outside formal regulations.The interplay between the formal and the informal domains has been palpable within the urban expanse, amplified by the robust backing of diverse socio-political actors. Over time, the informal sector has managed to segue into formality, eventually becoming an integral part of the established system. Among the catalysts for this dialectical exchange, gated communities epitomize a unique figure. While inherently rooted in the ethos of gecekondu neighborhoods, they cater to the affluent segment of society. Concurrently, the advent of government-sanctioned mass housing initiatives has steered the cityscape towards a trajectory of gigantism, both vertically and horizontally.

This trend towards urban gigantism is the cumulative outcome of neoliberal and globalization agendas aggressively championed within the city and the nation throughout the 1970s and 1980s. This globalization endeavor, encapsulated by the initiative "selling Istanbul," has led the city to interpret modernization through the lens of gigantism, and to embark on the construction of the largest, tallest, and most monumental edifices. Although initially neglected by subsequent municipal leaders, these endeavors were eventually propelled to greater prominence, realigned with their strategic objectives and policy directions. An era characterized by the prolific construction of immense shopping complexes, towering office edifices, sprawling new financial districts, colossal airport facilities, mega towers, and extensive mosques ensued. This transformative process transcended cultural boundaries, and the residential market, which had long since burgeoned beyond the city's periphery, transitioned into an increasingly magnified entity.

Regrettably, all these transformative phases have invariably echoed the patterns established by the gecekondus erected by the initial wave of rural-to-urban migrants. The chaotic conglomerate shaped by vast constructions on undeveloped tracts, reclaimed coastlines, gated communities, mass housing projects, and diverse cultural venues is the actual architect of urban fragmentation. Far from a gradual evolution, this fragmentation has intensified with each passing year, manifesting in abrupt and dramatic shifts. Therefore, when contemplating Istanbul as a fragmented entity, the discrete segments engendering this fragmentation emerge with stark clarity. This clarity, in turn, facilitates a more profound de-coding of the city, enabling a comprehension through the discerning lens of architecture and urban planning.

"Istanbul's global skyline, a monument to human ambition, stands as a chessboard of giants, where each move upwards in concrete and steel is a defiant act against the gravity of history."

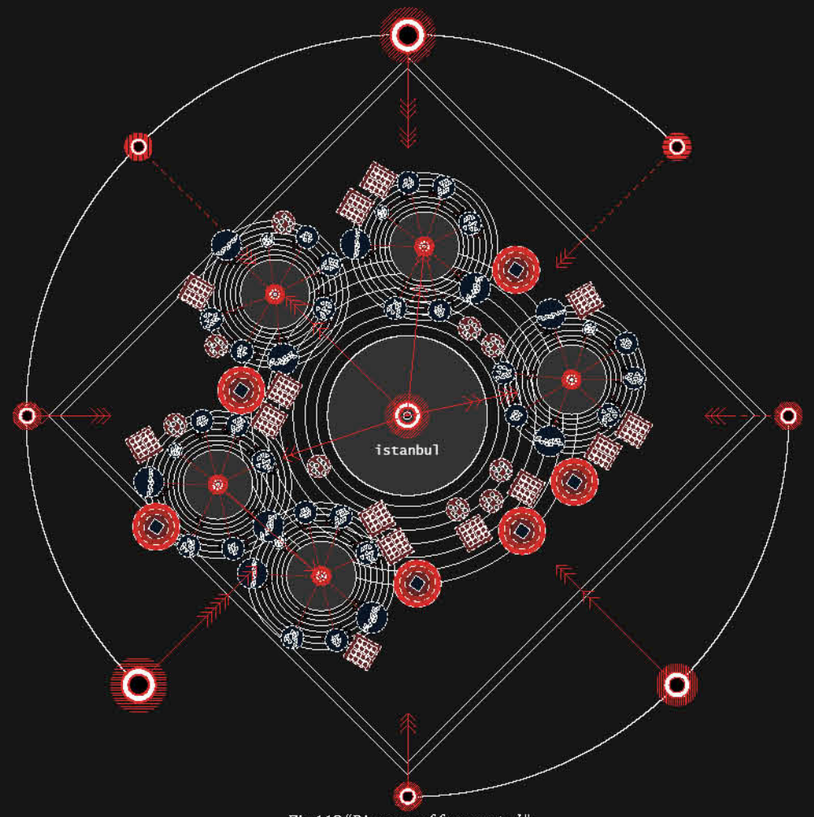


Fig.113 "Diagram of fragmented."

SECTION.5 FRACTURE

Neglected Crack: Istanbul’s Earthquake Fragment

“In the depths of the city, the awareness of an impending earthquake looms like a shadow over life. This is not just living; it’s living with a known risk, akin to a game of fate, played with the forces of nature.”



5.FRACTURE

Prior to delving into the main discussion, it is essential to offer a preliminary statement to seismologists and geophysicists, addressing potential gaps or constraints in the data concerning Istanbul and the anticipated Marmara earthquake. In this section of the thesis, we shall analyze the city's inherent physical risk through an architectural lens, emphasizing the significance of its seismic susceptibility. A key inquiry guiding this exploration is: "Is an alternative Istanbul possible?"

In the 1950s, influenced by the mechanization of agricultural policies, Istanbul witnessed an unparalleled surge in urbanization, characterized by significant migration from rural to urban locales. This urban migratory trend saw an acceleration between the 1970s and 1980s, inducing a paradigm shift in the city's housing landscape — from predominantly low-rise or informal settlements to high-rise buildings. Concurrently, Istanbul underwent spatial expansion in both vertical and horizontal dimensions. While the former was evident in multi-storied constructions, the latter was manifested in its expanded architectural footprint and the inclusion of a considerable segment of the Marmara Sea into its urban tapestry through land reclamation.

Istanbul's rapid growth resulted in a somewhat fragmented urban fabric, interspersed with irregularities. This evolving metropolis is rife with both social and physical vulnerabilities. On the social front, the city grapples with socioeconomic disparities and cultural frictions. From a physical standpoint, it remains under the significant threat of the much-anticipated Marmara earthquake.

Istanbul's historical narrative is a blend of migratory patterns and seismic activities. The city, uniquely positioned on the North Anatolian Fault, has repeatedly confronted the forces of nature, with earthquakes varying in intensity and reach. The 1999 Gölcük, İzmit earthquake (Mw=7.5) underscored the city's vulnerabilities and exposed its unpreparedness. Yet, it's pivotal to realize that this tremor, despite its magnitude, was not the most significant seismic event anticipated for Istanbul. The forewarned earthquake is projected to originate from a fault line even closer to the city, suggesting that its repercussions could surpass those of the 1999 event. Such seismic manifestations have led to a build-up of geological tension, which, as corroborated by experts, is bound to discharge in subsequent occurrences.

Therefore, any intellectual exploration of Istanbul, its growth, and its future potentialities must unwaveringly factor in this seismic dimension. The city's resilience, adaptation, and forward planning, especially in architectural and infrastructural spheres, will be crucial in navigating this geological inevitability.

5.0 Ground Zero: Turkey's Ongoing Battle with Earthquakes

Turkey's geophysical position places it squarely within one of the world's most seismically active regions. Despite the majority of its landmass intersecting fault lines, there seems to be an increasing trend of overlooking this significant concern, even among well-informed individuals and institutions.

Esteemed scholars such as Celal Şengör, Naci Görür, Mustafa Erdik, Aykut Barka, among others, have provided in-depth and illustrative elucidations of Turkey's seismic belt. Nevertheless, the tangible impact of these invaluable academic endeavors remains somewhat diminished unless they are contextualized within a catastrophic event.

Given the recurrent seismic activities and the looming potential for urban or regional devastation in Turkey, it would be reasonable to postulate the necessity for comprehensive preventive measures. Regrettably, substantive initiatives seem to be overshadowed by superficial architectural endeavors and promotional ventures. The seismic events of February 6, 2023 (7.8 Mw and 7.5 Mw), predominantly felt in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, and extending to provinces such as Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Malatya, Kilis, Diyarbakır, Adana, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa, and Elazığ, served as a stark reminder, reigniting the discourse on seismic preparedness at a national level.

This seismic episode precipitated a renewed nationwide apprehension regarding earthquake risks. This trepidation extends beyond the Anatolian territories, especially when considering the prospective seismic impact on Istanbul – Turkey's paramount metropolis, fiscal nucleus, and de facto administrative epicenter. The prospective repercussions in Istanbul are ostensibly more severe than those experienced during the Kahramanmaraş earthquake.

While Turkey encompasses a vast expanse with 81 provinces and houses major cities such as Ankara, Izmir, Antalya, and Adana, it's indubitable that the nation's stability is inextricably linked to Istanbul's fortitude. Given that a substantial number of the country's foremost corporations, financial institutions, leading academic establishments, and eminent personalities are domiciled within Istanbul, the city undoubtedly represents Turkey's central lifeline.

By acknowledging the pivotal role Istanbul plays in the nation's sociopolitical and economic fabric, one can more acutely discern the magnitude of risk borne by the entire nation. Although this portrayal might convey an ominous landscape, it is worth noting that consistent mitigation efforts and enhanced seismic awareness can potentially ameliorate the inherent risks.



G170. "Disaster of the century, 7 Februrary"



G171. "Disaster after disaster, 7 Februrary"



G172. "Disaster of the century, 7 Februrary"



G173. "7 Februrary, 2023"

world_fault_lines.exe

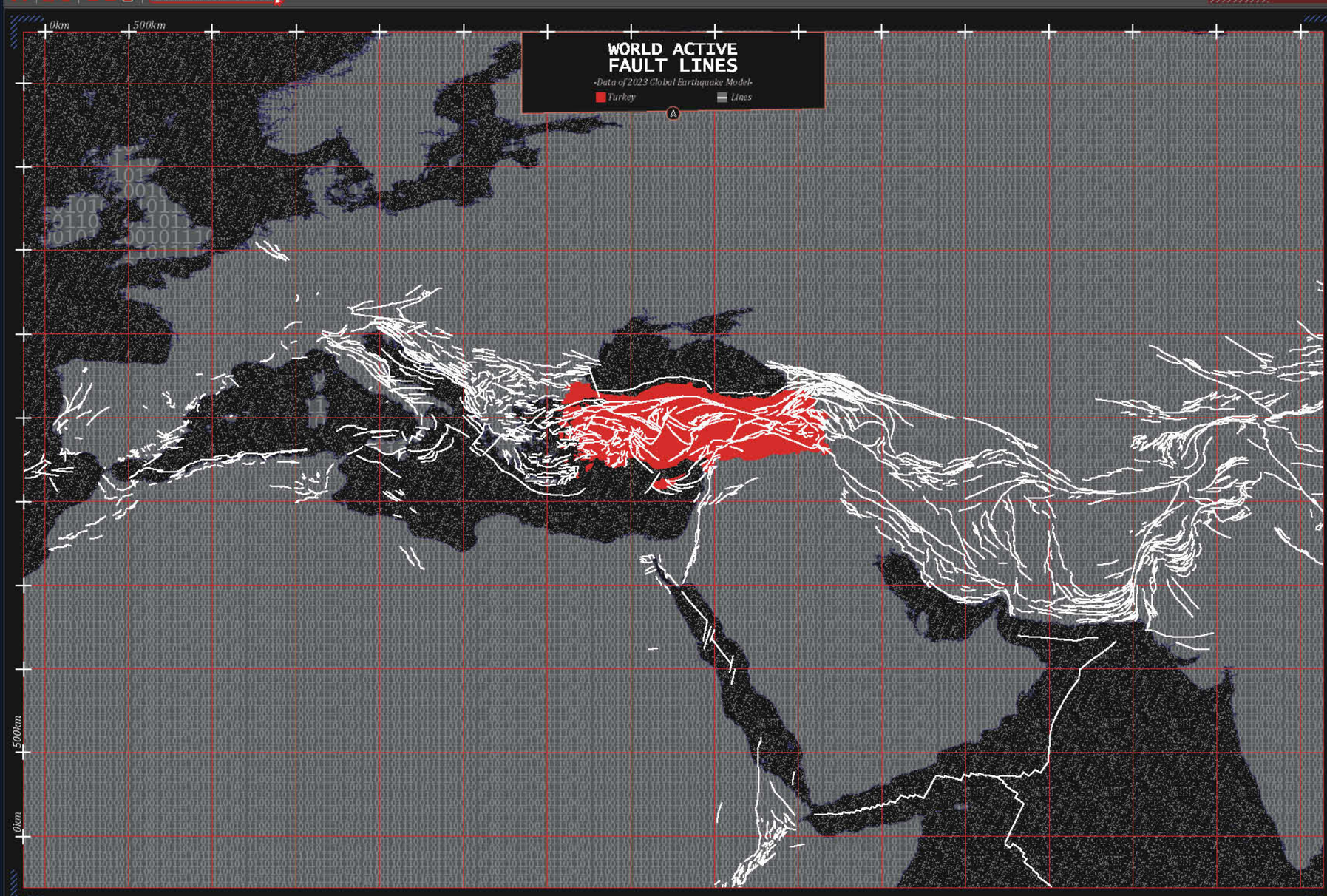
0km 2000km

WORLD ACTIVE FAULT LINES

-Data of 2023 Global Earthquake Model-

Turkey Lines

0km 2000km



5.1 Beneath the Surface: Istanbul's Earthquake Chronicles

Istanbul's seismic chronicle can be traced back to the first century AD. Throughout various epochs, the city has been confronted with earthquakes of divergent magnitudes and focal depths. The city, situated on the North Anatolian Fault Line, has an inherent predisposition to seismic activities, especially those stemming from the Marmara region. In the vicinity of the Sea of Marmara, earthquakes with a magnitude exceeding 7 have been historically frequent. Between the years 32 and 869, a total of 15 such earthquakes were recorded, occurring at an average interval of approximately 56 years. From 869 to 1419, there were 10 recorded temblors, implying an average occurrence of approximately every 55 years during this period. This continuity of seismic activities underscores the geological vulnerabilities of the region and the ongoing risk faced by Istanbul.

Moving from historical seismological occurrences to more contemporaneous events, the Çınarcık earthquake, registering a magnitude of 6.4, occurred on September 18, 1963. This tremor was distinctly discernible within the metropolitan confines of Istanbul. Subsequently, a particularly pivotal seismic event in the city's recent history was the Gölcük, İzmit earthquake, which registered a magnitude of 7.5 at a depth of 17 km on August 17, 1999. Based on official communiqués from the Prime Minister's Office during that period, this seismic episode culminated in 976 fatalities and 3,547 injuries within Istanbul. Evaluating the overarching impact of this temblor, the toll escalated to 15,225 fatalities and 23,983 injuries.

Subsequent evaluations by the same governing entity disclosed that, specifically within Istanbul, there existed 3,614 edifices with substantial structural vulnerabilities, 12,370 with moderate infrastructural impairments, and 10,630 with minimal damage. Surveying the entirety of the quake's impact zone, the figures augmented to 41,266 edifices categorized as critically endangered, 43,618 as moderately compromised, and 48,008 with superficial impairments. A successive seismic event, the Düzce earthquake, registered at a magnitude of 7.1, transpired on November 12, 1999. This quake's repercussions encompassed approximately 900 fatalities, 3,000 injuries, and extensive infrastructural damages.

Complementing these quantitative assessments, a salient observation post these seismic occurrences is the subsequent proliferation of national seismic awareness. This heightened cognizance manifested materially in modifications to the housing infrastructure, precipitating, as delineated in antecedent sections, the inauguration of an era characterized by comprehensive urban transformation initiatives in Istanbul's urban landscape.

"In the past 40 years, this unique global city has witnessed rapid and haphazard growth due to unplanned, project-less, and unchecked development. Now, Istanbul faces the threat of a more devastating earthquake, or as seen in the 18th century, multiple earthquakes, projected to strike closely to its coastline.

In truth, an earthquake of a magnitude that could level Istanbul is not the primary concern. What alarms scientists and professional bodies is not the earthquake itself but the city's substandard building stock.

In summary, every conceivable action has been taken, through the collaboration of the state and its citizens, that potentially exacerbates the earthquake risk in Istanbul.

*Due to building homes on riverbeds, deforestation, and constructing cities without adequate infrastructure, we face flood disasters. Similarly, because of the poor quality of constructions, we are vulnerable to earthquake calamities." **(78)***

*"The earthquake risk in the city has increased because of overcrowding, faulty land-use planning and construction, inadequate infrastructure and services, and environmental degradation." **(43)***

"At present, Istanbul is recognized as one of the cities with the highest seismic risk in the world. The reality that nature has allotted a limited timeframe for Istanbul's seismic tranquility seems to be overlooked.

*Istanbul is situated approximately 10 km north of the Northern branch of the North Anatolian Fault Zone, which traverses the Marmara Sea and is responsible for significant earthquakes in our country." **(78)***

"In recent decades, earthquake disaster risks in Istanbul have increased mainly due to a very high rate of urbanization, faulty land-use planning and construction, inadequate infrastructure and services, and environmental degradation.

*The other important source of the increased risk in Istanbul is the unprecedented increase of the probability of occurrence of a great earthquake." **(29)***

*"Most radically, the earthquake in 1999, which led to a virtual halt of migration to the city, produced widespread pessimism and seemed to signal definitively the end of an era of easy growth and accommodation." **(30)***

While Istanbul's historical and recent encounters with seismic events are a testament to its intrinsic geological susceptibility, it is essential to recognize that the city's contemporary challenges are multi-faceted. The potential threats Istanbul faces derive not only from its inherent geotectonic position but also from significant man-made factors. Over the decades, various anthropogenic decisions have intertwined with the city's natural vulnerabilities, crafting a unique tapestry of challenges. As the narrative shifts deeper into the present-day scenario, both the natural seismic proclivities and the ramifications of unplanned urban growth and decision-making come into sharper focus.

29.Erdik, M., Aydinoglu, N., Fahjan, Y., et al. (2003). Earthquake risk assessment for Istanbul metropolitan area. Bogazici University.
30.Keyder, C. (2005). Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul.
43.Erdik, M., & Durukal, E. (2006). Earthquake Risk and Its Mitigation in Istanbul. Bogazici University.
78.Barka, A., & Er, A. (2002). Istanbul, the City Waiting for the Earthquake. Istanbul.

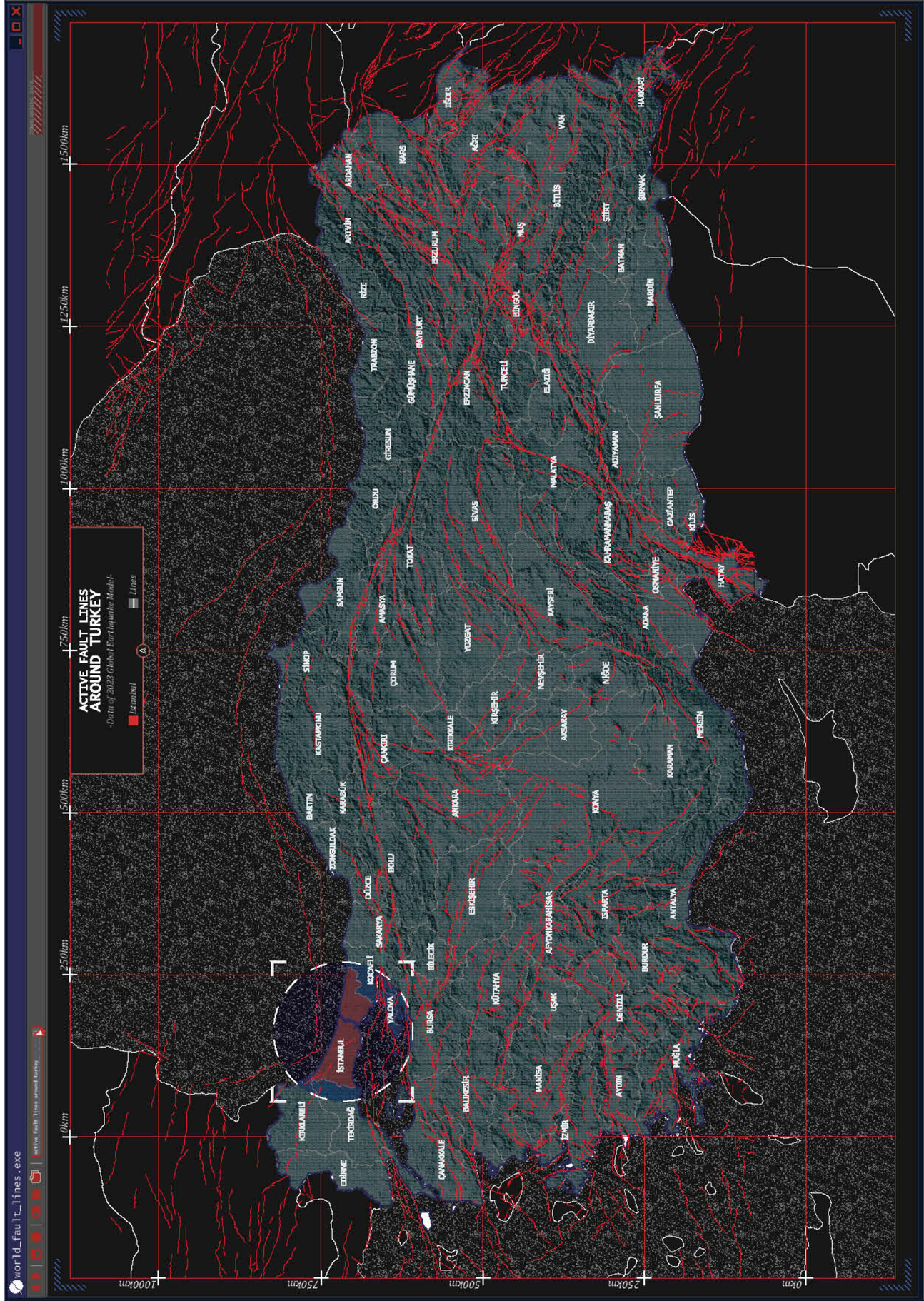
Positioned in proximity to the Northern branch of the North Anatolian Fault Zone, Istanbul's intrinsic geotectonic positioning places it squarely within a high-seismic-risk bracket. This inherent vulnerability is underscored by the city's history and the looming specter of significant seismic events. However, juxtaposed against this inherent risk are a series of human-induced factors that have heightened the city's susceptibility to earthquakes.

The rapid urban sprawl observed in the past 40 years has been characterized by a lack of comprehensive planning. The city's expansion trajectory has largely been dictated by unplanned and unmonitored developments. These developments, as they burgeoned, often lacked projects that encapsulated foresight and remained unchecked. This haphazard growth has further been compounded by choices that lacked environmental foresight—building on riverbeds, aggressive deforestation, and crafting entire urban expanses without adequate infrastructure.

While the prospect of a potent earthquake striking the city is undeniably concerning, the emphasis among the scientific and professional communities is less on the earthquake's magnitude and more on the city's infrastructural resilience. A considerable portion of Istanbul's architectural landscape, especially structures that emerged during its rapid growth phases, does not conform to seismic-resilient standards. This inadequacy is not limited to just buildings; the wider urban infrastructure also reflects a similar vulnerability.

This narrative of infrastructural and environmental challenges is not merely theoretical. The implications became devastatingly evident in the 1999 earthquake. Beyond the immediate human and infrastructural costs, this seismic event had profound sociological implications. Migration patterns to the city experienced significant disruption, with a palpable sense of pessimism pervading the city's demographic and economic outlook.

To encapsulate, Istanbul's seismic challenge represents a nuanced tapestry woven from its inherent geotectonic positioning and the cumulative impact of human decisions made over several decades. This duality of natural susceptibility and man-made vulnerabilities paints a multifaceted picture of the city's current predicament. As Istanbul stands poised at this pivotal crossroad, reflections on its seismic past and the sagacious counsel of experts come to the forefront. These combined histories and knowledge emphasize the pressing need for an integrative approach, one that merges urban planning with environmental foresight, ensuring the city's resilience in the face of future seismic threats.



5.2 Living with risk

Istanbul's urban landscape, having evolved into a fragmented form due to irregular housing developments, an inability to fully urbanize, and the lack of a robust infrastructure, is imbued with risks on multiple layers, both socio-culturally and physically. These multifaceted risks reverberate through different spheres of urban life, molding the city's collective consciousness or zeitgeist through period of time.

Among the myriad risks, the ever-present threat of earthquakes emerges prominently. This pervasive danger introduces the idea of "living with risk". To gain a comprehensive understanding of the city, this concept can be further explored as a distinct layer during the De-coding phase of the city's many facets.

Living with risk, especially when contextualized within philosophical frameworks, delves into the intricacies of existence and human experience. Scholars and thinkers have meticulously examined the core of reality, distinguishing the tangible from the elusive abstract. Using this understanding, risks, notably those pertaining to earthquakes, can be seen to exhibit an enigmatic quality, akin to layers of reality suggested by philosophical discourses such as Plato's allegory of the cave.

Concrete adversities, such as hunger, are immediately perceptible, manifesting as undeniable discomfort. In juxtaposition, certain risks, prominently those associated with earthquakes, may elude direct experience, revealing themselves only when underscored by knowledge. Such risks challenge traditional perceptions, prompting deeper introspection. While their abstract nature could facilitate their diminishment or denial, it is imperative to recognize that these unaddressed risks highlight vulnerabilities within societal infrastructures and constructs.

Upon closer scrutiny of earthquake risks, the web of connections underlying them becomes more apparent. These risks are not isolated events in the urban tapestry. Instead, the vulnerabilities stemming from them weave intricately with broader societal decisions, policy frameworks, and communal practices. This complex interplay reflects how the physical environment, human choices, and nature itself converge, revealing the depth of the challenges that cities face. Earthquake risks, though rooted in natural occurrences, are significantly shaped by human interventions, including construction norms and urban developmental decisions. The interplay between the unwavering nature of these natural hazards, man-made environments, and collective societal choices brings to the fore the multifaceted essence of risk.

Against the backdrop of life's complexities, as various risks, especially seismic ones, mesh with human decisions and societal frameworks, there emerges a mandate for individuals to discern, comprehend, and adeptly maneuver through these intricacies. This journey accentuates the dual importance of arming oneself with both empirical understanding of earthquake risks and a philosophical comprehension of the world's inherent fragilities and layers.

In short, the urban environment, with all its intricate layers and risks, serves as a microcosm of the broader interplay between nature, society, and individual choices. The city's fragmented form, derived from developmental inconsistencies and urban challenges, mirrors the nuanced vulnerabilities that its inhabitants face daily. While the looming threat of earthquakes offers a tangible representation of these vulnerabilities, it is only through a blend of empirical knowledge and philosophical introspection that one can truly navigate and comprehend the depths of such risks.

"According to Mustafa Erdik;

The concept of risk is a function of earthquake hazard, an inventory of elements exposed to this hazard, and the state of these elements being affected by the earthquake. The most significant factors influencing risk are the potential harm to human life, property, social structures, infrastructure, and the economy's vulnerability to earthquake damage.

If there were no buildings in Istanbul and no one resided there, the earthquake hazard would still exist, but there would be no earthquake risk. One cannot alter the earthquake hazard, but one can modify the earthquake risk." ***(78)***

"The earthquake risk faced by one person, one business, or one individual or organization depends on the actions of others." ***(43)***

"In our society, haunted by risk rather than want it does exist and is daily taken. Hunger cannot be assuaged by denial; in hunger, subjective suffering and its objective cause are indissolubly linked, and the link is self-evident and cannot be lied to. But risks, unlike material wants, are not subjectively experienced; at least, they are not 'lived' directly unless mediated by knowledge.

They may never reach the realm of subjective experience they may be trivialized or downright denied before they arrive there, and the chance that they will indeed be barred from arriving grows together with the extent of the risks." ***(117)***

"Risks and contraindications go on being socially produced; it is just the duty and the necessity to cope with them which are being individualized." ***(117)***

43.Erdik, M., & Durukal, E. (2006). Earthquake Risk and Its Mitigation in Istanbul. Bogazici University.
78.Barka, A., & Er, A. (2002). Istanbul, the City Waiting for the Earthquake. Istanbul.
117. Bauman, Z., 2000. Liquid Modernity. Polity Press.

Navigating the intricate layers of the urban environment, from physical risks to philosophical conundrums, sets the stage for an in-depth exploration of Istanbul's present scenario. Understanding the complexities of the broader human-environment interplay paves the way for a more focused discourse on the unique challenges that Istanbul faces. The convergence of the city's historical, political, and natural factors becomes more discernible as we delve into its modern urban narrative.

While the risk encountered within the city fundamentally derives from a natural disaster, it simultaneously presents as a perceptual risk. The city's residents recognize two undeniable realities: the impending major earthquake threatening Istanbul, and the inadequacy of Istanbul's urban infrastructure in preparation for such a catastrophe. These primary realities dictate that the populace not only coexists with the risk but actively experiences it. Upon examining the underlying foundation of "living with risk," several contributing factors become evident. Paramount among these is the city's construction by migrants from rural regions.

While this migration pattern might initially appear as the principal source of the city's spatial irregularities and intricate layout, another critical dimension comes to light: the governance structure, predominantly driven by political considerations. The absence of a consistently executed master plan since the 1950s, in conjunction with certain policy decisions and neglected activities in the urban environment (such as the emergence of Gecekondu, multiple decentralizations of industry), has led the city to its present fragmented and perilous state.



Binaların yüzde 60'ı kaçak, yasa ve yönetmeliklere uyanlar azınlıkta

İnşaat sektörü 'başıboş'

Depremin korkunç sonuçlarını arttıran en önemli etkenlerin başında yasa ve yönetmeliklere uymadan yapılan binalar geliyor.

G174. "Construction industry, adrift"

Moreover, reflecting on modern-day Istanbul, the previous delineations continue to hold relevance. The city remains without a holistic plan. Even if the Istanbul municipality were to draft one, its implementation would require sequential approvals from an array of hierarchical entities, ensuring its integration within the broader system.

As a result, the looming seismic threat, which stands out as one of the most significant and pressing risks the city faces, is predominantly confined to scholarly discussions, intermittent news features, and sporadic research publications. This limitation in broader public dialogue underscores the need for more pervasive awareness and action regarding such a critical issue.

Nonetheless, a salient fact persists: both the city and its denizens possess a burgeoning awareness of the seismic risk they coexist with. There's a palpable distinction between merely being at risk and directly experiencing that risk. Both the urban framework of Istanbul and its diverse populace — spanning urban and rural divides — are acutely conscious of this looming hazard. Following Turkey's seismic events on February 6, 2023 (7.8 Mw and 7.5 Mw), the discourse surrounding this risk has been underscored, becoming a more pronounced element in both public narratives and the collective consciousness of Istanbul's inhabitants.



107.4 Radyo Cumhuriyet

Cumhuriyet

Enkaz altındakilere ilk müdahale gecikti, kriz merkezleri işlevsiz kaldı, ölü sayısı 4 bine yaklaştı

Devletin eli gecikti

Üretimin üçte biri bölgede

Ekonomi kalbinden vuruldu

ÖLENLERİN KİMLİKLERİ BELİRLENİYOR

GÖLCÜK Sefalet ve yalnızlık

YALOVA Siteler enkaz yığını

İZMİT Esnafta yağma korkusu

SAKARYA Çaresizlik

G175. "The state's hand was delayed"

5.3 Unraveling Istanbul's Seismic Profile

Istanbul is situated in a seismically active region, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of its seismic profile to anticipate potential challenges confronting the city's urban morphology. Central to this seismic propensity is the North Anatolian Fault Line (NAF).

The North Anatolian Fault (NAF) remains a pivotal tectonic structure in global seismology, significantly influencing the geophysical configuration of Northern Turkey. Conceptually, the NAF can be envisioned as a major tectonic boundary where adjacent terrestrial blocks have undergone relative displacement. This is not a recent formation; its origins can be traced back to geodynamic processes that began approximately 11 million years ago in the eastern vicinity of Erzincan (located in the eastern Anatolia region).

Over time, the fault line underwent a westward progression, eventually intersecting with the Sea of Marmara roughly 200,000 years ago. Importantly, even before the NAF's intersection with this sea, the region showed signs of tectonic disturbances, with discernible geophysical activities tracing back to the late Miocene epoch.

From a morphological standpoint, the NAF exhibits unique geophysical characteristics, reinforcing its active seismic nature. Historical seismological records suggest a pattern of seismic events originating from the NAF migrating westward. However, accurately interpreting this seismic trajectory from historic records, especially those predating the 20th century, is challenging.

Given the profound geophysical implications of the North Anatolian Fault Line for Istanbul, our focus must expand beyond mere geology and historical seismicity to encompass contemporary risk assessment and management strategies. The intricacies of the NAF not only provide insights into the city's seismic backdrop but also underscore the urgency of proactive measures. Hence, Istanbul's relationship with the fault line is now characterized by active engagement and not mere passive acknowledgment.

The North Anatolian Fault Line, integral to the city's geophysical setting, harbors substantial dangers and risk levels. In the quest to grasp and more crucially, to relay these risks to pivotal decision-makers in the city, an array of simulations have been developed. These include studies spearheaded by academic experts. In addition, in recent years, there has been a collaborative effort between the Istanbul Municipality and scholars, resulting in coordinated reports. Delving into these simulations will provide a clearer perspective on Istanbul's inherent "living with risk" paradigm.

"The North Anatolian Fault (NAF) is a diachronous structure that formed by progressive strain localization in a westerly widening right-lateral shear zone in northern Turkey along mostly a bimaterial interface juxtaposing subduction-accretion material of the Tethysides and older and stronger continental basement to its north.

It has formed since approximately 11 Ma ago in the east, near Erzincan, and may have propagated westward at a rate of 11 cm/year if the assumption of the continuously widening width of North Anatolian Fault Shear Zone (NASZ) westward is correct. If not, irregularities will be seen locally in the rate and direction of propagation.

NAF reached the Sea of Marmara no earlier than 200 ka ago, although the NASZ-related deformation there commenced in the late Miocene.

The fault has a very distinct morphological expression and is seismically active. Since the seventeenth century, it has seemed to display a cyclical seismic behavior, with century-long cycles commencing in the east and migrating westward, but the record does not lend itself to a unique interpretation before the twentieth century." ***(118)***

"The North Anatolian Fault (NAF) is one of the largest currently active strike-slip faults in the world, forming the most prominent part of a medium-size strike-slip-dominated belt of deformation, i.e., a keirogen, in northern Turkey." ***(118)***


Cumhuriyet

En yakın fay hattından 12 kilometre uzakta, ama aynı zamanda denetimsiz bir yapı cenneti

İstanbul'un deprem gerçeği

Deprem özel sayısı

Psikolojik tedavi zamanı

Yeni yerleşim yeri aranıyor

Üniversite geç açılacak

'Bölge küçülmeli'

Yurttaşın çilesi bitmiyor

Öncelikli gereksinim konut

GÜNCEL

Bir İleri Bir Geri

FAUST

GÜNDEM

G176. "Istanbul's earthquake reality"

In order to grasp the full breadth of the implications of these simulations, a rigorous and systematic examination of the factors influencing the anticipated seismic activity in Istanbul is of utmost importance. By comprehensively dissecting these influential determinants, we can gain deeper insights into the foundational logic and methodology underpinning the simulations. Furthermore, such an in-depth understanding will elucidate the intricate interplay between the city's distinct urban fabric and its potential seismic responses. Specifically, it will shed light on whether Istanbul's urban design and infrastructure might enhance its resilience against, or conversely, exacerbate the effects of the looming Marmara earthquake.

118. Şengör, A.M.C., Tüysüz, O., Sakınç, M. & Eyidoğan, H., 2005. The North Anatolian Fault: A New Look. Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences.

With an expansive understanding of Istanbul's relationship with the North Anatolian Fault Line and the city's inherent vulnerability established, we can now delve into the specifics that characterize the Sea of Marmara region's seismic outlook. What aids this understanding is a rich tapestry of scientific investigations, nuanced simulations, and multi-disciplinary collaborations. As we transition from the theoretical to the practical, from historical seismic trajectories to future projections, it is essential to scrutinize the factors and the recent research findings that help predict the earthquake hazard in the region.

Informed by a compilation of studies on seismic activity in the Sea of Marmara region, several crucial parameters become instrumental in earthquake hazard prediction. The Sea of Marmara's earthquake hazard estimation leans heavily on a combination of five principal parameters.

Firstly, historical records of earthquakes provide invaluable data on seismic patterns. Then, the specific details about fault segmentation, notably the geometry and the length of these fault segments, play a critical role. The recurrence periods of seismic events in the Marmara region also factor into these calculations. Additionally, there has been an observed increase in breaking stress following the earthquake on August 17th. Lastly, the fault's annual movement within the Sea of Marmara provides crucial predictive insights.

Informed by a compilation of studies on seismic activity in the Sea of Marmara region, several crucial parameters become instrumental in earthquake hazard prediction. The Sea of Marmara's earthquake hazard estimation leans heavily on a combination of five principal parameters.

Firstly, historical records of earthquakes provide invaluable data on seismic patterns. Then, the specific details about fault segmentation, notably the geometry and the length of these fault segments, play a critical role. The recurrence periods of seismic events in the Marmara region also factor into these calculations. Additionally, there has been an observed increase in breaking stress following the earthquake on August 17th. Lastly, the fault's annual movement within the Sea of Marmara provides crucial predictive insights.

Another layer of complexity arises when considering the amplifiers of earthquake risk. The rapid population growth witnessed in the region, coupled with sporadic and sometimes inadequate urban planning, magnifies the inherent risk.

Indiscriminate and unregulated construction activities further accentuate the potential for disaster. Adding to the quagmire is the scarcity of robust infrastructure services, compounded by increasing environmental degradation. Each of these components, taken together, exacerbates the overall seismic risk.

Delving deeper into the data, certain alarming revelations surface. Historical patterns suggest that the recurrence periods for seismic events in the Sea of Marmara are nearing their anticipated windows. Advanced geodetic measurements, secured from satellites, reveal a consistent fault movement within the Sea of Marmara, registering at approximately 20 mm annually.

Given that the most recent significant seismic event in the Sea of Marmara was in 1766, simple arithmetic illustrates that the cumulative stress over the ensuing 236 years is approximating 4.7 meters. This accumulated stress mirrors the displacement observed during previous earthquakes in the region, underscoring the pressing nature of the situation. It is worth noting that these calculations, derived from past data, may very well underrepresent the current stress levels. If we were to instigate a new simulation today, the numbers would inevitably show an escalation.

Turning our gaze to Istanbul, the city's vast urban sprawl poses its set of challenges. Housing approximately 800,000 structures, simulations predicated on two distinct methodologies (intensity-based and spectral displacement-based approaches) suggest that a staggering 5% of these buildings, totaling between 35,000 and 40,000, might suffer irreparable damage in the event of an earthquake.

The human cost is projected to be most acute within this subset, especially where building collapses might be most severe, adopting a "pancake" configuration. Estimates indicate the possibility of around 5,000 to 6,000 structures succumbing to this catastrophic form of collapse. Beyond this, expectations are that roughly 70,000 buildings could endure extensive damage, with an additional 200,000 structures witnessing moderate harm.

Economically, the tangible loss from building damage alone is projected at an upwards of approximately USD 11 billion. Consequently, post such a seismic event, an estimated 500,000 households could find themselves grappling with displacement, seeking immediate shelter. Again, it is crucial to emphasize that these are past estimates, and contemporary simulations might paint a more dire picture.

"In Istanbul there are approximately 800,000 buildings. Earthquake damage scenario results indicate, on the basis of two independent approaches (intensity-based and spectral displacement-based approaches) that a total of approximately 35,000–40,000 buildings (approx. 5% of the total building stock) will be damaged beyond repair (complete damage). Most of the casualties are expected in this damage group, especially in a subset where the collapse will be of the worst "pancake" form.

The estimate for pancaked buildings will be approximately 5,000–6,000. Results also indicate that approximately 70,000 buildings will receive extensive damage and approximately 200,000 buildings will be moderately damaged. Total monetary loss because of building damage caused by the scenario earthquake are estimated to be in the range of approximately USD 11 billion. It is estimated that a total of approximately 500,000 households would be in need of shelter after the scenario earthquake." ***(43)***



G177. "Unforgettable photographs from the 17 August Marmara Earthquake"

"There are 5 main parameters for the earthquake hazard calculation made for the Sea of Marmara. These are the historical earthquake records, fault segmentation (the geometry and length of fault segments), the recurrence periods of earthquakes in Marmara, the increase in breaking stress caused by the August 17th earthquake, and the annual movement amount of the fault within the Sea of Marmara." ***(78)***

"Among the reasons that increase earthquake risk are rapid population growth, incorrect and uncontrolled land use and planning, improper and uncontrolled construction activities, inadequate infrastructure services, and environmental degradation." ***(78)***

"The first data indicating the danger is that the recurrence periods of earthquakes that occurred in the Sea of Marmara during historical times are about to expire. Detailed geodetic measurements from satellites indicate that the annual speed of the fault within the Sea of Marmara is around 20 mm. We know that the last earthquake in the Sea of Marmara occurred in 1766.

When you multiply the 236 years that have passed since then by 20 millimeters, it is understood that the amount of stress accumulated in Marmara has reached approximately 4.7 meters. This accumulation amount corresponds to the amount of displacement caused by earthquakes in Marmara. This indicator confirms that the time is about to expire" ***(78)***

In light of the comprehensive assessment, it becomes evident that Istanbul and the Sea of Marmara region are precariously poised at the crossroads of geology, urbanization, and potential seismic events. The intricate interplay between the North Anatolian Fault Line's dynamics and Istanbul's urban morphology demands both immediate attention and proactive mitigation strategies. While historical records and simulations serve as critical tools for hazard prediction, they simultaneously underscore the imminent threat posed by the cumulative seismic stress. The compounding factors of burgeoning population growth, sporadic urban planning, and inadequate infrastructure only amplify these vulnerabilities. Given the staggering implications of potential seismic activity on Istanbul's infrastructure, economy, and populace, it becomes imperative to prioritize seismic preparedness and resilience-building measures. Only through rigorous scientific study, informed policymaking, and community engagement can we hope to safeguard the city and its inhabitants from the looming challenges that the Earth's restless tectonics present. The weight of history, coupled with the demands of the present, underscores a clear message: Preparedness is not just advisable; it is essential.



G178. "Unforgettable photographs from the 17 August Marmara Earthquake"



G179. "Unforgettable photographs from the 17 August Marmara Earthquake"

43.Erdik, M., & Durukal, E. (2006). Earthquake Risk and Its Mitigation in Istanbul. Bogazici University.

78.Barka, A., & Er, A. (2002). Istanbul, the City Waiting for the Earthquake. Istanbul.

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE
URBANITY AND FAULT LINES

-2023-

Built Environment | Greenery | Below Sea | Active Fault Lines | North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

REALM OF FRACTURE
URBANITY AND FAULT LINES

-2023-

Below Sea | Active Fault Lines | North Anatolian Line

Command Prompt

Mw= 7.4 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

SITE-DEPENDENT DETERMINISTIC INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION.
by (Erdik et al., 2003)

- Intensity of 9
- Intensity between 8-9
- Intensity between 7-8
- Intensity between 6-7
- Boundary of Analyses

5.4 *Beyond the Quake: Fortifying Istanbul*

Researchers investigating the seismic profile and geological structure of a city maintain that specific attitudes are necessary to brace for a projected major earthquake. By examining certain facets of these perspectives, the city's defense mechanisms against seismic risk can be elucidated through a discussion of various measures from architectural and urban planning viewpoints.

From the perspectives of seismologists and geologists, a variety of critical views emerge regarding urban earthquake preparedness. Initially, it is essential to translate urban earthquake loss data into formats that are easily understood by all stakeholders. This translation serves to elevate public awareness, provide disaster preparedness personnel with vital information, and convey the urgency of necessary measures to policymakers. Without this dissemination of knowledge, the value of in-depth research is at risk of being confined to academia, with minimal impact on the wider community.

Moreover, prioritizing the reduction of structural vulnerability is fundamental. This involves a comprehensive strategy that incorporates strict land-use regulations, detailed design and construction codes, and, when necessary, the strategic relocation of communities. Integrating such measures into the fabric of urban areas strengthens their resilience to earthquakes. The discourse also highlights the importance of public education and awareness initiatives. These programs are essential to ensuring that all societal sectors are informed about earthquake risks and prepared for such events. Continuous public engagement in this way fosters a community that is actively involved in mitigating risks and is thus more resilient.

Urban transformation, targeted at minimizing earthquake impacts, can significantly modify a city's functionality, optimize land use, and improve the quality and redundancy of infrastructure. Istanbul is an illustrative case, adopting these preventive attitudes and measures in response to its considerable earthquake risk. By implementing a variety of risk mitigation strategies, Istanbul strives to overcome its geological susceptibilities and reinforce its urban environment against seismic events. The adoption of such proactive measures in city planning and architectural design is imperative for urban resilience.

In the architectural realm, risk-based planning is paramount for urban earthquake preparedness. It goes beyond mere anticipation of earthquakes to include a strategic plan for potential aftermath and damages. This planning weaves together damage limitation and crisis management as key aspects of urban development, aligning immediate safety measures with long-term sustainability goals.

Architects and planners, by embedding these principles into their projects, play a pivotal role in enhancing present infrastructure and protecting against future earthquakes. The application of urban development knowledge, coupled with geographical data and risk assessment, proves invaluable in mitigating disaster impacts.

A significant advancement in architectural strategies for seismic preparedness is seismic microzonation. This process involves dividing a city into areas with different earthquake risks, allowing for the development of construction standards and urban designs that are specifically tailored to the seismic requirements of each zone.

"Risk-based planning provides an opportunity not only for planning for a natural hazard but also for planning the consequences of a hazard. In this case, damage reduction and crisis management become integral components of urban planning. Natural disaster prevention plans aim to improve current situations and protect future developments.

Knowledge of urban development that explains principles and concepts and utilizes geographic data can significantly reduce the impacts of such disasters. Generally, the principles of urban planning for disaster prevention can be listed as follows: the re-creation of a vulnerable environment and the development of a safe and secure environment." ***(119)***

"What will be needed, in the context of planning for or mitigation of these indicated losses, is the dissemination of this urban earthquake loss data in understandable formats to increase the awareness of the general public, to inform technical personnel in charge of disaster planning and mitigation, and to sensitize top-level decision makers.

There is a concern that should the dissemination process be improperly or insufficiently executed, the output of this extensive, cutting-edge research will be limited to academic circles and have minimal practical impact." ***(29)***

"Reduction of structural vulnerability, introduction of land-use regulations and design and construction regulations, relocation of communities, and use of public education/ awareness programs are viable means of mitigation of earthquake risk.

The earthquake performance of cities can be improved by changing the functional characteristics, by urban transformation, land-use planning, and increasing the quality and redundancy of the infrastructure. Almost all of these risk-mitigation measures are being considered in Istanbul to prepare the city for a large earthquake that has an annual probability of occurrence of approximately 2%, one of the largest in the world." ***(43)***

"Microzonation provides a foundation for site-specific risk analysis that can assist in the reduction of earthquake damages.

Seismic microzonation can also be regarded as dividing a settlement area or region into smaller areas with different potential for earthquake hazard effects." ***(119)***

29.Erdik, M., Aydinoglu, N., Fahjan, Y., et al. (2003). Earthquake risk assessment for Istanbul metropolitan area. Bogazici University.
43.Erdik, M., & Durukal, E. (2006). Earthquake Risk and Its Mitigation in Istanbul. Bogazici University.
119. Kurnaz, F. (2020). 'The Importance of Microzoning in Urban Land Use Planning', in A.B.S. Güner (Ed.), Earthquakes, Urban Planning and Geotechnical Soil Applications, Ankara, pp. 3-41.



G180. "Mayor Of Istanbul Ekrem Imamoglu during Panel Of Istanbul Earthquake Mobilization Plan"



G181. "Mayor Ekrem Imamoglu and Geologist Prof.Dr. Celal Şengör"



G182. "Mayor Ekrem Imamoglu and Geologist Prof. Dr. Naci Görür"

"This requires courage, and to be courageous, it is necessary to clearly break away from being a part of a system, a process that is going wrong. The Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality (IMM) has been discussing this issue for years, since the 1999 Gölcük and Düzce earthquakes that occurred right next to Istanbul.

However, it has not taken sufficient and bold steps for a permanent change to this system. Since 2019, we have been opposing the urban development and profit-oriented political system.

We are aware that we must be in a position to take the most advanced and courageous steps regarding the earthquake issue. We realize that our efforts to fulfill this responsibility are not enough and that we need to elevate them even further.

We, as Istanbul, are standing up to fulfill whatever needs to be done about the earthquake. We are initiating a high-level mobilization for an earthquake-resistant Istanbul.

This is possible. As it has been possible in California, Mexico, Italy, Chile, and Japan, it must also be possible in Istanbul.

If we want to live...

Earthquakes are an inevitable reality for Istanbul and a matter of true existential concern. Just as earthquakes have struck Istanbul throughout history, they will strike again.

We do not know the day or the year, but let no one doubt that an earthquake will occur in this city." ***(149)***

43.Erdik, M., & Durukal, E. (2006). Earthquake Risk and Its Mitigation in Istanbul. Bogazici University.
119. Kurnaz, F. (2020). 'The Importance of Microzoning in Urban Land Use Planning', in A.B.S. Güner (Ed.), Earthquakes, Urban Planning and Geotechnical Soil Applications, Ankara, pp. 3-41.

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea · Active Fault Lines · North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Heavily Damaged Buildings

- 16-90
- 90-132
- 132-317
- 317-472
- 472-2083

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea · Active Fault Lines · North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Severely Damaged Buildings

- 106-339
- 339-542
- 542-835
- 835-1332
- 1332-3496

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea — Active Fault Lines — North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Moderately Damaged Buildings

- 774-1858
- 1858-2800
- 2800-3580
- 3580-5577
- 5577-9949

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea — Active Fault Lines — North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

LIghtly Damaged Buildings

- 1842-4491
- 4491-6843
- 6843-8170
- 8170-9640
- 9640-15758

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE
SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea · Active Fault Lines · North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Natural Gas Line Damage

- 2-3
- 3-6
- 6-7
- 7-15.4
- 15.4-26

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE
SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea · Active Fault Lines · North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Drinking Water Line Damage

- 2-5
- 5-7.2
- 7.5-9
- 9-19.4
- 19.4-33

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE
SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea · Active Fault Lines · North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Sewage Line Damages

- 5-11
- 11-199
- 19-22
- 22-48
- 48-72

istanbul_fracture.exe

REALM OF FRACTURE
SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

Below Sea · Active Fault Lines · North Anatolian Line

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Temporary Shelter Needs

- 876-6344
- 6344-13661
- 13661-19719
- 19719-29245
- 29245-72774

The concept of seismicity, a core determinant of the city's fragmented morphology, manifests itself within the urban socio-cultural stratigraphy through the paradigm of "living with risk." This manifestation has engendered a spectrum of phenomena observable on a national scale in Turkey, particularly in Istanbul. These phenomena transcend the ephemeral fear associated with natural disasters to encompass a pervasive trepidation concerning the paralysis of Istanbul's civic systems—systems integral to the nation's viability—should the anticipated seismic event occur. The palpable anxiety or acknowledged risk poignantly underscores the city's criticality to the national fabric.

In an Istanbul-centric analysis, the city's chronic pattern of erratic urban development is laid bare—a tapestry of uncontrolled sprawl, oversized edifices, and a morphological character developed absent foresight or coherence. This architectural and urban patchwork, stretching from informal settlements to towering high-rises, denotes an unpremeditated urbanity, ill-equipped for disaster responsiveness or post-catastrophe recovery. The deficient preparedness is further exacerbated by a housing inventory plagued by inferior quality and a profit-centric ethos, along with a miscellany of haphazardly arranged plazas, assembly points, parking facilities, and expansive viaducts. Collectively, these elements serve as inadvertent accomplices in the city's potential spiral into exacerbated turmoil. A salient deficiency in seismic awareness amongst Istanbul's denizens and Turkey's populace adds another stratum to the "living with risk" framework. Despite a pervasive recognition of Turkey's susceptibility to seismic activity and the looming specter of a cataclysmic earthquake for Istanbul, there prevails a tendency towards willful negligence.

Notwithstanding the presence of venerated scholars such as Celal Şengör and Naci Görür, who have rendered seismology a staple in public discourse, there persists a systemic inertia, restricting the conversation to fleeting news cycles rather than fostering substantive, action-oriented dialogue. Post the seismic events of February 6, 2023, marked by magnitudes of 7.8 and 7.5, a nascent yet tangible shift in public consciousness has been observed. The earthquakes laid bare the stark realities of urban vulnerability, illuminating the lethal implications of inadequate structural integrity and spotlighting the glaring unpreparedness of urban and governance infrastructures in the face of seismic adversity.

Conversely, viewed through a different lens, the present moment offers a window of opportunity for Istanbul to progress to an advantageous position concerning earthquake preparedness. This juncture invites the fusion of historical data and simulation outcomes to be addressed by skilled technicians and subject matter experts within a transdisciplinary framework. Such collaborative efforts in research and strategic planning are key to fortifying the city's defenses against seismic threats.

Upon the acknowledgement of its inherently fragmented urban fabric, the city's seismic risk transcends its status as a mere hazard to become an integral aspect of its reality—a constituent layer within its urban identity. Consequently, in the realm of city planning and architectural design, this seismic consideration shifts from being a barrier to an essential parameter that necessitates careful integration into the developmental matrix. This paradigmatic shift underscores the imperative to embed seismic resilience within the core framework of urban planning policies and architectural practices.

"In the intricate urban tapestry of Istanbul, each structure stands as a silent testament to the city's precarious dance with destiny, where the latent tremors of seismicity weave a narrative of resilience and vulnerability."

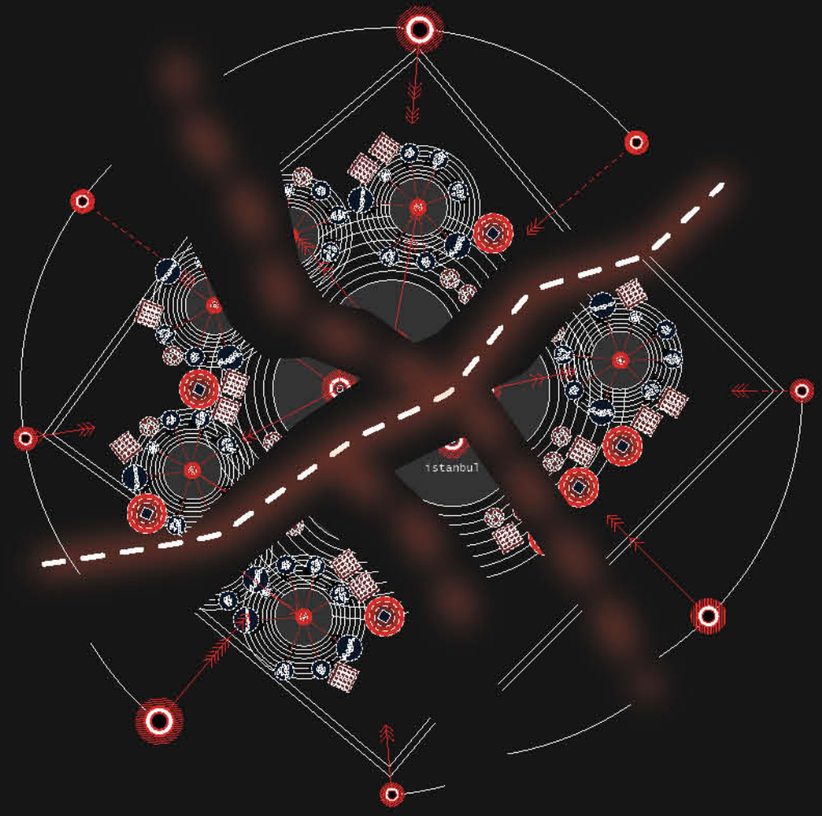
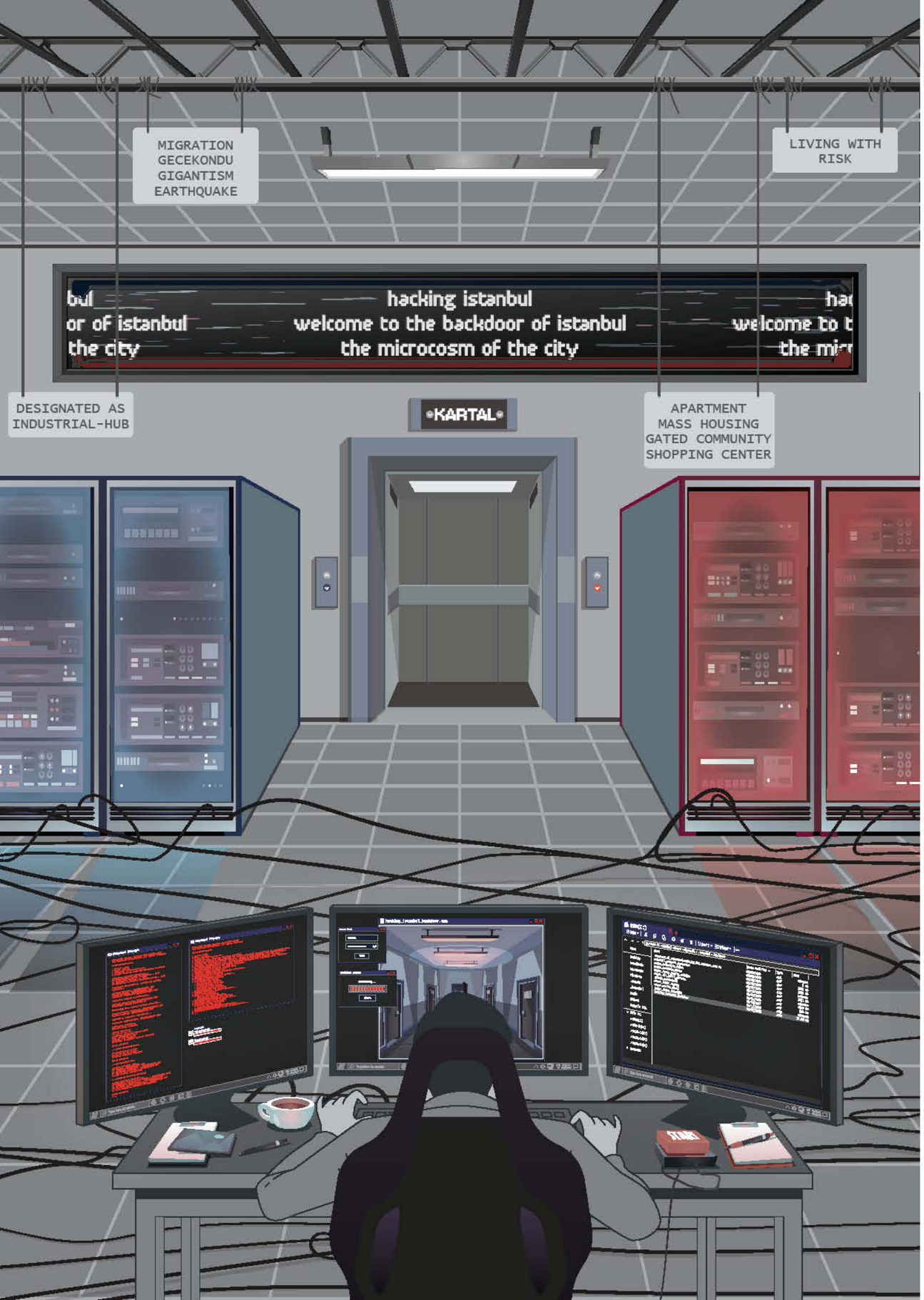


Fig.128 "Diagram of fracture"

SECTION.6 BACKDOOR

Hacking Istanbul Through District of Kartal

"As Neo's endeavor with the Keymaker through the Matrix's hallways in pursuit of a hidden backdoor parallels a labyrinthine odyssey, a similar exploration is poised to delve into the urban depths. This expedition, akin to a microcosmic inquiry, aims to hack the intricate layers and enigmatic aspects of the city's structure."



6.BACKDOOR

In this hacking procedure of Istanbul, initially prompted by the inquiry, *"What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a fragmented city?"*, an effort has been made to elucidate the extent of fragmentation within the city through a thorough examination of its diverse dynamics. However, to facilitate a more effective processing of this concept and to enable clearer articulation, it is posited that focused research conducted on a smaller scale within the city, specifically in regions exemplifying this fragmented form, would yield a more robust presentation.

The area surrounding Kartal, since its designation as Istanbul's industrial zone by the government in 1947, has exhibited an urbanization profile that is both parallel to and intertwined with that of the city. Kartal embodies the entirety of the challenges faced by Istanbul, and simultaneously, due to its encapsulation of these challenges, it imparts a significant impact on the city's overall structure.

As delineated in the section *"2.3 Internal Mass Migrations In Turkey"*, the period from 1945 to 1950 in Turkey witnessed significant rural-to-urban migration, spurred by the policies of agricultural mechanization. Istanbul was a primary destination for these migration flows (refer to *"3.1 City of Migrants and Industry"*). This led to a conspicuous rise in the formation of unplanned housing settlements, known as Gecekondus, and the neighborhoods thereof *(Section 3.2)*. It is observable that a nearly identical urbanization methodology was manifested on both the European and Anatolian sides of the city. Although the historical peninsula, being the cultural nucleus of the city, underwent these developments earlier, the Anatolian side, linked to the rest of the country through the Ankara highway, functioned as a pivotal gateway to the city.

Within this gateway characteristic of the Anatolian side, the district of Kartal demonstrated the most intensive urbanization profile. This analysis will delve into the specifics of these dynamics and will use Kartal as the backdoor of Istanbul to hack and re-code the city. Nonetheless, it is imperative to note that Kartal's strategic positioning and its accessibility via both maritime and terrestrial transportation routes have significantly contributed to its evolution into an industrial and urbanized district.

In this segment of the thesis, Kartal, as Istanbul's portal to Anatolia, reemerges as a different kind of gateway. As elucidated in section *"1.3 Gameplay Mechanic's: Structure of The Thesis >Backdoor"*, Kartal functions not only as a supportive element in the process of *"Hacking Istanbul"* the city but is also envisioned as a potential access point for future hacking endeavors.

6.0 Choosing Kartal as the Backdoor

The concept of a *"backdoor"* in computational systems presents an intriguing parallel to urban environments like Istanbul. In computing, a backdoor is an intentionally crafted, covert channel designed to bypass standard security measures, granting unauthorized access or control. This notion resonates deeply when applied to urban contexts. Cities, like intricate computational systems, possess hidden pathways and secret entrances that shape their structure and narrative. These covert conduits, akin to backdoors in digital realms, allow for unique control and manipulation of the urban fabric.

Drawing on the narratives of *"The Matrix"* **(97)** and *"Inception"* **(104)**, the urban fabric can be perceived as a complex, coded environment, wherein hidden mechanisms await exploration and intervention. The concept of *"Hacking Istanbul"* in this context transcends unauthorized access, encompassing the understanding and recalibration of a city's underlying algorithms and dynamics. This perspective reimagines the urban environment as a malleable realm, governed by deep-seated, yet alterable, codes and patterns.

Focusing on Istanbul, a city characterized by its multifaceted dynamics and fragmentation, the district of Kartal emerges as a prime candidate for this *"backdoor"* approach. Kartal's transformation since its designation as Istanbul's industrial zone in 1947 has mirrored the city's broader urbanization trajectory. This district encapsulates the multitude of challenges Istanbul faces, from significant rural-to-urban migration to the rise of unplanned settlements, known as Gecekondus.

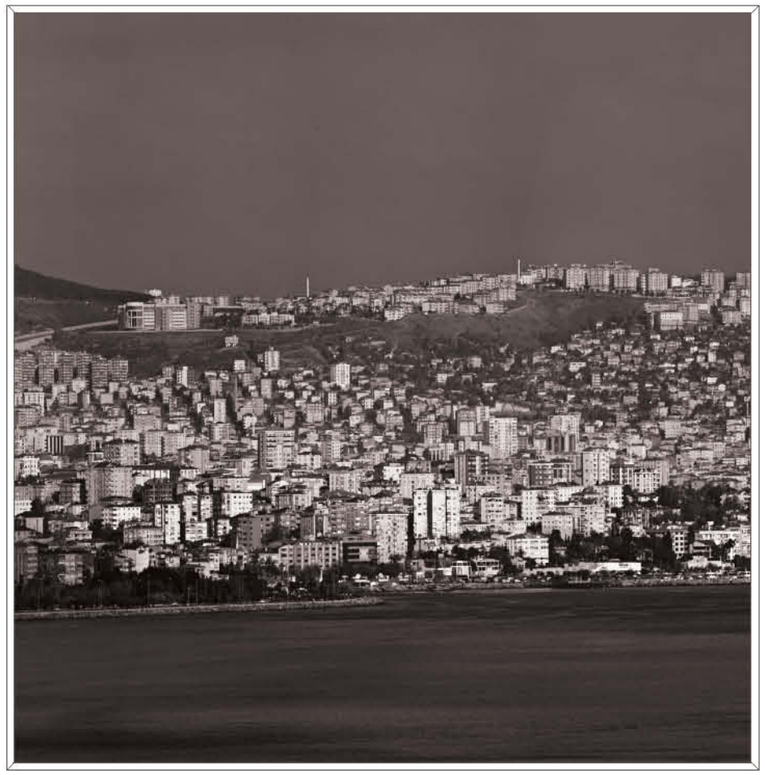
Kartal's strategic positioning, with its robust maritime and terrestrial transport links, has played a pivotal role in its evolution. This positioning, alongside its intensive urbanization, renders Kartal an ideal *"backdoor"* to access and *"hacking"* the larger urban system of Istanbul. It serves as a microcosm of the city's broader issues, a focal point where urban complexities and latent potentials converge.

In the course of investigating Istanbul through architectural figures from various eras to comprehend the city's fragmented form, a meticulous decoding process was undertaken. This process involved an in-depth analysis of distinct urban elements such as *Gecekondu, dolmuş, yapsatçı, apartments, mass housing, gated communities,* and *gigantic volumes*, as well as considerations of the *seismic realm*. Each of these elements, which were deconstructed and analyzed, have played and continue to play a significant role in the fabric of Kartal. This convergence of elements is emblematic of the district's multifaceted nature, reflecting the diverse architectural and socio-economic dimensions that define Istanbul.

97.Wachowski, L., & Wachowski, A. (1999). The Matrix. Warner Bros Pictures.
104.Nolan, C. (Director). (2010). Inception. Warner Bros. Pictures.

As a gateway to Anatolia, Kartal not only reflects the city's historical and cultural narratives but also acts as a linchpin in understanding and reshaping Istanbul's urban dynamics. In the vein of *"hacking"* as proposed by *(Kural, 2023)* **(130)**, engaging with Kartal offers a unique opportunity to delve into Istanbul's concealed pathways, understand its foundational algorithms, and potentially recalibrate its urban functions.

In synthesizing these theoretical and urban perspectives, Kartal stands out as a strategically significant district for *"Hacking Istanbul"*. It embodies a blend of historical context, urban challenges, and strategic positioning, making it a potent site for exploring the city's hidden narratives and operational codes. By engaging with Kartal as a *"backdoor"*, there lies the potential not only to reveal but also to influence the underlying dynamics of Istanbul's urban landscape. This approach underscores the notion that cities, much like computational systems, are replete with hidden, malleable pathways, waiting to be de-coded and reconfigured by the city hacker.



G183. "Panaroma of Kartal"

130. Kural, K. (2023) Interview about hacking cities. Personal communication, 15 September 2023.

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

-2023-

Buildings | Green Areas | Main Axes | Bridges | Tunnel | Kartal

A

Command Prompt

By examining Istanbul's transformation, one can see how Kartal serves as the city's backdoor, offering insights into its future. This district mirrors Istanbul's shift from rural to urban, reflecting its historical and cultural evolution.

Kartal's changes, from migration patterns to the development of apartment buildings, parallel those of Istanbul, making it a microcosm of the city.

Additionally, its strategic position as Anatolia's gateway and its influence on Istanbul's urban and social dynamics highlight its importance in understanding the city's broader narrative.

Backdoor

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

-2023-

Industries | Green Areas | Railway | Main Roads

A

Command Prompt

The Marshall Plan, ratified in 1948, sparked a new era of industrialization in Turkey, with a significant impact on the district of Kartal in Istanbul. This period saw the modernization of agriculture and a shift of the rural population towards urban centers. Kartal was strategically chosen as a key industrial hub, leading to its rapid transformation with the establishment of major facilities like the Kartal and Zeytinburnu Cement factories, and notably, the Yunus Cement Factory.

These developments were part of a broader effort to increase cement production, crucial for national development. Over time, however, Kartal's economic focus shifted from industry to services, with the industrial workforce decreasing to 32% and services growing to 68%, reflecting the changing dynamics of urban economic landscapes.

Yunus Cement Factory

6.1 Designated as an Industrial Hub

The approval of the Marshall Plan on September 11, 1947, (subsequently ratified on April 3, 1948), heralded the commencement of a new epoch of industrialization in Turkey. This pronounced wave of industrialization, predominantly experienced in Anatolia, was initiated through the modernization of agricultural practices, marked by the adoption of tractors and similar machinery among rural farmers. This transformation inevitably led to a migration of the now-unemployed rural populace towards Turkey's economically stable metropolitan areas.

In response to this burgeoning industrialization, the government embarked on the formulation of an array of support policies and strategic plans. One significant policy was the establishment of pivotal industrial facilities within major urban centers. Recognizing the rural-to-urban migratory trend, the government strategically allocated specific regions to channel this demographic shift.

Amidst the lingering effects of the Second World War on the country's socio-economic landscape, the burgeoning demand for cement in the construction sector—integral to both industrial progression and national development—came to the forefront. This exigency shifted focus to operational entities within the country, which were already actively engaged in production. A notable aspect of the 1947 economic development plan was the augmentation of production capacities at the Kartal Cement Factory, established in the 1930s in Istanbul, and the Zeytinburnu Cement factories.

Pursuant to the economic blueprint, Kartal's designation as Istanbul's key industrial hub precipitated a wave of rapid, dynamic, and substantial migratory influx into the district. Its advantageous geographical positioning, accessible via maritime routes and the Ankara highway (presently known as the E5 motorway), significantly enhanced its visibility and facilitated its developmental progression.



G184. "Yunus Cement Factory after 1950s"

The district's evolution began with an influx of rural migrants and subsequently manifested in the proliferation of Gecekondu. While the intricate dynamics of these Gecekondus are elaborated in Section 3, it is imperative to underscore that the pattern of informal settlement development in Kartal mirrored that of the wider Istanbul area.

Initially, Kartal experienced expansion through Gecekondu neighborhoods that sprang up around its industrial facilities. This expansion was followed by the development of *"dolmuş"* and *"minibus"* transportation networks in response to growing mobility demands, ultimately culminating in the district's transformation into an area characterized by apartment buildings, facilitated through land title distributions during electoral periods.

Following these significant developments in Kartal, catalyzed by the Marshall Plan and the government's strategic focus on industrialization, the district underwent a remarkable transformation. This shift not only impacted the urban infrastructure and demographics but also laid the groundwork for further industrial expansion and socio-economic changes in the years to follow.



G185. "Yunus Cement Factory and Yunus train station, 1950s"

The 1947 designation of Kartal as an industrial zone catalyzed its transformation, with the Industrial Street becoming a focal point for factory establishments from the 1950s. This development was largely driven by the need to boost cement production, reflecting a national strategy for post-war industrial growth. The increase from 400,000 tons in 1948 to 1,015,000 tons in 1952 was indicative of this industrial surge.

Kartal's strategic location and favorable factors like low land prices and excellent transportation conditions accelerated this industrial expansion. However, over time, a shift in employment patterns emerged, with the service sector beginning to outpace the industrial sector. By recent times, only 32% of Kartal's workforce remained in industry, while 68% shifted to service roles. This transition from an industrial stronghold to a more diversified economic structure illustrates the dynamic urban development in Kartal, reflecting broader trends of change in urban landscapes.



G186. " From the station towards Yunus Cement Factory direction, 1965"

"The extremely favorable transportation conditions and very cheap land prices, along with Kartal's physical status as the gateway to Istanbul, quickly attracted industrial investors to the area. This led to a rapid, haphazard development, filling the lands on both sides of the E-5 Highway with factories." ***(139)***

"The designation of Kartal and its surroundings as an industrial zone in 1947 marked a significant turning point for the district." ***(131)***

131. Akdoğan, M.S., 2012. Kartal History, 5000 BC - AD 2011. Istanbul.

139. Aydin, I., 2003. The Effects of Immigration on the Religious Education in Kartal People. Marmara University.



G187. "View of Kartal."

"It has been proposed to increase the production of cement, one of the commodities most acutely felt during the war, from the 1948 level of 400,000 tons to 1,015,000 tons in 1952.

Alongside increasing the production of the established factories in Sivas, Kartal, Zeytinburnu, and Darıca, a plan has been made to establish a new cement factory in Karadeniz Ereğli with a capacity of 300,000 tons." ***(146)***

"In 1947, the designation of Kartal and its surroundings as an industrial zone was a turning point for the district. Along the 'Industrial Street' stretching from Kartal Junction on the E-5 Highway to the coast, factories dating back to the 1950s began to be established on both sides.

Kartal is an industrial zone formed in the 1950s. The share of those working in the service sector in the total number of employees in Kartal is 68%, while the share of those working in the industrial sector is 32%." ***(135)***



G188. "Kartal train station."

135. Ertürk, V., 2011. Analysis of the Transformation Applications in Istanbul's Urban Coastal Areas from a Social Identity Perspective: Kartal/ Küçükçekmece Applications. Istanbul Technical University.

146. Tekeli, I. and Ilkin, S., 1974. 1947 Turkey Economic Development Plan in the Post-War Environment. Ankara.

>Flows to Kartal

In the *"Hacking Istanbul"* de-coding of Kartal's urban evolution, it becomes apparent that the district's transformation was influenced by a confluence of demographic shifts, industrial development, and strategic geographical positioning. This transformation is a reflection of both national trends and local dynamics unique to Kartal.

The post-World War II era, particularly the 1950s and 1960s, marked a significant phase in Kartal's development. The district's population growth was largely fueled by internal migration, driven by the burgeoning industrial sector that offered employment opportunities. This influx of laborers, predominantly drawn to jobs in existing cement factories and newly established factories, especially in the textiles sector, led to a demographic expansion characterized by a diverse workforce from various parts of Turkey. Population censuses during this period indicate a higher male population ratio, underscoring the labor-oriented migration patterns.

Concurrently, Kartal's landscape underwent considerable changes. Initially a suburban settlement and a summer resort before the 1950s, the district gradually transformed into a key industrial area and a vital transportation hub. The strategic location of Kartal facilitated access to Bursa and Izmir via car ferries crossing from Kartal to Yalova. This circumvented the need to navigate the Izmit Gulf, further enhancing its logistical significance.

Industrial development in Kartal was concentrated initially along the Ankara highway, extending from the Kartal junction toward the coast, up to the Yunus Cement Factory. This sprawl, alongside the subdivision and sale of surrounding agricultural lands, led to rapid and unplanned urban development. The district's favorable conditions, characterized by accessible transportation facilities and affordable land prices, catalyzed the establishment of factories along the Ankara asphalt road. This industrial expansion, in turn, led to the emergence of Gecekondu neighborhoods around these factories, a common urban phenomenon in rapidly industrializing regions.

Over time, large industries began to relocate to the outskirts of Istanbul, including the Kartal-Maltepe area, as part of a broader trend influenced by rising urban rent and costs. This shift in industrial geography was mirrored by a similar relocation of industrial areas along the Yakacık-Tuzla-Çayırova-Gebze axis. Moreover, the transformation of Kartal is illustrative of the dynamic interplay between industrial growth, demographic shifts, and urban planning strategies. When juxtaposing Kartal's urban transformation with that of Istanbul, it becomes evident that their developments have progressed in a similar and parallel trajectory.

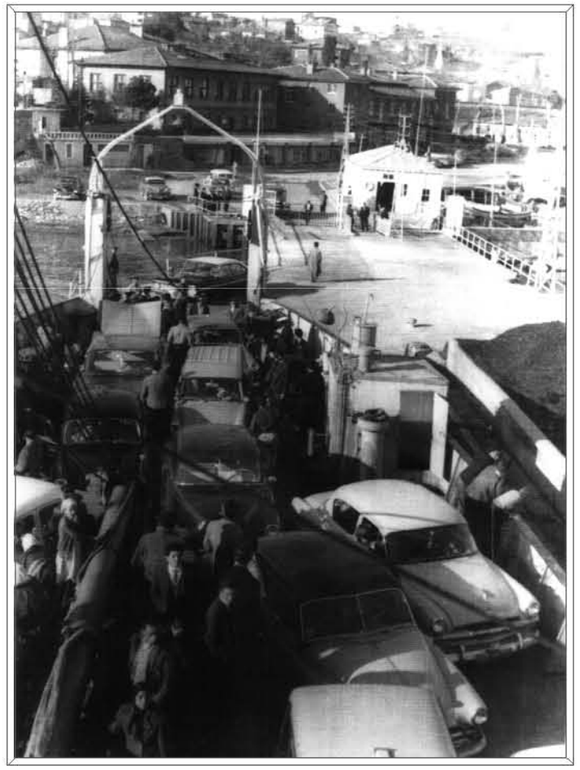
Kartal's development narrative not only reflects the adaptability and fluidity of urban spaces in response to socio-economic changes but also underscores its integral role and the remarkable parallels it shares with the broader context of Istanbul's urban transformation. This comparison highlights the synchronous nature of urban changes within the district and the metropolis, underscoring the interconnectedness of their evolutionary paths.

"As a result of the population influx due to migration, the physical and social fabric of the Kartal settlement has rapidly changed. Initially, industrial areas began to develop along the Ankara highway and continued to spread south from Kartal junction towards the coast, reaching the Yunus Cement factory.

*At the same time, agricultural lands around the district were divided into joint-owned parcels and sold, leading to rapid and unplanned development." **(138)***

"There are two main sources for the continuous population increase in the region; Births occurring in the region, Internal and external migration to the region, Several factors indicate that internal migration contributes significantly to the population increase in the region; The workers employed in the industrial facilities in the region come from various parts of Turkey.

*The emergence and rapid increase of Gecekondus in the region. Population censuses conducted in the district center, affiliated municipalities, and villages of the region show a higher proportion of male population in the total numbers. The rapid industrialization of the region has led to a change in its character, making it a center of attraction for population influx. Those who come to the region through internal migration work as laborers in various industrial facilities. These workers have settled in the region through internal migration from almost all parts of Turkey." **(132)***



G189. "Kartal car ferry pier"

132. Akdoğan, M.S., 2022. Kartal History. Istanbul.

138. Sonmez, O., 2018. Implementation Difficulties in the Planning of Istanbul Metropolitan Area. Megaron.

"Topkapı, Sağmacılar, Eyüp, Rami, Kağıthane, Alibeyköy, and Safraköy are the leading areas in terms of density. On the other side, Kartal, Maltepe, Pendik, and Çayırova are especially the areas where large facilities are located." ***(134)***

"Kartal in the 1950s and 1960s, which attracted migrants from Anatolia to work in the new factories, particularly in the burgeoning textiles sector." ***(144)***

"Due to convenient transportation facilities and cheap land prices, the areas along both sides of the Ankara asphalt road were quickly filled with factories. Over time, Gecekondu neighborhoods developed in the areas near these factories." ***(131)***

"The rise in urban rent and costs reinforced the trend of large industries spreading to the outskirts of the city. During this period, the Yakacık-Tuzla-Çayırova-Gebze axis was expanded to include Kartal-Maltepe industrial areas." ***(137)***

"Kartal, primarily developing as a suburban settlement, had begun to become a summer resort for Istanbul before 1950. The district not only became a summer resort but also gained importance as a transportation hub. Vehicles not wanting to circumnavigate the Izmit Gulf on the Bursa and Izmir roads would cross from Kartal to Yalova via car ferries." ***(140)***



G190. "Kartal, 1955"



G191. "Kartal Çavuşoğlu Mosque, 1962"



G192. "Dolmuşes departing near the Atatürk bust for Yakacık, 1955"



G193. "Kartal, 1961"

131. Akdoğan, M.S., 2012. Kartal History, 5000 BC - AD 2011. Istanbul.
137. Alp, J., 2012. Urban Projects in the Context of Organizational Capacity: The Case of Istanbul Kartal. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.
140. Uzsayilir Kara, A., 2003. Neighborhoods of Istanbul, Kartal. Istanbul.
144. Kocabas, A., 2010. Kartal Urban Regeneration Project: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects for the Future. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.



G194. "Grandma in the Family House Garden, April 23, 1967"



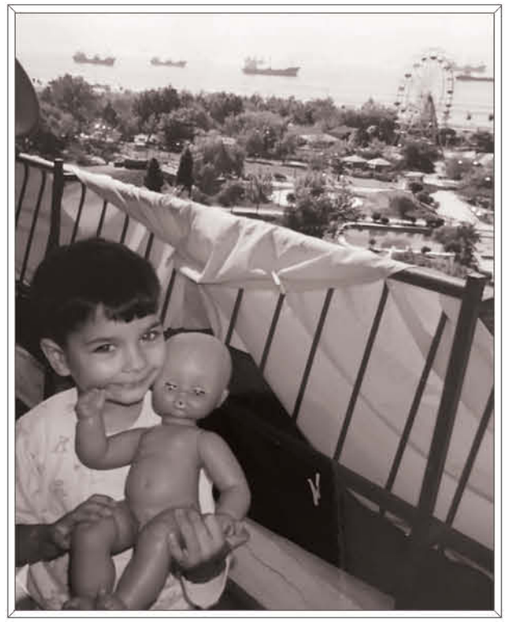
G195. "Grandma (far left) with her friends, 1970s"



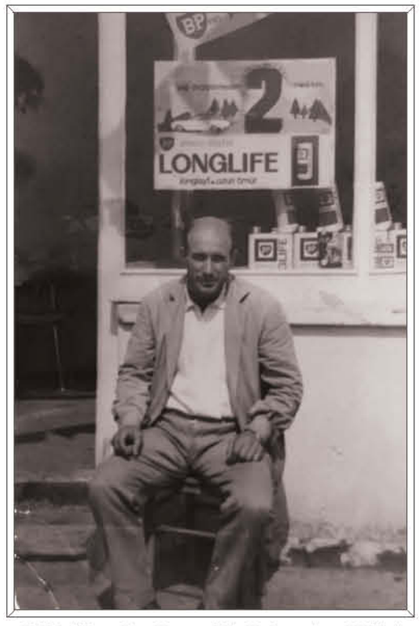
G196. "Grandpa (far left) with his friends, 1958s"



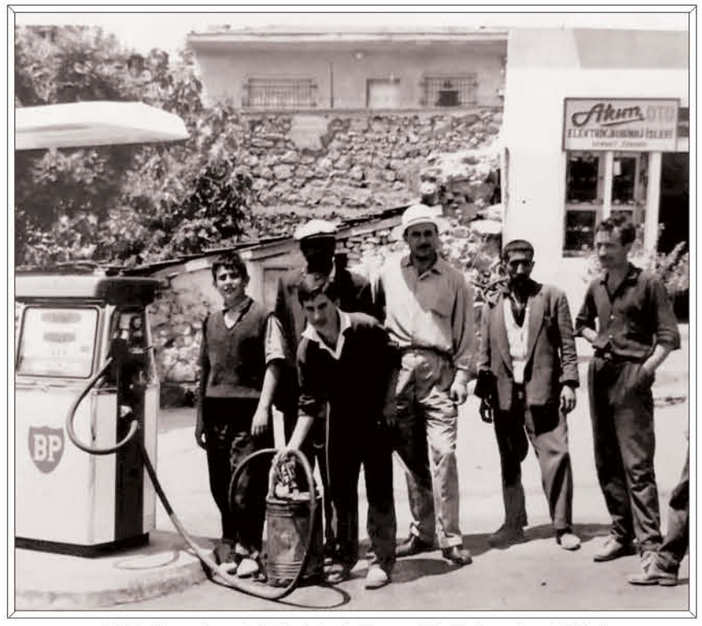
G197. "Dad on the balcony of our family house, post 1980s"



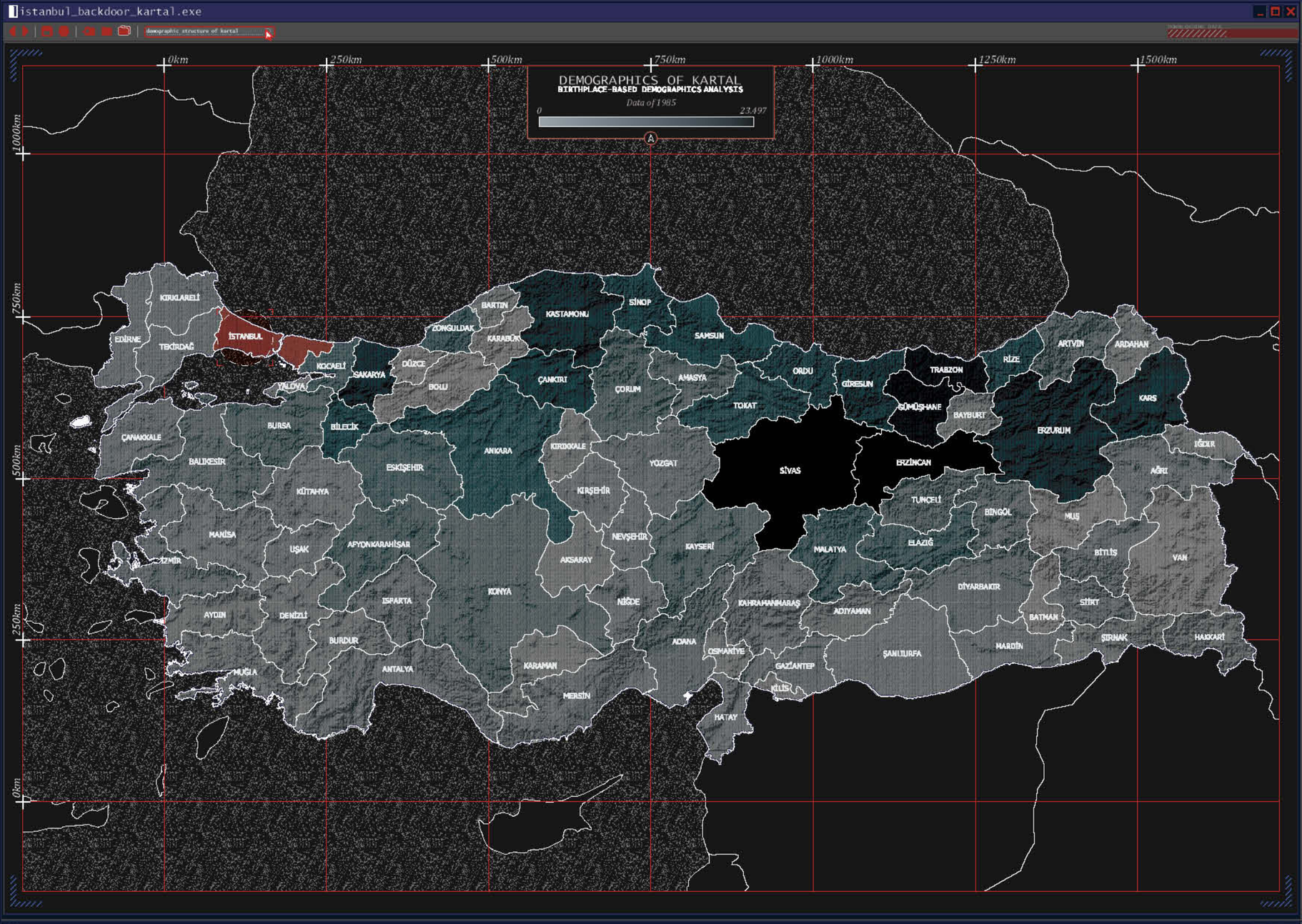
G198. "Me on the balcony of our family house, early 2000s"

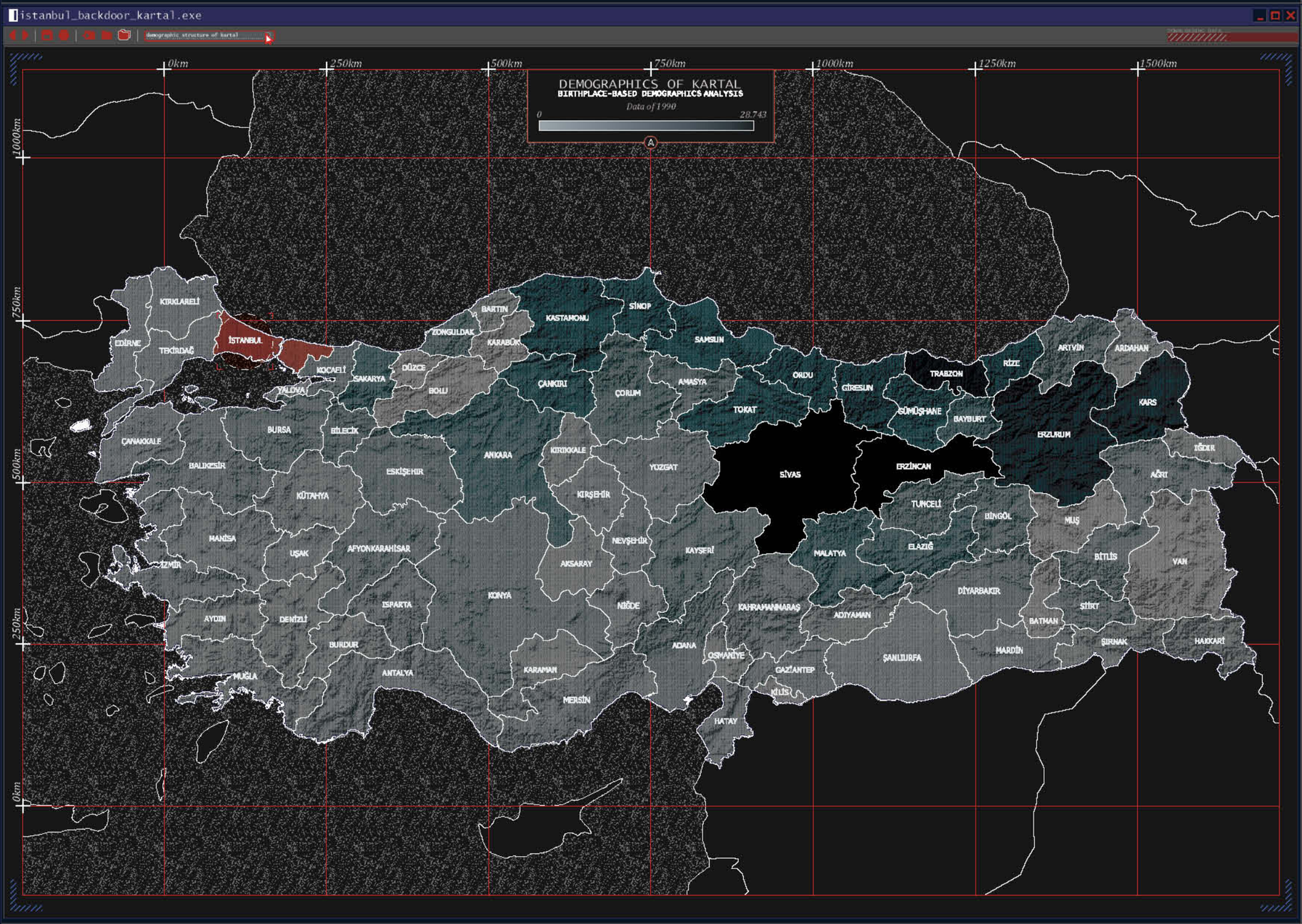


G199. "Grandpa front of his fuel station, 1960s"



G200. "Grandpa with his friends front of his fuel station, 1955s"


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF KARTAL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 1985
0
23.497
0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1250km
1500km
KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
SAKARYA
YALOVA
DÜZCE
BOLU
ZONGULDAK
BARTIN
KARABÜK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ÇANKIRI
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
GÜMÜŞHANE
BAYBURT
ERZURUM
KARS
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ÇANAKKALE
BURSA
BİLECİK
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHİR
ANKARA
KIRIKKALE
YOZGAT
SİVAS
ERZİNCAN
KÜTAHYA
KIRŞEHİR
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
MANİSA
UŞAK
AFYONKARAHİSAR
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
MALATYA
ELAZIĞ
BİTLİS
VAN
İZMİR
AKSARAY
KONYA
ISPARTA
NİĞDE
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
ADIYAMAN
DİYARBAKIR
SİİRT
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
BATMAN
BURDUR
ADANA
OSMANİYE
ŞANLIURFA
MARDİN
ŞIRNAK
HAKKARİ
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
KARAMAN
GAZİANTEP
KİLİS
MERSİN
HATAY

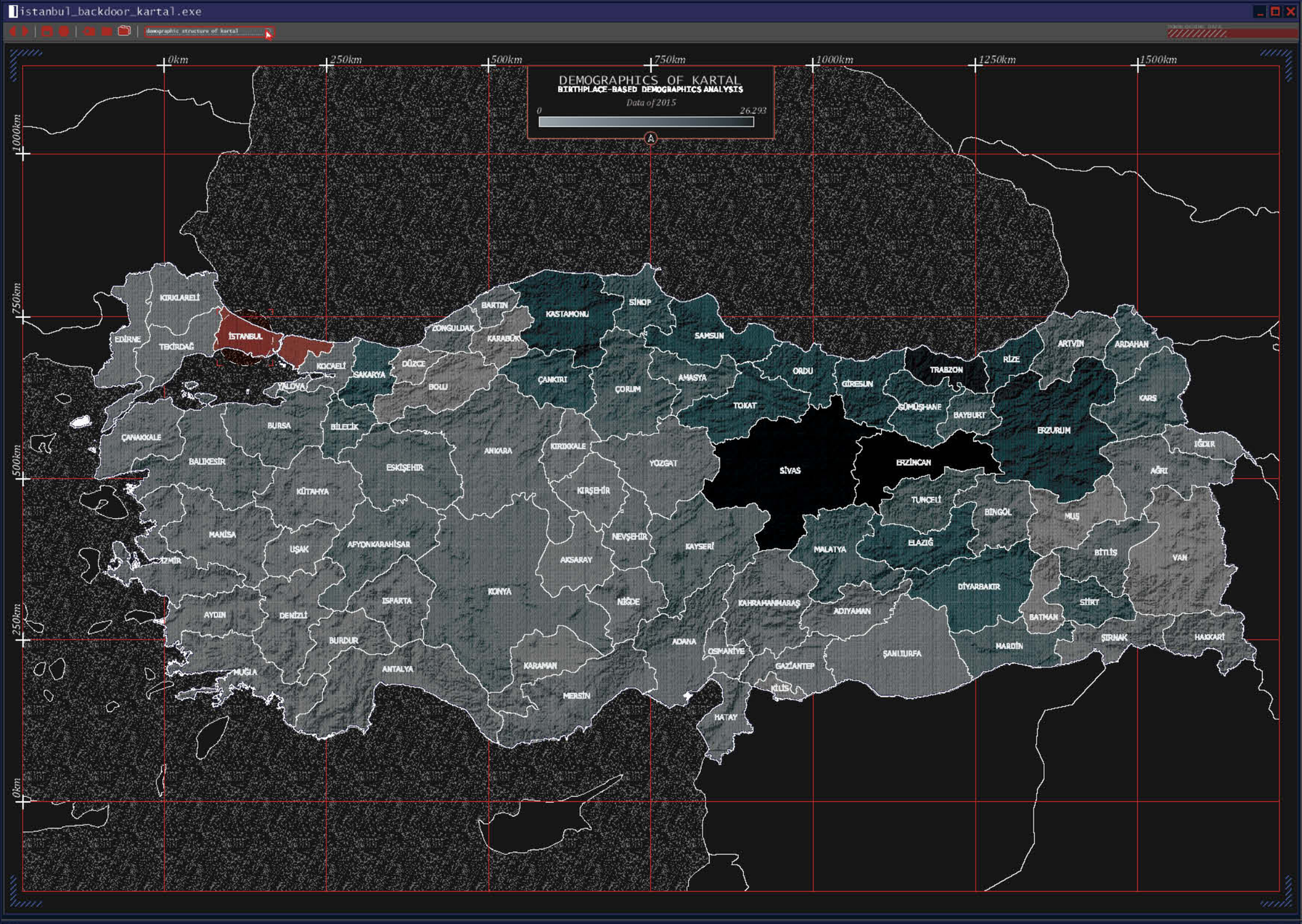

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF KARTAL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 1990
0
28.743
0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1250km
1500km
KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
SAKARYA
YALOVA
DÜZCE
BOLU
ZONGULDAK
BARTIN
KARABÜK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ÇANKIRI
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
GÜMÜŞHANE
BAYBURT
ERZURUM
KARS
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ÇANAKKALE
BURSA
BİLECİK
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHİR
ANKARA
KIRIKKALE
YOZGAT
SİVAS
ERZİNCAN
KÜTAHYA
KIRŞEHİR
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
MANİSA
UŞAK
AFYONKARAHİSAR
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
MALATYA
ELAZIĞ
BİTLİS
VAN
İZMİR
AKSARAY
KONYA
ISPARTA
NİĞDE
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
ADIYAMAN
DİYARBAKIR
SİİRT
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
BATMAN
BURDUR
ADANA
OSMANİYE
ŞANLIURFA
MARDİN
ŞIRNAK
HAKKARİ
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
KARAMAN
GAZİANTEP
KİLİS
MERSİN
HATAY

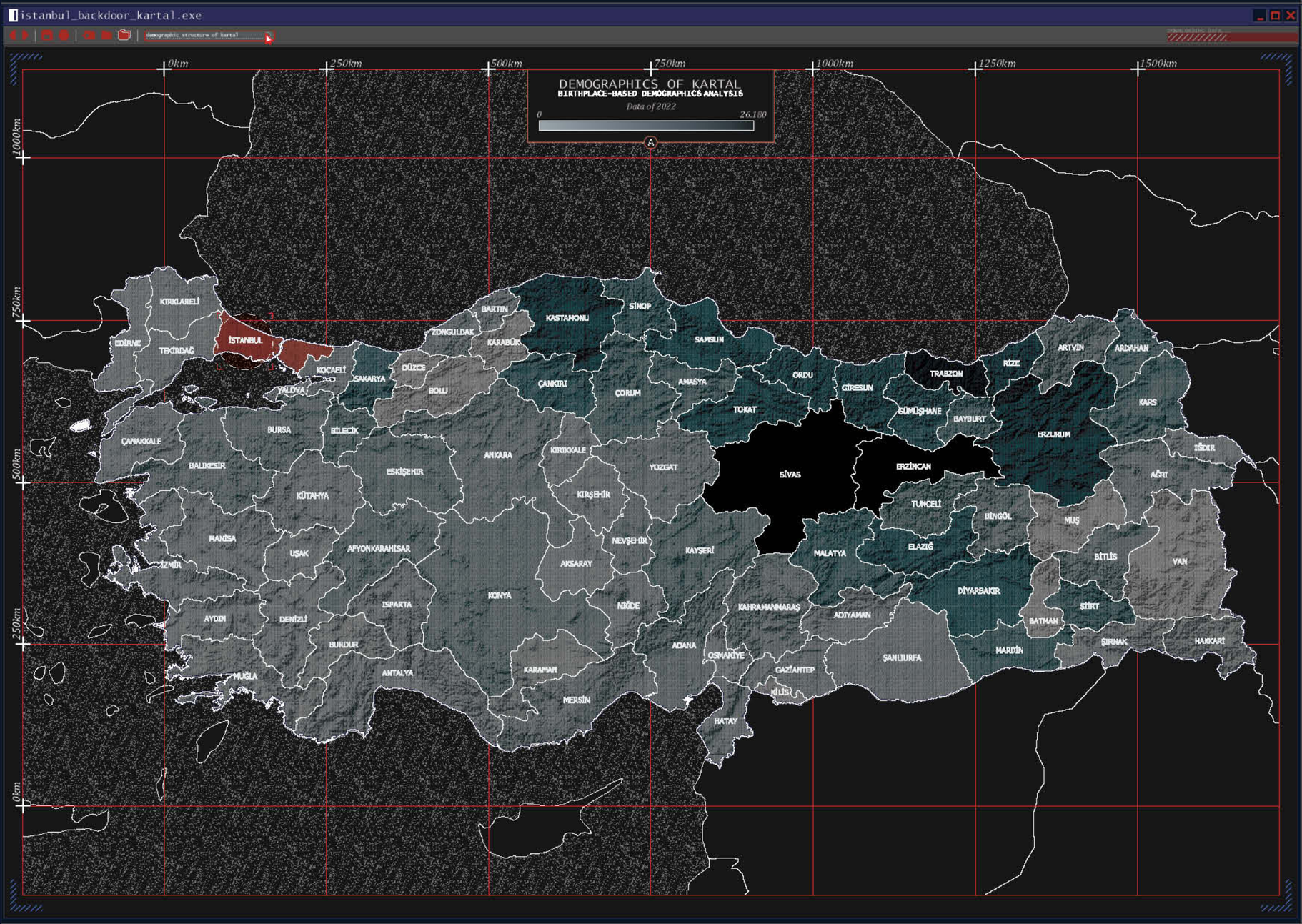
DEMOGRAPHICS OF KARTAL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 2000
17872
0

DEMOGRAPHICS OF KARTAL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 2007
28246
0

0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1250km
1500km

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
Geographic structure of Kartal


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF KARTAL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 2015
0
26.293
0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1250km
1500km
KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
SAKARYA
YALOVA
DÜZCE
BOLU
ZONGULDAK
BARTIN
KARABÜK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ÇANKIRI
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
GÜMÜŞHANE
BAYBURT
ERZURUM
KARS
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ÇANAKKALE
BURSA
BİLECİK
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHİR
ANKARA
KIRIKKALE
YOZGAT
SİVAS
ERZİNCAN
KÜTAHYA
KIRŞEHİR
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
MANİSA
UŞAK
AFYONKARAHİSAR
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
MALATYA
ELAZIĞ
BİTLİS
VAN
İZMİR
AKSARAY
KONYA
NİĞDE
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
ADIYAMAN
DİYARBAKIR
SİİRT
BATMAN
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
ISPARTA
BURDUR
ADANA
OSMANİYE
GAZİANTEP
ŞANLIURFA
MARDİN
ŞIRNAK
HAKKARİ
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
KARAMAN
MERSİN
KİLİS
HATAY

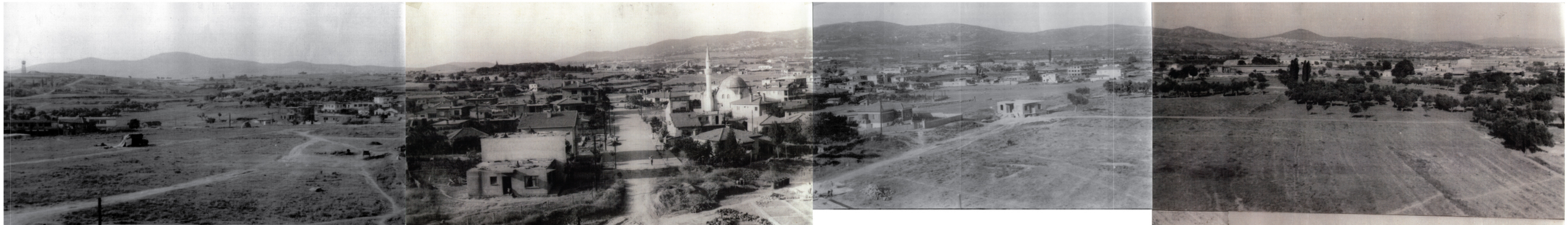

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
DEMOGRAPHICS OF KARTAL
BIRTHPLACE-BASED DEMOGRAPHICS ANALYSIS
Data of 2022
0
26.180
0km
250km
500km
750km
1000km
1250km
1500km
KIRKLARELİ
EDİRNE
TEKİRDAĞ
İSTANBUL
KOCAELİ
SAKARYA
YALOVA
DÜZCE
BOLU
ZONGULDAK
BARTIN
KARABÜK
KASTAMONU
SİNOP
SAMSUN
ÇANKIRI
ÇORUM
AMASYA
TOKAT
ORDU
GİRESUN
TRABZON
RİZE
ARTVİN
ARDAHAN
GÜMÜŞHANE
BAYBURT
ERZURUM
KARS
IĞDIR
AĞRI
ÇANAKKALE
BURSA
BİLECİK
BALIKESİR
ESKİŞEHİR
ANKARA
KIRIKKALE
YOZGAT
SİVAS
ERZİNCAN
KÜTAHYA
KIRŞEHİR
TUNCELİ
BİNGÖL
MUŞ
MANİSA
UŞAK
AFYONKARAHİSAR
NEVŞEHİR
KAYSERİ
MALATYA
ELAZIĞ
BİTLİS
VAN
İZMİR
AKSARAY
KONYA
NİĞDE
KAHRAMANMARAŞ
ADIYAMAN
DİYARBAKIR
SİİRT
BATMAN
AYDIN
DENİZLİ
ISPARTA
BURDUR
ADANA
OSMANİYE
GAZİANTEP
ŞANLIURFA
MARDİN
ŞIRNAK
HAKKARİ
MUĞLA
ANTALYA
KARAMAN
MERSİN
KİLİS
HATAY

>Panaromas from Kartal

1- Panaroma of Kartal during 1960s
2- Panaroma of Kartal during 1960s
3- Panaroma of Kartal during 2010s



G201. "Panaroma of Kartal, 1960s"



G202. "Panaroma of Kartal, 1960s"



©2021. "Panorama of Anatolian side from Büyükada"

>Gecekondu Settlements

During the *"Hacking Istanbul"* de-coding phase, an examination of Kartal's urban metamorphosis reveals a nuanced interplay between housing patterns, industrial development, and socio-economic and planning strategies. This intricate dynamic, emblematic of Istanbul's broader urban challenges, positions Kartal as almost 'a microcosm of Istanbul', reflecting the complexities and transformations characteristic of the metropolis.

The Kartal sub-region, as a condensed representation of Istanbul's urban dynamics, exhibits a stark dichotomy in development patterns. Neighborhoods like Çavuşoğlu and Orhantepe, with their structured development, stand in stark contrast to areas such as Yeni Mahalle and Seyrantepe, characterized by illegal constructions and shanty towns. This blend of formal and informal structures, resonating with Istanbul's larger urban tapestry, is also evident in the Maltepe and Pendik sub-regions, where the variance in urban development aligns with proximity to major infrastructures like Ankara Asphalt and the Marmara Sea.

The 1960s marked a pivotal period in Kartal's transformation, echoing Istanbul's broader urban narrative. The rapid development of shanty towns and the transition to multi-storey apartment buildings on developed land plots illustrate the district's response to increasing urban rent and costs. This shift in Kartal's housing stock, from original gecekondu dwellings to concrete apartment blocks, mirrors the uneven urbanization trends observed across Istanbul.

The industrial sprawl in Kartal, part of a broader trend of industrial relocation to Istanbul's outskirts, further exemplifies Kartal's role as a microcosm of the city. The integration of areas like Kartal-Maltepe into the industrial axis extending from Yakacık to Gebze reflects the city-wide industrial migration patterns. However, the lack of a fully realized development plan, highlighted by cadastral surveys, led to infrastructure-deficient construction, mirroring ongoing urban planning challenges in Istanbul.

On top of that, Kartal's journey from a peripheral area to an urbanized district encapsulates the dynamic interplay of growth, demographic shifts, and urban challenges prevalent in Istanbul. Its development narrative, marked by adaptation and transformation, not only highlights its uniqueness but also its representation of Istanbul's broader urban transformation. Kartal, in its evolution, serves almost as a microcosm of Istanbul, reflecting the city's complex urban dynamics and the multifaceted challenges of managing growth in a rapidly evolving urban landscape.

"In the Kartal sub-region, the developed structures are located in the neighborhoods of Çavuşoğlu, Aşağı Mahalle, Petrol İş Mahallesi, Orhantepe, Rahmanlar, and Yukarı Mahalle, while illegal buildings and Gecekondus are found in the Yeni Mahalle and Seyrantepe areas.

In Soğanlık, the middle neighborhood is where developed buildings are located, and areas such as Esentepe lime quarries, Gümüşpınar Mahallesi, Balcıdere, and Yeni Mahalle have joint-owned land plots, hence the presence of illegal constructions and Gecekondus. In the Maltepe sub-region, the planned area between Ankara Asphalt and the Marmara Sea, i.e., Maltepe and Küçükyalı, are developed areas.

The settlements north of Ankara Asphalt are unplanned, on joint-owned lands, hence the presence of Gecekondus and illegal structures. In the Pendik sub-region, the section between Ankara Asphalt and the Marmara Sea is developed, while unplanned settlements are where illegal constructions are located. Villages designated as adjacent areas feature constructions that retain the old village architectural characteristics." ***(136)***

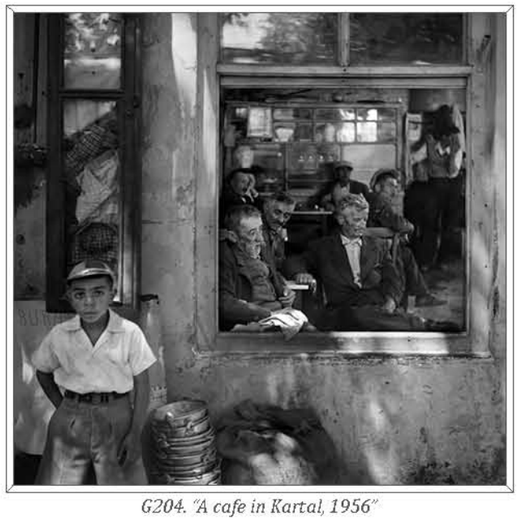
"Kartal's collection and cadastral survey were conducted in 1940 and 1973. Due to the lack of complete implementation of the development plan in the entire city during the Aegean times, unhealthy construction without infrastructure has occurred, and this problem is partially ongoing." ***(132)***

"The original gecekondu housing was close by, but much of this has been redeveloped into typical multi storey, concrete frame construction apartment blocks, which together with those speculatively built in from the mid-1980s dominate the districts housing stock. A relatively small number of better quality neighbourhoods were developed to higher standards with full approvals." ***(144)***

"In the 1960s, alongside the rapid spread of Gecekondus, the second phenomenon that changed the shape of the urban space was the construction of apartment buildings on developed land plots. Initially, open spaces, and later green areas, parks, and playgrounds, were filled with apartment buildings.

The rise in urban rent and costs reinforced the trend of large industries spreading to the outskirts of the city.

This expansion, supported by various incentive measures, included the Yakacık - Tuzla - Çayırova - Gebze axis, with Kartal - Maltepe industrial areas being added." ***(133)***



G204. "A cafe in Kartal, 1956"

132. Akdoğan, M.S., 2022. Kartal History. Istanbul.
133. Tümertekin, E., 1967. Istanbul City and Surrounding Industry: Characteristics and Industry. Publications of Geographical Institute No.17.
136. Suri, L., 1984. Analysis of the Transformation Applications in Istanbul's Urban Coastal Areas from a Social Identity Perspective: Kartal/ Küçükçekmece Applications. Yildiz University.
144. Kocabas, A., 2010. Kartal Urban Regeneration Project: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects for the Future. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.

>Apartmentization

In the exploration of Kartal's urban development as part of the *"Hacking Istanbul"* initiative, the de-coding procedure reveals how the district's transformation was driven by various dynamics, including changing housing patterns, industrial shifts, and socio-economic influences. This complex interaction, reflective of Istanbul's wider urban narrative, positions Kartal as an almost quintessential example of the city's diverse and evolving urban landscape.

Kartal's transformation from an industrial hub to a residential center is a key aspect of this narrative, highlighting the intricate relationships between urban development, policy implementation, and demographic changes. This shift in the urban landscape, characterized by the rise of apartment living and the decline of industrial areas, is a significant indicator of the broader trends affecting Istanbul's urban transformation.

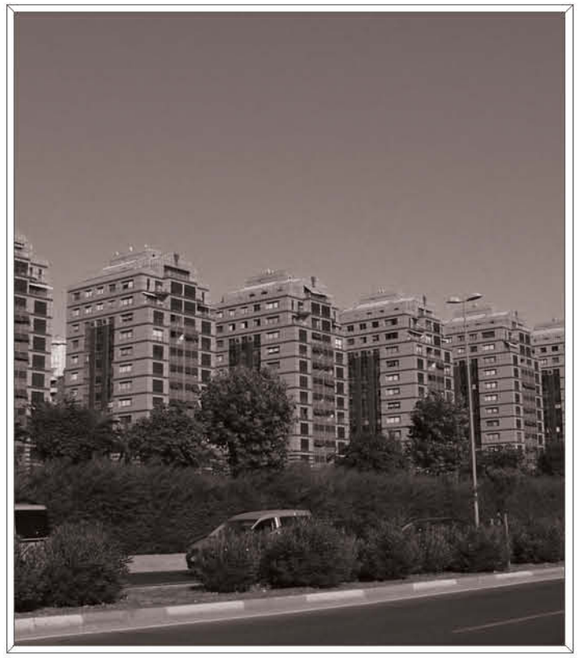
The Kartal sub-region, as a condensed representation of Istanbul's urban dynamics, exhibits a stark dichotomy in development patterns. Neighborhoods like Çavuşoğlu and Orhantepe, with their structured development, stand in stark contrast to areas such as Yeni Mahalle and Seyrantepe, characterized by illegal constructions and shanty towns.

This blend of formal and informal structures, resonating with Istanbul's larger urban tapestry, is also evident in the Maltepe and Pendik sub-regions, where the variance in urban development aligns with proximity to major infrastructures like Ankara Asphalt and the Marmara Sea.

The 1960s marked a pivotal period in Kartal's transformation, echoing Istanbul's broader urban narrative. The rapid development of shanty towns and the transition to multi-storey apartment buildings on developed land plots illustrate the district's response to increasing urban rent and costs. This shift in Kartal's housing stock, from original gecekondu dwellings to concrete apartment blocks, mirrors the uneven urbanization trends observed across Istanbul.

The industrial sprawl in Kartal, part of a broader trend of industrial relocation to Istanbul's outskirts, further exemplifies Kartal's role as a microcosm of the city. The integration of areas like Kartal-Maltepe into the industrial axis extending from Yakacık to Gebze reflects the city-wide industrial migration patterns.

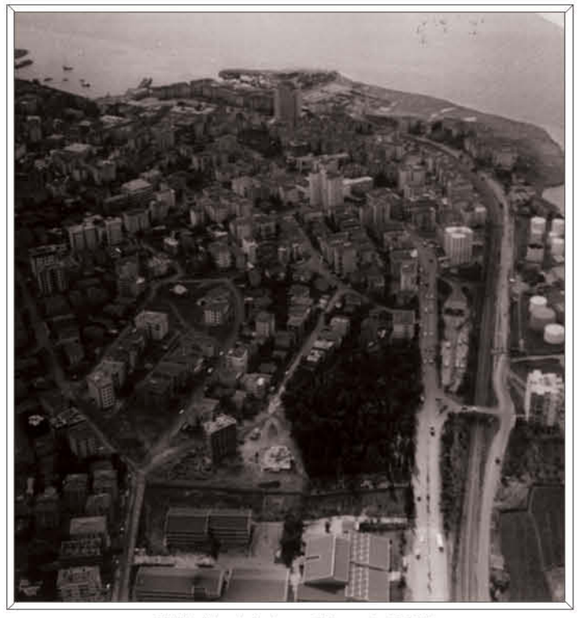
However, the lack of a fully realized development plan, highlighted by cadastral surveys, led to infrastructure-deficient construction, mirroring ongoing urban planning challenges in Istanbul.



G205. "9 Palms, Kartal"

"So much so that in the 60s, 70s, and 80s, when one thought of industry, Kartal came to mind, and with Kartal, the image of giant factories was evoked. Consequently, as a result, its significance in politics also increased. When predicting election outcomes, one of the first places of curiosity was Kartal. What were the workers thinking?

The coastal areas and those along the railway, which used to have one or two-story houses with gardens, gradually gave way to apartment buildings. In the 1970s, there was a dense apartment construction in the areas between the Ankara asphalt road and the railway. After 1980, the population of the increasingly crowded Kartal district surpassed 500,000." ***(131)***



GXXX. "Aerial view of Kartal, 1989"

"Economic liberalisation precipitated de-industrialisation from the mid 1980s onwards, a process that has been accelerated by the increasing impact of globalisation in the post-cold war era." ***(144)***

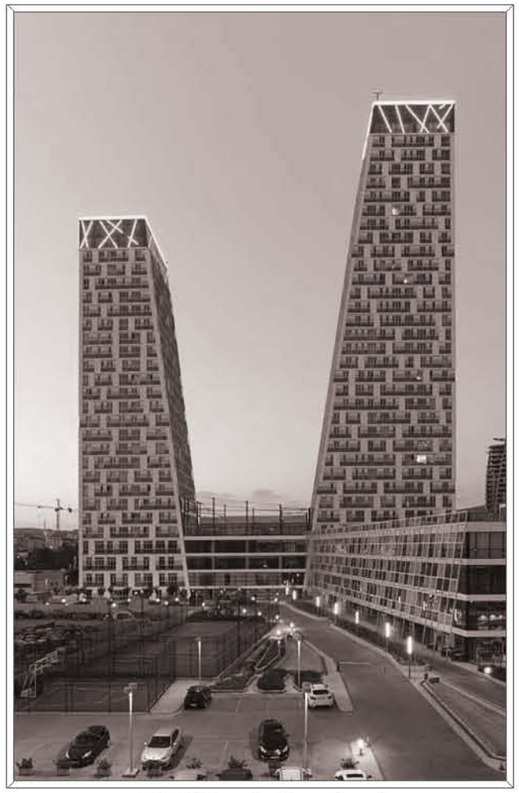
"Major Urban Development Operations Between 1950-1980;

The construction of apartments accelerated with the enactment of the Condominium Law in 1965. This law brought to the forefront the build-and-sell' housing delivery model. The process of apartment building, which started in Istanbul in the 1950s and continued until the late 1960s, evolved into large-scale housing production from multi-unit single blocks in the 1970s. With the Gecekondu Law No. 775 in 1966, amnesties for urban planning were granted, and Gecekondu areas were designated for clearance, rehabilitation, and prevention." ***(137)***

131. Akdoğan, M.S., 2012. Kartal History, 5000 BC - AD 2011. Istanbul.

137. Alp, J., 2012. Urban Projects in the Context of Organizational Capacity: The Case of Istanbul Kartal. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.

144. Kocabas, A., 2010. Kartal Urban Regeneration Project: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects for the Future. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.



G207. "Vizyon by Dumankaya"

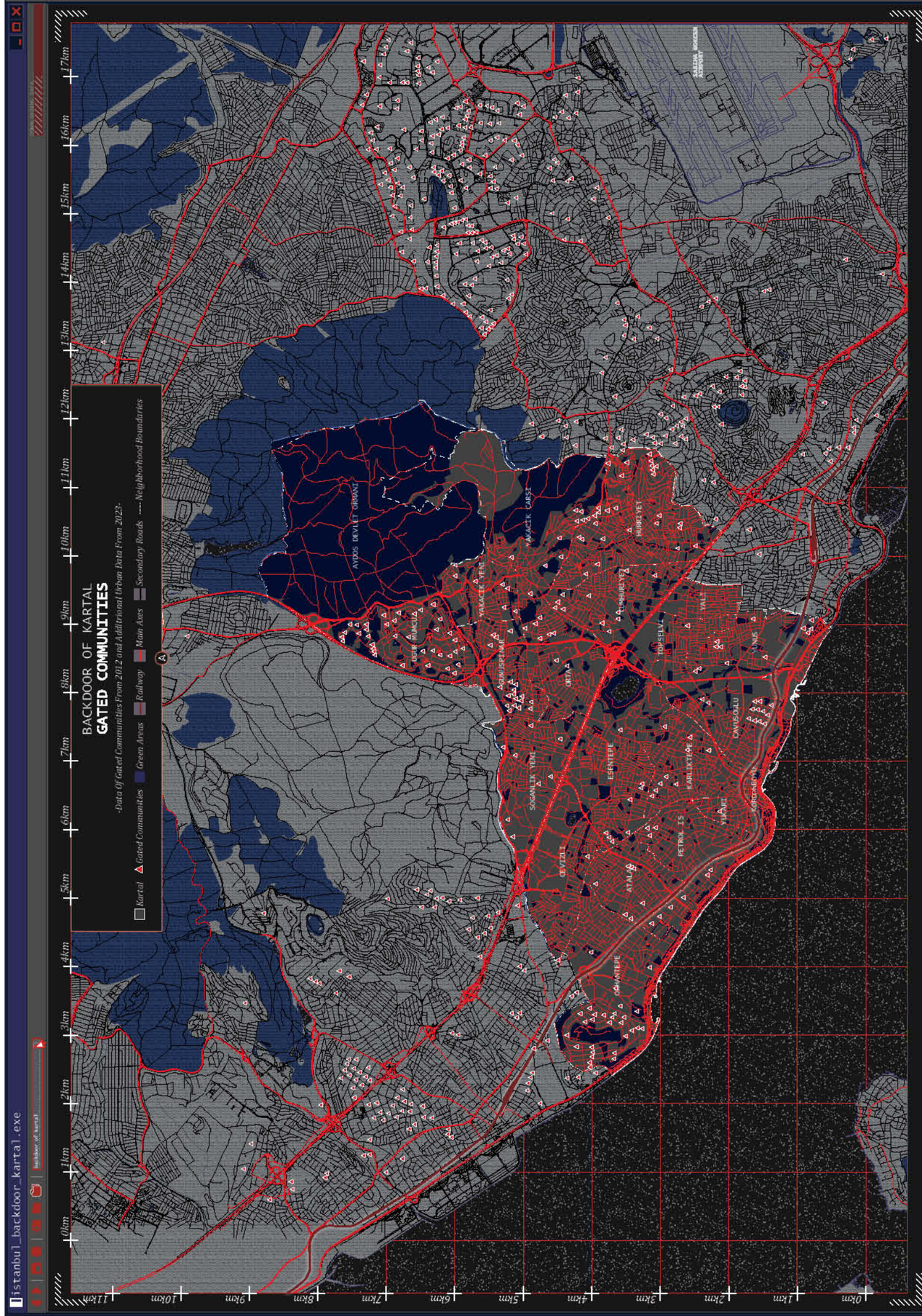


G208. "Istmarin by Dap Yapi"

"In the 1960s, with the planning of the organized industrial zone on the Anatolian side in and around Kartal, the region began to attract a dense population. With the opening of the Bosphorus Bridge in 1973, the east side of Istanbul was connected to the west, and residential areas in settlements like Kartal and Pendik expanded. Easy transportation and cheap land in these areas played a role in people settling there. The socio-cultural structure in Kartal district shows diversity due to internal migration and the resulting population increase.

In the 1970s, dense apartment construction began in the areas between the E-5 highway and the railway. Kartal maintained its characteristic as an industrial zone until the 1980s.

After 1980: The population of Kartal district has now exceeded 400,000. The Kartal industrial settlement is losing its characteristics due to lack of space, transportation problems, rising land values, and remaining central in the metropolitan area, leading industries to leave the area." **(135)**



135. Ertürk, V., 2011. Analysis of the Transformation Applications in Istanbul's Urban Coastal Areas from a Social Identity Perspective: Kartal/ Küçükçekmece Applications. Istanbul Technical University.

>Planning Conflicts

The transformation of Kartal within the Istanbul Master Plan of 1995 reflects a strategic re-envisioning of Istanbul as a polycentric world city, with Kartal emerging as a key area for development. This plan was a part of a broader metropolitan strategy, aiming to transition Istanbul from an industrial hub to a service-oriented metropolis.

Kartal's transformation was intricately linked to the southeast expansion of urban growth from central Istanbul. This expansion, following the corridors of the E5 motorway and the Ankara rail link, encompassed significant districts including Kadikoy, Maltepe, Pendik, and notably, Kartal. The industrial developments in Kartal, once thriving along these transit routes, eventually gave way to large swathes of underused and semi-derelict land, a testament to the decline of traditional industries. These areas, primarily concentrated along the north-south axis from the motorway to the Marmara shore, presented unique redevelopment opportunities within the ambit of modernizing Kartal's and Istanbul's urban economy.

The 1/100.000 Environmental Order Plan earmarked Kartal as a prime area for investment in services, tourism, and recreation, capitalizing on its strategic location, improved accessibility due to new transport links, proximity to the expanding Sabiha Gökçen Airport, and opportunities to redevelop underutilized industrial zones. The 1995 Master Development Plan positioned Istanbul as a global metropolitan leader, with Kartal set to play a pivotal role in this vision, not just as a redevelopment area but as a strategic hub for transitioning the city towards a service-oriented urban structure, while also revitalizing its industrial heritage.

This strategic approach was articulated by Özdemir Sönmez during a panel on Kartal's future, where he highlighted that the masterplan for Kartal was aligned with the broader objectives of the Istanbul Metropolitan Plan. This alignment was not just about redeveloping a collapsed area in Kartal but was deeply intertwined with the overarching strategy of transforming Istanbul into a service-centric metropolis.

Thus, the narrative of Kartal's development, particularly in the context of the 1995 planning conflicts, presents a complex tapestry of strategic urban planning, socio-economic reorientation, and the challenges of transition from an industrial past to a service-driven future. This narrative not only underscores Kartal's pivotal role in Istanbul's urban metamorphosis but also reflects the multifaceted nature of urban planning and development in the quest to position Istanbul as a modern, world-class city.

" The Istanbul Master Plan identified Kartal as an area that needs major re-development to create a metropolitan sub-regional centre, as part of a metropolitan strategy for developing Istanbul as a polycentric world city.

The contemporary urban fabric of Kartal is a product of this urbanisation process. A large proportion of the urban growth was accommodated in a huge swathe of development south-east from central Istanbul, through Kadikoy, Maltepe, Kartal and Pendik, along the east-west corridor of the E5 motorway and the rail link to Ankara. In Kartal industrial development was concentrated along the motorway and in a north-south corridor from the motorway to the Marmara shore The decline of Kartal's traditional industries has left large areas of underused and semi-derelict former industrial land, which is concentrated in the north-south axis.

The new train link to central Istanbul and the nearby rapidly expanding Sabiha Gokcen international airport will dramatically improve the accessibility of this area. Thus this large site presents a real opportunity for major redevelopment as part of a process of modernising the urban economy of Kartal. But the neighbourhoods adjacent to or close to this area are in very poor condition and some are at risk of very serious earthquake damage.

The 1/100.000 Environmental Order Plan designated Kartal to be developed as one such centre for major investment in service sector employment, tourism and recreation. Its location on the Anatolian side, rapidly improving communications with the metro line extension from central Istanbul and proximity to the new and rapidly expanding Sabiha Gokcen airport, together with the opportunities for re-. development of underused former industrial land were key factors." ***(144)***

" The purpose of the 1995 Master Development Plan was to preserve Istanbul's historical, cultural, and natural values at a universal level and to maintain and develop its status as a world city, just as in the past, in line with the country and regional development by 2010.

It aimed to make Istanbul a metropolitan city that is a leader in the world's economic development process, integrated with the economic structures of the world and regional countries, utilizing regional opportunities effectively, and assuming a pioneering role in this structure, balancing preservation and development as a metropolitan city predominantly focused on history, culture, science, art, politics, trade, and services. (Istanbul Master Plan Report, 1995)." ***(137)***

Özdemir Sönmez discusses the Masterplan attempt for Kartal at the panel on Kartal's future;

"First and foremost, the Kartal plan is not a transformation project aimed at redevelopment, that is, it is not a project chosen to realize a transformation in a collapsed area. The Kartal project area has been chosen within the framework of the Istanbul Metropolitan Plan, firstly, linked to the strategy of decentralization of centers, and secondly, as part of the strategy developed towards Istanbul becoming a service city in the future, rather than an industrial one; in other words, it was not done with the concern of turning a collapsed area in Kartal into a renewal area." ***(142)***

137. Alp, J., 2012. Urban Projects in the Context of Organizational Capacity: The Case of Istanbul Kartal. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.
142. Panel/Forum, 2009. The Future of Kartal and Transformation Decisions. Istanbul.
144. Kocabas, A., 2010. Kartal Urban Regeneration Project: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects for the Future. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.

>*Masterplan Attempts*

The Kartal Masterplan project, under the aegis of Zaha Hadid and her team, emerged as a pivotal development in the urban transformation narrative of Kartal, extending its ramifications to the wider context of Istanbul. Winning the competition for this project, Hadid's team initiated an ambitious blueprint that, while primarily centered on Kartal, resonated with Istanbul's comprehensive urban development. This project, underscored by Mayor Kadir Topbaş's strategic discussions, was envisioned as a linchpin in showcasing Kartal as a pivotal element in Istanbul's phase of globalization, portraying it as both a gateway and a testament to the city's modernization journey.

However, the project was curtailed by a confluence of complex dynamics and political contingencies, preventing its full fruition. Nevertheless, the foundational concepts of Hadid's plan have provided a crucial reference layer for Kartal and Istanbul's urban planning strategies, contributing to some realized initiatives. Yet, the lack of an overarching masterplan has often resulted in exacerbating the urban fragmentation.

In 2005, the designation of the Kartal area as the 'Kartal Urban Transformation Project Area' marked a significant juncture in urban planning. The subsequent competition, won by Zaha Hadid's team in January 2006, sought to harness design expertise from globally recognized architectural firms. The competition aimed to create a project of metropolitan significance in Istanbul, akin to esteemed urban developments such as La Defense in Paris or the Docklands in London. The plan emphasized innovation, modern aesthetics, and integration, with consideration for the region's earthquake risk.

Hadid's masterplan integrated Kartal's existing urban fabric with major infrastructure, forming a versatile grid system. This framework included high-rise buildings, recreational spaces, commercial zones, and marina areas extending towards the coastal periphery. Envisioning a flexible, adaptable urban form for Kartal, the plan aimed to craft a lasting, modern identity for the area. Covering about 550 hectares, with 360 hectares designated for development, the project is strategically located in Istanbul's Metropolitan Area on the Asian side. Positioned near the Marmara Sea, key railway lines, and major highways, the site's infrastructure supports the development of distinct urban districts.

The Kartal Masterplan project, despite its partial implementation, encapsulates the intricate process of urban evolution, particularly within the milieu of Istanbul's urban development narrative. Kartal's journey, as depicted through this project, illuminates the multifaceted nature of urban transformation, highlighting the challenges inherent in transmuting visionary urban planning into tangible reality.

" On 23.06.2005, in the 1/5000 scale Master Development Plan approved for the south of Kartal E-5, the area was set aside as the 'Kartal Urban Transformation Project Area' for separate planning.

In January 2006, a decision was made to hold a competition for design ideas with the consensus of the Istanbul Metropolitan Planning Center Director and sector working group executives. There were different opinions on how the competition should be conducted. The prominent ones were:

It should be an open international competition, Due to the lengthy process of participation, announcement, and evaluation in an open international competition, and the concern that it may not yield very good results, it should not be open to everyone, but rather a select number of proven and experienced architectural groups should be invited.

Since the selection of Turkish architectural groups to be invited would be very difficult and controversial, foreign architects should be invited. The prominent considerations in evaluating these views were:

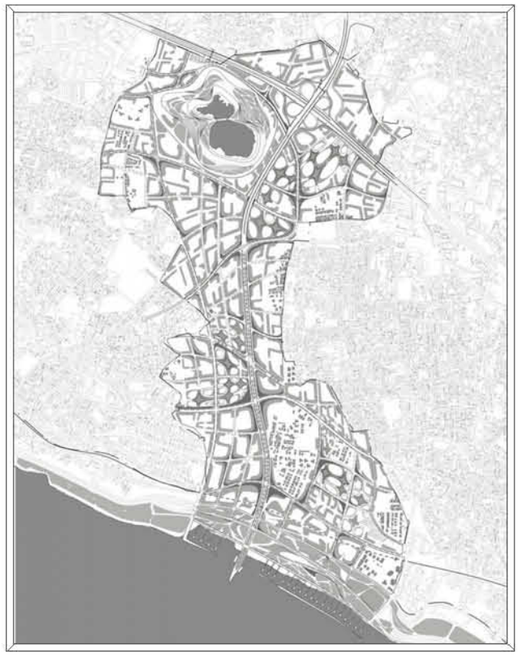
The project to be created for Istanbul should be a well-designed central project on a metropolitan scale, similar to La Defense in Paris or Docklands in London.

Therefore, architectural groups with international experience and professional recognition should be selected.

The project to be created should be innovative, modern, aesthetically pleasing, able to integrate with the surrounding texture, and should encourage the transformation of structures in an area with a significant earthquake risk." ***(138)***

"Kartal Transformation Project – Zaha Hadid and Team; The project began with the integration of the surrounding urban fabric with the main infrastructure networks. This way, a soft grid system foundation was prepared for the project. On this grid network, sometimes high towers, sometimes open spaces and parks, shops, restaurants, and areas like marinas stretching towards the coast have been designed. Buildings of different typologies addressing the needs of each region have been designed. The master plan was conceived as a dynamic system, aiming to create an adaptable urban form, a new environment, and an enduring image in the mind." ***(135)***

"Total project area is 550 hectares which includes 360 hectares development area, the rest continues to the existing green belt.The site is an elongated strip of land typically 600m wide (roughly east to west) and 3km long (roughly south to north)." ***(147)***



G209. "Kartal Masterplan by Zaha Hadid Architects"

135. Ertürk, V., 2011. Analysis of the Transformation Applications in Istanbul's Urban Coastal Areas from a Social Identity Perspective: Kartal/ Küçükçekmece Applications. Istanbul Technical University.
138. Sonmez, O., 2018. Implementation Difficulties in the Planning of Istanbul Metropolitan Area: Experience of Kartal Transformation Project. In: Megaron.
147. Zaha Hadid Architects, 2009. Kartal Masterplan, Istanbul, Final Report. London.

6.2 *Earthquake Correlations in Kartal*

As elucidated in *"Section.5 Fracture"*, focusing on Istanbul's general seismic evaluation, it is apparent that the city faces significant seismic risks, stemming largely from the prevalence of non-earthquake-resistant structures and its *"fragmented"* urban form. Within this context, Kartal, stands out as a particularly salient example of an area poised to bear the brunt of these seismic challenges. Kartal, at a pivotal crossroads in terms of urban planning, is confronting complex challenges that necessitate an integrated redevelopment approach. A key aspect of these challenges is district's housing landscape, where nearly half of the housing stock exists in illegal and substandard conditions, predominantly housing economically disadvantaged communities. Addressing these vulnerabilities to bolster Kartal's seismic resilience goes beyond simple remedies; it demands a comprehensive and strategic approach to redevelopment, aiming to transform the area into a safer and more resilient community.

The critical nature of Kartal's urban planning challenges is accentuated by the contrasting realities within its building inventory. Among approximately *26,000* buildings, about *52%* adhere to legal norms with valid permits. However, the stark contrast lies in the remaining *48%*, enmeshed in legal complexities—from unauthorized constructions to deviations from official plans and illicit extensions, often adding unapproved floors. The situation is further complicated by the existence of approximately *16,000* gecekondu dwellings. Constructed with minimal standards, these dwellings predominantly occupy areas with scarce access to essential services. This diverse architectural landscape, ranging from structures built before *1980* to those erected after *2000*, houses Kartal's population of *470,676* and sets the stage for its seismic vulnerability.

In *2020*, an extensive analysis by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Boğaziçi University provided a stark projection of Kartal's fragility in the face of a hypothetical *Mw=7.5* earthquake. The findings are alarming: of the total buildings, *199* are at risk of severe damage, *593* of heavy damage, *3,282* of moderate damage, and *8,173* of light damage. The human cost is equally concerning, with an estimated *176* fatalities, *87* serious injuries, *553* hospitalizations, and *1,148* minor injuries. The anticipated damage extends beyond buildings to critical infrastructure, including natural gas, drinking water, and sewage pipes. The need for temporary housing in such an event is projected to be around *18,189* units. This data, coupled with the existing dichotomy in building compliance and standards, highlights the urgency of strengthening Kartal's resilience against seismic threats. It is a complex tapestry of risk, requiring comprehensive strategies to mitigate the potential impacts on both the built environment and the community at large.

"Almost half of Kartal's housing stock comprises illegal buildings in poor condition, which are occupied by poor people who cannot afford better accommodation. A major redevelopment programme is needed, in order to both increase the earthquake resilience of the housing stock and bring it up to modern standards. Of the 26,000 buildings in Kartal 13,800 (52%) are legal – i.e. valid building permit, but;

>12,850 (48%) are illegal buildings - in 3 categories - no building permission, buildings constructed which did not comply with the approved, project plans, and buildings which were constructed to comply with the approved plans but have since been illegally extended – often an additional storey; and

>2,969 (11%) are original gecekondu buildings 6000 dwellings – the homes of16,000 people constructed to very low standards,13 of the 20 neighbourhoods contain gecekondus often in areas with poor services.

The impact of the next earthquake was quantified: 4,800 (20% of total) buildings will be heavily (9%) or moderately (11%) damaged in the next major earthquake (approximately 17,000 apartments) 2,400 citizens will be killed and 4,300 will be seriously injured unless the urban fabric is made more earthquake resilient; 19 out of the 20 Kartal neighbourhoods will be damaged, but to varying degrees. " ***(144)***

"In 2020, based on data specific to the Kartal district from research conducted across Istanbul by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Boğaziçi University;

For the Mw=7.5 Scenario Earthquake in Kartal District;

Building Damage Estimates:

Severely damaged buildings: 199
Heavily damaged buildings: 593
Moderately damaged buildings: 3,282
Lightly damaged buildings: 8,173

Casualty and Injury Estimates:
Number of fatalities: 176
Number of seriously injured: 87
Number of hospital treatments: 553
Number of lightly injured: 1,148

Infrastructure Damage Estimates:
Natural Gas Pipe Damage (Points): 7
Drinking Water Pipe Damage (Points): 8
Sewage Pipe Damage (Points): 22

Temporary Housing Needs:
Total: 18,189

As input data for the research, the following were considered:

Buildings constructed before 1980: 9,211
Buildings cons. between 1980 and 2000: 14,491
Buildings cons. after 2000: 6,279
Total Population: 470,676." ***(148)***

When considering Kartal's geographical positioning—proximate to the North Anatolian Fault Line—it exemplifies the *"living with risk"* paradigm. Beyond earthquake hazards, Kartal's coastal proximity also implicates it in potential tsunami risks. Thus, a clear narrative emerges: comprehensively decoding Kartal's situation within the *"living with risk"* framework is critical, as it will unravel codes and strategies with far-reaching implications for the entirety of Istanbul.

144. Kocabas, A., 2010. Kartal Urban Regeneration Project: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects for the Future. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.
148. Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Boğaziçi University, 2020. Istanbul Province, Kartal District, Possible Earthquake Loss Estimates Book. Istanbul.

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

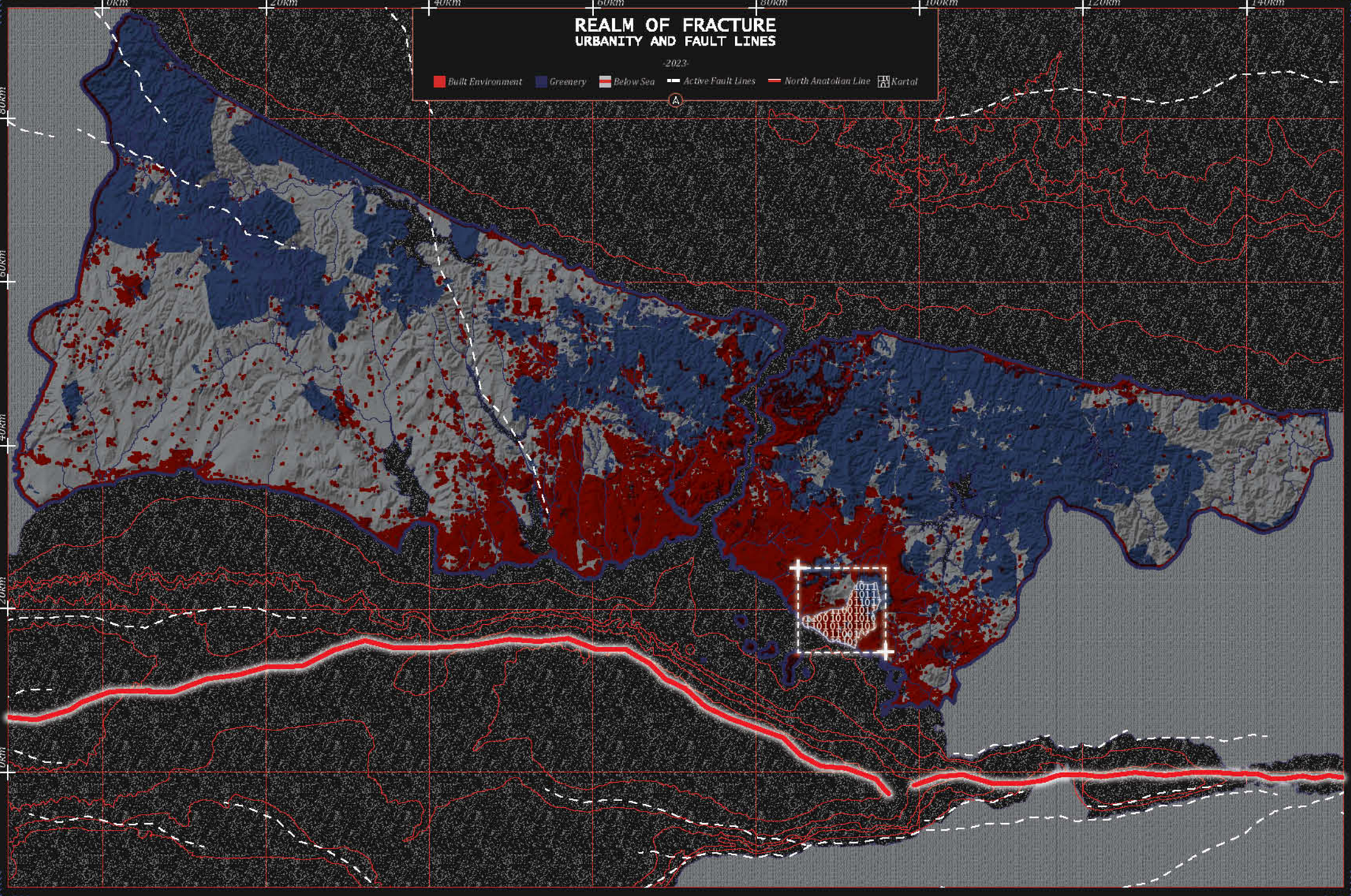
REALM OF FRACTURE
URBANITY AND FAULT LINES

-2023-

Built Environment | Greenery | Below Sea | Active Fault Lines | North Anatolian Line | Kartal

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

80km 60km 40km 20km 0km



istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

REALM OF FRACTURE
URBANITY AND FAULT LINES

-2023-

Below Sea | Active Fault Lines | North Anatolian Line | Kartal

0km 20km 40km 60km 80km 100km 120km 140km

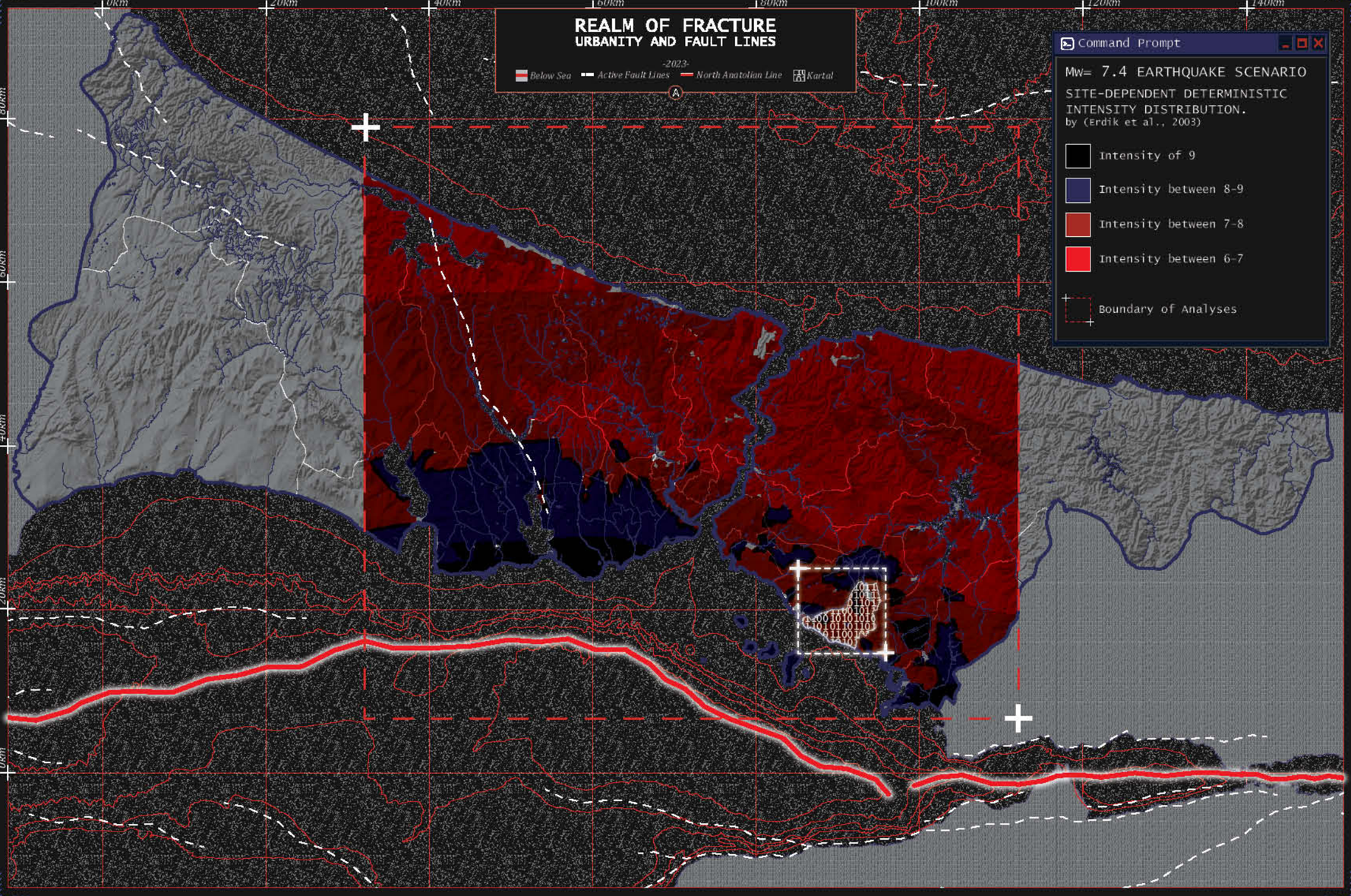
80km 60km 40km 20km 0km

Command Prompt

Mw= 7.4 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

SITE-DEPENDENT DETERMINISTIC INTENSITY DISTRIBUTION.
by (Erdik et al., 2003)

- Intensity of 9
- Intensity between 8-9
- Intensity between 7-8
- Intensity between 6-7
- Boundary of Analyses



istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION
FOR BUILT ENVIRONMENT

-2023-

Concrete Masonry Timber Pre-fabricated Tunnel Form Steel

A

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

-2023-

A

Command Prompt

Mw= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Heavily Damaged Buildings

- 3-6
- 6-8
- 8-10
- 10-13
- 13-22

Kartal and Faultline



ATATURK DEVLET ORMANI

UGUR MUMCU

YAKACIK YENI

GUMUSPINAR

YAKACIK CADDESI

SOGANLIK YENI

CEVIZLI

ORTA

ORHANTEPE

ATALAR

KARLIKTEPE

CUMHURIYET

HURRIYET

TOPSELVI

PETROL IS

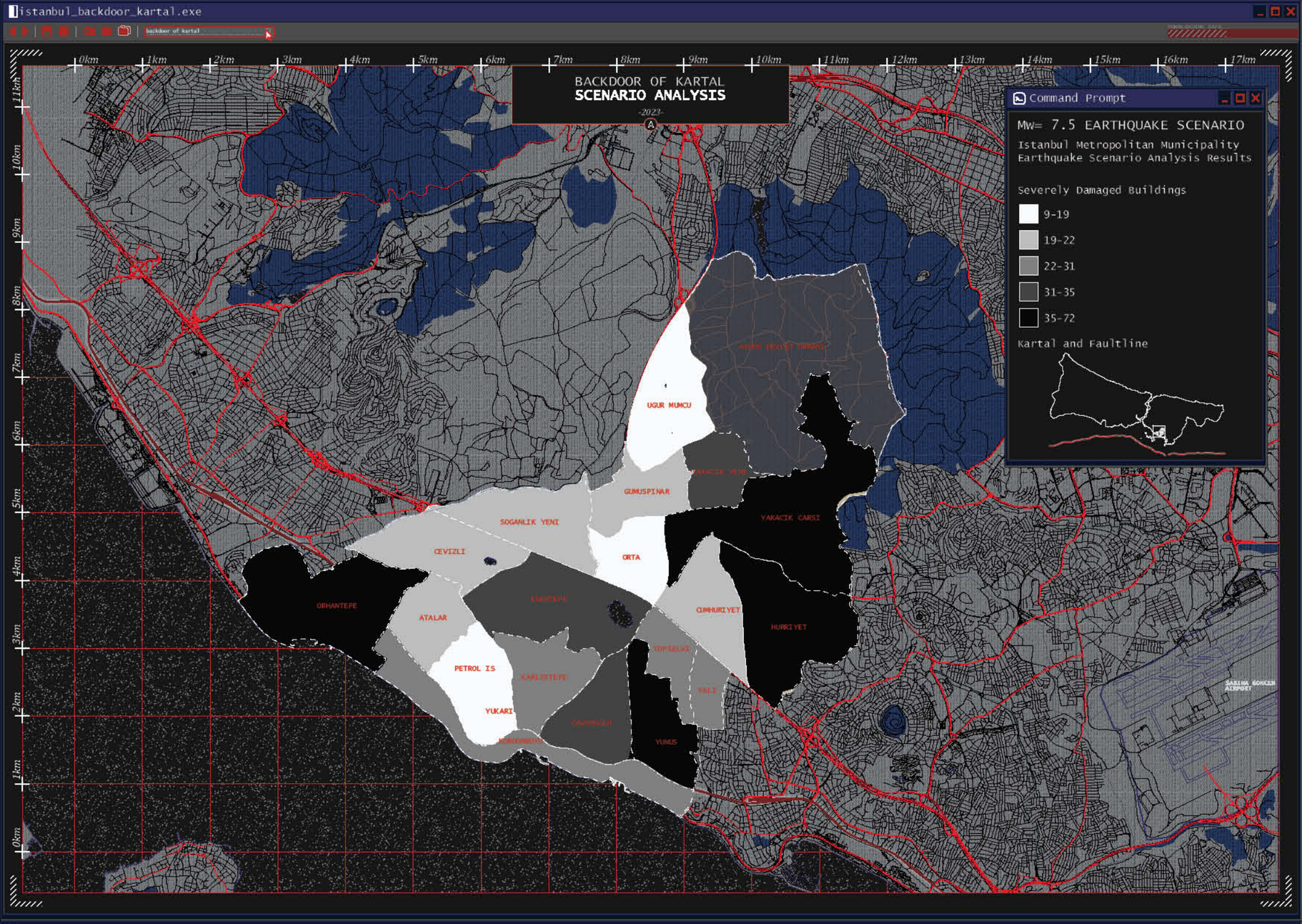
KARLIKTEPE

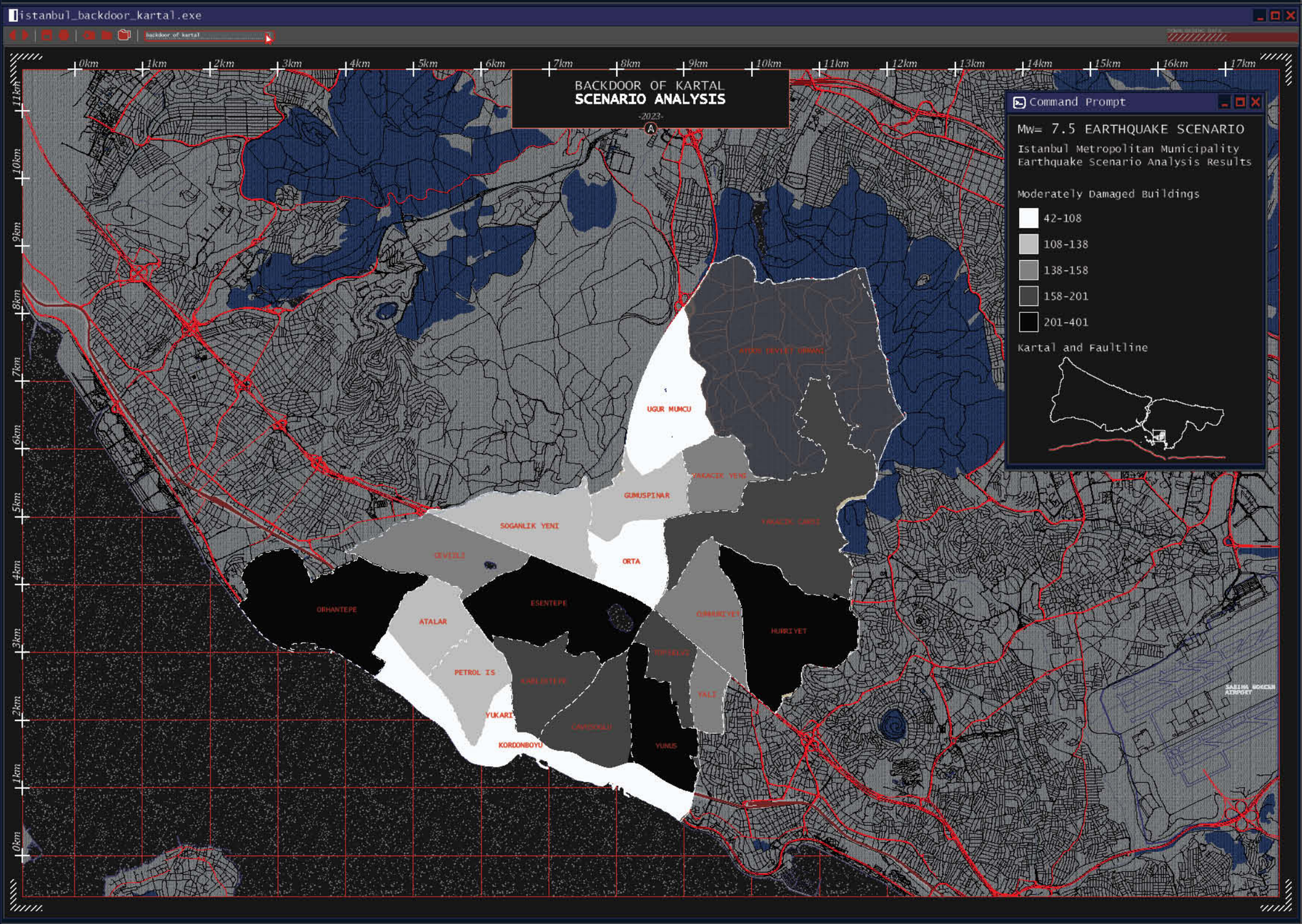
YUKARI

CAMSORGU

YUNUS

SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
SCENARIO ANALYSIS
-2023-
Command Prompt
Mw= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results
Severely Damaged Buildings
9-19
19-22
22-31
31-35
35-72
Kartal and Faultline
UGUR MUMCU
GUMUSPINAR
SOGANLIK YENI
CEVIZLI
ORTA
YAKACIK CARSI
ORHANTEPE
ATALAR
CUMHURIYET
HURRIYET
PETROL IS
YUKARI
YUNUS
SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
SCENARIO ANALYSIS
-2023-
Command Prompt
Mw= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results
Moderately Damaged Buildings
42-108
108-138
138-158
158-201
201-401
Kartal and Faultline
UGUR MUMCU
GUMUSPINAR
SOGANLIK YENI
ORTA
ESENTEPE
ORHANTEPE
ATALAR
HURRIYET
PETROL IS
YUKARI
KORDONBOYU
YUNUS
SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
SCENARIO ANALYSIS
-2023-

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Lightly Damaged Buildings

- 188-274
- 247-370
- 370-418
- 418-490
- 490-948

Kartal and Faultline



UGUR MUMCU
YAKACIK YENI
GUMUSPINAR
ORTA
ESENTEPE
ORHANTEPE
ATALAR
CUMHURIYET
HURRIYET
TOPSELVI
YALI
KARLIKTEPE
CAVUSOGLU
KORDONBOYU
YAKACIK CARSI

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
SCENARIO ANALYSIS
-2023-

Command Prompt

MW= 7.5 EARTHQUAKE SCENARIO

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
Earthquake Scenario Analysis Results

Temporary Shelter Needs

- 363-673
- 673-813
- 813-910
- 910-969
- 969-2088

Kartal and Faultline



ORTA
ORHANTEPE
ATALAR
CUMHURIYET
HURRIYET
TOPSELVI
YALI
KARLIKTEPE
CAVUSOGLU
KORDONBOYU
YAKACIK CARSI

6.3 Kartal Today: Contemporary Observations

In recent years, Kartal has undergone a notable transformation, marked by a shift from its industrial roots to a burgeoning services sector. This metamorphosis is reflected in the changing landscape of workplaces and employment patterns, notably the relocation of factories. The cessation of the long-standing public quarry operation and the demolition of the cement factory signify pivotal milestones in this transformation. These shifts underscore Kartal's evolving economic landscape, which is gradually pivoting from industry to the service sector.

Defining the work area of Kartal involves a nuanced approach that aligns with the changing dynamics of the district. Two key axes are instrumental in shaping this definition: the coastal axis, extending horizontally, and the industrial street axis, oriented vertically. These axes converge to connect the coastal region with the historic quarry area. Along the industrial street axis, a series of survey areas have been delineated, strategically positioned within residential zones and adjusted based on their proximity to the coast.

One suggestion for Kartal's evolving economic profile and urban fabric necessitates a multifaceted strategy that addresses the needs of both the local economy and marginalized communities in underserved neighborhoods. This dual strategy seeks to foster economic growth while simultaneously extending its benefits to low-income groups residing in impoverished areas. Such an approach is imperative to ensure an inclusive and equitable transformation that uplifts all segments of Kartal's population.

But I disagree with this dual strategy. Because in a recent interview ***(145)*** that I conducted with the Mayor of Kartal, Gökhan Yüksel, he shared profound insights regarding the district's ongoing urban development initiatives. Mayor Yüksel conveyed that Kartal is currently engaged in several strategic initiatives aimed at addressing critical aspects of its urban fabric. Particularly significant is the effort to implement public-space-oriented mixed projects strategically located throughout the district. These initiatives are envisioned as proactive measures to address long-standing cultural integration challenges in Kartal. The overarching objective is to foster a more cohesive and inclusive community, effectively bridging cultural divides within the district.

Furthermore, Mayor Yüksel's heightened awareness of seismic risks in the region, pivotal to Kartal's visionary outlook, is accentuated by his firsthand experience visiting earthquake-prone areas following the Hatay earthquake. Acknowledging the potential ramifications of an impending earthquake event in Istanbul, he places a robust emphasis



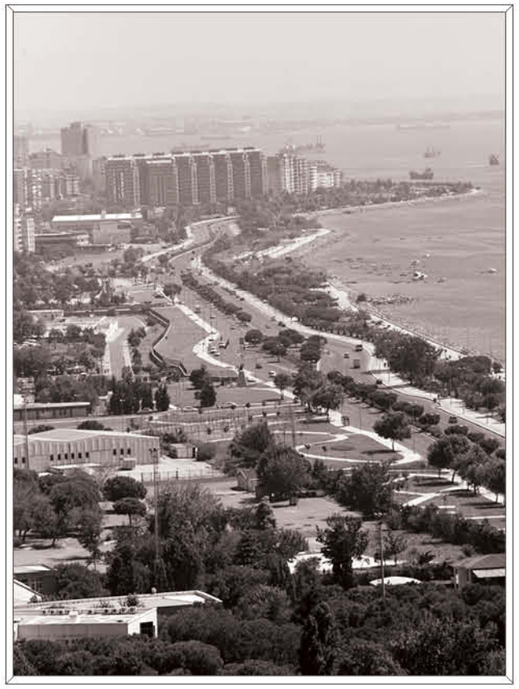
Fig.147 "Diagram of 2009 Kartal, from satelite."

145. Yüksel, G. (2023) Interview about district of Kartal. Personal communication, 12 September 2023.

"In recent years, the number of workplaces and employees in the services sector has increased with the relocation of factories in Kartal. The long-running public quarry operation has been stopped, and the cement factory has been demolished. These changes are indicative of the region's transformation from industry to the service sector.

In defining the Kartal work area; the coastal axis horizontally and the industrial street axis vertically, connecting the coast to the old quarry, were taken as the basis. Along the industrial street axis, various survey areas have been created in residential regions depending on the distance from the coast." ***(135)***

"Kartal needs a dual strategy which both supports the growth of the local economy and brings benefits to the low income groups in the poor neighbourhoods." ***(144)***



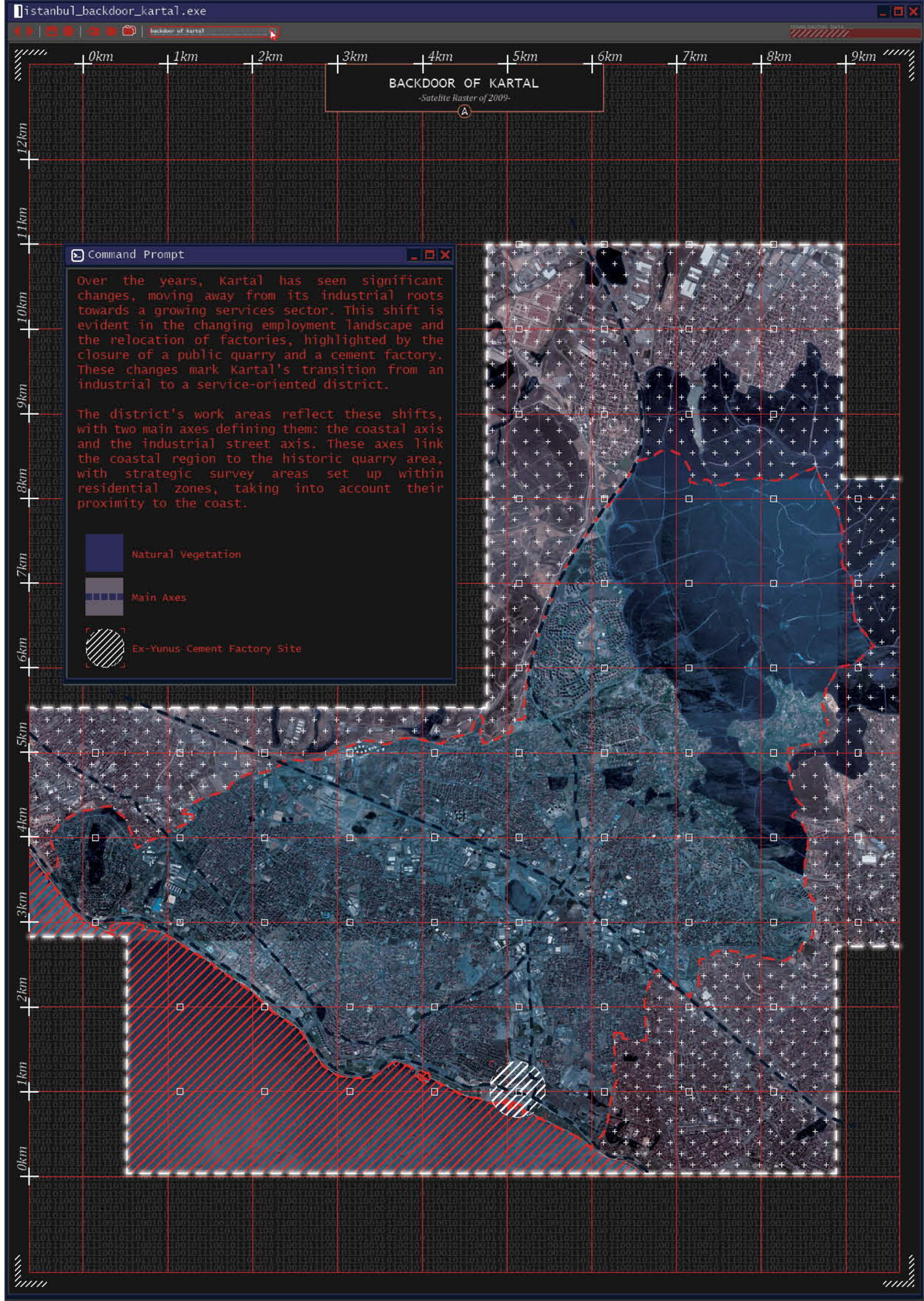
G210. "Kartal, 2010"

on comprehensive earthquake preparedness and the promotion of resilient urban development practices. Consequently, Kartal's vision transcends mere urban transformation; it encompasses a resolute commitment to earthquake resilience and the creation of a salubrious urban environment.

This insight, obtained through a discussion I had with the Mayor of Kartal, illuminates Kartal's multifaceted approach to urban development. This approach endeavors to address challenges related to cultural integration while concurrently prioritizing earthquake preparedness. This holistic vision underscores Kartal's commitment to fostering a resilient and culturally enriched urban district for its future.

Which means that for Kartal, the strategy should be more than dual. The strategy to be implemented should primarily consider the reality of earthquakes, and in this context, be aware that it will affect not only Kartal but the entirety of the city. For these reasons, any strategic action to be taken for Kartal or any other district of Istanbul should consider various parameters.

135. Ertürk, V., 2011. Analysis of the Transformation Applications in Istanbul's Urban Coastal Areas from a Social Identity Perspective: Kartal/ Küçükçekmece Applications. Istanbul Technical University.
144. Kocabas, A., 2010. Kartal Urban Regeneration Project: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects for the Future. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.



>Mayor's blueprint for future

In the speculative hacking process, where the district functions as a backdoor, the conversation with the district's mayor provided insights into the prospective development of the district, alongside offering a glimpse into the vital political influence on Istanbul's architectural evolution. This understanding is imperative in the context of the city's fragmented urban landscape.

During the discussion, Mayor Yuksel acknowledged the district's historical challenges and highlighted the ongoing monitoring of earthquake risks. In the wake of the disaster on 7th February 2023, *Istanbul Mayor İmamoğlu*, *Kartal Mayor Yüksel*, and figures like *E. Eray Arda*, contributed support through visits to the earthquake-affected area. These efforts not only aided the region but also enhanced their understanding of the risks that Istanbul faces in such emergencies. Mayor Yüksel indicated that the disaster had prompted various analyses, projects, and awareness campaigns to prevent a similar occurrence in Kartal and Istanbul.

Importantly, Mayor Yüksel's awareness of the city's integral fragments, as highlighted in the study, and his initiative to address them, underscore the city's pronounced fragmented code.

The discussion also shed light on various projects planned for Kartal by Mayor Yüksel. These encompass public space initiatives and spatial rearrangements at strategic locations, with each project being notably developed by distinguished architects. Currently, several such projects, in collaboration with the Istanbul Municipality, are being initiated and implemented.



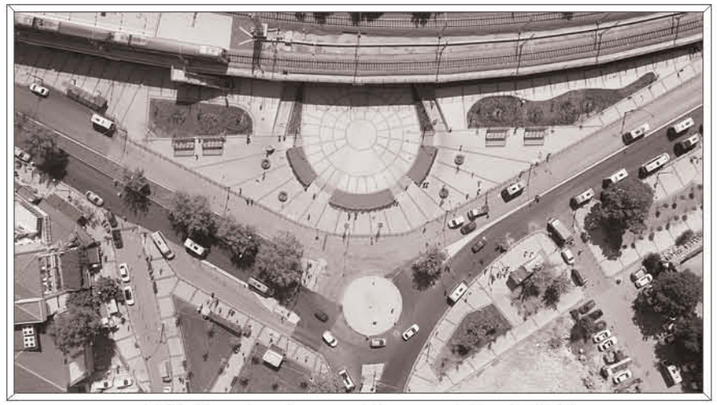
G211. "Meeting with Mayor Yüksel."



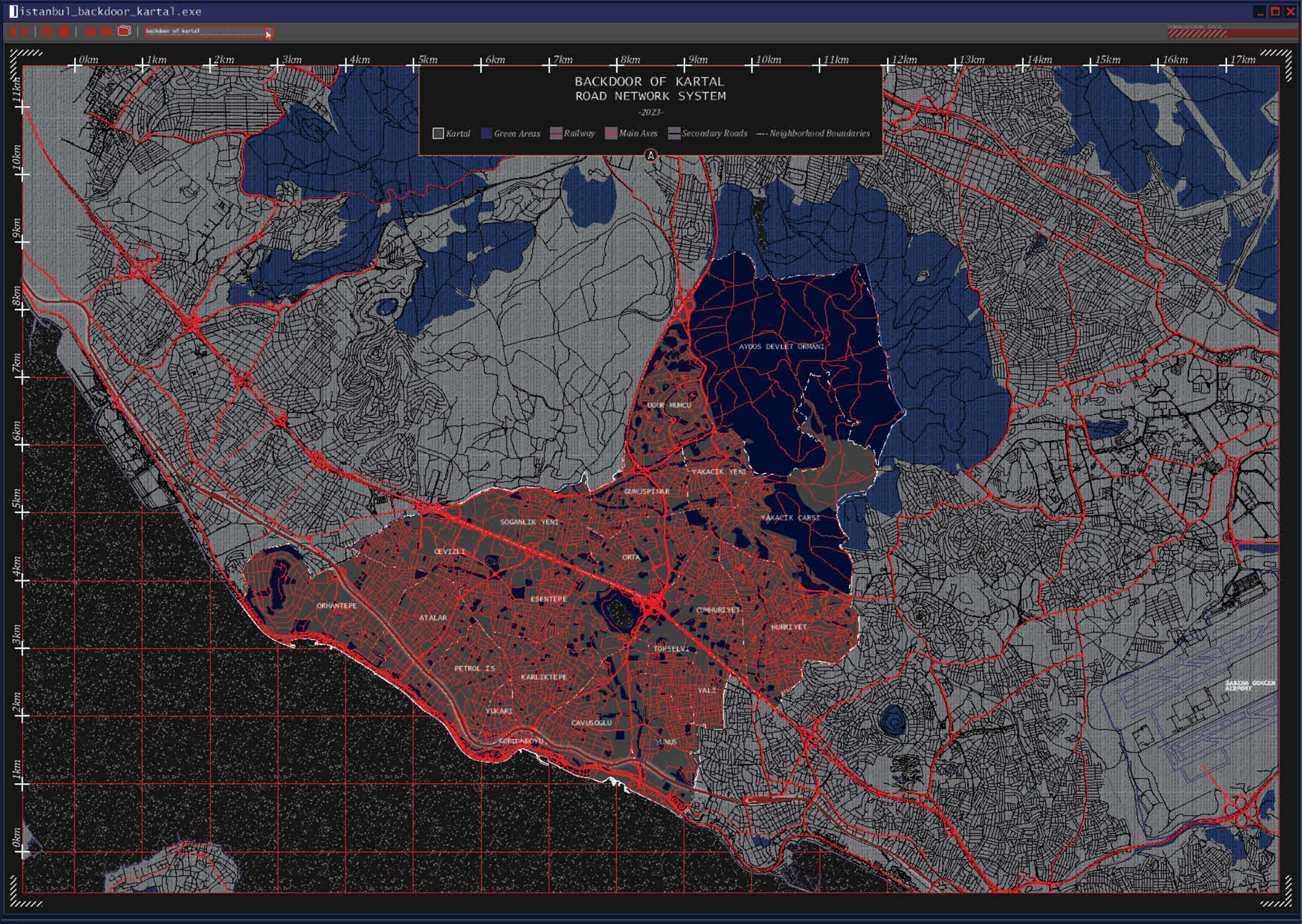
G212. "Opening of a new public space in Kartal, 2022"



G213. "Opening of a new public space in Kartal, 2022"



G214. "Opening of a new public space in Kartal, 2022"


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
ROAD NETWORK SYSTEM
-2023-
Kartal
Green Areas
Railway
Main Axes
Secondary Roads
Neighborhood Boundaries
AYDOS DEVLET ORMANI
UGUR MUMCU
YAKACIK YENI
GUMUSPINAR
YAKACIK CARSI
SOGANLIK YENI
CEVIZLI
ORTA
ESENTEPE
ORHANTEPE
ATALAR
CUMHURIYET
HURRIYET
TOPSELVI
PETROL IS
KARLIKTEPE
YALI
YUKARI
CAVUSOGLU
KORDONBOYU
YUNUS
SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT
istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
MOBILITY NETWORK SYSTEM
-2023-
Kartal
Green Areas
Marmaray Rail Line
Minibus Lines
Metro Line
IBB Transportation Lines
Secondary Roads
Neighborhood Boundaries
MALTEPE
HUZUREVI
KUCUKYALI
GULSUYU
IDEALTEPE
SUREYYA PLAJI
ESENKENT
MALTEPE
HASTANE ADLIYE
SOGANLIK
CEVIZLI
KARTAL
ATALAR
YAKACIK
BASAK
KARTAL
YUNUS
PENDIK
YAYALAR
KURTKOY
SABIHA GOKCEN
SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
MOBILITY NETWORK SYSTEM

-2023-

- Kartal
- Green Areas
- Marmaray Rail Line
- Minibus Lines
- Metro Line
- IBB Transportation Lines
- Secondary Roads
- Neighborhood Boundaries
- IBB Transportation Stops
- Piers
- Taxi Stops

SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

mobility network

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
LIFELINE NETWORK SYSTEM

-2023-

- Electricity

AYDOS DEVLET ORMANI

UGUR MUMCU

YAKACIK YENI

GUMUSPINAR

SOGANLIK YENI

YAKACIK CARSI

CEVIZLI

ORTA

ESENTEPE

ORHANTEPE

ATALAR

CUMHURIYET

HURRIYET

YUKSELIS

PETROL IS

KARLIKTEPE

VALI

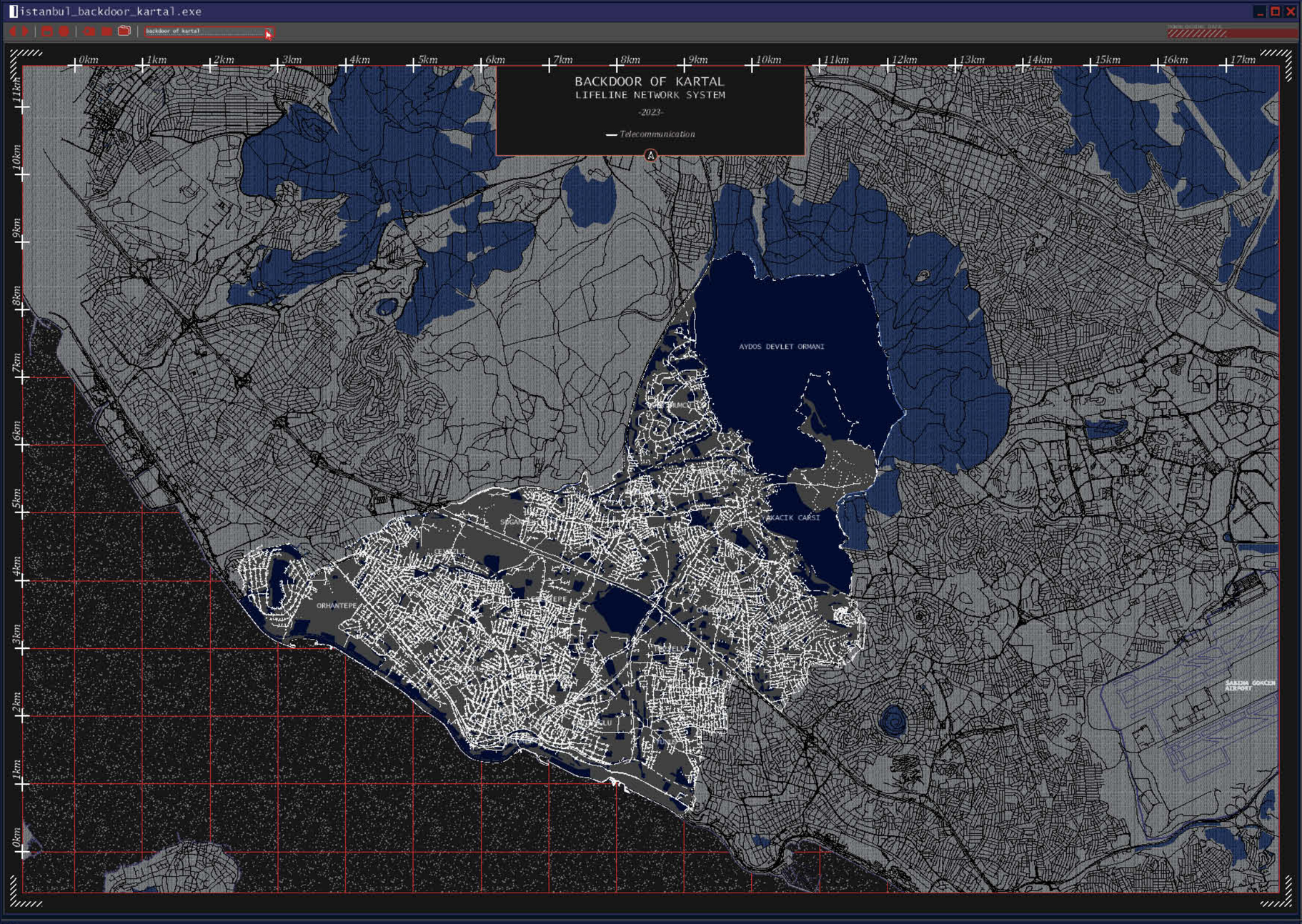
UCAR

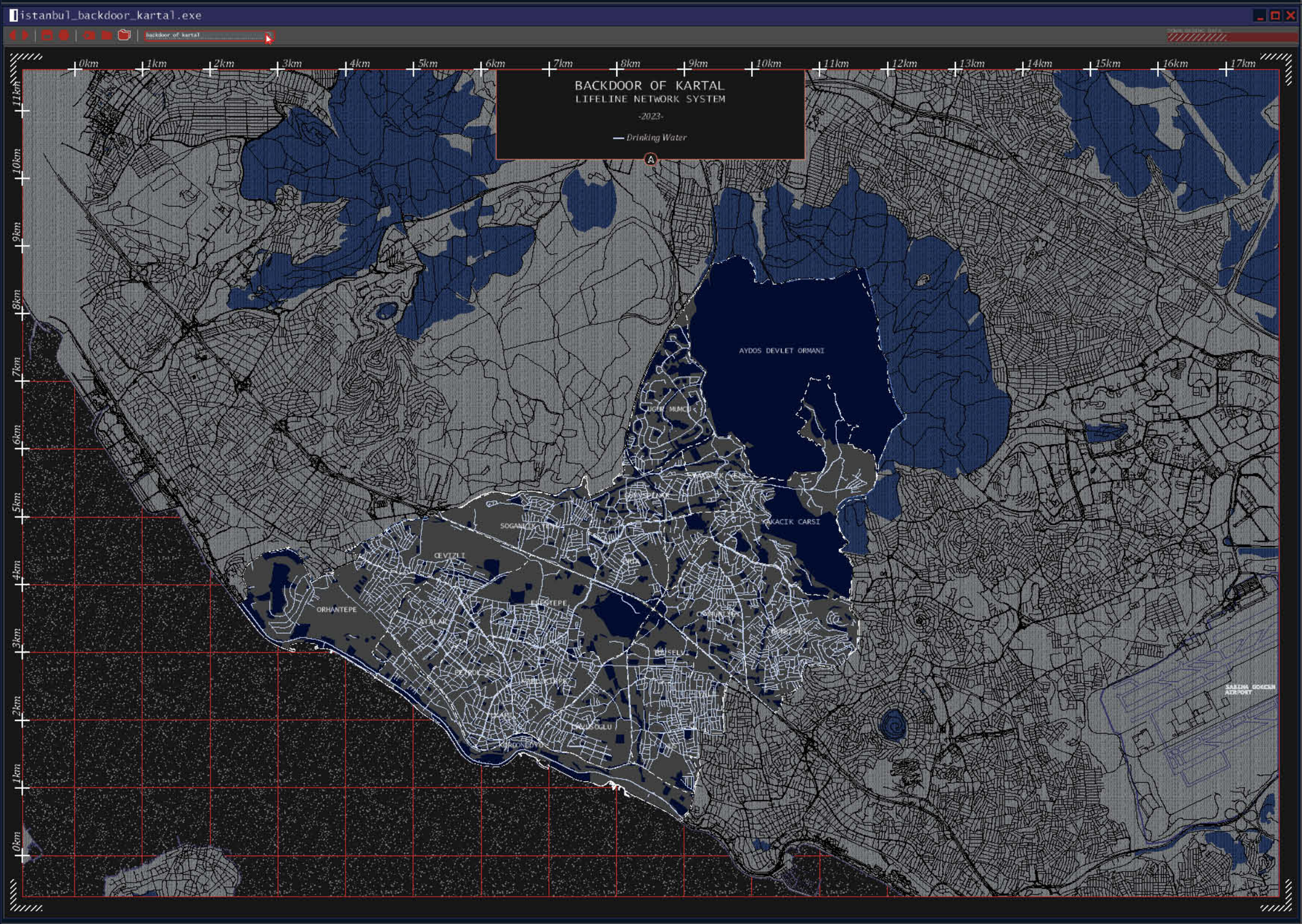
CAVUSOGLU

KORDONBOYU

UNUS

SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
LIFELINE NETWORK SYSTEM
-2023-
Telecommunication
AYDOS DEVLET ORMANI
AKACIK CARSI
ORHANTEPE
SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
LIFELINE NETWORK SYSTEM
-2023-
Drinking Water
AYDOS DEVLET ORMANI
AKACIK CARSI
ORHANTEPE
SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
LIFELINE NETWORK SYSTEM
-2023-
Sewage Lines

AYDOS DEVLET ORMANI
UGUR MUMCU
YAKACIK YENI
GUNUSPINAR
YAKACIK CARSI
SOGANLIK YENI
CEVIZLI
ORTA
ESENTEPE
ORHANTEPE
ATALAR
CUMHURIYETI
HURRIYET
TOPSELVI
PETROL IS
KARLIKTEPE
YALI
YUKARI
CAVUSOGLU
KORUCUBOYU
YUNUS
SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
LIFELINE NETWORK SYSTEM
-2023-
Telecommunication Sewage Lines Electricity Drinking Water

Command Prompt

In the context of infrastructure mapping in which data are allocated by the district municipality, overlaying various utility data layers as following, electricity (Ayedas), telecommunications (Telekom), drinking water (ISKI), and wastewater (ISKI), results in a comprehensive mapping of Kartal's lifeline infrastructure. Analyzing this alongside the 'exclusion' effected circle, which is added beneath this collective map, makes the complexity inherent in the interplay of these systems distinctly evident. This layered approach, called as a segment matrix, offers a nuanced understanding of the intricate relationships and dependencies between different urban utility systems within Kartal.

"Exclusion" effected Segment

6.4 *Kartal: A Microcosm of Istanbul*

In this investigation, a comprehensive and in some instances detailed exploration has been undertaken to understand the diverse dynamics of Kartal, with an aim to de-code the nuances of the district. The primary objective of this narrative is to elucidate Kartal's integral role as part of Istanbul. Since 1947, the district has been significantly influenced by a myriad of factors that mirror Istanbul's transition from a rural to an urban landscape, encompassing migration, the evolution of shanty towns into apartment buildings, neoliberalism, seismic activities, and political transformations.

Kartal, in parallel to its role as Istanbul's gateway to Anatolia, also functions as a crucial *"backdoor"* in the city's developmental trajectory. Hence, it is apt to consider Kartal a microcosm of Istanbul. The district's dynamics are shaped predominantly by mayoral directives, though they are influenced more by broader city-level dynamics than local nuances, owing to a complex interplay of power structures and political factors.

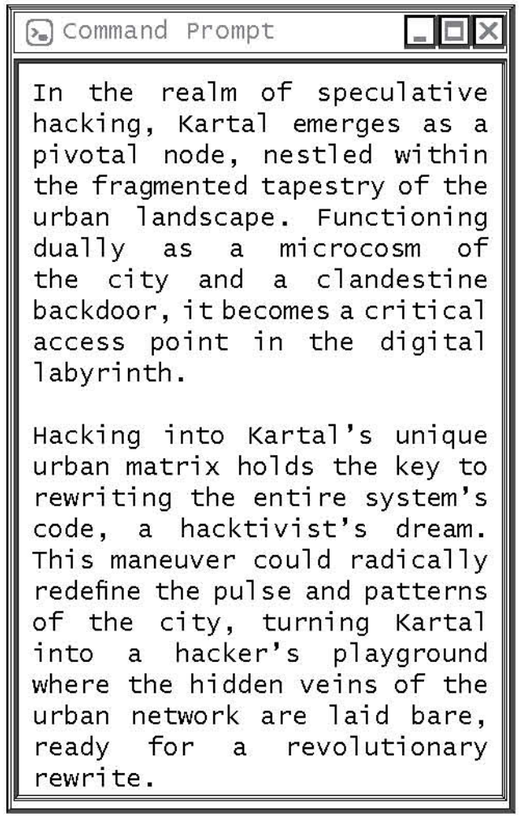
It is pertinent to note that Istanbul shares a similar developmental profile. The city oscillates between harmonious alignment and conflict between local and broader interests, with the repercussions manifesting in its urban spaces, architectural identity, urban planning, and societal impacts.

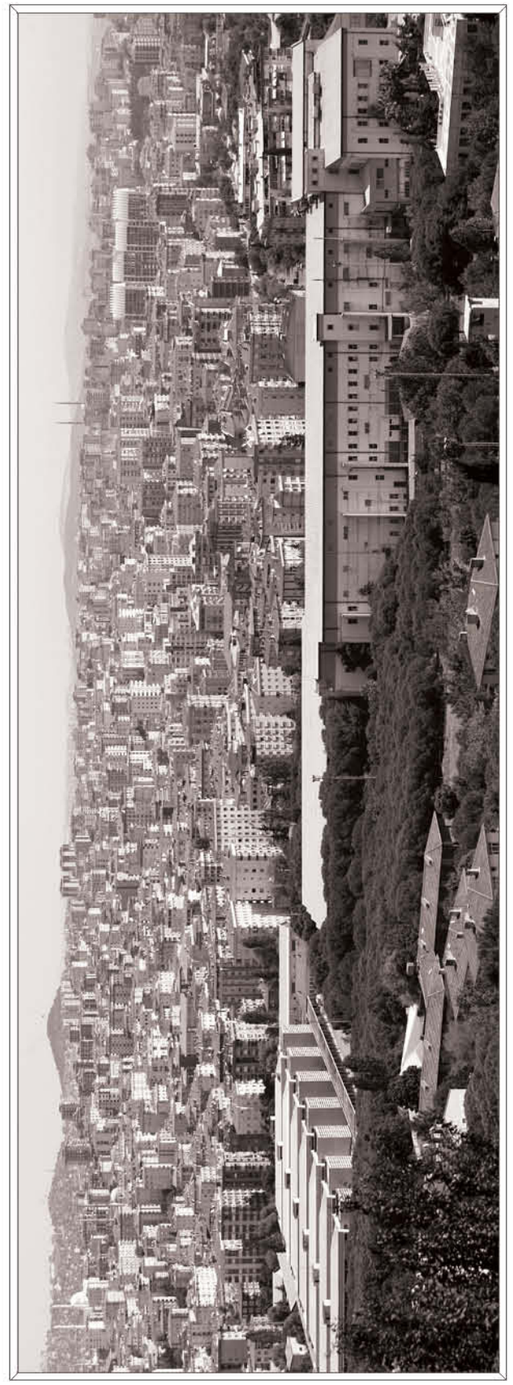
Kartal's socio-cultural fabric, reflective of Istanbul's multiculturalism, does not require extensive elaboration. However, when viewed through the lens of tangible urban development, the district's transformation closely parallels that of Istanbul. The urban sprawl initiated with shanty towns spreading over vacant lands, followed by a decentralized industrial shift that displaced these settlements and led to the emergence of apartment complexes. This expansionism, marked by massive building projects, is a pattern Kartal has nearly mirrored around its industrial zones. The establishment of new industrial facilities catalyzed the dispersion of shanty towns across the district, culminating in an era of widespread apartment construction during the land titling phase. This trend continued into the 1990s, incorporating various renowned residential sites and apartment blocks reflective of neoliberal influences. In the post-2000 era, Kartal's modernization, in tandem with Istanbul's elevation on a national scale, has been marked by the emergence of new shopping centers, substantial architectural structures, and skyscrapers.

Given these developments, Kartal can be considered a condensed representation of Istanbul. The strategic use of Kartal as a *"backdoor"* is pivotal, for it initiates a process of re-coding that impacts both the district and Istanbul as a whole.

" We can see the industrialization in Kartal as a model of industrialization in Istanbul. That is, instead of industrialization through modern planning, a scattered, fragmented structure has been preferred.

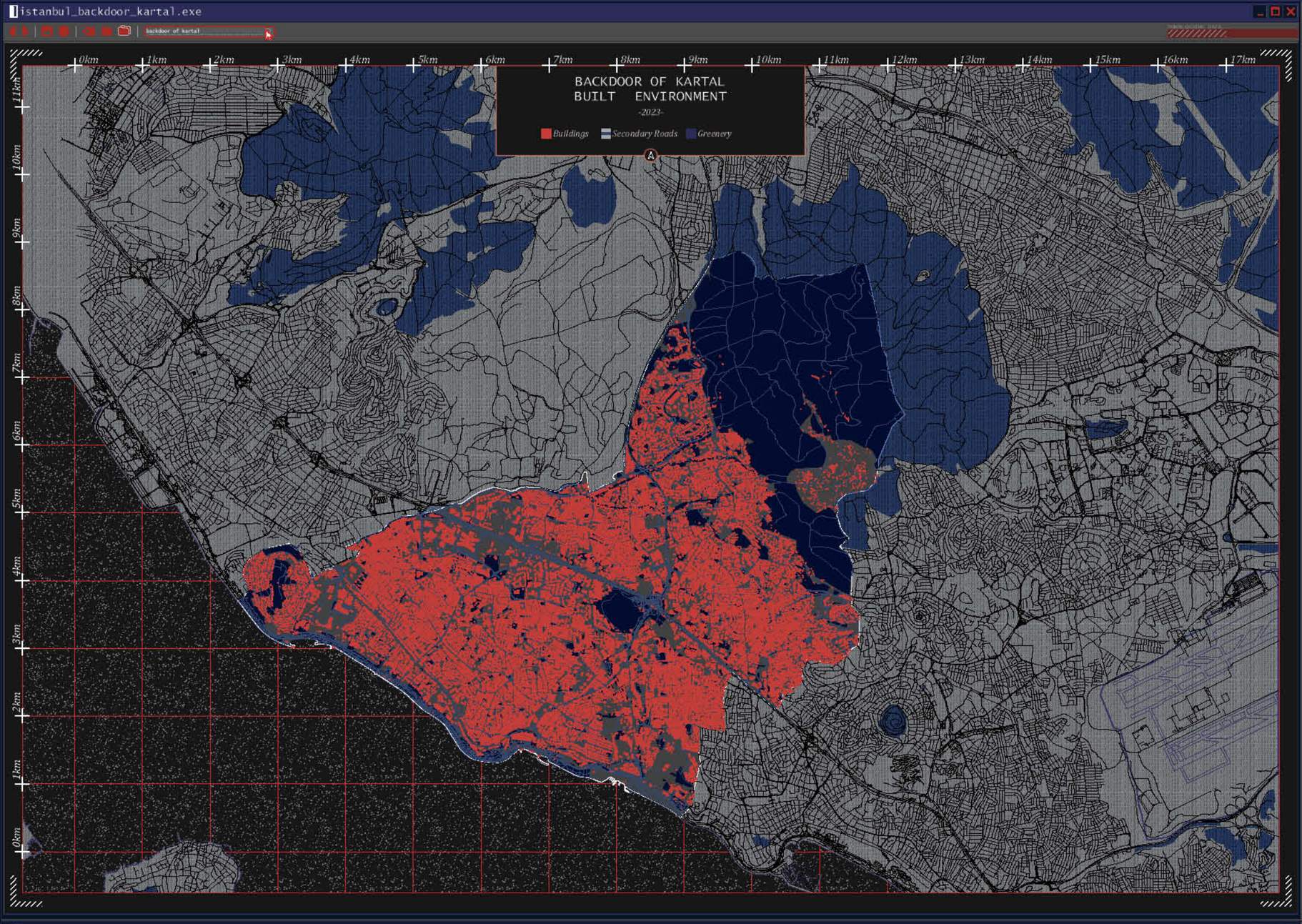
This lack of planning and program has transformed Kartal District, like Istanbul, into a sprawling industrial district rather than a developed one." ***(139)***

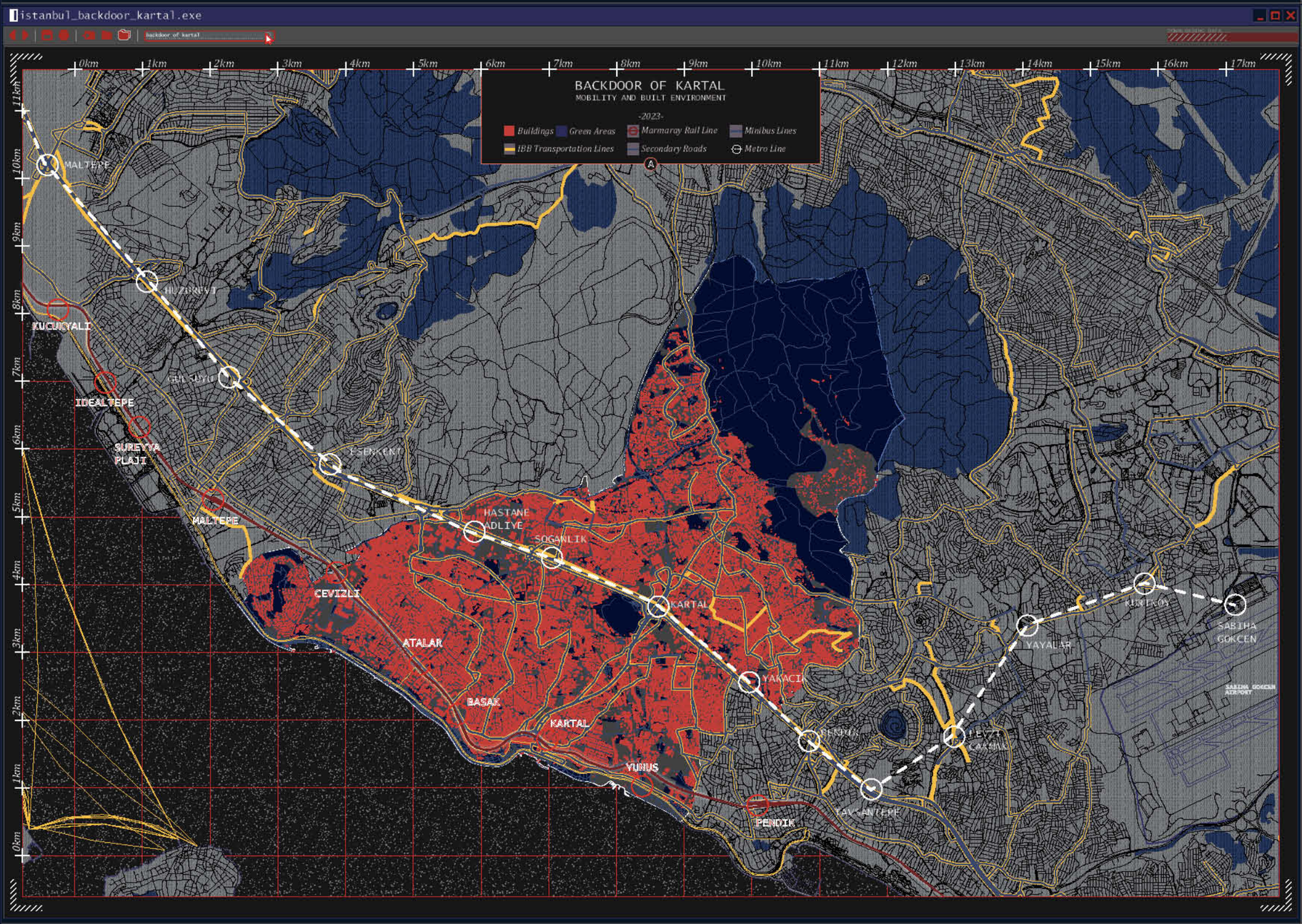




G215. "Kartal, 2010"

139. Aydin, I., 2003. The Effects of Immigration on the Religious Education in Kartal People. Marmara University.


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
BUILT ENVIRONMENT
-2023-
Buildings
Secondary Roads
Greenery
0km
1km
2km
3km
4km
5km
6km
7km
8km
9km
10km
11km
12km
13km
14km
15km
16km
17km


istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe
BACKDOOR OF KARTAL
MOBILITY AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT
-2023-
Buildings
Green Areas
Marmaray Rail Line
Minibus Lines
IBB Transportation Lines
Secondary Roads
Metro Line
MALTEPE
KUCUKYALI
IDEALTEPE
SUREYYA PLAJI
MALTEPE
CEVIZLI
ATALAR
BASAK
KARTAL
YUNUS
PENDIK
HASTANE ADLIYE
SOGANLIK
KARTAL
YAKACIK
YAYALAR
SABIHA GOKCEN
0km
1km
2km
3km
4km
5km
6km
7km
8km
9km
10km
11km
12km
13km
14km
15km
16km
17km

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

MOBILITY AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

-2023-

Buildings · Green Areas · Marmaray Rail Line · Minibus Lines · IBB Transportation Stops

IBB Transportation Lines · Secondary Roads · Metro Line · Piers · Taxi Stops

SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

LIFELINES AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

-2023-

Buildings · Telecommunication · Sewage Lines · Electricity · Drinking Water

Command Prompt

Upon integrating the built environment overlay onto the pre-existing lifelines framework, the intricate urban fabric of the district becomes distinctly evident. This complexity is not solely attributable to the drawing's intricacy but is also a result of the district being almost entirely enveloped by volumes of buidlings. Moreover, the profusion of infrastructural systems inherent to these buildings contributes to an additional layer of complexity in the urban matrix.

"Exclusion" effected Segment

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

LANDUSE OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

-2023-

- Administrative
- Residential
- Public Space
- Business Area
- Fuel Station
- Sports
- Historical Station
- Office+Residential
- Park
- Educational
- Military
- Cemetery
- Medical Units
- Office+Residential+Tourism
- Car Parkings
- Industrial
- Religious

SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

istanbul_backdoor_kartal.exe

backdoor of kartal

0km 1km 2km 3km 4km 5km 6km 7km 8km 9km 10km 11km 12km 13km 14km 15km 16km 17km

11km 10km 9km 8km 7km 6km 5km 4km 3km 2km 1km 0km

BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

LANDUSE OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

-2023-

Administrative
Residential
Public Space
Business Area
Fuel Station
Sports
Historical Station
Office+Residential
Park
Educational
Military
Cemetery
Medical Units
Office+Residential+Tourism
Car Parkings
Industrial
Religious

SABIHA GOKCEN AIRPORT

Command Prompt

The superimposition of transportation network layers onto the land use map vividly elucidates the district's fragmented urban morphology. Echoing the complex spatial dynamics observed in Istanbul at a similar scale, a diverse array of functions, activities, and infrastructural networks are interwoven in a sophisticated manner, reflecting a multifaceted and intricate urban tapestry.

- IBB Transportation Lines
- Secondary Roads
- Marmaray Rail Line
- Minibus Lines
- Metro Line

6.5 Hacking Istanbul Through Backdoor of Kartal

In addressing the inquiry 'What would emerge if Istanbul were conceived as a Fragmented city?', this exploration proceeds by dissecting the city into its constituent fragments. Through this analytical process, the city's fragmented nature is revealed, akin to a jigsaw puzzle coalescing into a cohesive whole. This investigative approach necessitates a form of 'hacking' into the city's fabric, revealing its underlying structure. Central to this hacking methodology is the concept of a 'backdoor' - a focal point for understanding the city on a micro scale. This entails selecting a district that epitomizes the city's paradigms and, most crucially, encapsulates the dynamics leading to the fragmented urban form.

In this context, Kartal district emerges as a distinctive case study for several reasons. Firstly, my personal connection to Kartal facilitates access to diverse narratives and resources, enriching the understanding of the area. Additionally, the district's urban development trajectory post its designation as an industrial zone mirrors that of Istanbul, offering valuable comparative insights.

Kartal experienced substantial demographic shifts following the 1947 government development plan, paralleling Istanbul's own urban transformation. This period witnessed the proliferation of 'Gecekondu' (informal settlements), a reaction to the burgeoning population, which began filling the district from the 1970s. This initial phase was subsequently exploited politically, with land titles being exchanged for votes, leading to rapid urban densification.

As Istanbul aspired to global city status, Kartal was earmarked for significant transformation, integrating diverse residential typologies such as mass housing and luxury units. The ensuing 'Gigantism' phase radically redefined the district's landscape with an array of shopping centers, towering skyscrapers, expansive office buildings, and extensive infrastructural developments.

This evolution renders Kartal as a microcosm of Istanbul. However, what sets Kartal apart is its heightened vulnerability to seismic risks, being proximal to the North Anatolian fault line. Despite assertions of robust building infrastructure, the potential magnitude of destruction in a seismic event is palpable.

Consequently, Kartal represents a pivotal 'backdoor' in the narrative of Istanbul's urban resilience, its evolving management and regulatory frameworks enhancing its significance in the broader context of urban planning and disaster preparedness in Istanbul.

"In the context of Istanbul's urban morphology, Kartal emerges as a critical 'backdoor', a juncture where the city's fragmented essence and latent potentials intersect, akin to a nested layer of complexity within an urban dreamscape"

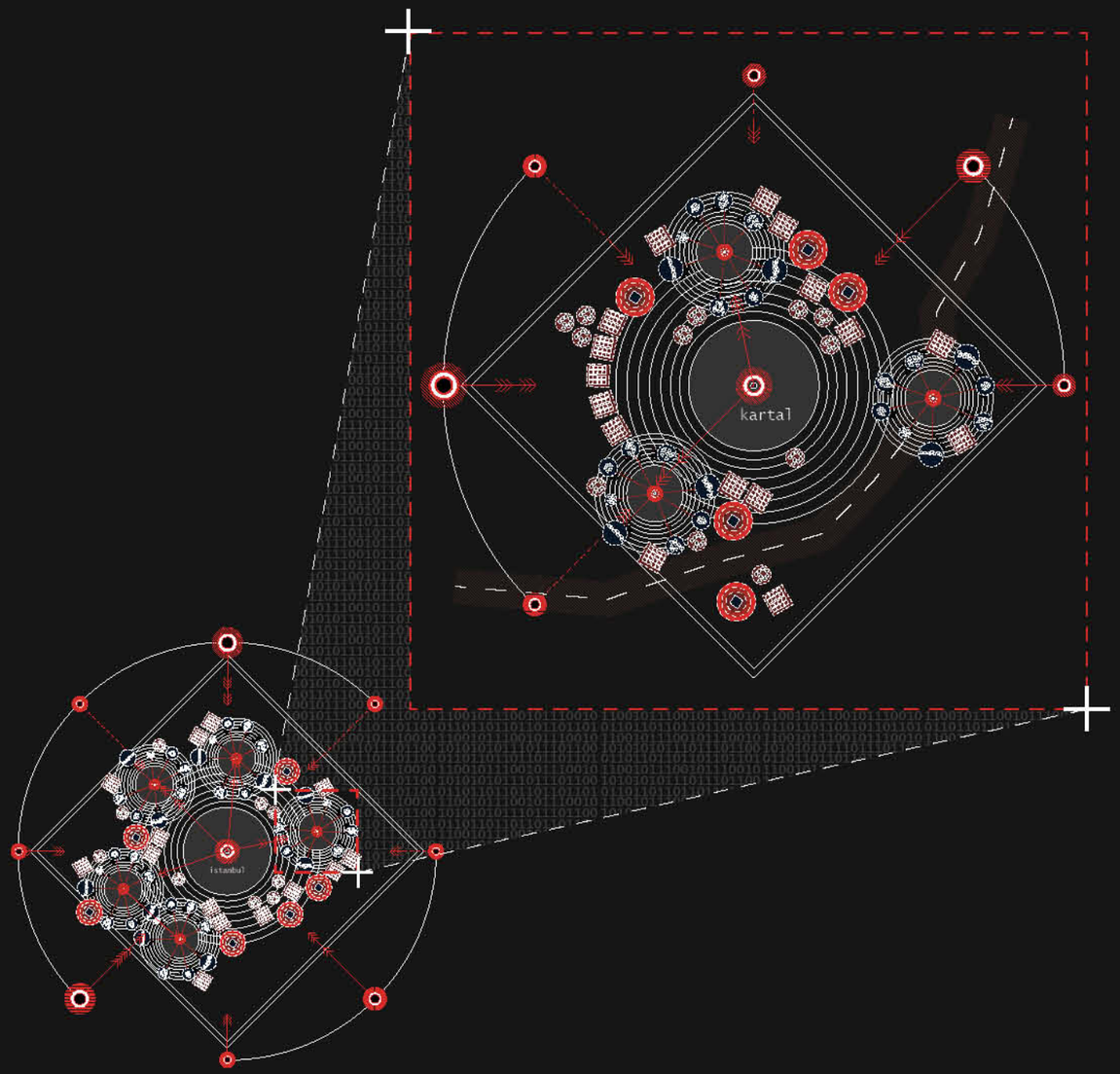
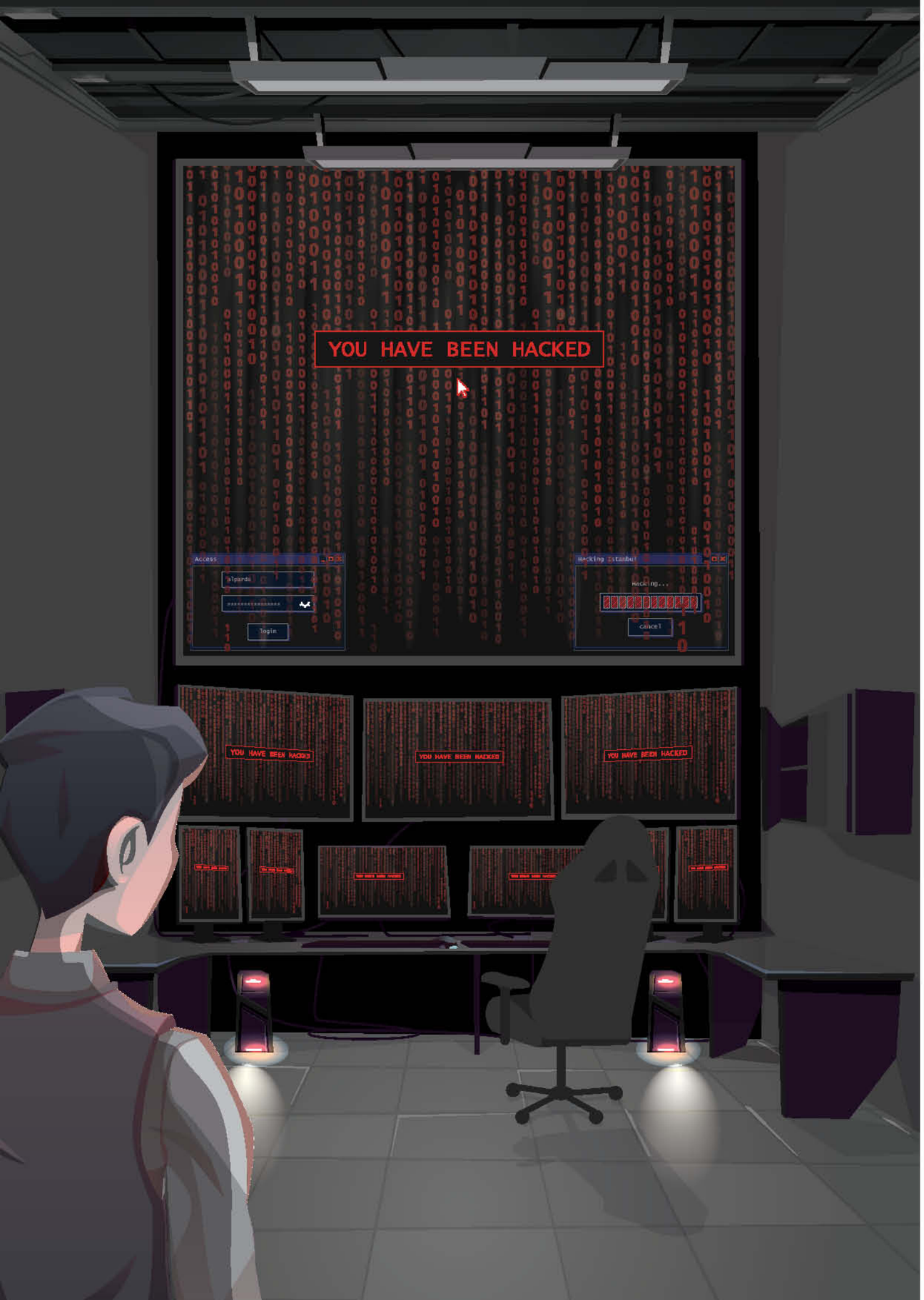


Fig.163 "Diagram of backdoor."

SECTION 7 EPILOGUE

Strikethrough: Reflective Insights from the World of Hacking

"As one hack recedes into the digital ether, the uncovered code sparks a new wave of cyber forays. In this virtual chess game, each subsequent hack deepens the architectural complexity of the cityscape. Concealed within this urban maze, secrets embedded in silicon await, poised to be unveiled in the stark neon glow of discovery."



7.CLOSURE

Answering the provocative question,
"What would arise if we perceived Istanbul as a Fragmented city?"

This journey of defining the city akin to "a computer program" - encompassing extensive literature reviews, source readings, diverse interviews, map interpretations, sketching, and data analyses, resulting in copious Istanbul data folders - represents a process where the city's codes are entirely articulated through "a computer program" concept.

The city was first deciphered through specific fragments, undergoing a re-contextualization process to comprehend it. This approach revealed "Hacking Istanbul" as "the fragmented city." Concurrently, these identified fragments introduced not just a new imposition but a fresh perspective, a new lens through which to view the city. In this re-envisioning, the "what if" question from Speculative Architecture was consistently employed as a tool to "re-code" the city.

This "what if" scenario process formed the backbone of the entire research, actively influencing both the "de-coding" and "re-coding" phases within Speculative Architecture. It became apparent in various aspects of the study - sometimes surfacing in our readings of the city, and at other times guiding our reinterpretations of it. This approach underscored the speculative nature of our methodology, highlighting its potential to reimagine urban spaces through a creative lens. Transitioning from the theoretical to the practical application of these concepts, we turned our focus to a more localized interpretation. To observe the spatial reflections of this scenario on a smaller scale and to solidify the architectural atmosphere in a tangible form, we explored the urban transformation of Kartal. Chosen as a "backdoor" due to its parallels with the broader city dynamics and my personal connection to it, Kartal represented an ideal case study. This district, embodying a microcosm of the city, allowed for a detailed investigation and speculative reinterpretation within the corridors leading to the city, thus bridging the theoretical and practical elements of our research.

In this reading and interpretation process, to add more depth to the city architecturally, the "black hole" concept was observed. This concept, defining various historical eras and figures around which the city's spatial evolution has revolved, although complex in both its formulation and execution, served as a guide in narrating the historical and spatial transformation of a complex city like Istanbul.

The thesis concludes by revisiting its initial question, thereby transitioning to the closing section. This is rooted in the initial definition that employed "a methodology of "Hacking Istanbul" as part of a speculative architecture trend, not seeking immediate solutions but opening hacking processes for the future." It lays the source code for new potential hacking processes of the city, through a backdoor opened by urban dreamers, urban planners, or hackers who speculatively hack into it.

7.0 End Game

In this thesis, I have explored the realm of speculative architecture, conceptualizing the city as analogous to a computer program. This exploration, set within a 'what if' narrative framework, mirrors the complexities of hacking in a virtual environment, aiming to redefine the urban landscape through fragmentation. My objective was to bridge cybersecurity hacking and speculative architectural trends, focusing on initiating transformative urban interventions through hacking processes. Using Istanbul as a pivotal case study, I investigated the potential implications of perceiving a city as a fragmented entity within the 'what if' scenario. This analysis draws inspiration from the layered dream sequences in 'Inception,' where each urban fragment is perceived as a dream, necessitating a blend of technical knowledge, social awareness, and architectural innovation.

The trajectory of this thesis is recursive, paralleling the narrative progression in 'The Matrix.' Similar to Neo's metaphorical journey through the matrix's corridors, this study navigates the hidden dimensions of urban hacking. The concept of unlocking 'backdoor' pathways in the urban fabric of the Kartal district serves as a metaphor for revealing unexplored possibilities in Istanbul's cityscape, akin to uncovering concealed layers of reality.

Incorporating the themes of De-Coding and Re-Coding, the thesis draws analogies to the journey through a black hole as depicted in 'Interstellar.' This exploration investigates the reflections of spatial environments across various temporal dimensions, resembling the discovery of hidden codes in a metaphorical library. The aim is to create temporal and spatial reflections, offering a cinematic portrayal of navigating diverse timelines within a black hole.

The culmination of this inquiry is the establishment of a comprehensive database and an innovative architectural thought mechanism. This foundation is crucial for the future 'hacking' of the city, aligning with the provocative 'what if' question that underpins the study.

In this fictional yet academically grounded architectural universe, where the city is conceptualized as a computer program, I envision the continual emergence of new hackers and urban dreamers. These visionaries will open new doors, perpetually advancing and enriching this cyclical universe.

As this journey concludes, it paves the way for a new paradigm in understanding and shaping our urban environments, inviting future explorers to expand upon this interplay of architecture, technology, and imagination.

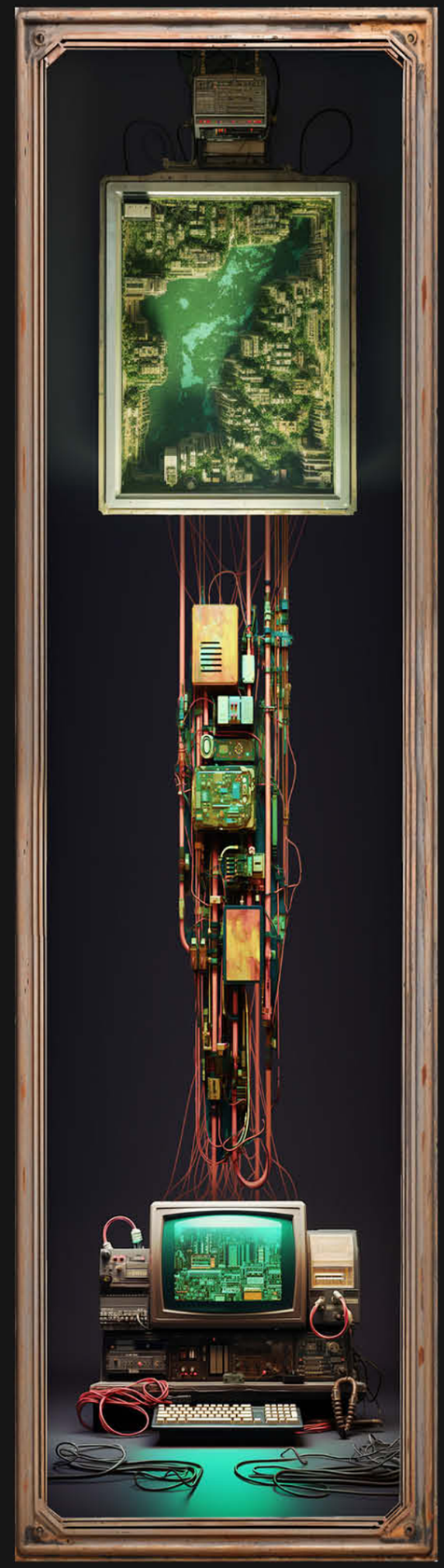


Fig.17 "City as a program by author."

hacking_istanbul.exe

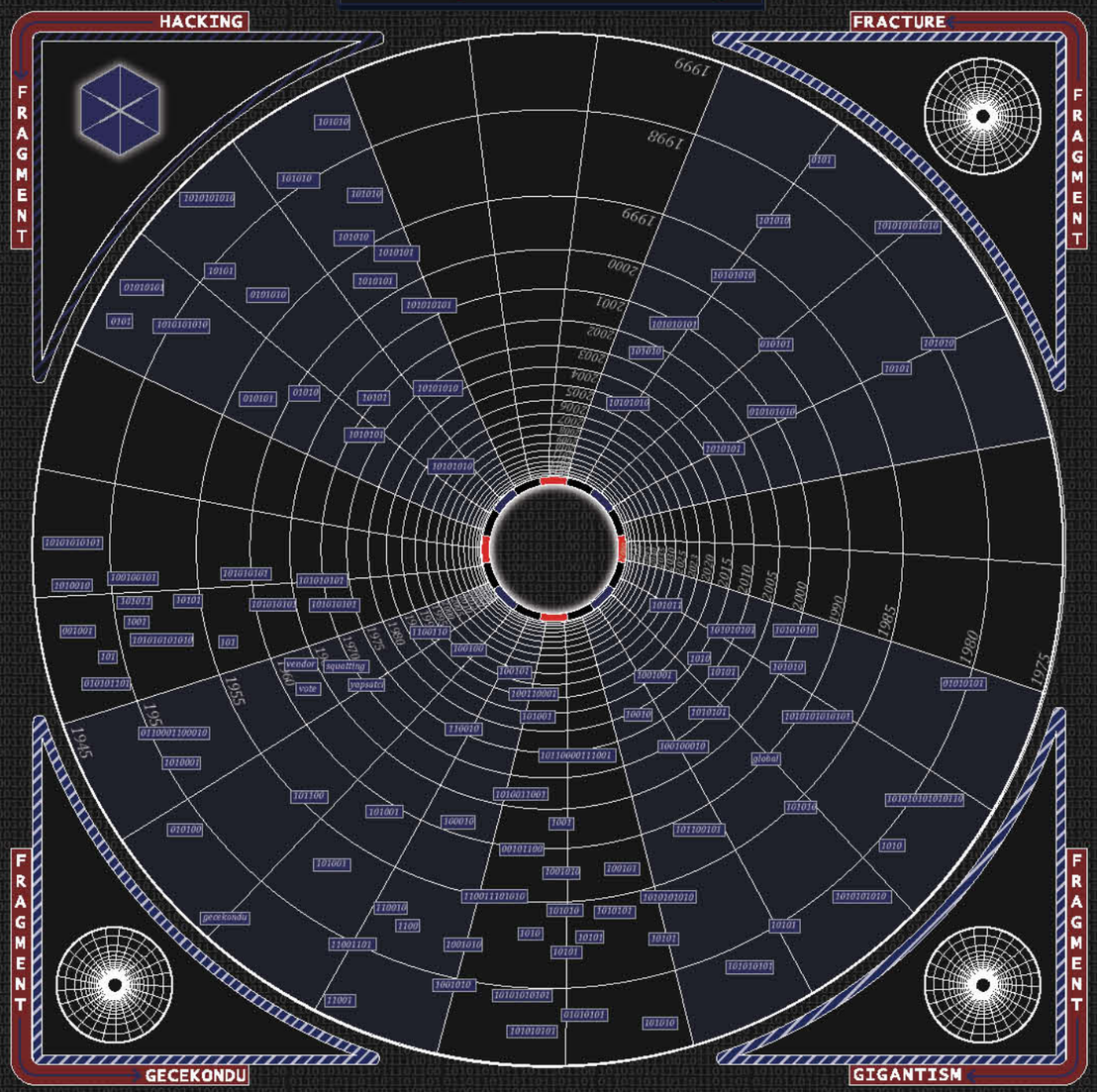
HACKING THE FRAGMENTED THROUGH BLACKHOLE

-Fragments Inbetween Time and Space-

Command Prompt

DE-CODING.

>The process of decoding a city, an intricate method of urban analysis, involves a multi-layered approach that integrates literature, data, cartography, architecture, and urban planning. This comprehensive process seeks to understand the city by delving into its architecture, overarching planning, and literary interpretations, thereby unraveling the city's underlying essence. By overlaying various sources of information and analytical methods, the process decodes the city into identifiable and interpretable fragments. This act of decoding is pivotal in recognizing and intricately deciphering the fragmented nature of the urban landscape. The goal is to break down the city's complexities into clearer segments, facilitating a foundational understanding.



hacking_istanbul.exe

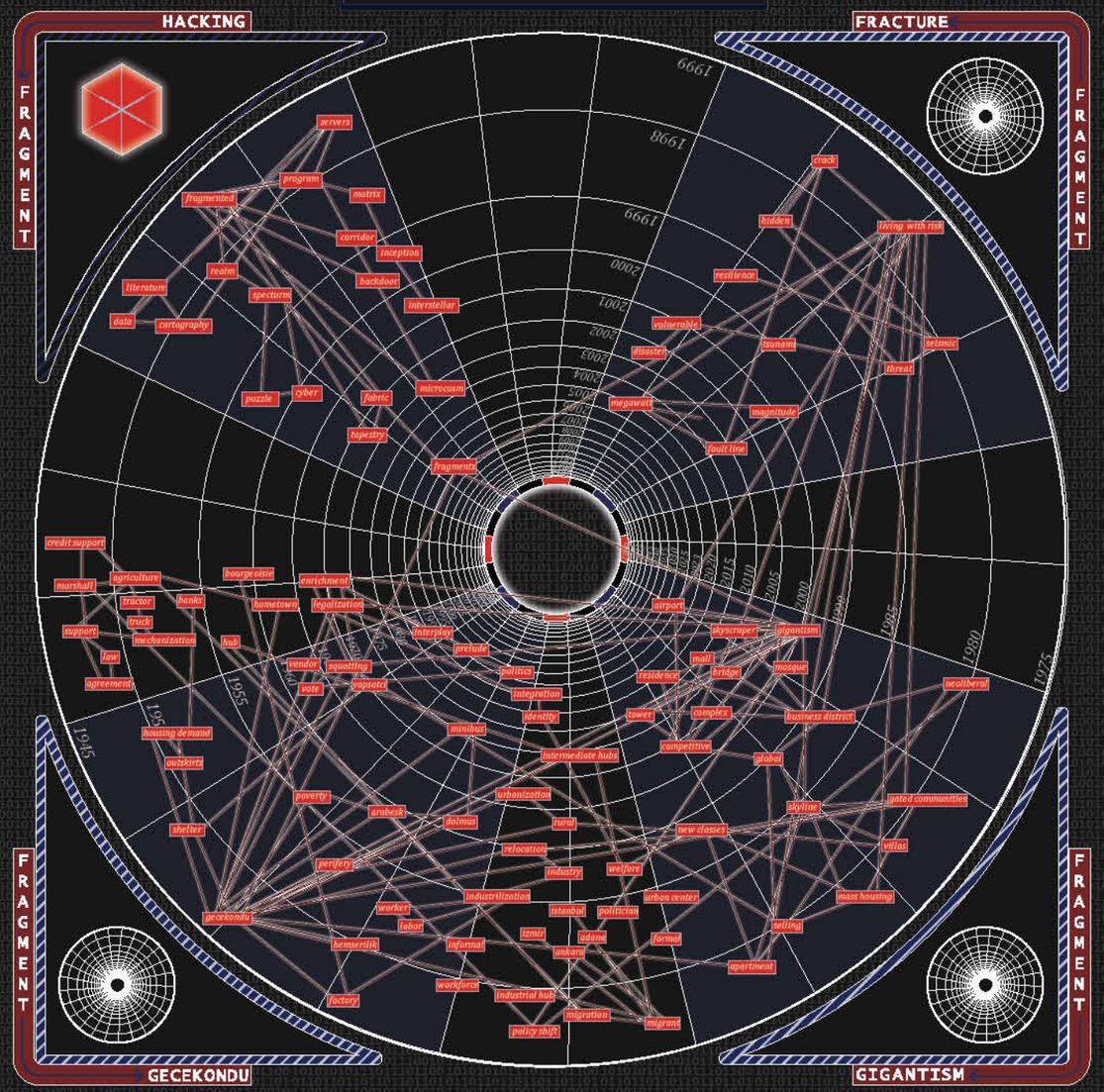
HACKING THE FRAGMENTED THROUGH BLACKHOLE

-Fragments Inbetween Time and Space-

Command Prompt

RE-CODING.

>The process of re-coding the city, following its understanding and in another sense, interpreting it, is essentially the speculative imagiantion of the de-coded city. This rewriting extends beyond just textual bases, reflecting also in the physical space of the city. The objective of the re-coding phase in this thesis is not to seek answers through backdoor methods and the entire research process. Rather, it aims to prepare the groundwork for new hacking activities to be undertaken. Instead of pursuing a solution, the goal is to understand the city in a speculative manner, thereby opening doors for new explorations. This approach shifts from seeking definite solutions to fostering an environment where the city is continuously reinterpreted and reimagined, paving the way for innovative approaches and understandings.



SECTION.8 BIBLIOGRAPHY



8.BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.0 Graphical (photographs, cartographies, newspaper clippings)

Abstracts;

G1. Arda, A. (2023). "European side." Alp Arda's personal collection of the Hacking Istanbul.
G2. Çerkeş, A. (2012). "Bosporus." Ali Çerkeş's personal collection.
G3. Arda, A. (2023). "Anatolian side." Alp Arda's personal collection of the Hacking Istanbul.

Section.0 - Direction;

G4. Morlok, B. (2012). "Panorama of Istanbul, including the historic peninsula and modern skyline." Wikimedia Commons.
G5. Çerkeş, A. (2012). "In between domes." Ali Çerkeş's personal collection.

Section.2 - Pre Fragment;

G6. Spreckmeester, E. (1950). "Whatever the weather, we only reach welfare together." European Recovery Programme.
G7. Cumhuriyet Gazetesi. (1947). "Amerikan yardimi anlasmasi imzalandi" [The American aid agreement was signed], 13 July.G8. Ulus Gazetesi. (1949). "Tediatta kolaylık" [Easiness in payment] and "Traktör reklamı" [Tractor advertisement], 23 June.
G9. Ulus Gazetesi. (1949). "Tediatta kolaylık" [Easiness in payment] and "Traktör reklamı" [Tractor advertisement], 26 June.
G10. SALT Research. (1964). "Harvesting with modern agricultural equipment." Türkiye'de modern tarım ve Amerika yardımları - Modern agriculture and American Aids in Turkey (Denizli, Şanlıurfa).
G11. SALT Research. (1964). "In Denizli, farmer Hüseyin Esen and his brother are plowing their fields with a modern agricultural tool." Türkiye'de modern tarım ve Amerika yardımları - Modern agriculture and American Aids in Turkey (Denizli, Şanlıurfa).
G12. SALT Research. (1964). "Harvesting with modern agricultural equipment in Urfa." Türkiye'de modern tarım ve Amerika yardımları - Modern agriculture and American Aids in Turkey (Denizli, Şanlıurfa).
G13. Yeni Sabah Gazetesi. (1949). "Tarim Aletlerinin ilk partisi, dun teslim alindi" [The first batch of agricultural tools was received yesterday]. American agricultural aid, 5 May.
G14. Cumhuriyet Gazetesi. (1964). "Amerika, 1964 yılı dış finansmanı için 70 milyon dolar veriyor" [America provides 70 million dollars for external financing in 1964], 28 January.
G15. Ulus Gazetesi. (1962). "Zirai sektör 3 milyar 200 milyon kredi alacak" [The agricultural sector will receive a loan of 3.2 billion], 25 December.
G16. Herblock. (1949). "It's the same thing without mechanical problems." The Washington Post, 26 January.
G17. Güler, A. (1969). "Machine and child laborer at the ship caulking place." Istanbul'u Dinliyorum.
G18. SALT Research. (n.d.). "Farmers harvesting with scythe in field."
G19. Güler, A. (1990). "Leather workers in Kazlıçeşme." Istanbul'u Dinliyorum.
G20. Latombe, J-C. (1968). Faces of Turkey. [Photographs from personal trips].
G21. SALT Research. (n.d.). "Nezih Eldem - Istanbul Photographs."
G22. SALT Research. (n.d.). "While agricultural laborers wait for work at the day labor market."
G23. Eski Türkiye. "Ankara, Kizilay square." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G24. Eski Istanbul. "Karaköy, Istanbul, 1952." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G25. Eski Türkiye. "Ankara, Kizilay Square during 1960s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G26. Eski Istanbul. "Pine-filled Days of Çamlıca." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G27. Eski Istanbul. "Dolmabahce." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G28. Eski Istanbul. "Rumeli Fortress in the 1960s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/

G29. Eski Türkiye. "Ankara during 1960s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G30. Eski Istanbul. "Sarıyer Ferry: Photograph by Charles Samz, 1971."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G31. Societe anonyme ottomane d'etudes et d'entreprises urbaines. Guedik-Pacha (Firm).(1922). "Istanbul, Turkey." [Raster Image]. Harvard Map Collection, Harvard College Library.
Available at: https://maps.princeton.edu/catalog/harvard-g7434-i8-1922-s6
G32. Royal Engineers. Palestinian Field Survey Company, 524th. (1944). "1:25,000 Istanbul." [Palestine]
Available at: https://maps.princeton.edu/catalog/princeton-dj52w638m
G33. Mamboury, E. (1951). "Istanbul touristique." [map] In: E. Mamboury, Istanbul touristique. Available at: http://www.ifea-Istanbul.net/images/stories/carto/ATLAS2013/ATLAS/index2.html
G34. Resimli tarih by Necati Göksel. (2022). "Galata Bridge, 1950s." Instagram, January 29, 2022.
Available at: https://www.instagram.com/p/CZUS8F6As-8/?igshid=MzRlODBiNWFlZA%3D%3D
G35. Eski Istanbul. "Dolmabahçe, May 12, 1965- Charles W. Cushman Photograph Collection."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G36. Eski Istanbul. "Hilton Hotel Construction, 1950s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G37. Eski Istanbul. "Coastal road works, 1960s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G38. Eski Turkiye. "Blacksea during 1960s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/

Section.3 - Fragmentation;

G39. Foto Film. "Young people together at the Halkevi coffee house, 1946."
Available at: https://www.fotofilm.com.tr/gecmis-zamanlarin-kahvehaneleri
G40. Eski Istanbul. "Istanbul Beyoğlu, 1981." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G41. Eski Istanbul. "Our teahouse by Harry Weber, 1960." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G42. Eski Istanbul. "Aerial view of the Historic Peninsula, 1963."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G43. Eski Istanbul. "Istanbul Beyazit Streets by Harry Weber, 1960."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G44. Eski Istanbul. "Cargo transportation in Istanbul port." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G45. Eski Istanbul. "Eminönü, 1974." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G46. Eski Istanbul. "Istanbul Beyazit Streets by Harry Weber, 1960."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G47. Eski Istanbul. "Aksaray and its surroundings from the air, 1959."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G48. SALT Research. "Bomonti Beer Factory" (Şişli, Istanbul). Available at: https://saltonline.org/
G49. Eski Istanbul. "Steel factory and chemical plant, Zeytinburnu."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G50. Zafer Gazetesi. (1950) "Devletce hususi tesebbuse devredilecek fabrikalar"
[Factories to be transferred from the state to private enterprise], 7 July.
G51. Eski Istanbul. "Bread factory in Nişantaşı." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G52. Eski Istanbul. "Paşabahçe factory, 1950s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G53. Resimli tarih by Necati Göksel. (2022). "Ankara Avenue, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul, 1976." Instagram, 14 March, 2023. Available at: https://www.instagram.com/p/CpxuhixInMe/
G54. Eski Istanbul. "Tahtakale, 1960." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G55. SALT Research. (1965) "Zeyrek 1969 - Zeyrek photos." Available at: https://saltonline.org/
G56. Eski Istanbul. "Istanbul, 1965 - April 1965, Charles W. Cushman Photograph Collection."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G57. Eski Istanbul. "Gümüşsuyu, 1950." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G58. Eski Istanbul. "Zeyrek, 1970." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G59. Hürriyet Gazetesi. (1965) 'Istanbul'da Gecekondu Salgını Başladı.'
[Gecekondu outbreak started in Istanbul], 25 November.
G60. Eski Istanbul. "People on the street, 1978. - Hans Peter Grumpe."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G61. SALT Research. "Nezih Eldem - Istanbul Photographs." Available at: https://saltonline.org/
G62. Baytin, T. (1966). "Çağlayan, 1960s." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G63. Baytin, T. (1966). "Migration territories, each person indicates a family, 1960s." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G64. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-1, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G65. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-2, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G66. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-4, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G67. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-1, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G68. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-2, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G69. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-3, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G70. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-4, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G71. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-5, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G72. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-6, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G73. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-8, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G74. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-5, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G75. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-7, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G76. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-8, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G77. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-9, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G78. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-11, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G79. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-12, Photographs." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing.

Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G80. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-9, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing.
Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G81. Baytin, T. (1966). "Survey-11, Drawings." Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing.
Analysis in a Gecekondu Area. Istanbul.
G82. Güler, A. (1975). "Yıldız, Beşiktaş, 1970." Ara Güler's Istanbul.
G83. Eski Istanbul. "Kasımpaşa, 1974." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G84. Eski Istanbul. "Zeyrek, 1960s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G85. Güler, A. (1962). "An Old Street near Edirnekapi, Istanbul." Collection SFMOMA.
Available at: https://www.sfmoma.org/artwork/2007.345/
G86. Eski Istanbul. "Aerial view of Dolmabahçe and its surroundings, 1960s."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G87. Haber Gazetesi. (1965). 'Gecekondu halkının derdi süratle halledilecek'
[Every concern of the Gecekondu community will be swiftly addressed], 20 November.
G88. SALT Research. (1960s). "Istanbul Textile Traders' Market: Photographs."
Available at: https://saltonline.org/
G89. SALT Research. (1964). "The Gecekondu case will be resolved in 1976."
Available at: https://saltonline.org/
G90. SALT Research. "The Gecekondu case." Available at: https://saltonline.org/
G91. Güler, A. (1954). "Porters Waiting for Work in Yag Iskelesi, Istanbul." Collection SFMOMA.
Available at: https://www.sfmoma.org/artwork/2007.351/
G92. Yeni Gazete. (1969). 'Gecekondu arsaları rüşvetler dağıtılıyor.'
[Gecekondu lots are being distributed through bribery], 30 December.
G93. Eski Istanbul. "View from Akyol street towards Taksim direction, 1954."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G94. Eski Istanbul. "The opening of the toll between Eminönü and Unkapanı, 1958."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G95. Eski Istanbul. "Sultanahmet divanyolu, 1960s." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G96. Gotou, A. (1974). Istanbul, 1974. Available at: http://www.akibargotou.com/Istanbul1.html
G97. Gotou, A. (1974). Istanbul, 1974. Available at: http://www.akibargotou.com/Istanbul1.html
G98. SALT Research. (1980s). "Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."
G99. SALT Research. (1980s). "Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."
G100. SALT Research. (1980s). "Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."
G101. SALT Research. (n.d.). "Vefa, Nezih Eldem - Istanbul Photographs."
G102. SALT Research. (3 August 1958). "Photo of Beyazıt, Istanbul."
G103. SALT Research. (1980s). "Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."
G104. Eski Istanbul. "Piyerloti, Charles Samz Photographs, 1971."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G105. Eski Istanbul. "Zeyrek, 1977." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G106. SALT Research. (1980s). "Portraits from streets of Istanbul, 1980s."
G107. Eski Istanbul. "Kabataş, 1979." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G108. Gazete Kadikoy. "Dolmuş of Karaköy-Aksaray."
Available at: https://www.gazetekadikoy.com.tr/yasam/icinden-dolmus-gecen-Istanbul

G109. Eski Istanbul. "View of the Bosphorus Bridge from Ortaköy."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G110. Vakit Gazetesi. (1939). 'Dolmuş yapan taksiler' [Taxis that operate as dolmuş], 26 December.
G111. Gazete Kadikoy. "A Dolmuş driver."
Available at: https://www.gazetekadikoy.com.tr/yasam/icinden-dolmus-gecen-Istanbul
G112. Gazete Kadikoy. "Dolmuş, Istanbul."
Available at: https://www.gazetekadikoy.com.tr/yasam/icinden-dolmus-gecen-Istanbul
G113. Buribaker. "Orhan Gencebay stood in front of a truck with 'Hor Görme Garibi' written on it, which means -don't despise the poor-."
Available at: https://buribaker.wordpress.com/2013/07/06/korkmayin-arabesk-bitmez
G114. Eski Istanbul. "Karaköy-Galata, 1965." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G115. Eski Istanbul. "Bogazici and Rumeli Fortress from Kandilli Sevda Hill in 1958."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G116. SALT Research. (1960s). "Istanbul Textile Traders' Market: Photographs."
G117. Eski Istanbul. "View of the Bosphorus Bridge from Çamlıca."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G118. Güler, A. (1954). "Galata Bridge at Noon", Istanbul'u Dinliyorum.
G119. Resimli tarih by Necati Göksel. (2022). "Istanbul, by James Young, 1954" Instagram, 2023.
Available at: https://www.instagram.com/p/CqnIq6OIYTo/?img_index=1
G120. Güler, A. (1954). "Rising Istanbul", Istanbul'u Dinliyorum.

Section.4 - Fragmented;

G121. Eski Istanbul. "Cihangir, 1965- Charles W. Cushman Photograph Collection."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G122. Eski Istanbul. "People on the street, 1965- Charles W. Cushman Photograph Collection."
G123. Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G124. Çulcu, M. (1973). 'Kalkinma ile dogu ve gelisti', [It was born with development and grew.] Tercüman.
G125. Çulcu, M. (1973). 'Saray verseler yine cikmam evimden', [Even if they offered a palace, I still wouldn't leave my home.] Tercüman.
G126. Eski Istanbul. "Atakoy, 1980." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G127. Getty Images. (2023). 'Cityscape, view from the height Istanbul (roofs).' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/cityscape-view-from-the-height-istambul-immagine-royalty-free/897650302 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).
G128. Eski Istanbul. "Kabatas, 14 May 1965- Charles W. Cushman Photograph Collection."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G128. Eski Istanbul. "Yahya Kemal, 14 May 1965- Charles W. Cushman Photograph Collection."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G129. Eski Istanbul. "Findikli, 14 May 1965- Charles W. Cushman Photograph Collection."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G130. Acarlar Group. "Acarkent, Istanbul." Available at: https://www.acarlar.com/Projeler/AcarKent (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G131. Anel Grup. "Eczacıbaşı Ormanada." Available at: https://anelgroup.com/tr/project/ormanada-eczacibasi-villalari/ (Accessed: 16 October 2023).

G132. Google Maps. (2023). "Eczacıbaşı Ormanada Satellite View, Istanbul." (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G133. Beykoz Konaklari. "Beykoz Konaklari, Istanbul."
Available at: https://www.beykozkonaklari.org/galeri/gal2/ (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G134. Google Maps. (2023). "Acarkent and Beykoz Konaklari Satellite View, Istanbul."
(Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G135. Alkent 2000 Çamlıca Sitesi. "Alkent 2000 Çamlıca Sitesi, Istanbul." Available at: https://alkent2000camlica.com/resim-galeri/tenis-kortlari-galeri (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G136. Google Maps. (2023). "Alkent 2000 Çamlıca Sitesi Satellite View, Istanbul." (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G137. Ran Insaat. "İkitelli Oyakkent Phase 1 Housing Project Rough Construction Works." Available at: https://www.raninsaat.com.tr/projeler/ikitelli-oyakkent-1-etap-konut-projesi-kaba-insaat-imalatlari/ (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G138. Arda, A. (2023). "Avcilar." Alp Arda's personal collection of the Hacking Istanbul.
G139. Arda, A. (2023). "Basaksehir." Alp Arda's personal collection of the Hacking Istanbul.
G140. Eski Istanbul. "Bosphorus, 1978. - Hans Peter Grumpe." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G141. SALT Research. (1986). "Tarabya Hotel, Istanbul."
G142. SALT Research. (1994). "Metrocity Shopping Center and Residential Complex."
G143. Eski Istanbul. "Bank headquarters on Büyükdere Avenue, 1991."
Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G144. Klepierre. "Akmerkez Mall and Residence."
Available at: https://www.klepierre.com/en/our-malls/akmerkez (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G145. Hurriyet Gazetesi. (1993). "2000'lerin Carsisi" [The market of the 2000s], 18 December.
G146. SALT Research. (n.d.). "Kabataş Car Ferry Pier, Istanbul."
G147. Alkan, Ö.B. (2003). 'Ritz-Carlton Istanbul', Hotel (public accommodation).
Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/1721.3/48543 (Accessed: 16 October 2023).
G148. Hurriyet Gazetesi. (2018). "Bir tarafı gökdelen, bir tarafı gecekondu" [One side is a skyscraper, the other side is a Gecekondu], 10 March.
G149. Hurriyet Gazetesi. (2018). "Bir tarafı gökdelen, bir tarafı gecekondu" [One side is a skyscraper, the other side is a Gecekondu], 10 March.
G150. Hurriyet Gazetesi. (2018). "Bir tarafı gökdelen, bir tarafı gecekondu" [One side is a skyscraper, the other side is a Gecekondu], 10 March.
G151. Sozcu Gazetesi. (2016). "Gökdelenlerin yarattığı rant gecekonduları da uçurdu" [The market created by skyscrapers also blew up the Gecekondus], 6 July.
G152. Ugurhan Betin. (2011). "Istanbul Skyline from Ayazma, 2011." Instagram, 27 June 2016.
Available at: https://www.instagram.com/p/BHJxAiJhgyZ/
G153. Eski Istanbul. "Skyline of European Side, 1973." Available at: https://www.eskiIstanbul.net/
G154. Caner Cangul. "Skyline of European Side, 2009."
Available at: https://www.canercangul.com/18889/camlicadan-bogazici/ (Accessed: 12 October 2023).
G155. Getty Images. (2023). 'New Çamlıca Communication Tower.' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/golden-horn-and-bosphorus-at-sunset-Istanbul-immagine-royalty-free/1467862508 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).
G156. Getty Images. (2023). 'Beşiktaş Business District.' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/Istanbul-view-seen-from-bosphorus-in-turkey-immagine-royalty-free/1351341597 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).
G157. Getty Images. (2023). 'Historical and Modern Skyline of Istanbul.' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/view-of-Istanbul-skyline-from-the-old-city-immagine-royalty-free/504501502 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).
G158. Büyük Çamlıca Camii ve Külliyesi. (n.d.). Great Çamlıca Mosque. Available at: https://www.yapikatalogu.com/proje/dini-tesisler-buyuk-camlica-camii-ve-kulliyesi_232 (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G159. Çamlıca Kulesi. (n.d.). Çamlıca Tower. Available at: https://www.camlicakule.Istanbul/kule-hakkinda (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G160. IC Holding. (n.d.). Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge. Available at: https://www.icholding.com.tr/en/insaat/ProjeDetay/27 (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G161. İntek Kalıp. (n.d.). Zorlu Shopping Center Complex. Available at: https://www.intekkalip.com.tr/zorlu-center-projesi (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G162. Şantiye. (n.d.). Istanbul Airport. Available at: https://www.santiye.com.tr/limitlerin-zorlandigi-Istanbul-havalimani-737.html (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G163. Akis GYO. (n.d.). Akasya Shopping Center Complex. Available at: https://akisgyo.com/portfoy-akasya (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G164. Emlak Konut. (n.d.). Metropol Shopping Center Complex. Available at: https://www.emlakkonut.com.tr/tr-tr/metropol-Istanbul (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G165. Emlak Konut. (n.d.). Varyap Meridian. Available at: https://www.emlakkonut.com.tr/tr-tr/varyap-meridian#gallery-5 (Accessed: 20 October 2023).
G166. Getty Images. (2023). 'New Tower Districts, European Side.' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/city-at-dusk-immagine-royalty-free/1195103672 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).
G167. Getty Images. (2023). 'Levent, European Side.' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/financial-district-at-dusk-immagine-royalty-free/685245751 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).
G168. Getty Images. (2023). 'Levent, European Side.' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/the-levent-business-area-at-night-in-besiktas-immagine-royalty-free/1064257864 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).
G169. Getty Images. (2023). 'Western Side Of Istanbul.' Available at: https://www.gettyimages.it/detail/foto/aerial-view-of-sunset-moments-on-modern-Istanbul-immagine-royalty-free/525173491 (Accessed: 15 October 2023).

Section.5 - Fracture;

G170. Sabah Gazetesi. (2023). "Asrın Felaketi" [Disaster of the century], 7 February.
G171. Hurriyet Gazetesi. (2023). "Peşe Peşe Felaket" [Disaster after disaster], 7 February.
G172. Cumhuriyet Gazetesi. (2023). "Yüzyılın Felaketi" [Disaster of the century], 7 February.
G173. Daily News. (2023). "Turkey's Southeastern cities devastated by major quakes", 7 February.
G174. Cumhuriyet Gazetesi. (1999). "İnşaat sektörü, başıboş" [Construction industry, adrift], 19 August.
G175. Cumhuriyet Gazetesi. (1999). "Devletin eli geçikti" [The state's hand was delayed], 19 August.
G176. Cumhuriyet Gazetesi. (1999). "Istanbul'un deprem gerçeği" [Istanbul's earthquake reality], 28 August.
G177. TRT Haber. (n.d.). "17 Ağustos Marmara Depremi'nden unutulmayan fotoğraflar" [Unforgettable photographs from the 17 August Marmara Earthquake]. Available at: https://www.trthaber.com/foto-galeri/17-agustos-marmara-depreminden-unutulmayan-fotograflar/58749/sayfa-3.html
(Accessed: 18 October 2023).

G178. TRT Haber. (n.d.). "17 Ağustos Marmara Depremi'nden unutulmayan fotoğraflar" [Unforgettable photographs from the 17 August Marmara Earthquake]. Available at: https://www.trthaber.com/foto-galeri/17-agustos-marmara-depreminden-unutulmayan-fotograflar/58749/sayfa-3.html (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G179. TRT Haber. (n.d.). "17 Ağustos Marmara Depremi'nden unutulmayan fotoğraflar" [Unforgettable photographs from the 17 August Marmara Earthquake]. Available at: https://www.trthaber.com/foto-galeri/17-agustos-marmara-depreminden-unutulmayan-fotograflar/58749/sayfa-3.html (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G180. DHA. (2023). "İmamoğlu, Istanbul Deprem Seferberlik Planı'nı açıkladı" [İmamoğlu announces Istanbul Earthquake Mobilization Plan]. Available at: https://www.dha.com.tr/gundem/imamoglu-Istanbul-deprem-seferberlik-planini-acikladi-2213635 (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G181. DHA. (2023). "İmamoğlu, Istanbul Deprem Seferberlik Planı'nı açıkladı" [İmamoğlu announces Istanbul Earthquake Mobilization Plan]. Available at: https://www.dha.com.tr/gundem/imamoglu-Istanbul-deprem-seferberlik-planini-acikladi-2213635 (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G182. DHA. (2023). "İmamoğlu, Istanbul Deprem Seferberlik Planı'nı açıkladı" [İmamoğlu announces Istanbul Earthquake Mobilization Plan]. Available at: https://www.dha.com.tr/gundem/imamoglu-Istanbul-deprem-seferberlik-planini-acikladi-2213635 (Accessed: 18 October 2023).

Section.6 - Backdoor;

G183. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Panorama of Kartal]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G184. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Yunus After 1950s]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G185. Istanbul Kartal Kentsel Gelişim Derneği. (n.d.). Kartal. Available at: http://www.kartalkentder.org/tr/38764/Tarihsel-Gelisim (Accessed: 23 October 2023).
G186. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [From the station towards Yunus Cement Factory direction, 1965]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G187. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [View of Kartal]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G188. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Kartal train station]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G189. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Kartal car ferry pier]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G190. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Kartal, 1955]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G191. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Kartal Çavuşoğlu Mosque, 1962]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G192. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Dolmuşes departing near the Atatürk bust for Yakacık, 1955]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G193. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Kartal, 1961]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G194. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Panorama of Kartal]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G195. Arda, A. Z. & Arda, A. (n.d.). [Grandma in the Family House Garden, April 23, 1967]. In Ayten Zekiye Arda and Asaf Arda Family Album [Family Album]. Unpublished.
G196. Arda, A. Z. & Arda, A. (n.d.). [Grandpa (far left) with his friends, 1950s]. In Ayten Zekiye Arda and Asaf Arda Family Album [Family Album]. Unpublished.
G197. Arda, A. Z. & Arda, A. (n.d.). [Dad on the balcony of our family house, post 1980s]. In Ayten Zekiye Arda and Asaf Arda Family Album [Family Album]. Unpublished.
G198. Arda, A. Z. & Arda, A. (n.d.). [Me on the balcony of our family house, early 2000s]. In Ayten Zekiye Arda and Asaf Arda Family Album [Family Album]. Unpublished.
G199. Arda, A. Z. & Arda, A. (n.d.). [Grandpa in front of his fuel station, 1960s]. In Ayten Zekiye Arda and Asaf Arda Family Album [Family Album]. Unpublished.
G200. Arda, A. Z. & Arda, A. (n.d.). [Grandpa with his friends in front of his fuel station, 1950s]. In Ayten Zekiye Arda and Asaf Arda Family Album [Family Album]. Unpublished.
G201. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Panorama of Kartal]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G202. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Panorama of Kartal]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G203. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Panorama of Kartal]. Personal communication. Received on 14 September.
G204. Güler, A. (1956). A cafe in Kartal, Türkiye. Available at: https://www.polkagalerie.com/oeuvres.php?id=458&l=2&o=5588&a=437 (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G205. Ugur Aluminyum. (n.d.). 9 Palmiye Kartal. Available at: https://www.uguraluminyum.com/gallery/9-palmiye-kartal/ (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G206. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Aerial view of Kartal, 1989]. Personal communication. Received on 14 March September.
G207. Dumankaya. (n.d.). Project: Vizyon. Available at: https://www.dumankaya.com/Projeler/YasamBaslayanProjeler/Vizyon (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G208. Dap Yapi. (n.d.). Istmarina. Available at: https://www.dapyapi.com.tr/istmarina (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G209. Zaha Hadid Architects. (n.d.). Kartal Masterplan. Available at: https://www.arkitektuel.com/kartal-kentsel-donusum-projesi/#jp-carousel-3525 (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G211. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Kartal, 2010]. Personal communication. Received on 14 March September.
G211. Arda, A. (2023). "Meeting with Mayor Yüksel." Alp Arda's personal collection of the Hacking Istanbul.
G212. Bulten Istanbul. (2022). Kartal Nevzen Teyfk Meydanı Açıldı [Kartal Nevzen Teyfk Square Opened]. Available at: https://bultenIstanbul.com.tr/kartal-nevzen-teyfk-meydani-acildi/163382/ (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G213. Bulten Istanbul. (2022). Kartal Nevzen Teyfk Meydanı Açıldı [Kartal Nevzen Teyfk Square Opened]. Available at: https://bultenIstanbul.com.tr/kartal-nevzen-teyfk-meydani-acildi/163382/ (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G214. Bulten Istanbul. (2022). Kartal Nevzen Teyfk Meydanı Açıldı [Kartal Nevzen Teyfk Square Opened]. Available at: https://bultenIstanbul.com.tr/kartal-nevzen-teyfk-meydani-acildi/163382/ (Accessed: 18 October 2023).
G215. Municipality of Kartal. (2023). [Kartal, 2010]. Personal communication. Received on 14 March September.

8.BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 Literature *(as numbered in the thesis)*

1. Terzi, F. & Kaya, H. S., 2008. Analyzing Urban Sprawl Patterns Through Fractal Geometry: The Case of Istanbul Metropolitan Area. London: UCL.

2. Uzun, B., Çete, M. & Palancıoğlu, H. M., 2010. Legalizing and Upgrading Illegal Settlements in Turkey. Turkey.

3. Akçalı, E. & Korkut, U., 2015. Urban Transformation in Istanbul and Budapest: Neoliberal Governmentality in the EU's Semi-Periphery and Its Limits. Glasgow.

4. Turgut, H., 2021. Istanbul: The City as an Urban Palimpsest. Istanbul: Özyeğin University.

5. Tanış, F., Van der Hoeven, F. & Schrijver, L., 2021. Mediterranean and Atlantic Cities. Delft: TU Delft.

6. Mills, A., 2005. Narratives in City Landscapes: Cultural Identity in Istanbul. Istanbul.

7. Aktaş, S., 2013. The Urbanization Issue and the Culture of "Gecekondus" in Turkey. Oriente Moderno.

8. Erkip, F., 2000. Global Transformations Versus Local Dynamics in Istanbul: Planning in a Fragmented Metropolis. Ankara.

9. Williams, D. S. et al., 2022. A Policy Content Analysis for Evaluating Urban Adaptation Justice in Istanbul. Istanbul.

10. Gün, A., Pak, B. & Demir, Y., 2021. Responding to the Urban Transformation Challenges in Turkey: A Participatory Design Model for Istanbul. Brussels.

11. Cabannes, Y. & Göral, Ö. S., 2007. Migration, Urban Space and Diversity: A Case from Istanbul. London: UCL.

12. Figueiredo, L. & Amorim, L., 2020. Land Disputes on the Outskirts of Istanbul: A Unique Case of Legalization Amidst Demolitions and Forced Evictions. London: UCL.

13. Secor, A. J., 2003. Citizenship in the City: Identity, Community, and Rights Among Women Migrants to Istanbul. University of Kentucky.

14. Özdemir, A. D., 2010. Suburban Transformation and New Urbanism: The Evaluation of New Settlement Areas in Istanbul According to the New Urbanism Movement. Istanbul.

15. Candan, A. B. & Kolluoğlu, B., 2008. Emerging Spaces of Neoliberalism: A Gated Town and a Public Housing Project in Istanbul. Istanbul.

16. Erbaş, A. E., 2018. Urban Development Dynamics in Istanbul Metropolitan Area after 1980s and Local Boundary Changes in the Administrative Geography. Burdur: Mehmet Akif Ersoy University.

17. Keyder, Ç. & Öncü, A., 1994. Globalization of a Third-World Metropolis: Istanbul in the 1980's. New York.

18. Unalan, D., 2010. Sustainability of New Urbanism Cases from Istanbul. China.

19. Kuyucu, T. & Ünsal, Ö., 2010. 'Urban Transformation' as State-led Property Transfer: An Analysis of Two Cases of Urban Renewal in Istanbul. Istanbul.

20. Secor, A., 2008. "There Is an Istanbul That Belongs to Me": Citizenship, Space, and Identity in the City. University of Kentucky.

21. Biehl, K. S., 2014. Urban Space and Diversity: A Case from Istanbul. SETA Vakfı.

22. Ekmekci, O., 2014. Contesting Neo-Liberal Urbanism in Istanbul: The Case of Taksim Square and Beyond. Sweden.

23. Can, A. & da Silva, H. F. R., 2023. Neo-Liberal Authoritarian Urbanism: The Dominant Contemporary Patterns of Urban Spatial Production in Istanbul and São Paulo. Brazil.

24. Sanul, G. & van Heur, B., 2018. Spaces of Openness, Urban Citizenship and Cultural Infrastructures of Common Life in Istanbul. Istanbul.

25. Uzun, C. N., 2001. The Impact Of Urban Renewal And Gentrification On Urban Fabric: Three Cases In Turkey. USA.

26. Dokmeci, V. & Berkoz, L., 1999. Residential-Location Preferences According to Demographic Characteristics in Istanbul. Istanbul: Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi.

27. Erman, T., 2000. The Politics of Squatter (Gecekondu) Studies in Turkey: The Changing Representations of Rural Migrants in the Academic Discourse. Ankara: Bilkent University.

28. Yakar, M., 2015. Internal Migration Pattern in Turkey Based on Difference of Residential and Registration Locations. İzmir.

29. Erdik, M., Aydinoğlu, N., Fahjan, Y., et al., 2003. Earthquake Risk Assessment for Istanbul Metropolitan Area. Istanbul: Boğaziçi University.

30. Keyder, Ç., 2005. Globalization and Social Exclusion in Istanbul. Istanbul

31. Karaman, O. (2013). Urban Renewal in Istanbul: Reconfigured Spaces, Robotic Lives. Istanbul.

32. Tekeli, İ., 1994. The Development Of The Istanbul Metropolitan Area: Urban Administration And Planning. Ankara: Middle East Technical University

33. Aksoy, A., & Robbins, K. (1994). Istanbul Between Civilization and Discontent. UCL.

34. Arda, E.E. (2023). Multiple Interviews About City Of Istanbul. Personal communication, 2023.

35. Lefebvre, H. (1968). The Right To The City. France.

36. Coşkun, H. (2018). 20. Yüzyılın Başlarında Istanbul Tarihi Yarımada'da Henri Prost Dönemi Planlamaları; Prost Sonrası 1950'lerden İtibaren Kentin Morfolojik Dönüşümü [Henri Prost Period Planning in the Historical Peninsula of Istanbul at the Beginning of the 20th Century; Morphological Transformation of the City Since the 1950s After Prost]. Istanbul.

37. Sönmez, M. (1996). Istanbul'un İki Yüzü [The Two Faces of Istanbul, Change from 1980 to 2000]. Ankara.

38. Bilsel, F. C. (2015). Geç Osmanlı Döneminden Cumhuriyet'e Çağdaş Şehir Düşüncesi ve Istanbul Planlaması [Republican and Contemporary Urban Idea from the Late Ottoman Period and Istanbul Planning]. Istanbul.

39. Turan, N. (2011). Towards an Ecological Urbanism for Istanbul. Istanbul.

40. Istanbul Mimarlar Odası. (1964). Istanbul'un İmarı [Istanbul's Development Plan]. Istanbul.

41. Wirth, L. (1938). Urbanism as a Way of Life. The University of Chicago.

42. Bilgili, I. (1999). Bedelsiz Modernleşme [Unpaid Modernization]. Radikal Gazetesi.

43. Erdik, M., & Durukal, E. (2006). Earthquake Risk and Its Mitigation in Istanbul. Bogazici University.

44. Gazioglu, C., Akkaya, M. A., Baltaoglu, S., & Burak, S. (2016). Iczm And The Sea Of Marmara: The Istanbul Case. Istanbul University.

45. Maktav, D., & Erbek, S. (2005). Analysis Of Urban Growth Using Multi-temporal Satellite Data In Istanbul, Turkey. Istanbul Technical University.

46. Ayazli, I. E., Kilic, F., Lauf, S., Demir, H., & Kleinschmit, B. (2014). Simulating Urban Growth Driven By Transportation Networks: A Case Study Of The Istanbul Third Bridge. Istanbul.

47. Ozturk, D. (2005). Istanbul'da Oluşturulan Gecekondu Önleme Bölgeleri: Kullanıcı Profili Açısından Soğanlık, Uğur Mumcu Mahallesi Örneği [Gecekondu Prevention Zones Established in Istanbul: Soganlik in Terms of User Profile, Example of Ugur Mumcu Neighborhood]. Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi.

48. Enlil, Z. M. (2011). The Neoliberal Agenda and The Changing Urban Of Istanbul. Yildiz Teknik University.

49. Kolluoğlu, B., & Candan, A. B. (2008). Kentsel Değişim Sürecinde Yer Değiştiren Yoksulluk [Displaced Poverty in the Process of Urbanization]. Istanbul.

50. Oktem, B. (2006). Neoliberal Küreselleşmenin Kentlerde İnşası: AKP'nin Küresel Kent Söylemi ve Istanbul'un Kentsel Dönüşüm Projeleri [The Construction of Neoliberal Globalization in Cities: AKP's Global Urban Speech and Istanbul's Urban Transformation Projects]. Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi.

51. Çalışkan, C. O., Çilgin, K., Dündar, U., & Yalçıntan, M. C. (2012). Istanbul Dönüşüm Coğrafyası [Istanbul Transformation Geography]. Istanbul.

52. Sevkin, E., & Gul, M. (2017). Istanbul Silüetindeki Değişim [The Change in Istanbul's Silhouette]. Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi.

53. Yalcintan, M. C., & Erbas, A. E. (2003). Impacts of "Gecekondu" on the Electoral Geography Of Istanbul. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.
54. Uzun, S. M., & Akyuz, O. (2019). Coastal Filling Areas and Acquisitions on the Anatolian Side of Istanbul. Marmara University.
55. Abrams, C. (1956). Mesken ve Şehircilik Konusunda Birleşmiş Milletler Mütahassısı [United Nations Specialist on Housing and Urbanism]. Turkish Engineering News.
56. Kaymal, C. (2017). Kırdan Kente Göçün Kültürel Sonuçları: Gecekondulaşma ve Arabesk [Cultural Consequences of Migration from Countryside to City: Gecekondu and Arabesques]. Istanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi.57.Ozus, E., Turk, S. S., & Dokmeci, V. (2011). Urban Restructuring Of Istanbul. Istanbul Technical University.
58. Türkdoğan, O. (1974). Yoksulluk Kültürü, Gecekonduların Toplumsal Yapısı [Poverty Culture, Social Structure of Gecekondu]. Istanbul.
59. Sencer, Y. (1979). Türkiye'de Kentleşme [Urbanization in Turkey]. Ankara.
60.Tumertekin, E. (1979). Population Distribution in Istanbul, La Distribution De La Population En Istanbul. Istanbul.
61.Ozertug, B. (1971). Social Structures of Families in Zeytinburnu Gecekondu Region and Migration from the Region. Sosyal Antropoloji ve Etnoloji Bolumu Dergisi, Istanbul.
62.Tumertekin, E. (1971). Gradual Migration in Turkey. Sosyal Antropoloji ve Etnoloji Bolumu Dergisi, Istanbul.
63. Karpat, K. H. (2003). Gecekondu: Türkiye'de Kırsal Göç ve Kentleşme [Gecekondu, Rural Migration and Urbanization in Turkey]. Istanbul.
64. Keyder, C. (1999). Istanbul, Küresel ile Yerel Arasında [Istanbul, Between the Global and the Local]. Istanbul.
65. Dülgeroğlu, Y., & Kerem, Z. (1998). Göç Kent ve Gecekondu [Migration, City and Gecekondu]. Istanbul.
66. Tekeli, I., Gülöksüz, Y., & Okyay, T. (1976). Dolmuşlu, Gecekondulu, İşportalı Şehir [City with Gecekondu, Dolmus and Vendor]. Istanbul.
67. Işık, O., & Pınarcıoğlu, M. M. (2001). Nöbetleşe Yoksulluk: Gecekondulaşma ve Kent Yoksulları / Sultanbeyli Örneği [Alternating Poverty: Gecekondu and Urban Poor, The Case of Sultanbeyli]. Istanbul.
68. Erder, S. (1996). Istanbul'a Bir Kent Kondu: Ümraniye [A City Placed in Istanbul: Umraniye]. Istanbul.
69. Keleş, R. (1973). 100 Soruda Türkiye'de Kentleşme, Konut ve Gecekondu [Urbanization, Housing and Gecekondu in Turkey in 100 Questions]. Istanbul.
70. Tümertekin, E. (1997). Istanbul, İnsan ve Mekan [Istanbul, People and Space]. Istanbul.
71. Tekeli, I. (2009). Istanbul ve Ankara İçin Kent İçi Ulaşım Tarihi Yazıları [Urban Transportation History Articles for Istanbul and Ankara]. Istanbul.
72. Tekeli, I. (1991). Kent Planlaması Konuşmaları [Urban Planning Talks]. Ankara.
73. Tuna, O. (1977). Türkiye'de Gecekondu Önleme Bölgeleri Hakkında Bir Araştırma ve Yeni Bir Model Taslağı [A Study on Gecekondu Prevention Zones in Turkey and a New Model Draft]. Istanbul.
74. Ekinci, O. (1994). Istanbul Reports Special Issue 2. Istanbul.
75. Belge, M. (1983). Tarihten Güncelliğe [From History to Actuality]. Istanbul.
76 Baba, E. C. (2020). Ideal Kent Arayışında Mimari Ütopyalar [Architectural Utopias in Search of the Ideal City]. Istanbul.
77. T.C Istanbul Belediyesi. (1960). Istanbul Belediyesi 1959 Çalişma Raporu [1959 Study Report of Istanbul Municipality]. Istanbul.
78. Barka, A., & Er, A. (2002). Depremini Bekleyen Şehir Istanbul [Istanbul, the City Waiting for the Earthquake]. Istanbul.
79. Kat Mülkiyeti Kanunu, Yönetim Planı Örneği, Gecekondu Kanunu. (1974). [Flat Ownership Law, Management Plan Example, Gecekondu Law]. Istanbul.
80. Tekeli, I. (1977). Bağımlı Kentleşme Kırda ve Kentte Dönüşüm Süreci [Dependent Urbanization, Transformation Process in Rural and Urban]. Istanbul.
81.Değer, Y. (2023). Interview about city of Istanbul. Personal communication, 11 April 2023.
82. Izgu, M. (1970). Stories of Gecekondu. Istanbul.
83. Dinamo, H. I. (1976). Gecekondumdan Şiirler [Poetries From My Gecekondu]. Istanbul.
84. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı ve Toplu Konut İdaresi Başkanlığı. (1968). Gecekondular ve Gecekondu Bölgelerinin Sosyo-Kültürel Özellikleri [Gecekondu, Socio-Cultural Characteristics of Gecekondu Regions]. Ankara.
85. Sönmez, M., & Istanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi. (1994). Grafiklerle 1990'larda Istanbul - Statistical Guide to Istanbul in the 1990s. Istanbul.
86. Hart, C. W. M. (1969). Zeytinburnu Gecekondu Bölgesi [Zeytinburnu Gecekondu Area]. Istanbul.
87. Suher, H. (1963). Istanbul'da Bölge Planlamasına Yardımcı Bir Araştırma [A Research Assisting Regional Planning in Istanbul]. Istanbul.
88. Baytin, T. (1966). Kendi Evini Yapana Yardım Metodu Çekirdek Konut. Bir Gecekondu Bölgesinde Analiz [Homemaker Help Method, Core Housing. Analysis in a Gecekondu Area]. Istanbul.
89.Hillier, B. (1989). The Architecture Of The Urban Object. Athens.
90.Neiman, F. (1957). The Zeitgeist of Matthew Arnold. Cambridge.
91.Erman, T. (1998). Becoming "Urban" or Remaining "Rural": The Views of Turkish Rural-to-Urban Migrants on the "Integration" Question. USA.
92.Santamaria, U., & Bailey, A. M. (1984). A Note on Braudel's Structure as Duration. Wesleyan University.
93.Friesinger, G., Grenzfurthner, J., & Ballhausen, T. (Eds.). (2014). Urban Hacking. Vienna.
94.Hillier, B. (1989). The architecture of the urban object. Ekistics.
95.Ratti, C., & Claudel, M. (2016). The City of Tomorrow. MIT.
96.Santamaria, U., & Bailey, A. M. (1984). A Note on Braudel's Structure as Duration. Wesleyan University.
97.Wachowski, L., & Wachowski, A. (1999). The Matrix. Warner Bros Pictures.
98. Arida, A. (2002). Quantum City. Routledge.
99.Koselleck, R. (2004). Futures Past: On the Semantics of Historical Time. Columbia University Press.
100. Koselleck, R. (2002). The Practice of Conceptual History: Timing History, Spacing Concepts. Stanford University Press.
101. Barad, K. (2007). Meeting the Universe Halfway. Duke University Press.
102.Ginzburg, C. (1989). Clues, Myths, and the Historical Method. Johns Hopkins University Press.
103.Nolan, C. (Director). (2014). Interstellar. Paramount Pictures.
104.Nolan, C. (Director). (2010). Inception. Warner Bros. Pictures.
105.Gibson, W. (1984). Neucer. Ace Books.
106. Emiroğlu, K., & Ünsal, S. (2006). Kentleşme Yapı ve Konut 1923 - 1950 Dönemi [Urbanization, Building and Housing 1923 - 1950 Period]. Ankara.
107. Suher, H. (1991). Kentleşme ve Kentlileşme Politikaları [Politics of Urbanization and Becoming Urbanite]. Türkiye Sosyal Ekonomik Siyasal Araştırmalar Vakfi.
108. Yılgür, E. (2012). Nişantaşı Teneke Mahallesi: Teneke Mahalle Yoksulluğundan Orta Sınıf Yerleşimine [Nişantaşı Tin Neighborhood: From the Poverty of the Tin Neighborhood to Middle-Class Settlement]. İletişim Yayınları, Istanbul.
109. Kurt, A. (2018). Memleketi Istanbul'a Taşımak: 1950 Sonrası Türk Romanlarında Göç [Moving Homeland to Istanbul: Migration in Turkish Novels After 1950 (1950-1980)]. Istanbul.

110. Mesutoğlu, N. (2014). Yazarların Istanbulu [Authors' Istanbul]. Istanbul.
111. T.C. Başbakanlık Toplu Konut İdaresi Başkanlığı. (1992). Geleceğin Istanbul'u Araştırması Taslak Rapor [Research on Istanbul's Future - Draft Report]. Istanbul.
112. Şentürer, A., Paker, N. & Be, Ö., 2014. Taarla: Istanbul için Öngörüler. İTÜ Mimari Tasarım Araştırma Laboratuvarı Çalışmaları [Taarla: Projections on Istanbul. ITU Architectural Design Research Laboratory Studies]. Istanbul: İTU Vakfi Yayınları.
113. Pendik Toplantıları-3. (2003). Küresel Şehirler Yarışında Istanbul [Istanbul in the Race of Global Cities]. Istanbul.
114. Li, Y., Zhai, T., Jiang, Y., Li, Z. & Xia, S.-T., 2001. Backdoor Attack in the Physical World. Tsinghua University.
115. Nieles, M., Dempsey, K., & Pillitteri, V.Y., 2017. An Introduction to Information Security. National Institute of Standards and Technology.
116. Souppaya, M. & Scarfone, K., 2017. Guide to Malware Incident Prevention and Handling for Desktops and Laptops. National Institute of Standards and Technology.
117. Bauman, Z., 2000. Liquid Modernity. Polity Press.
118. Şengör, A.M.C., Tüysüz, O., Sakınç, M. & Eyidoğan, H., 2005. The North Anatolian Fault: A New Look. Annual Review of Earth and Planetary Sciences.
119. Kurnaz, F. (2020). 'The Importance of Microzoning in Urban Land Use Planning', in A.B.S. Güner (Ed.), Earthquakes, Urban Planning and Geotechnical Soil Applications, Ankara, pp. 3-41
120. McFarlane, C. (2021). Fragments of the City: Making and Remaking Urban Worlds. University of California Press.
121. Mollenkopf, J.H. and Castells, M. (1991). Dual City: Restructuring New York. New York.
122. Tugal, C.Z. (2008). The Greening of Istanbul. New Left Review, (51).
123. Borsdorf, A. and Hidalgo, R. (2009). The Fragmented City: Changing Patterns In Latin American Cities. The Urban Reinventors Online Journal, (3).
124. Bernt, M., Grell, B., and Holm, A. (eds.) (2013). The Berlin Reader: A Compendium on Urban Change and Activism. Transcript Publishing.
125. Tokatli, N. and Boyaci, Y. (1999). The Changing Morphology of Commercial Activity in Istanbul. New York.
126. Enlil, Z.M. (2005). Contested spaces at the core and the periphery: Fragmentation and social polarisation in Istanbul's residential neighborhoods. Paper presented at the AESOP Congress Dream of a Greater Europe, Vienna.
127.Selvi, S. (2023). Interview about city of Istanbul. Personal communication, 26 April 2023.
128. Simon, S. (2012). Cities in Translation: Intersections of Language and Memory. Routledge.
129. Ataç, E. (2015). Segregation in Istanbul: Measuring segregation in an ever-changing city. Social Space Journal, (1).
130.Kural, K. (2023) Interview about hacking cities. Personal communication, 15 September 2023.
131. Akdoğan, M.S., (2012). Kartal History, 5000 BC - AD 2011. Istanbul.
132. Akdoğan, M.S., (2022). Kartal History. Istanbul.
133. Tümertekin, E., 1970. Istanbul Şehri ve Çevresinde Sanayi: Özellikler ve Dağılışı [The Industry of Istanbul City: Characteristics and Distribution]. Istanbul Üniversitesi Coğrafya Enstitüsü Dergisi, 17, pp.33–69.
134. Tümertekin, E., (1972). Analysis of the Location of Industry in Istanbul. Publications of Geographical Institute No.71.
135. Ertürk, V., 2011. Istanbul Kentsel Kıyı Alanındaki Dönüşüm Uygulamalarının Sosyal Kimlik Açısından İrdelenmesi: Kartal/Küçükçekmece Uygulamaları [Analysis of the Transformation Applications in Istanbul's Urban Coastal Areas from a Social Identity Perspective: Kartal/Küçükçekmece Applications]. Istanbul Teknik Üniversitesi.
136. Suri, L., 1984. Kırsal Toprakların Kentsel Topraklara Dönüşümü Istanbul ve Kartal Örneği [Transformation of Rural Lands into Urban Lands: The Case of Istanbul and Kartal]. Yıldız Üniversitesi.
137. Alp, J., 2012. Örgütlenme Kapasitesi Bağlamında Kentsel Projeler Istanbul Kartal Örneği [Urban Projects in the Context of Organizational Capacity: The Case of Istanbul Kartal]. Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi.
138. Sonmez, O., (2018). Implementation Difficulties in the Planning of Istanbul Metropolitan Area: Experience of Kartal Transformation Project. In: Megaron.
139. Aydın, I., 2003. Türkiye'de Göç Olgusunun Din Eğitimine Yansımaları, Istanbul Kartal Örneği [The Effects of Immigration on Religious Education in Turkey: The Case of Kartal, Istanbul]. Marmara Üniversitesi.
140. Uzsayılır Kara, A., 2003. Istanbul'un Semtleri-Kartal [Neighborhoods of Istanbul, Kartal]. Istanbul.
141. Uykucu, E., 1973. Bölgemiz Marmara İlimiz Istanbul İlçemiz Üsküdar-Kartal [Our Region Marmara, Our Province Istanbul, Our Districts Üsküdar-Kartal]. Istanbul.
142. Panel/Forum, 2009. Kartal'ın Geleceği ve Dönüşüm Kararları [The Future of Kartal and Transformation Decisions]. Istanbul, 10 Ekim 2009.
143. Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, 1987. T.C Kartal Belediyesi Kurtköy Toplu Konut Alanı İmar Plan Raporu [TC Kartal Municipality Kurtköy Mass Housing Area Development Plan Report]. Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi.
144. Kocabas, A., (2010). Kartal Urban Regeneration Project: Challenges, Opportunities and Prospects for the Future. Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University.
145.Yüksel, G. (2023) Interview about district of Kartal. Personal communication, 12 September 2023.
146. Tekeli, I. and Ilkin, S., 1974. Savaş Sonrası Ortamında 1947 Türkiye İktisadi Kalkınma Planı [1947 Turkey Economic Development Plan in the Post-War Environment]. Ankara.
147. Zaha Hadid Architects, (2009). Kartal Masterplan, Istanbul, Final Report. London.
148. Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and Boğaziçi University, (2020). Istanbul Province, Kartal District, Possible Earthquake Loss Estimates Book. Istanbul.
149. İmamoğlu, E. (2023) 'Speech on Istanbul earthquake mobilization plan'. Public Meeting on Istanbul Earthquake. Istanbul, 01 March 2023. Speech.
150. Wilkie, A., Savransky, M., & Rosengarten, M. (2017). Speculative Research: The Lure of Possible Futures. Routledge.
151. Dunne, A., & Raby, F. (2013). Speculative Everything: Design, Fiction, and Social Dreaming. MIT Press.
152. Mitchell, W.J. (1996). City of Bits: Space, Place, and the Infobahn. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
153. Erickson, J., (2008). Hacking: The Art of Exploitation. No Starch Press.
154. Gunkel, D.J., (2005). Editorial: Introduction to Hacking and Hacktivism. Sage Publications.
155. Einstein, A. (1920). Relativity: The Special and General Theory. University of Berlin.
156. Lynch, K. (1990). The Image of the City. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
157. Pamuk, O., 2003. Istanbul: Hatıralar ve Şehir [Istanbul: Memories and the City]. Istanbul: Yapı Kredi Yayınları.
158. Ortaylı, İ., 1966. Istanbul'dan Sayfalar [Pages from Istanbul]. Istanbul: Hil Yayın.
159. Bianchetti, C., Cogato Lanza, E., Kercuku, A.E., Sampieri, A. & Voghera, A., 2015. Territories in Crisis: Architecture and Urbanism Facing Changes in Europe. Berlin: JOVIS Verlag GmbH.
160. Bianchetti, C. & Cerruti But, M., 2016. Territory matters: Production and space in Europe. City, Territory and Architecture, 3(26). Available at: https://doi.org/10.1186/s40410-016-0055-8.

Politecnico di Torino
Turin and Istanbul, 2023

Supervisor
Prof. Camillo Boano

Candidate
Alp Arda

"It's Not Who I Am Underneath But What I Do That Defines Me."

Bruce Wayne (Batman Begins)

HACKING ISTANBUL

THE FRAGMENTED CITY

THROUGH BACKDOOR OF KARTAL

supervised by Prof. Camillo Boano
Politecnico di Torino

hacked/written by **Alp Arda**
Master's Thesis Of Science In Architecture for the Sustainability