



THE EFFECTS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES ON URBANIZATION

The Case of Southeastern Anatolian Project (GAP)

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PLAGIARISM

I hereby declare that all information in this thesis has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work; otherwise I accept all legal responsibility.



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ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES ON URBANIZATION: The Case of Southeastern Anatolian Project

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This thesis argues that poorly-designed and implemented regional development policies which focuses mainly on economic development produce negative social and physical issues such as urban sprawl, uncontrolled migration, unhealthy housing and exclusion of some social groups and inadequate development of human capital by clustering public resources in some cities though they achieve certain level of development. Regional Development approach, one of the main elements of the development of countries, has been effectively used in many countries. This study aims to analyze the role of regional development policies in eliminating development gaps among regions within the Southeastern Anatolian Projects (GAP) framework, showing the effects of results to urbanization that have emerged in cities in the region.

In this respect, this study demonstrates how crucial it is to take every aspect of economic and social life into account while designing and implementing regional development policies by introducing some examples of these policies in both Turkey and other countries. In this sense urbanization and related problems emerged in each city in Southeastern Anatolian Region are reviewed by using several parameters and develop proposals to mitigate their negative consequences on urbanization. It also aims at proposing solutions towards minimizing inequalities among regions through comprehensive urbanization.

In order to achieve these goals, theoretical foundations and scope of regional development and urbanization was handled and interaction between concepts of urbanization and development was analyzed. Besides, transformation of regional development on global and national level was studied, GAP was analyzed in terms of development indicators and relation between urbanization and development in cities of the region was addressed.

The fact that the regional development policies have created intended outcomes in developing countries including Turkey is the main problem of the study. In this respect, a questionnaire was formed that enables us to examine many dimensions of regional development policies to overcome urban affairs along with social welfare. That some regions and cities are more developed than others, reasons of rapid urbanization, effects of regional development policies to urbanization within the framework of GAP constitutes the main issues in the study.

This study first discusses the way how regional development policies defined, their implementations, transformation processes, how they have worked both in Turkey and the Region. To this end, a literature review was conducted. At the same time, it examines the effects of regional development policies on urbanization of cities in GAP Region. In order to determine appropriate method, sectorial experiences, implementation of public bodies and professionals worked on the issue at technical and managerial level was advised since content of the issue concerns several sectors and actors. It sensitizes the suggestions from those who were consulted and come up with new approaches and proposals. It is expected that those proposals contribute to both regional development policies of Turkey and sustainability and effectiveness of GAP.

Semi-structured interviews with experts having sufficient knowledge and experience about SAP, having ability to analyze the development and current situation of the issue and to propose new approaches for the future have been conducted. Content of the interviews consists of their comments on processes of influence of regional policies, reasons of regional development gaps, the way development policies affect urbanization and reflection of those policies on urbanization in Turkey regarding GAP.

This study emphasizes that public policies that are not developed in a comprehensive way pave the way for unhealthy living conditions and urban sprawl as a result of excessive

migration to bigger cities, as well as social and physical development gaps among regions. Moreover it clearly presents that GAP causes rapid urbanization and have not been able prevent migration.

This study consist of four chapters and conclusion. First chapter includes aim, importance, methododly, contrbutions, limitations and study plan and theoretical framework of the thesis in detail. In the second chapter, Regional Development Policies are explained across the EU, Turkey and other countries. Third chapter gives informations about the Southern Anatolian Project (GAP) which is examined both in detail of the region and GAP Project. Fourth chapter is important for showing the effects of RDP on Urbanization in the GAP Region with social, demographical, and economical aspects.

Key Words: Development Policies, Regional Development Policies, Southeastern Anatolian Project (GAP), Urbanization

ÖZET

BÖLGESEL KALKINMA POLİTİKALARININ KENTLEŞMEYE ETKİLERİ (Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi (GAP) Örneği)

ADAK, MUHAMMED

SİYASET BİLİMİ VE KAMU YÖNETİMİ BÖLÜMÜ

DOKTORA TEZİ

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Bu tez çalışması, çoğunlukla ekonomik kalkınmaya odaklanan iyi tasarlanmamış ve uygulanmamış bölgesel kalkınma politikaları her ne kadar belli düzeyde kalkınmayı sağlasa da, çarpık kentleşme, düzensiz göç hareketleri, konut sorunları, bazı dezavantajlı toplumsal kesimlerin dışlanması, beşeri sermayenin yetersiz gelişimi gibi sosyal ve fiziksel sorunlara yol açtığını öne sürmektedir. Aynı zamanda, bu çalışma özellikle uygulanan bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının bölgelerarası gelişmişlik farklılıklarının giderilmesindeki rolünü incelemek ve GAP kapsamında bölge illerinde ortaya çıkan sonuçların kentleşmeye etkilerini ortaya koymak üzere hazırlanmıştır.

Bu çalışma, bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının oluşturulması ve uygulanması aşamasında ekonomik ve sosyal hayatın tüm yönlerinin dikkate alınmasının ne kadar önemli olduğunu hem ülkemizden hem diğer ülkelerden örnekler sunarak ortaya koymaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde herbir ildeki etkilerini farklı parametrelerle değerlendirmek ve özellikle kentleşme ve bunun sonucunda ortaya çıkan olumsuz sonuçların giderilmesi için yeni öneriler geliştirilmiştir. Bunun yanısıra sağlıklı kentleşmenin sağlanarak bölgeler arasındaki eşitsizliklerin azaltılması doğrultusunda olumlu adımların atılmasına yönelik öneriler sunulmaktadır.

Bu amaçları gerçekleştirmek için öncelikle bölgesel kalkınma ve kentleşmenin teorik temelleri ve kapsamı ele alınarak geçmişten günümüze kuramsal bağlamda kentleşme ile kalkınma olgularının birbirleri ile etkileşimi incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının küresel ölçekte ve Türkiye’de dönüşümü incelenmiş olup; kalkınma göstergeleri yönünden Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi analiz edilerek, bölge kentlerinde kentleşme ve kalkınma ilişkisi irdelenmiştir.

Bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde olduğu gibi ülkemizde de istenilen sonuçlara ulaşamaması ve kentleşmeye olumsuz yansımaları, çalışmanın ana problemini oluşturmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, sosyal refahla birlikte, kentleşme sorunlarını da çözebilmek adına bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının çok yönlü irdelenmesini sağlayacak sorular oluşturulmuştur. Bu kapsamda bazı bölgelerin ve illerin diğerlerine göre daha fazla gelişmiş veya geri kalmış olması, hızlı kentleşmenin nedenleri, GAP bölgesi özelinde bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının kentleşmeye etkileri çalışma konusunun ana problemlerini teşkil etmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın ilk aşamasında, bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının ne şekilde tanımlandığı, farklı uygulamaları, dönüşüm süreçleri ile ülkemiz ve GAP özelinde bu politikaların işleyişi irdelenmiştir. Bu amaçla, ayrıntılı bir literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Aynı zamanda, bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının kentleşme üzerinde etkileri GAP Bölgesi illeri detayında da incelenmiştir. Öte yandan, bu çalışmanın içeriğinin çok aktörlü ve sektörlü olması sebebi ile uygun yöntem belirlenmesinde, sektörel deneyimler, kamu kurum ve kuruluşlarının uygulamaları ile bu alanda çalışmış yönetici ve uzman düzeyinde görev almış kişilerin deneyimlerine başvurularak görüşleri alınmıştır. Bu doğrultuda söz konusu katılımcıların çözüm önerilerinin özetlenerek bir sentez hâlinde sunulması sağlanmış olup; konu ile ilgili yeni yaklaşımlar ve öneriler ortaya konulmuştur. Bu önerilerin, gerek ülkemizin bölgesel kalkınma politikalarına gerekse GAP'ın sürdürülebilirlik ve etkinliğine katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Bölgesel kalkınma ve GAP Projesi ile ilgili yeterli bilgi ve deneyime sahip, konunun tarihsel gelişimi ile mevcut durumunu analiz edebilen ve gelecek için yeni yaklaşım önerilerini sunan konu uzmanları ile yarı yapılandırılmış mülakatlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu mülakatların içeriğini, bölgesel kalkınmanın etki süreçleri, bölgeler arası gelişmişlik farklarının nedenleri, hızlı kentleşme üzerinde kalkınma politikalarının etkileri ve Türkiye'de GAP örneği üzerinde bu politikaların kentleşmeye yansımaları konusundaki yorumlar oluşturmuştur.

Bu çalışmada, kapsamlı olarak ele alınmadan hazırlanan kamu politikalarının sağlıklı yaşam koşullarının yanısıra kentlere doğru aşırı göçler neticesinde çarpık kentleşmenin yanısıra, sosyal ve fiziksel açıdan bölgeler arası gelişmişlik farklarının oluşmasına sebep olduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Öte yandan, bu çalışmada örnek olarak ele alınan GAP'ın, hızlı kentleşmeye sebep olmakla birlikte, aynı zamanda göçün daha fazla düzeyde artmasını da engelleyemediği açıkça ortaya konulmuştur.

Bu çalışma dört bölüm ve sonuç kısmını ihtiva etmektedir. Birinci bölüm amaç, önem, metodoloji, katkılar, sınırlamalar, çalışma planı ve tezin detaylı teorik çerçevesini içermektedir. İkinci bölümde bölgesel kalkınma politikaları AB, Türkiye ve diğer ülkeler kapsamında açıklanmaktadır. Üçüncü bölüm bölge ve GAP Projesi detayında incelenen Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi (GAP) hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Dördüncü bölüm, bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının GAP Bölgesindeki kentleşme üzerindeki sosyal, demografik ve ekonomik açılarından etkilerini göstermesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Kalkınma Politikaları, Bölgesel Kalkınma Politikaları, GAP, Kentleşme





TO MY FAMILY

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BKİ	: Regional Development Authority
ÇATOM	: Multi-Purpose Community Center
DOKAP	: Eastern Anatolia Development Project
EFSI	: European Fund for Strategic Investment
ERDF	: European Regional Development Fund,
ESF	: European Social Fund
EURADA	: European Association of Development Agency
FEOGA	: European Agriculture Guidelines Fund
GRW	: Regional Economic Structures
IPA	: Pre Accession Assistance
IWRA	: International Water Resources Association
JICA	: Japan International Cooperation Agency
RDA	: Regional Development Agency
RDP	: Regional Development Policies
SPO	: State Planning Organisation
TÇV	: Environment Foundation of Turkey
WWC	: World Water Council

CHAPTER I

1. INTRODUCTION AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

The world population of 2050 is expected to be 10 billion. In this direction, we live in an unbalanced world where 1 billion people are extremely poor, 800 million people are hungry, 600 million are obese and 1.4 billion tons of food is wasted every year, 34 countries have food and 80 countries have water shortages.

In this world of irregularity, every step to be taken must be planned and resources must be used efficiently. For this reason, regional development policies have a very important place in the establishment of a balanced life in the world.

1.1. Introduction

Growing economy, increasing population and big potential of young generation (almost half of which is below thirty years) are the reality of developing countries especially in Turkey. As a result of application of different policies, there is a big change in the life and rural population became less than before as a result of migrations from rural to urban areas. Cities are better known for economic advantages than rural areas, and businesses make the move towards urbanization to remain competitive and to increase growth. And it does not only occur because of employment possibilities and also individuals move another city to avoid a long commute to work and to have access to better social conditions and education, housing and healthcare.

Investments and social characteristics of cities attracts the people to the cities and they became bigger everyday with full of problems. To solve the problem or find some solutions, it is helpfull to see some implementations from some international organisations or some examples in another regions in the country.

Many developing countries like Turkey are a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and a candidate for the European Union (EU) membership. So, it is very crucial subject to follow the impelemtations in the countries which are the members of OECD and EU.

As a result of economic and social activities, which are usually concentrated around a center, regional developmental differences arise, and thus regional imbalances are experienced. This process disrupts the economic activities of the regions, the distribution of population, the totality of the cities, the environment and the natural touch, and raises the economic and social costs of development.

With the notion of regional developmental differences, the need to bring the underdeveloped regions closer to the developed regions in terms of social prosperity, that is to say, a policy of eliminating differences emerges. Moreover, it has led to the search for alternative policies in planning and regional development efforts.

In the literature there are no consensus on the definition of both large and loaded with meaning in the narrow sense of regional development but the simplest explanation is focused on the public interests.

This thesis will explore how regional development policy shapes urbanization and theoretical foundations and dimensions of regional development. As a complex phenomenon, the urbanization is characterized by many factors which are in the domain of regional policy.

Similarly, interventions on behalf of development have direct and indirect, immediate and long-term effects on the environment. Displaying the comprehensive and interdependent nature of regional policy, it was searched for the extent it is vindicated in the case of the most ambitious regional development intervention, Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP).

1.1.1. Problems of the Research

As a result of migrations triggered by industrialization, unbalanced development along with excessive increase in population of certain cities, unbalanced urbanization and uneven distribution of population has caused imbalanced interregional development. Thus, as imbalanced interregional development emerged along with urbanization issue, development problem of emigrant underdeveloped regions has been come up. Countries facing urbanization in particular regions or in couple of cities and growth only in city centers turned their face to decentralization and regional development policies. They, in other words, have been inclined to adopt policies spreading the development all over the country instead of accumulating development and urbanization in certain hubs.

This study will be dealt with RDP, which is a very important phenomenon in urbanization process and mostly has negative effects and brings lots of problems. The problematic targets to answer the results and impacts of regional development policies on urbanization in the case of “Southeastern Anatolia Project”.

Polarized countries in an economic and development sense are therefore those which are unevenly developed and are constantly faced with highly pronounced problems of disparity and regional development and demographic problems which can be defined as settlement, demand for services, jobs and social factors like adaptation of different life style. Moreover, uncontrolled population movement by the RDP may cause urbanization problems.

The main focus of the study is failure of regional development policies in reaching desired goals in Turkey just like in other developing world and problems of urbanization. Because of the multi-sector and multi-actor nature of the issue it is clearly understood that coordination and having common goals besides effective use of resources is essential.

In this respect, issues to be dealt with in forming comprehensive regional development policies were analyzed as secondary issues for the purpose of eliminating urbanization problems while achieving social welfare. Therefore, to conclude the formation of the related policies and obtain better results in the future, the following questions should be properly responded.

The framework questions in the questionnaire are the following:

- How do the regions grow and what are the main reasons for some regions, which were developed more than others? (In terms of social, cultural, economical, physical and other circumstances)
- What are the reasons of rapid urbanization in the region?
- Are there any model practices of different regional development policies in the world by comprehensive manner in terms of urbanization?
- What are the effects of regional development policies on urbanization in southeastern part of Turkey?

1.1.2. Importance of the Research

This study discusses the relation between urbanization and development in GAP cities by analyzing GAP by using some indicators and considering interaction between the two from past to present and transformation of regional development policies in Turkey and global scale.

Urbanization as a phenomenon emerged as one of the main features of rapid change process in Turkey and the world in last century. Rapid pace of that change and its multi dimensional impacts and consequences proves how important the issue is. Development generally considered with its economic dimension should be handled with a social and cultural point of view.

Therefore, economic, social and political characteristics of society have immediate interaction with urbanization and development. Unfortunately there are few studies available that analyze the interaction between these two and what influence urbanization has on the latter or why urbanization is prerequisite for development.

This study assess the effects of regional development goals on urbanization within the framework of GAP and come up with new approaches and suggestions by evaluating current situation by exerting views of experts. Consequently this study is believed to contribute to both regional development policies at national level and sustainability and effectiveness of GAP.

This research is considered in a systematic way with innovative solutions to many problems recommending to identify the obstacles to sustainable regional development and the discovery of potential and possible future case studies will provide important contributions to the growth of applications.

Moreover, this research is important to understand that serving as a guiding source for future researchers, policy makers and NGOs as well as the regional development policy in terms of broad perspective and a scientific background to this development-oriented policy

1.1.3. Aim of the Research

The purpose of this study is also to examine the role of the regional development policies in addressing the social, physical, economical, cultural and related problems by rapid

urbanization. For this purpose different theoretical approaches, definitions and implementation examples were examined in detail. Since regional development policies are usually used in the strict sense, in the study it was emphasized that this subject should be examined multi dimensional and multi sectorial considering specificity of our country and GAP Region.

The sub-objectives of the study are to understand the point of view of the governments and public authorities to the regional development policies and the effects on urbanization in the World, EU countries and developing countries like Turkey with the case of Southeastern Anatolia Project.

Since robust implementation of regional development policies are regarded as one the crucial elements of development, this study aims to reveal and assess the impacts of these policies to urbanization and discover whether those impacts are realized and reasons behind it. As a rare example of regional development project over the world in terms of scale and scope, negative and positive consequences of policies on urbanization undertaken in the scope of GAP over cities it covers is to be analyzed and steps to be taken to achieve better results will be presented. Thus, it aims to taking positive steps in order to diminish inequalities between regions and making sure sound policies are in place.

1.1.4. Methodology

The method to be used and the way it is utilized are an important matter. Initially in order to examine how regional development policies are defined, its various implementation and processes, and the way they conducted in Turkey, especially in GAP Region, a literature review was made. At the same time, since this thesis' content is multi-sectorial and multi-player, methodology of similar studies were reviewed and two main methods were applied.

At first, publications on the issue both in Turkey and abroad were scanned, relevant information was reached and their theoretical aspects were reviewed.

In this research literature review indicates that many studies are in the frame of the thesis to find some documents for the subject of the study. The literature search consists of

related revealed informations. This research is important in order to be effective and efficient, and is based on data.

The resulting data are analyzed and the theoretical part of the thesis is constructed and the conceptual and theoretical frameworks are determined. Definition of the concept in this respect is a step in overcoming ambiguity.

Research will create the basis for examining the basic resources. In order to understand in detail the concept of regional development was carried out a comprehensive literature search and examination archive. The need for collecting data on the electronic media work area, as well as providing traditional knowledge and access to data source document in Turkish and English, the findings are evaluated.

And also, consisting of a large number of international organisations during approaches various aspects were taken into account. The most comprehensive way about implements of European Union practices and Southeastern Anatolia Project examples are explored in detail.

It is clear that the above-mentioned statements have arisen directly in the context of regional development policies and these policies have to be determined in detail during the formation process.

On one hand publications were reviewed on the other hand experiences, implementation of public bodies and opinions and contributions of professionals worked on the issue at technical and managerial level was summarized and presented after synthesized..

Semi-structured interviews with 10 experts having sufficient knowledge and experience about regional development and GAP, having ability to analyze the development and current situation of the issue and to propose new approaches for the future have been conducted. People interviewed and their positions are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 List of Person Interviewed

Interview Symbol	Position	The organization where s/he works
M1	Deputy Head of Dept.	Ministry of Development-BKİ
M2	Coordinator General	Ministry of Development-BKİ
M3	Expert	Ministry of Development-BKİ
M4	Expert	Ministry of Development-BKİ
M5	Deputy Director General	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock
M6	Başkan (Eski)	Ministry of Development-BKİ
M7	Head of Department	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization
M8	Consultant	Ministry of Development-BKİ
M9	Head of Department	Mass Housing Administration
M10	Deputy Secretary General	Metropolitan Municipality

The interviewees were informed concerning the research conducted within the scope of the thesis and it was stated that the identities of the participants would not be explained and that the study could only be used for scientific purposes. In this context, persons in question were identified with symbols as M1 and M2. Although the questionnaires were submitted to more people, feedback was not obtained from all of them. This situation is considered as acceptable since the subject requires special expertise and is comprehensive.

The data obtained from the participants interviewed and the questionnaire were used as quotation within the related sections of the thesis and including their opinions in the simplest form was aimed. The opinions of the interviewees were collected under the main headings in line with the hypothesis underlying the basis of thesis and reflected under the related parts of the thesis. The main headings are as follows:

- Factors Defining the Interregional Development Variations and Roles of the Policies Implemented
- Urbanization resulting from Regional Development Policies in Turkey and Specific to GAP
- Social Dimension of GAP Project

Consequently, this study contains qualitative & quantitative research results and built up with qualitative data collection methods such as observation, document analysis and past experiences gained from my career and also interviews, which are used here properly. This study with its qualitative and quantitative content, literature search and data collection methods with interviews is one of unique studies on the subject of effect of rural development policies in the GAP Region.

Within this time-framed study, it was also impossible to reach all of the people that may be relevant to the research subject. And it is important to know the understanding capacity of related authority in the subject. The application of the related ministries and authorities to determine the process can be assumed as how a role in this regard has been examined.

In generally, Urbanization is known as “The process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more and more people begin living and working in central areas.” In other words, cities are defined as the representation of the demographical growth of the settlements and not only include the growth in terms of population but also a social development process together with economic, cultural, political and psychological factors. However, it is a considerably difficult and complicated phenomenon as it affects many sociological parameters. Nevertheless, definition and comprehension of the urbanization concept is fundamental with regard to the comprehension of the social conditions.

When considered at the theoretical level, in order to be defined as a city, a settlement should have a certain population size and density. The settlement should commence industrial production and have a developed service sector accordingly. The fact that the physical infrastructure of the settlement is at a certain level, the traditional family structure is left to the core family structure, the populations capacity of organization, their attainment to complex division of labor and high level of specialization are some of the criteria needed for defining the city. In order for a settlement to be defined as a city, it is expected that national values or universal values take the place of local values, individual relations take place in traditional relations, and that the education level is higher than the level of education in rural areas. (ANONYMOUS, 2012a)

Solving social, political, economic and land usage problems emerging from urbanization is only possible by handling them one by one. It can be achieved by implementing the general policies ensuring a change in the general settlement system of the country in the long run which constitute the basis of the concerned problems. The politics of urbanization is defined as the integrated policies affecting the speed, shape and geographical distribution of the population movement towards the cities from the villages in a manner to contribute to the development of the country. (KELEŞ, 2010: 51-53). The industrial revolution and political decisions cause the increase in the population in cities because of migrations from rural areas. As a result of population growth, urbanization brings the necessity, along with the accompanying development of infrastructure and etc. to support.

With cities becoming attractive, almost half of the world's population has left rural areas and has begun to live in cities. Among the main reasons, besides the decrease in agricultural incomes, it is considered that the physical and social infrastructures in cities are more attractive. "According to the approach of modernism, cities are places where production and consumption are planned for 24 hours for activities such as living, working and enjoyment of the people living in the city, which continue to grow by adding rural areas. According to modernism, those who migrate to the city from the rural area will become urban in the economic and social places of the city. " (ASLANOĞLU, 2000: 105). In 2012, UNICEF explained urban, urban growth, city and region in the report. "The definition of 'urban' varies from country to country, and, with periodic reclassification, can also vary within one country over time, making direct comparisons difficult. An urban area can be defined by one or more of the following: administrative criteria or political boundaries (e.g., area within the jurisdiction of a municipality or town committee), a threshold population size (where the minimum for an urban settlement is typically in the region of 2,000 people, although this varies globally between 200 and 50,000), population density, economic function (e.g., where a significant majority of the population is not primarily engaged in agriculture, or where there is surplus employment) or the presence of urban characteristics (e.g., paved streets, electric lighting, sewerage). In 2010, 3.5 billion people lived in areas classified as urban.

When these theoretical achievements are analyzed, evaluating the following questions is among the basic priorities within the context of this thesis.

This thesis is based on these hypotheses;

- Ineffective public policies pose unhealthy living conditions, pseudo urbanization, some social & physical defects and regional disparities.
- The cities are more attractive in terms of social and economic terms and there is an accumulation towards the cities itself.
- GAP is an effective tool in removing regional disparities but also reason of rapid urbanization in the region.
- GAP causes rapid urbanization but at the same time prevents migrations at a higher level.

1.1.5. Contributions

Regional development policies may create individual and / or group of essential trouble shooting needs to be expressing the endangered status of the road "social, economical, physical problems" existence is as old as human history. However, the concept of mentioned problems, even with evident industrial revolution, migrations from rural to urban areas and serious class divisions and polarization associated with the increase in response, has brought a new quest. As a result, organized, and planned product of the political efforts that "comprehensive regional development policy" has emerged as a thought

The individual and / or group of the definition of social policy aimed at improving the living standards of both the theoretical is not stable in terms of both applications, with the development of capitalism and institutionalization rates, with class power relations, scope of problems, the nature and degree of the dominant economic sense, a mutual with the nature of state-society relations it is known that in communication.

In this context, regional development policy itself should be seen as a tool for sustainable life. This research is considered in a systematic way with innovative solutions to many problems recommending to identify the obstacles to environmentally based sustainable regional development and the discovery of potential and possible future case studies will provide important contributions to the growth of applications.

Furthermore, the ossified public in solving the problems faced by the society and the private sector to set what kind of roles suggestions about how the authorities can support by going out can be problematic undertaking has been introduced. Thus, this research is important to understand that serving as a guiding source for future researchers, policy makers and NGOs as well as the regional development policy in terms of broad perspective and a scientific background to these development-oriented policies.

Key Findings

- ✓ The need for redistributive transfers from the richer to the poorer regions by means of all kinds of facilities for better living conditions.
- ✓ In developed countries, the difference in development between regions is less than in developing countries,
- ✓ The needs to explicitly state that meeting the EU and developing countries environmental requirements is an objective of development policy even if it does not lead in the short term to economic growth.
- ✓ Effect on employment compared to situation with the public policies and regional development policies.
- ✓ Positive impacts of funds especially in EU.
- ✓ Dismissing healthy living conditions due to the perception of development only by economic terms.
- ✓ Dams (In the frame of GAP) can have a negative impact on the environment as well as local people, even though there may be financial benefits for the country as a whole. Southeastern Anatolia Project Administration Authority and related Ministries are trying to prevent this affects.
- ✓ As the case of this study, Southeastern Anatolia Project intended to bring new irrigated lands with more production can have an important impacts on the market, and that the results will bring new population movements and urbanization problems.

1.1.6. Limitations

One of the main constraints in this work is that the concept and theory of sustainable regional development model still can not be understood sufficiently in the developing countries as well as in Turkey.

On the other hand, theories and practices in this context are particularly focused on developed countries and international literature, while studies in developing countries are not sufficient.

In this direction, there are not many applications in Turkey that are similar to the Southeastern Anatolia Project conducted by the public sector and NGOs. The Southeastern Anatolia Project is exhaustive and costly because of its extensive scope and the need for constantly innovative technologies.

As an example GAP Project which is accepted as one of the best project was affected by adverse conditions such as terror, negative political stability in the region caused the delay of completion of the construction part of the project.

1.1.7. Study Plan

This study will focus principally on the urbanization movements with the implementation of regional development policies with the case of Southeastern Anatolia Project.

To achieve the aims of the study, it is divided into four chapters and conclusion:

First Chapter gives an idea and road map for the thesis with an introduction included research questions, methodology and data collection preferences. And also this chapter involves in the case and analyzing of regional development conceptually and theoretically, dwelling on the very notion of “region”. And also, some economical perspectives of regional growth which were explained by some theorists. Moreover, in this section it was explained the nature of the interplay between regional development and urbanization.

The Second Chapter explains Regional Development Policies in the World, European Union Countries and Turkey. In this chapter, regional development policies were explored in the sequence of World, EU and Turkey perspectives. And also in addition to Regional Development Authorities, as a new model Development Agencies which is an important tool in EU for the regional development are taken as a sample in Turkey.

In the Third Chapter inquires GAP, its evolution and progress with a view on urbanization. As a success story, Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is taken as a role model in regional development policies in this thesis.

The Fourth Chapter explains analysing and key findings of this research.

The final section as conclusion draws on intended and unintended results of the central intervention and recommendations on the basis of lessons learnt.

1.2. Theoretical Framework

Theoretically, regional development is considered to be a development based on innovation and sustainable competitiveness driven by regional actors (local industry, research institutes, NGOs, local administrations) who are interested in eliminating regional imbalances and increasing competitiveness of the region.

1.2.1. Regional Economic Development

It is very important that the purpose or the purposes are very clear while the regional development policy is being constructed. If the goal is national growth, it should be acknowledged that building regional development on equity is not very consistent. At least, it should be known that equity is not achieved by economic structure but by social design and redistribution of revenues. It must be recognized that if the objectives are equality of opportunity, there may be differences between the incomes of average persons between regions.

Very dramatic situations arise when both the public investments and the regional development in terms of human capacity are examined. Developmental grades within the country are not seen at the same level in all regions. This difference is clearly felt in underdeveloped or developing countries, as well as in some developed countries. Regional disparities in developed countries show a decreasing trend, while regional disparities in underdeveloped or developing countries tend to increase (GÜNDÜZ, 2006: 15).

In this context, many methods have been developed from the past to the present, and the review of these theories will benefit in terms of observing how regional development is addressed.

These imbalances, which are not limited only to the differences in the distribution of resources in the country's economy, carry social, cultural and political dimensions as well as spatial distribution of wealth (GÖKTÜRK, 2006: 23).

The features distinguishing the concept of the region from the others are as follows; (TEKELI, 2008:174).

- There is a continuity idea in the concept of the region.
- There is a differentiation idea in the concept of the region.
- There is a sense of similarity and unity in the concept of the region.
- The concept of the region includes a generalization.

One of the most critical issues in the process of region-oriented policies is the distress in the understanding of the region. By understanding the region, it is necessary to carry out a preliminary analysis of the problem determination by means of indicators that enable the understanding of the economic, social and cultural dynamics of a region and to evaluate the methods to be followed by analyzing (TAŞCI vd. 2011: 80)

When regional development policies are identified, they need to be considered all-purpose. In this respect, developing technologies and economic practices are the most crucial factors in determining policies. Regional development has a rather complicated structure due to the fact that it has not a clear framework. On the one hand, social welfare is aimed, on the other hand, justice and fairness need to be considered. In addition to all these, after development, non-stationary, physical, environmental, social etc. problems can be brought along with it.

It is obviously seen that, economic development or economy fluctuations directly affect the changes in the structure of the cities or regions. It causes new employment possibilities negatively or positively. And, if the need for over employment occurs, it may cause the attractiveness of the area and the need for infrastructure is needed. Infrastructure is not only transportation or roads or etc. It brings many facilities such as houses, schools, shops or more facilities regards to the contents of added possibilities.

As well as the most debated topic by the economists in every period, the phenomenon of economic growth is one of the most important social and economic issues that both

developed and developing countries are currently addressing. Economic growth is an increase in the capacity of manufactured goods and services. In other words, the economic growth of a country means that the per capita GDP of the country is constantly increasing. The average growth rate and the annual growth rate are calculated in order to be able to determine the extent to which economic growth occurs in a country.

Another concept related to economic growth is economic development. This concept, which is often mixed in the literature, actually differs from the concept of economic growth. Economic development has a broader meaning than economic growth, and it refers not only to the growth of the economy but also to social, cultural and political development. Economic development encompasses a modernization of economic, social, cultural and political meaning as a whole.

When we look at the determinants of economic growth, we see three determinants. The first of these is capital accumulation. Capital accumulation is accepted as the basic dynamism of economic growth. The main condition for the development of a country is an investment. In order to achieve economic growth or to accelerate the growth of existing ones, in addition to making investments to increase the quality of capital, it is necessary to utilize technological innovations and increase a number of production factors.

In the historical process, some perspectives come into question, and it is aimed to grow and strengthen the economy and the state together in the Mercantilist period between 1450 and 1750. It is also aimed to develop foreign trade and efforts have been made to increase exports more than imports. As a result, the treasure is planned to grow.

Between 1750 and 1776, the physiocratic period was observed as the other model. In this period, the government's non-intervention in the economy has gained importance. John Locke, one of the main physiocratic thinkers, adopted rationalism and natural flow. Self-interest, along with being important for this movement, has always been the main element of the relationship between profit and loss and therefore the human-state relationship. The most important emphasis of this movement was the words "let them do, let them pass" (*laissez-faire, laissez-passer*).

In addition, agriculture, which is one of the main sectors, is considered as a priority for growth. Though partly accepting the benefit of the industry, they did not give much importance to the trade.

All these philosophies have caused many new movements to emerge. For example, A. Smith, D. Ricardo and T. Malthus, the most important representatives of classical economics, have made very important contributions to the concept of growth.

The work 'The Wealth of the Nations' written by Adam Smith in 1776 contributed to the theories of economic growth seriously. In this study, it is stated that the economic growth process is not only dependent on capital movements, but also technological, industrial and social factors are important. He also argued that growth is not always possible and that the period of stagnation can happen periodically, and that this is not a negative thing. This point of view separates Smith from other classical theorists.

Malthus, on the other hand, has developed population theory as the most crucial factor in growth. For this reason, it has linked the cause of the poverty in society to the lack of production because of increasing population.

Ricardo focused on the issue of growth and how national income is distributed among the factors of production.

Marx, who adopted the idea of socialist growth, embraced the fact that labor constitutes the basis for the growth, as well as determines the value of production. Marx sees the growth process as a complete imbalance. In the socialist system, a large part of the means of production used in production is in state ownership, and production, distribution and consumption are determined by the public authority. It is thought that private property will prevent fair distribution and that the working class will be exploited.

In the neo-classical growth theory that emerged in the 20th Century, Solow's work is striking. In 1956, he published a paper named 'A Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth', which assessed the economic growth process neo-classically. The model focuses on capital and savings in the long term. The factors that determine the saving rate are the capital-output ratio and the rate of increase in labor. This model emphasizes why some countries are poorer than others.

In neo-classical growth theory, capital per capita is defined as balanced growth, which is in the same proportion as per capita production or consumption. When equilibrium is achieved, per capita income and the rate of increase in consumption are at the same level with the pace of technological development. In this model, which regards population growth and technological development as the exterior, the role of the public insignificant?

In addition, factors such as education, health, public policy and investment rate contribute positively to economic growth in the long run.

In regional studies, physical elements, natural resources, population and human resources, ecology and environment, economic development, urbanism studies and planning are addressed together with the literature, history and socio-cultural elements of the region. Therefore, it should not be forgotten that all of these elements are effective when the concept of region is considered.

According to ISARD (1960: 597), one of the founders of regional economics, regional and interregional relations not only explain territorial development but also contribute to the overall understanding of economic development. In its broadest terms, regional development is the intensification of economic activities in the relatively underdeveloped and economically troubled regions, by this means, the development of such regions in economic and social terms, and the reduction of regional development disparities.

Regional development refers to the capacity of a region to generate goods and services and to generate income for people living in the region. Accordingly, it can be expressed as the difference between the capacities of the regions that offer benefits to the residents of the region (POLESE, 1999: 299).

Regional economics represents a framework within which spatial character of an economic system as policies. And it gives an idea about, “why some regions are more developed than the others? And also “what kinds of factors affect the differences in regional development?”

For regional development, in addition to consistent regional policies, it is necessary to identify financial resources that are appropriate for the intended purposes above all. When the financial resources of regional development are examined, a bilateral distinction can be made between national and international sources (ALTAY et al., 2004: 36).

The concept of regional development has entered into the literature of economics after the Second World War, and the problem of economic and social development has acquired a spatial dimension. In this period, regional economic theory and politics were influenced considerably by the Keynesian point of view. As a result of the economic crises that took place after 1930's, the intervention of the state to the economy was frequently brought to the agenda. In this period; researchers such as Perroux (1950), Hirschman (1958), Rostow

(1960), and Mrydal (1971) analyzed regional and unbalanced development (ILDIRAR, 2004:16).

The aim of regional development concept is to minimize the regional development level and regional income differences. The regional development, which is regarded as the product of economic development, expresses more job opportunities in the region, a higher level of prosperity, bigger investment volume, improved living standards and working conditions. The support of the industry as a process is perceived as improvement of infrastructure and development of labor markets (STIMSON et al., 2006: 4).

It also aims at achieving the level of developed regions and industrial welfare distribution within the country by the industrialization of the underdeveloped regions in order to remove the resulting inequality from the accumulation of industrialization in certain regions. Likewise, it foresees that the level of investment will be increased in targeted regions and sectors and economic development will be achieved in these regions (ARSLAN, 2005: 291; KAYA, 2009: 24).

There are some models which explain the regional development in an economic perspective. If we give an example such as Keynesian model, it says that if the world income grows, the region's exports will increase which will lead to the region's output to increase. The region will be more productive in production. Thus, the region's competitiveness will increase which will decrease the region's price and increase the exports. Another round of productivity increase and competitiveness increase begin.

A common thread for regional development concerns some kind of economic and social improvement:

- More and better quality infrastructure (soft and hard)
- Improved community services
- Greater and more diverse volume of production
- Lower unemployment
- Growing number of jobs
- Rising average wealth
- Improved quality of life (SORENSEN, 2000)

And also another assumption such as Neoclassical Economic Model, Its response to regional decline would be that eventually wage levels and infrastructure costs would be driven down to a level that will make the area attractive to investment, that labour is mobile and that workers will move from areas of low employment. In this sense, it may cause some difficulties for the government to arrange the regional development policies.

In the context of planning in the EU, regions are found in various dimensions ranging from urban and metropolitan areas to very large rural areas. Some show integrity in terms of functionality. However, in any case, considering the region as a planning and analysis unit, it is appropriate that it is not as small as the city nor as wide as the country (BULUT, 2002: 255).

Regional economic development is a case that must be thought on very comprehensively. On the one hand, it can be seen as a result of economic development, which seems to be advantageous compared to other regions, but on the other hand, it can bring out the new results that need to be controlled and put emphasis on. For this reason, it should not be viewed as purely economic development. In addition to economic factors of the subject, it must be examined within sociological, urban and environmental integrity.

1.2.2. Urbanization and the Impacts of RDP

As a result of the regional development policies, regional planning became prominent together with the emergence of the need to take spatial dimension of development into account. Regional planning came into prominence as a convenient planning type in terms of ensuring coordination between economic, social and physical planning studies.

The functions of the regional planning are ensuring the national policies to respond local needs and transform them to local actions. In this respect, regional planning functions as a link between national plans and policies at abstract and general levels and local planning actions that should be at concrete and local levels.

There are many factors affecting the urbanization. These factors are considered as processes influencing each other:

- It is an important factor that the rural population cannot be kept in rural areas and cannot provide its transformation. The population in rural areas is almost pushed to urban areas. The driving reasons can be sorted as poor yield of the soil, low wages,

and limited job opportunities, lack of education, health opportunities etc., famine, limited social dynamism, social conflicts and conflicts between individuals.

One of the driving factors in rural areas is the technological transformation in agriculture sector. Utilization of the agricultural machineries such as tractors and harvester in agricultural practices caused concealed unemployment and the jobless population moved to urban areas. Inadequacy in soil, dividing the soil for heritage or the inability of the land to meet the needs of the existing population, are also among the reasons that increase rural detachment. The reasons are;

- The causes of the city's charm in general include business opportunities, high wages, cheap and fertile land, status upgrading, health, education etc. better and easier access to the services, diversity of foodstuffs, better housing, increase in social confidence and tranquility and their availability.
- The technological improvements starting with industry revolution led to increase in production, decrease in costs and increase in the number of industrial plants. The concerned plants are settled in urban areas as they ensure the necessary infrastructure for conveying the goods to sales points and accessibility.
- As the plants settled in urban areas cannot meet the absolute amount of labor demand from urban population, the population movement namely migration from rural to urban was commenced. Increase in population together with economic development caused the creation of new fields of operation and increase in the existing fields. These improvements provided mass and cheap production in industrial plants followed by a rapid shutdown of rural workplaces.
- Improvements in politics are also significant factors in urbanization. For instance, by considering the economic and social changes providing the movement of the population from rural to urban during the early years of Turkish Republic, the policy of inhabitation of population mainly in villages was followed. On the contrary, Democratic Party which received considerable support from the rural population, followed policies towards urbanization in line with the demands of its voters. During Ottoman reign, people are subject to the laws which force the rural inhabitants to pay a penalty in case of their abundance from rural in order to make migration from rural to urban difficult.

- Socio-psychological causes play a role of accelerating or slowing the urbanization movement together with other causes. When socio-psychological factors are considered, it is found out that the source of these factors are derived from the distinctions between the lifestyles and standards of rural and urban. The free atmosphere of cities, the feeling of being a member of a larger group, sharing the pride of being a citizen, are the main reasons for this attraction. (ANONİM, 2012a).

An urban development on a massive scale: a major city that expands beyond administrative boundaries to engulf small cities, towns and semi-urban and rural hinterlands, sometimes expanding sufficiently to merge with other cities, forming large conurbations that eventually become city-regions.” (ANONYMOUS, 2012b).

In the world, usually, urbanization is rapid. Because of the increasing amount of facilities like education, healthcare system, employment avenues, civic facilities and social welfare attracting people to urban areas. And also, as a result of increasing demand for all like food, agricultural product demands and etc. in urban areas, it should be served perfectly for the purpose of consumers. It causes an increase of workers and educated staff in industrial and service enterprises.

With the rapid industrialization process in the world, the population has increased, and necessity of restructuring and infrastructures have emerged in this direction. “In 1801, London was the only city in the UK with a population of over a hundred thousand, and it was also Europe's largest city at the same time. When it came to 1901, there were 35.000 cities in Europe whose population was over 100.000 (THORNS, 2004: 5).”

Thus, with the rapid growth of the industry, the start of the formation of many settlement areas brought urbanization and environmental problems together. Along with the rapid urbanization that took place during that period, as well as the inadequacy of sewerage and infrastructure, many epidemics also emerged due to the inability to meet the need for clean water.

For the needs of an urban area as a result of rapidly growing urban population, agriculture has to meet the demands of people. Not only food but also more energy, water, greenhouse gas emission intensive and other needs should be supplied.

So the key issues with regard to agriculture and urbanization are whether the growing and changing demands for agricultural products from growing urban populations can be sustained while at the same time underpinning agricultural prosperity and reducing rural and urban poverty.

It is seen that by means of regional development policies causes some high density of population in some cities and it may bring many problems together. And there are sometimes, extreme differences between poverty and wealth. Some parts of the cities cannot offer high-quality services such as job opportunities, housing and education. This inequality may occur in some areas. For example; housing provision, access to services, access to open land, safety and security may not be distributed equally.

There are some differences in some countries by means of the zones of the cities. Generally, the centers are very old and the people prefer to live out of centers and usually poor people live in centers in bad conditions and poor quality of life. So, governments may sometimes improve the physical environment of the area and improve the quality of housing in the old centers.

But it can also cause some problems because the local residents may not be able to afford to live there anymore. After these physical and cultural changes in the older center, the old industrial jobs are replaced by skilled jobs and new people move to the area.

And also, many difficulties continue in the old center such as car parks, green areas, pollution, and high density of population. The new shopping areas locate out of centers. And it gives possibilities for parking, shopping alternatives and easy access to transport routes. If public transportation extends reasonably, it encourages commuting in a positive way and prevents traffic congestion, so it helps people to travel urban centers and suburbs.

As mentioned above, urbanization brings many advantages and also disadvantages at the same time. So, it should be managed as detailed. In this reason, the concepts of sustainable cities provide good quality of life to current residents and also it doesn't reduce the opportunities for future residents to enjoy.

“Key features of a sustainable city:

- Resources and services in the city are accessible to all
- Public transport is seen as a viable alternative to cars

- Public transport is safe and reliable
- Walking and cycling is safe
- Areas of open space are safe, accessible and enjoyable
- Wherever possible, renewable resources are used instead of non-renewable resources
- Waste is seen as a resource and is recycled wherever possible
- New homes are energy efficient
- There is access to affordable housing
- Community links are strong and communities work together to deal with issues such as crime and security
- Cultural and social amenities are accessible to all
- Inward investment is made to the CBD (Central Business District)

A sustainable city will grow at a sustainable rate and use resources in a sustainable way.”
(ANONIM, 2012c)

Within the frame of this study, the GAP Region, which was examined for regional development purposes in our country, laid the groundwork for the changes in different scales in the rural and urban structure, first with the cycle of urbanization triggered by energy production and then with the initiation of the mechanisms outside the region. Mobility starting with energy production was transformed to high net migration rates with the influence of terror attacks, urbanization speed and in turn rapid and non-planned urbanization. Environmental elements were the first to sense the influence of the concerned structure. Some of the results are air and water pollution, transportation problems, noise, evacuation of agricultural lands and their invasion by the cities. Cities like Diyarbakır, Adıyaman, Gaziantep and Batman are experiencing this process. Little cities in the region had to face significant problems during the first phases of urbanization.

Many positive and/or negative elements triggering the urbanization in GAP region act in unison. Developments labeling the social analysis of Southeastern region of Turkey took place roughly during the recent 10 years. These events changed the structure of the population completely. The result was “rapid urbanization” but the mechanism within region functioned quite differently. It is the only region in which all the factors affecting the migration acted in unison. Depending on the disintegration in rural areas, vacant lots,

terrorism, insufficient income level, expectations of new employment etc., population density in cities and the flow between rural and urban constitute a whole and these elements form the shape of functioning for urbanization process.

The shape of the functioning for the urbanization process of GAP is only possible with the analysis of different migration movements which are summarized below:

a- The irrigation project from which GAP is named has been transformed into a big development project and caused social change. The population inhabiting the reservoir sites of the dams constructed consecutively had to migrate from the region. Within the lake site of Atatürk Dam Lake at the size of 81.700 ha in total, a town center and 29 villages were submerged totally and two town centers and 109 villages were submerged partially. Approximately 110.000 residents were affected from the situation. District centers and villages inside the lake site of the existing dams and dams to be built in the region constitutes 8% of the population. The rural population losing their land first go towards the nearest city look promising in terms of employment.

b- Second effect of the irrigation project designed with GAP to the population structure is in the lands to be irrigated. The biggest problem of the agriculture sector in region is the “lack of rain”. With the help of the project designed to compensate the lack of rain, irrigating the 1,7 million ha of land is considered. Intensive farming in agricultural lands which are transformed to business organization caused the intensive population without land to migrate. As the rate of completion of the project increases, new populations will move to cities since the amount of rural population lost their jobs will increase.

c- The population considering the cities as the place of employment and attraction preferred to migrate. According to a survey made, the rate of the mentioned population is stated as 1,9%. For instance, 5,4% of the population migrating to Diyarbakır considered that the city has promising opportunities. The rate for Gaziantep is 10,8% and 3,1% for Şanlıurfa.

ç- One of the significant factors accelerating the population movements in GAP region is forced migration. The environment in which the population has to move unintentionally against their will, reveals a quite different migration characteristic for the region. As of 1988 to 2000, the immigration waves completely overturned the population dynamics of the region. According to another survey conducted, 43,6% of the population migrating to

Diyarbakır after 1990 give the incidents happened in region as justification. The rate of the migration due to security reasons and evacuation of the villages of the cities on the west side of Diyarbakır (Batman, Siirt, Şırnak) is 64% for Batman, 67% for Siirt and 73% for Şırnak. The "new citizens" who settled in the city with forced migration constitute the biggest problem for the regional cities today. (ÇAĞLAYAN, A. AKDEMİR, O., 2003).

As tried to be explained to this point, the effects of the development plan implemented in a region are observed at the level of the intervening parameters and in the very different dimensions spreading to the process. In addition to the anticipated positive effects, the regional plans in this scope also cause the anticipated or usual outcomes. The plans with these dimensions should be inevitably handled with a holistic approach and supported with impact assessment analysis during the process.

CHAPTER II

2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

“The concept of regional development has entered into the literature of economics, especially after the Second World War, and the problem of economic and social development has acquired a spatial dimension. In this period; researchers such as Perroux (1950), Hirschman (1958), Rostow (1960) and Myrdal (1971) analyzed the regional and unbalanced development.” (ILDIRAR, 2004:16)

The studies on regional development generally use the methods and techniques including physical elements, natural resources, population and human resources, ecology and environment, economic development, urban planning, literature, history and socio-cultural elements of the region.

Regional development policy itself should be seen as a tool for sustainable life and also regional development policies may create individual and / or group of essential trouble shooting needs to be expressing the endangered status of the road "social, economical, physical problems" existence is as old as human history. The concept of Regional Development Policies is needed to solve the problems, even with evident industrial revolution, migrations from rural to urban areas and serious class divisions and polarization associated with the increase in response, has brought a new quest. As a result, organized, and planned product of the political efforts that "comprehensive regional development policy" has emerged as a thought.

In general, regional development policies, in terms of logic, are the tendencies of economic growth based on spatial organization, in the light of government policies and technologies along with the sectoral trends and market conditions and market mechanisms. Although there are different efforts in many countries around the world, the overall objective is to take measures that are more consistent and development provider.

However, the success of these efforts may be possible if the public or private sector can take the right steps. Positive expectations that can arise due to a fair distribution of public resources reveal the importance of regional development policies.

Therefore, the concept of the region is a concept which should be taken into consideration in a very comprehensive way, beyond dividing the physical space into specific parts. In many countries, works are carried out within this scope, and in terms of policy and implementation, numerous studies are put into practice in European countries or in other countries in this respect.

Regional development policies consist of macroeconomic and sectoral policies that effectively acted as implicit spatial concentration policies.

2.1. The Implementation of RDP in the World

"It is noteworthy that within the economic characteristics of underdeveloped/developing countries or regions, agriculture has a major place in the economic structure. This structure emerges in the structure of production, foreign trade and the labor market, and is one of the main causes of problems at the macro level." (KAPLAN, 2004: 20)

One of the main features of underdeveloped or developing countries is the combination of developed and underdeveloped regions. The main reason why regional disparities can easily appear in underdeveloped countries is that in such countries the investments in the fields such as infrastructure, energy, transportation and communication are often directed to relatively higher development potential areas because there are not enough resources to serve all regions equally. As a result, it is inevitable that many regional, economic, social and political problems occur. The fact that the disparities appear so clearly is an indication that the economy is not working well.

When there are serious differences in unemployment rates between regions, it is also necessary naturally to migrate to more developed regions. Because of such unfavorable conditions, there are big migrations and the number of metropolitan cities is increasing. The population living in regions that do not show a tendency to develop, especially young people, become desperate, and sometimes they go off the rails.

"Recent developments and studies in European countries are determined as the advantages of the indicators of the development of a region, the local economic structure, the importance of local conditions and political structure, infrastructure and physical planning, qualified labor force, cultural conditions and lifestyle, local factor prices and population density and accumulation." (ÖZGÜR, 2010: 66)

The common problem of almost all developing countries is their ensuring socio-economic development. When policies are set, targets are determined for this purpose. It is also emphasized that there may be some unfavorable cases because of this.

“Strengthening of local economies with the experience gained from countries that have successfully completed the development process requires a rapid build-up of a more dynamic and flexible institutional infrastructure and an increase in local and national competitiveness in the markets” (SOBACI, 2009: 58).

“Since a country's economy has reached a certain level, development in the nearby regions tends to prevent development from developing more, and development is spreading around the periphery, which means that the developmental disparities/regional imbalances between the regions begin to decrease” (DINLER, 1998: 122).

Developed countries are observed to have developed together with their environment in comparison with developing countries. In addition, the fact that some of the disadvantages of traditional development managed by the central government have affected the speed of regional development. For this reason, when policies were set in many countries, steps were taken to strengthen local administrations.

2.2. Regional Development Approaches in EU

When the regional development policies of the EU, which is composed of countries with economically, socially and culturally different structures, are determined, it is considered to eliminate the regional disparities among the countries as well as the differences between the countries. The EU has made many different developments, especially after its expansion decisions, and regional policies have become increasingly important. The reduction of differences in order to be "union" in every field and the significance of the local dynamics are reflected in the EU policies.

The aim of the EU regional policy reported in 2011 is to reduce the obvious economic, social and spatial differences that still exist between the regions of Europe. The EU Commission describes the EU regional policy as a sign of the EU's solidarity with less developed regions and countries.

As a common idea, the European Union countries have established a common view that a harmonious development, which will close regional disparities in development, is

necessary. To this end, the Regional Development Committee, established in 1973, was tasked with facilitating the coordination of regional policies in member countries.

Economic and social development measures, which were previously linked to the agricultural sector, have begun to establish more integrated development programs other than agriculture. Within this scope, development programs covering primarily Greece, Southern France and Southern Italy were prepared. Later, with the membership of Spain and Portugal, the Mediterranean Programs which these countries were included were prepared. In these programs, development activities based on small-scale infrastructure studies are in the foreground.

Regional policies were declared to be one of the main policies of the union and a Cohesion Fund was established in addition to the Structural Funds to accelerate development. The Regional Committee, which began its work in March 1994, aimed to reach the Community level of the voice of the local governments in accordance with the “subsidiary” principle, which is one of the basic principles of the Maastricht Treaty (CAN, 2004: 30).

In the following years, with the increase in the number of member countries in the union and the inclusion of less-income countries, it became necessary to take steps in order to prevent new problems.

“With the possible expansion of the Union, it was determined that 105 million people with an average income per capita of around one third of the EU average of 15 members would be included in the Union population and that it was necessary to support the disadvantaged regions and groups in the countries that would become new members against the negativities created by the global economy. As 1997 assessment of European Commission, Agenda 2000 suggested, as a solution, the enhancement of the effectiveness of Structural Funds and Cohesion Fund with specific objectives and more thematic and geographical focus.”

“A zoning system has been established to remove the interregional development disparities among the member countries of the Union and to make use of the funds provided by the Union for the underdeveloped regions. This zoning system has three main objectives: the first is the collection of comparable data from each region of the EU; the second is the socio-economic analysis of the regions, and the third is the determination of the framework

of the EU regional policies, the latter two of which aim to reduce the regional disparities (ÇAMUR and GÜMÜŞ, 2005: 150).”

EU countries have developed regional development schemes that are part of national strategies aiming at more effective and sustainable development. While these plans were being created, studies on regional development started to be carried out with the coordination of different institutions. In each country, it has been decided to establish Regional Development Agencies to be supported by the funds provided by the European Union and the World Bank, and at present, there are about 200 in European countries.

As a result of the regional development policies implemented in the EU countries for many years, there has been a serious increase in per capita gross domestic product (GDP). With these policies, new job opportunities have been created, much support has been given to research-development work, and significant increases have been made in investments.

“2008-2013 Regional Policy targets all regions and cities in the European Union in order to support job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development, and improve citizens’ quality of life. In order to reach these goals and address the diverse development needs in all EU regions, € 351,8 billion – almost a third of the total EU budget – has been set aside for Cohesion Policy for 2014-2020.”

EU regional policies give importance to many fields such as education, employment, energy, the environment, the single market, research and innovation. Europe 2020 strategies especially focused on smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the European Union.

EU main investment policy for 2020 are:

Employment: 75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed

Research & Development: 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D

Climate change and energy sustainability:

Greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right)

20% of energy from renewables

20 % increase in energy efficiency

Education:

Reducing the rates of early school leavers below 10%

At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

Fighting poverty and social exclusion: At least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

“2008-2013 EU Regional Policy indicates that by supporting public investment and deploying EU investments flexibly, for example through the reprogramming of funds or by raising the co-financing rate in countries like Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal and Romania, regional policy mitigated the impact of the financial crisis which started in 2008. Also at a time of sustained fiscal consolidation EU Regional Policy has become of critical importance. Without Cohesion Policy, much needed public investment in the less developed Member States would have collapsed by an additional 45% during the crisis.”

Increasing public investment especially less developed EU countries aims positive results in regional policy strategies. And regional development policies planned for better urbanization with an environmental protection technique.

The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) is helping to finance infrastructure and innovation projects as well as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and mid-cap companies.

It is obviously seen that, in the EU countries, funds and development agencies are main tools for regional development policies. And this policy focused on reducing disparities between different regions in the countries.

Prior to shaping the EU regional development policy, countries continued to give their efforts to support regional needs, to provide credit, to make infrastructure-modernization works and to attract investment. However, each country's assistance to its underdeveloped region can be harmful in terms of the underdeveloped region of another country (AKSAHIN, 2008: 19).

"In many regions in Greece, Southern Italy, Portugal and Ireland, employment in the agricultural sector is high while employment in the industrial sector is limited" (BALCHIN et al, 1998: 4).

“Alignment policy has gained more importance in this direction. There are also regions in the EU which former industrialists dominate, where there is little to be done, and where there are no qualifications (TIFTIKCIGIL, 2010: 91).”

The Lisbon Strategy also stated that the EU is the most competitive, dynamic and knowledge-based economy in the world, with the ability to provide sustainable economic growth in 2010 with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion.

2011 European Commission Regional Policy indicates that in the 2007-2013 program established in the area of regional development, structural adjustment was emphasized, and a number of targets were identified within this scope. This includes promoting growth and employment in the underdeveloped regions of the EU and the "convergence" objective, which sets out the emphasis on innovation, information society and adjustment to social and economic changes. The second objective is "to ensure regional competitiveness and employment." Another goal is to increase competitiveness and attractiveness of regions and to establish policies for cooperation between neighboring regions and other regions in order to "ensure regional cooperation ‘

The Commission, the Parliament and the Council are the institutions that have a say in the formation of regional policies. The European Commission and the European Parliament, draft the proposal as the first step. The Council, as the institution that will distribute the structural funds, checks the proposal. After the governments of the Member States and their competent authorities prepare a document showing the needs of the regions, the proposals are forwarded to the local and regional authorities to enter into force once they have agreed with the Commission.

Communication between EU institutions and national institutions is established during the negotiations on which the drafting is addressed, and its implementation is discussed. The institutional aspect of negotiations is that the participation of local and regional bodies is essential. This approach, which is based on the EU's "subsidiarity" principle, aims to make decisions about the region at the closest level to the public (Economic Development Foundation Report, 2011).

The European Investment Bank, aiming to contribute to the integration of Europe and the development of underdeveloped regions, provides loans to major investment projects in government and private sectors, especially SMEs, adaptation, combating climate change,

protecting the environment, trans-European networks, information economy and sustainable energy. Established in Western Europe to stimulate interregional economics and ensure sustainable development, Development Agencies have become one of the tools the EU has used to reduce regional development disparities since the early 1990s, and they have also been established in Central Europe. As Development Agencies started to use EU Structural Funds, the number, scope and competences of Development Agencies also increased rapidly (CAN, 2011: 35).

The regional development agencies operating in the EU, while continuing to work for the purpose of improving infrastructure and industrial activities, also give importance to the work carried out in the area of innovation and technology.

To this end, it is also aimed for the member countries to establish a common policy through the European Association of Development Agencies (EURADA), which is composed of Regional Development Agencies.

It also uses the Statistical Region Unit Classification, developed by Eurostat, European Union-wide, in order to collect and develop regional statistics, to make socio-economic analyses of the regions, to determine the framework of regional policies and to establish a database of comparable statistics "(OZEL, 2003: 101).

As it can be seen, in the context of regional development policies, funding mechanisms within the scope of financial assistance are important in the specific areas. Structural funds implemented by the EU are; The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Guidance and Guidelines Fund (FEOGA), the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance funds. Apart from these four funds, Cohesion Fund and European Investment Bank financial instruments are also available (KARLUK, 2007: 361).

Within this framework, if the level of income and development falls below a certain level, the relevant fund is put into action and necessary intervention is made to help the average level reach a certain level.

2011 European Commission Regional Policy indicates that various financial instruments are used to address the part of the regional policy, including non-EU countries. An instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance IPA was started to be implemented under the single roof in place of pre-accession financial assistance instruments (PHARE, ISPA,

SAPARD) in the 2007-2013 period. The IPA consists of 5 components: Transitional period support and 7 institutional structuring, Cross-border and regional cooperation, Regional development, Human resources development and rural development.

2.3. RDP and Regional Development Projects in Turkey

Within the context of regional development policies, efforts are being made to take some measures in underdeveloped and underdeveloped regions. In line with these efforts, the prepared projects and strategies aim not only for the existing policies but also for the whole region to be treated as a whole and consistently with the tools applied for the development of the region by making some physical, economic and social plans.

In our country, “with the transition to the planned economy, different regional plans were devised which would contribute to the national economic development in order to revitalize the capacities of the various regions of the country. The task of implementing and monitoring these plans is given to the State Planning Organization (SPO). In carrying out these activities, SPO receives opinions from all public institutions, universities, private sector organizations and their respective representatives and prepares them in line with the reports, opinions and recommendations of the Specialization Commissions consisting of representatives of such institutions and organizations.” (GOYMEN, 2004: p. 37)

With this approach, special attention has been given to the regional development and to the elimination of and regional development differences in the planned period. Furthermore, regarding this issue, the regional development approach and the rural development approach are indispensable elements of each other and complement each other.

Various regional development plans have been prepared in various periods in order to reduce regional development disparities and achieve sustainable development towards integration of sectoral priorities and spatial dimensions of development plans.

2.3.1. Historical Background

The studies carried out in order to ensure regional development in Turkey are divided into two as policies applied in the prior planned period and in the planned period. Even in the prior planned period, because priority was given to industrialization, investments were often directed to the West, where resources were abundant and transportation possibilities were good, despite the awareness of regional imbalances.

As the information of SPO in 2003 shows that in the post-1960 period, regional development disparities were seen as one of the most important problems of the country. A comprehensive planning approach was adopted in the post-1960 period and efforts were made to speed up economic, social and cultural development. As of this date, the interregional development principle has been regarded as a social goal of planned development.

Despite the rapid development of some regions in our country, the share of Black Sea, Central Anatolia, Eastern Anatolia and Southeastern Anatolian Regions has been decreased in some regions, especially in Aegean and Mediterranean regions, although tourism and agriculture are growing as well as agriculture and industrial development; also, the private sector has not been able to fill the vacant lot which was emptied by public. In the Marmara Region, on the other hand, the development in the last two decades has led to an increase in the share of employment and GDP in the region, and it has become the center of attraction for population flows.

In the agriculture sector, which is one of the most important indicators of regional imbalance, it is seen that after the 1980s, the share of agricultural output increased mostly in the west and south of the country, while the share of the countries in other parts of generally decreased. While the regions with declining agricultural prices after 1980 could compensate in some degree with the productivity increase, other regions could not show the same success. Therefore, these regions have emigrated more.

Often, as the migration from rural areas to other areas in our country accelerates over the years, the population in rural areas, which have largely lost their young population, has decreased considerably. This population movement fills the suburbs of the cities in the western part of the country; however, there is a serious social problem because the employment opportunities in these regions are not suited to absorb this population.

Many studies have been done in the scope of regional development in our country. As a result of these studies, it was aimed to eliminate the regional inequalities and the steps were taken in order to ensure economic and social development.

In the context of the participation of local people in regional development, several institutional structures have been created to enhance the competitiveness of small businesses and local businesses. Within this scope, regional development has been aimed

by establishing Regional Development Agencies supported by BKI (Regional Development Administration) and EU and by strengthening public-private cooperation.

Within the planned period "with the continuation of regional development disparities, the possibility of bringing the needs of the regions or the provinces to the fore in order to reduce these differences has come to the agenda of the administrations. Thus, some regions that are underdeveloped in terms of the socio-economic development level of the country, especially the ones in the East and South East regions, are called 'Priority Regions in Development' (ILDIRAR, 2004: 190)."

For example, the EAP Project covering 14 provinces in the Eastern Anatolian Region, considered as the least developed region of Turkey, was put forward by the Erzurum Development Foundation and Atatürk University in 1992 and gained a legal dimension in 1993 by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey (TBMM). The aim was to identify and implement policies that would accelerate the socio-economic development of the region relative to other regions. Thus, it was aimed to pave the way of the investment, to increase the potential of the qualified labor force in the region and to provide the development potential by revealing the internal potential in the region.

In this context, the other study DOKAP (Eastern Anatolia Development Project) was established in line with the same objectives and targets. The geographical and topographically rough structure of the Black Sea region and the scattered distribution of rural areas are the principal factors to consider in the formation of the project. The vast majority of the population earns its living from agriculture. In addition, the agricultural yield is low due to the land structure. The inadequacy of the industrialist and the lack of natural resources affect the development negatively. Moreover, due to the lack of qualified workforce, it has led to more migration to more developed regions.

For this reason, in spite of all these negativities, in order to provide the development in the region, the Eastern Black Sea Regional Development Project has been put forward and studies have been started in this direction. In order to increase the income level of the people living in the rural areas, it is aimed to develop the suitable industry with the potential of the region, to improve the transportation infrastructure and eventually to provide the socio-economic development of the region. In this sense, many international

cooperation have been realized, especially the work carried out with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Furthermore, it was decided to prepare the Marmara Regional Plan in the region due to the Marmara, Bolu and Düzce earthquakes in 1999, which constituted approximately 23% of our country, and which was the most affected region by the negative effects of the earthquake. Thus, in the region affected by the earthquake damage, one of the aims was to make the migration from the rural areas more planned, and to create the land uses considering the disaster risk for the agriculture, industry, housing, transportation, and so on.

In addition to these, many regional development studies are being carried out with the coordination of the Ministry of Development and cooperation with many public and private sectors.

"Since the 1960s, extensive regional planning work has been launched by the SPO under the name of" Çukurova Urban Development Project" in the Çukurova region provided by the credit given by World Bank, together with many studies, aimed at reducing regional disparities and ensuring social and economic equilibrium, have been carried out, and within the framework of this project, the issues such as the elimination of urban infrastructure deficiencies in Adana, Ceyhan, Iskenderun, Osmaniye and Tarsus, transport planning and rearrangement of municipalities were discussed." (Engineering Consulting & Contracting Co. [TÜMAŞ], 1984).

Apart from several other individual projects, the most important regional project in recent years has been "GAP, Southeastern Anatolia Project". The GAP, a multipurpose regional development project covering the whole or a part of 8 provinces, aimed to develop the infrastructure, agricultural structure, transportation, industry and education, health and so on of the region as a whole and in a way connected to each other. GAP is now the only region where integrated regional planning is implemented (TÜMAŞ, 1994).

After GAP, a regional development plan covering "Zonguldak-Bartın-Karabük" provinces was constructed by DPT in 1996 with World Bank loan. The present economic, social and spatial situation of plan has been examined in detail and the role of the region in Turkey's socio-economic structure has been revealed. In the plan, the current economic, social and spatial situation has been examined in detail and the place of the region in the socio-

economic structure of Turkey has been identified. Especially the activities of the coal and iron and steel sectors on the regional economy have been emphasized and the aims and strategies have been determined according to the economic sectors which would be the basis of regional development plan and various development scenarios have been defined for the region (TÜMAŞ, 1995).

Five-Year Development Plans have also been prepared in our country, where the regional development objectives are partly included. As an example of implementations aimed at ensuring regional development, during the Ninth Development Plan period, various studies related to diversification of agricultural support, food reliability, plant and animal health carried out; significant developments have been achieved in land consolidation and irrigation infrastructure, especially in the Southeastern Anatolia Project region.

In addition, many other similar applications have provided many positive developments for regional development. In the 2007-2013 period, approximately 2.2 billion euros were allocated to Turkey through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) for the development of regional development and human resources.

With the 10th Development Plan, which was prepared last and implemented in 2013 and has covered between the years 2014-2018, the economic and social development process has been considered from a holistic and multidimensional point of view and a participatory approach has been adopted within the framework of human-oriented development concept.

This was followed by the implementation of a new regional structure and planning activities that would constitute the basis for policy making and statistics in accordance with Turkey's EU system. "In addition to the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA) in 2001, a Pre-National Development Plan (2004-2006) document prepared was prepared in 2003 to establish a strategic framework for the use of pre-accession assistance to the EU." (BİLEN, 2005: 8)

Thanks to these documents, national competitiveness and growth have been taken to the forefront in accordance with Turkey's long and medium term planning goals. Furthermore, in addition to the identified strategies, it is seen that 12 NUTS II regions has been selected as a priority and regional equilibrium policies have been one of the strategies. Thus, it is aimed to reduce the level of interregional development.

"Medium-Term Programs (OVP), annual programs, institutional strategic plans and regional development and sector strategies will be prepared based on the Development Plan in order to implement the Tenth Development Plan effectively. Public institutions will determine their policies, investments, institutional and legal regulations in this framework."(Ministry of Development 10th Development Plan (2013): 3)

In this respect, it is aimed to use the resources efficiently and productively and to find the possibility of observing the policies implemented up to now. Due to the increase in global competition, importance is also given to marketing, logistics, promotion, etc. in order to increase the competitiveness of the region's resources in the most appropriate way.

The main axes to be emphasized in the tenth development plan are as follows;

- Growth and Production Axis Shifting from West to East
- Financial Markets and Capital Flows
- Scientific and Technological Developments
- Multipolar World Order, Changing Roles, Changing Rules
- International Trade and Economic Integration
- European Union
- Changes in Demographic Structure
- Health and Social Security
- Increased Demand for Quality Training and Workforce
- Acceleration of the Urbanization Process
- Climate Change and Environment
- Efficient Use of Food, Water and Natural Resources
- Transformation in the Global Energy System

As it can be seen, this concept is considered from a broad perspective between the years 2014-2018 with a comprehensive understanding of development. On this basis, many key components of regional development are covered and, if successfully implemented, it is planned that sustainable development will be realized while international competitiveness will be increased.

"Becoming an international brand with qualified workforce, facility and service quality in tourism; diversification and improvement of tourism products and services to address higher income groups; increasing the quality of every component of the tourism value

chain and becoming a pioneering sector in regional development within the framework of sustainability principle are the chief goals." (Tenth Development Plan (2013): 114)

Within the context of the tenth development plan, which has also set serious targets for increasing the effectiveness of NGOs, it aimed to develop cooperation with NGOs specialized in the development of public institutions and organizations. It is also planned to strengthen their fiscal management and technical capacities to increase their participation in decision-making processes in order to increase their contribution to local and regional development and to increase their project development and implementation skills.

The National Strategy for Regional Development (BGUS / 2014-2023) which was prepared within the framework of Article 23 / A of the Decree-Law on Organization and Duties and the 10th Development Plan, aims to establish general policies and priorities at the national level in the area of regional development, to strengthen alignment between policies at sectoral, regional and local levels and to establish a general framework for sub scaled plans and strategies.

BGUS is one of the closing benchmarks for the Chapter 22 Regional Policies and Coordination of Structural Instruments under EU negotiations. The objectives of National Strategy for Regional Development are composed over two main axes which are spatial and horizontal objectives.

Spatial Objectives:

1. Increasing the Global Competitive Capacity of Metropolis Areas
2. Increasing the International Competitive Capacity of Focus of Growth
3. Triggering the Development in Regional Centers of Attraction and Territories with Low Income Level
4. Diversification of Economic Activities and Reviving the Economy in Provinces of Structural Transformation
5. Converging the Privileged Development Provinces to Nation Wide
6. Accelerating the Rural Development in Rural Areas

Horizontal Objectives:

1. Improvement of Governance of Regional Development and Institutional Capacity
2. Alignment of Public Investment and Support Implementations with Regional Development Objectives

3. Improvement of Competitive Capacities of Regions

- a. Publicity of Investment Opportunities and Supporting Investment Process
- b. Improvement of Environment and Culture of Entrepreneurship
- c. Improvement of Production Organization and Groups
- d. Development of Regional Innovation Strategies
- e. Effective Utilization of Tourism Potential for Local and Regional Development
- f. Increasing the Contributions of Universities to their Regions

4. Improving the cross border and Inter Regional Cooperation

5. Supporting Sustainable Environment and Green Economy

6. Improving Transportation Network and Accessibility

In Turkey, differentiated incentive systems are generally applied for regional development in accordance with sectors and regions. This system is applied at different rates according to development levels of provinces.

The main tool used in Turkey except for incentives is public investments. Investments in public services and infrastructure are thought to give positive results in terms of economic development. In addition to public investment, which is also important for development, it is very important to increase private sector investments.

Besides, development agencies have been established in order to provide economic and social development to the region in which they are founded for revealing and developing existing potential.

2.3.2. Development Agencies as a New Model

(Region) Development Agencies entering the agenda of Turkey after 2000 came into force with "Law on the Establishment, Coordination and Duties of Development Agencies" numbered 5449.

In 2006, it was decided to establish development agencies within the scope of the policy of decreasing inter-regional disparities and income differences.

The aim of the Development Agencies is described in the related law as follows: "to improve cooperation between the public sector, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, to accelerate regional development in accordance with the principles and policies envisaged in the national development plan and programs through potential mobilization, to organize the principles and procedures related to the establishment and

coordination of the development agencies to be formed in order to reduce regional and interregional development differences... “

When looking at the activities of development agencies throughout Europe, they seem to focus mainly on infrastructure and agricultural development issues, on developing industrial activities, and they have recently entered a trend towards supporting services and advanced technologies.

The development agencies established in our country are private-public institutions established in the regions classified as statistical. They provide cooperation between the public, private sector and non-governmental organizations. 26 statistical classifications were established in Level 2 Regions (Figure 1).

The first step into the establishment of RDAs taken into account in Accession Partnership Document which was accepted at April 4th, 2003 as one of 22 short-term goals was taken in 2002, and Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) was performed in accordance with European Union standards. 3 levels of statistical region units were determined as a result of this classification. This effort was made for transforming the data of Turkey into standards used in EU (EREN and CIDEÇIGILLER, 2011: 391)

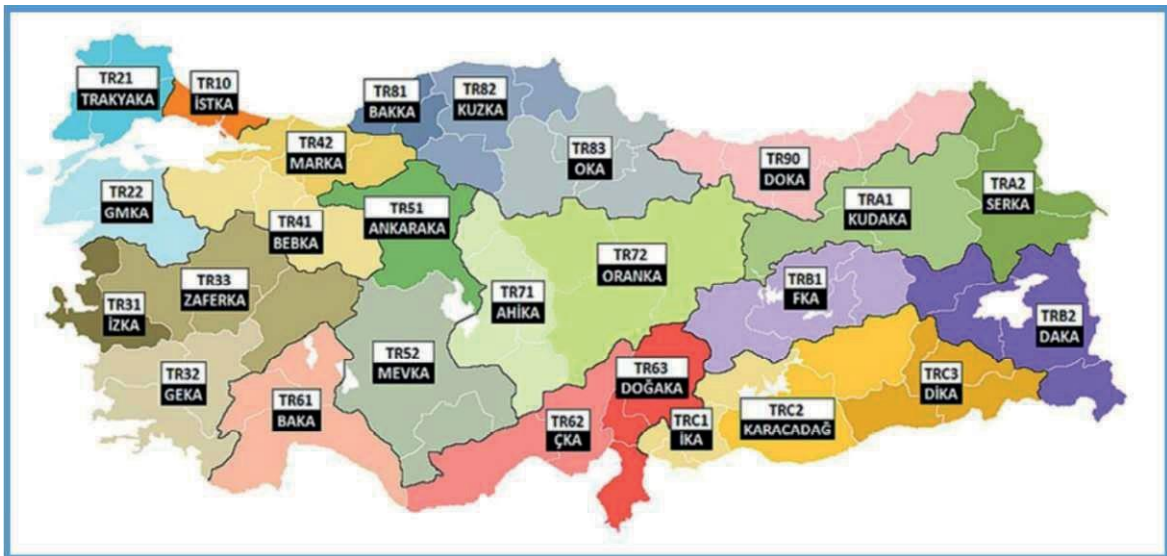


Figure 1 Distribution of 26 Statistical Region Units in Turkey in the Level 2 Group (ANONİM, 2015)

The implementation of regional development agencies became a necessity because of the global world, important governance examples and regional policies. So, these agencies became more important in terms of functionality, and their most important aim is to provide socio-economic development in the regional base.

In another description of regional development agencies, they were described as regional decision makers established in order to minimize economic differences between regions, to strengthen the competitive powers of regions, to coordinate the regional development plans and policies, and to provide the strategies for regional development efforts (BLACKMAN and ORMSTON, 2005: 378).

The importance attached to information technology, R&D and innovation activities has increased immensely in order to make more use of EU structural funds. In this sense, it is seen that SMEs' agency activities have a special place among the target groups; SMEs are given priority to increase business efficiency and productivity, to bring SMEs with innovative technology, to improve investments and competitiveness, and to increase the number of entrepreneurs.

The following table (Table 2) shows the legal status of development agencies in different countries (CAN, 2011: 37):

Table 2 Legal Status of Development Agencies in the Countries (CAN, 2011)

COUNTRIES	RDA LEGAL STATUS
Germany	Semi-autonomous public companies
Spain	Public institutions subject to private law
France	Mixed economy companies
Belgium	Inter-municipal agencies
Romania, Denmark	Foundations
Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovakia, Poland	Public-private companies
Sweden	Limited company
Netherlands, Italy, Ireland, Portugal	Public limited companies
England	Non-ministry public institution / autonomous organization
Lithuania	Non-profit organizations
Greece	Municipal enterprise

In the significant part of the countries specified in the table, development agencies, which are structured in the form of non-profit-making legal entities, are in charge.

In Turkey, on the other hand, İzmir and Çukurova Development Agencies were established as a pilot, 8 agencies were established in 2008 and 16 other agents were established in 2009 and the establishment of regional development agencies operating in 26 levels and 2 regions was completed.

The organizational structure of development agencies in Turkey consists of four main sections. These are a board of directors, development board, a general secretariat and investment support offices. In particular, investment support offices are units that are interested in direct investors. This is because the investor contact with the offices and all business and operations are followed by offices and also no fee is charged (GURLER and GULSUM., 2011: 63).

Although sometimes exposed to criticism, positive results have been observed due to the support that is given to projects that are quite important in some regions over time.

As a basic philosophy, the necessity of a number of institutional structures has emerged with a holistic approach, not only in the less developed regions but also in the development of other regions, in order to ensure that the country competes at international level. In this direction, the establishment of development agencies has become inevitable. The thought that the efforts of the center would not be enough by itself, and the idea of uncovering and mobilizing local dynamics have played an active role in the success of agencies.

The Development Agencies, by their nature, carry their works with contributions of public resources, investors and other stakeholders. In this respect, it is aimed to mobilize local actors and provide a participatory and holistic development. It is also aimed at strengthening local and regional institutional infrastructure. Thus, a sustainable development model is planned.

The development agencies, in particular as part of the new regional development approach, are intended to be established as a tool designed to provide regional development. Development agencies are institutions based on governance and regional strategy, where decisions and policies on regional development practices are taken into account and implemented in a participatory structure, in the region and on regional characteristics.

Previously, it was only aimed to ensure the development mission, shared by different sections of the society and undertaken by the government.

However, it is criticized that the place of the development agencies in the institutionalization of the regional measure and the authority and responsibility of the regional planning cannot be clearly explained.

"As the information of SPO in 2008, Development Agencies are coordinators and catalysts that define the sectoral or general developmental problems, develop strategies for solving these problems, and support plans and projects that can produce solutions for achieving practical results."

In this context, in addition to the realization of regional development for the development of existing entrepreneurship and local resources in the regions in which they are founded, the emerging potential of the region has been identified as the main task of development agents. Regional Development Programs have begun to be implemented in the direction of cooperation with the European Union and the emphasis has been placed on the establishment of regional development agencies in many regions.

Thus, instead of directly applied policies and resource transfers from the center, development policies created by local dynamics and policies based on inherent potentials have enabled regional development to become more organized and more rational. With the Law on Regional Development Agencies prepared in line with these policies, the way has been opened for the policies based on the internal development in line with the desires and potentials of the regions.

"It is observed that the role of local authorities is increasingly recognized in the determination of these policies by the dominant role of the local actors-units in regional development policies. Central planning and local development policy should be adopted when development strategies are set in this context. In order to ensure the development of the regions, a long-term strategy of regional development plan should be prepared. This plan should respect the demands and approaches of local dynamics." Development plans that are not based on locality and engagement do not have a chance of success." (HAKTAN, 2011)

There is no doubt that success can be achieved on the grounds that local issues and priorities are correctly identified, and that attention is given to participation. Achieving

regional development and eliminating regional disparities are the most important targets. For this reason, development agencies are an implementation that is considered positive in terms of establishment.

In the tenth development plan, “Attention will be given to utilizing domestic and foreign capital investments to assess regional potentials through development agencies. A country-wide complementary approach to the activities of the Investment Support and Promotion Agency will be implemented on a regional basis. In addition, the ability of investment support offices established in provinces within development agencies to provide information and guidance support will be increased.”

“Regional plans have been prepared in coordination with development agencies in all regions. The network connections between the development agencies will be strengthened, they will work more closely and coordinately with central and local level institutions and establish cooperation mechanisms with specialist institutions.

Positive conclusions are emerging to improve the economic and social indicators, including employment and income, as a result of increasing the role and effectiveness of development agencies in resource management, particularly in EU funds. Differences in regional and interregional development disparities will be reduced and it will contribute positive effects to spread from regional development to the whole country.” (HAKTAN, 2011)

Development Agencies in Turkey are as below;

Table 3 Development Agencies in Turkey*

Level -2 Region	Development Agency	Provinces
TR31	İzmir Kalkınma Ajansı (IZKA)	İzmir
TR62	Çukurova Kalkınma Ajansı (ÇKA)	Adana, Mersin
TR10	İstanbul Kalkınma Ajansı (ISTKA)	İstanbul
TR52	Mevlana Kalkınma Ajansı (MEVKA)	Karaman, Konya
TR83	Orta Karadeniz Kalkınma Ajansı (OKA)	Amasya, Çorum, Samsun, Tokat
TRA1	Kuzeydoğu Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı (KUDAKA)	Bayburt, Erzincan, Erzurum
TRB2	Doğu Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı (DAKA)	Bitlis, Hakkari, Muş, Van
TRC1	İpekyolu Kalkınma Ajansı (IKA)	Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis
TRC2	Karacadağ Kalkınma Ajansı (KARACADAĞ)	Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa

TRC3	Dicle Kalkınma Ajansı (DIKA)	Batman, Mardin, Siirt, Şırnak
TR21	Trakya Kalkınma Ajansı (TRAKYAKA)	Edirne, Kırklareli, Tekirdağ
TR22	Güney Marmara Kalkınma Ajansı (GMKA)	Balıkesir, Çanakkale
TR32	Güney Ege Kalkınma Ajansı (GEKA)	Aydın, Denizli*, Muğla
TR33	Zafer Kalkınma Ajansı (ZAFER)	Afyonkarahisar, Kütahya, Manisa, Uşak
TR41	Bursa Eskişehir Bilecik Kalkınma Ajansı (BEBKA)	Bilecik, Bursa, Eskişehir
TR42	Doğu Marmara Kalkınma Ajansı (MARKA)	Bolu, Düzce, Kocaeli, Sakarya, Yalova
TR51	Ankara Kalkınma Ajansı (ANKARAKA)	Ankara
TR61	Batı Akdeniz Kalkınma Ajansı (BAKA)	Antalya, Burdur, Isparta
TR63	Doğu Akdeniz Kalkınma Ajansı (DOGAKA)	Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye
TR71	Ahiler Kalkınma Ajansı (AHIKA)	Aksaray, Kırıkkale, Kırşehir, Nevşehir, Niğde
TR72	Orta Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı (ORANKA)	Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat
TR81	Batı Karadeniz Kalkınma Ajansı (BAKKA)	Bartın, Karabük, Zonguldak
TR82	Kuzey Anadolu Kalkınma Ajansı (KUZKA)	Çankırı, Kastamonu, Sinop
TR90	Doğu Karadeniz Kalkınma Ajansı (DOKA)	Artvin, Giresun, Gümüşhane, Ordu, Rize, Trabzon
TRA2	Serhat Kalkınma Ajansı (SERKA)	Ağrı, Ardahan, Iğdır, Kars
TRB1	Fırat Kalkınma Ajansı (FKA)	Bingöl, Elazığ, Malatya, Tunceli

*ANONİM, 2015

"Agencies, which aim to mobilize potentials that each region has, are established in Turkey, in consideration with the characteristics of the regions. For instance, the aim of the development agency in Diyarbakır and Mardin is to reveal the potential for development within itself and to reduce the gap between the developed regions and the underdeveloped regions, while the Istanbul and İzmir Development Agencies is to increase the power of the region in the global competitive environment." (DEDE, 2009: 12) As an example, West Black Sea Development Agency (Bartın, Karabük and Zonguldak) Organization Chart was given in Figure 2 in below.

The first development agencies established in Turkey were Çukurova Development Agency. As it is seen above, there are many Regional Development Agencies in Turkey. An explaining description about the situation of RDAs in Turkey. It is an important subject in Turkey for last years. Some RDAs are very successful while some are not.

There are lots of discussion about these RDAs among policymakers and strategist in Turkey. Because, successful RDAs may order some positive outputs to the people who want to develop some investment and as a result, and it may bring many possibilities in the region where it is implemented.

The development agency operates a project-based support mechanism. Furthermore, while projects are being evaluated, many criteria such as participation, sustainability, etc. are important for the acceptance of the project. In addition, projects that promote co-operation, support entrepreneurship, provide innovative and local dynamics among the public-private sector and NGOs are given priority. Development agencies, in terms of their structure, are innovative and institutionalist institutions.

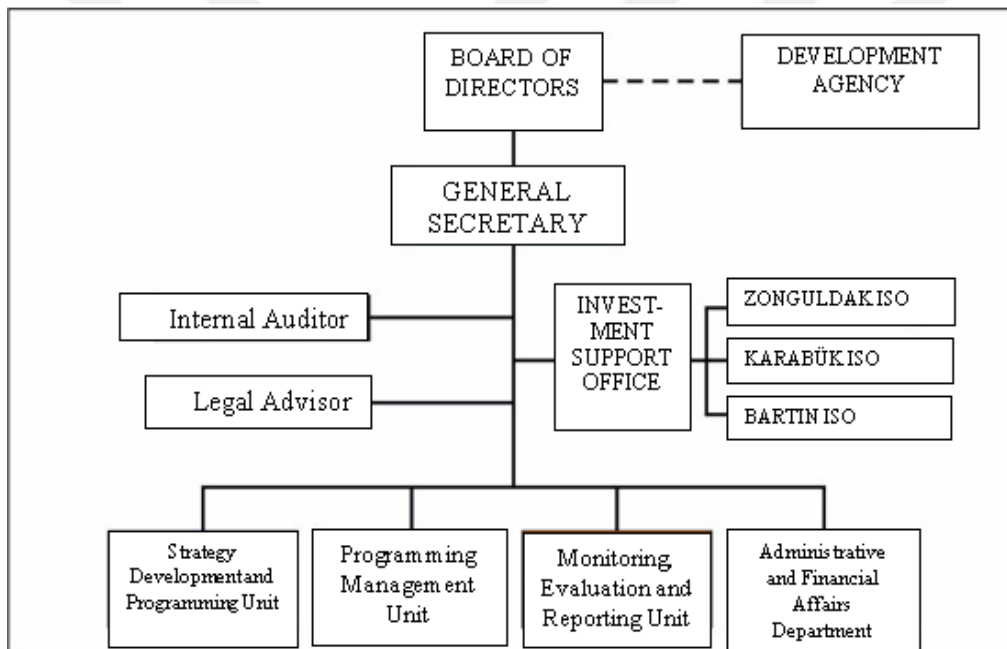


Figure 2 West Black Sea Development Agency (Bartın, Karabük, Zonguldak) Organization Chart (www.bakka.gov.tr) (accessed July 1, 2017)

Figure 2 shows that the development agencies in Turkey consists of 4 basic organs; Development Council, Board of Management, Office of General Secretary, and Investment Support Offices.

When the organizational structure is examined, several advisory boards selected from within the region are striking. Thanks to the development council, the potentials of the region and the internal dynamics are presented consistently and the policies to be established are determined in this frame.

Investment Support Offices, Legal Advisor, Internal Audit, Monitoring and evaluation unit, Project management unit, Sector-specific supports and programming unit, Accounting and payment unit are the departments of development agencies in Turkey.

In 9th article of Law Nr 5499, the responsibilities of development council is stated as follows

- To elect the representatives of private sector and/or non-governmental organizations to have a seat in board of management in regions consisting of only one city, and their substitutes with a number of two folds of the number of full members.
- To discuss, evaluate the annual activity report and internal audience reports of the agency, and to propose the offers to board.
- To provide advice to the board of management about the region's problems and solution proposals, representation, potential and priorities of the region.
- To report the meeting decisions to Secretariat of the State Planning Organization, and to publish the final declaration about the meeting.

According to the 10th article of the Law Nr. 5499; in regions consisting of only 1 city, the Board of Management consist of the governor, metropolitan municipality mayor, the president of the provincial assembly, the president of the chamber of industry, the president of the chamber of commerce, and 3 representatives chosen by development council from the private sector and/or non-governmental organizations.

In regions consisting of cities more than one, this council consists of governors, metropolitan mayors (the mayors of central district when there is no metropolitan), presidents of provincial assemblies, the presidents of chambers of commerce and industry (1 person from each of cities). But, if there are separate commerce and industry chambers in cities in regions consisting of multi cities, the representative is chosen by the board of management of Turkish Union of Chambers and Exchange Commodities.

The development agencies in Turkey and The Ministry of Development is responsible for the coordination of development agencies.

“The principles of action of RDAs are as follows:

- a. The public sector is no longer the main player economic development. Public investment should be limited to investments in infrastructure
- b. The economic and structural development must be led by the private sector.
- c. Support companies that focus on exports at the expense of those that focus on the domestic market.
- d. Minimizing bureaucratic and administrative procedures which are facing entrepreneurs and investors.
- e. Support local businesses, especially SMEs, until they get a certain capacity for competitiveness.
- f. Strengthening local human resources by cooperative forms of action to accelerate the establishment of industries.

In the context of global economic competition, the regions are forced to give the best investment conditions to foreign and domestic companies through RDAs” (ÖZİŞİK, 2012:145).

The relationship between Regional Development Agencies and the central government should give decisions and define the action plans according to the national development policies. Otherwise, it will be problematic and in this case, the role of the agencies and their capacities for action remains at the territorial level in terms of regional development. So, the projects by Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) should give good results for local and regional at the same time.

Because of their organizational structure and financial resources should implement operations for achieving the goals agreed by regional actors in regional development plans. But sometimes, it is recommended to increase the budgets of RDAs, to be more efficient in the regional development.

“Development Agencies are organizations that provide superior service and business solutions that are established at regional or provincial level, encourage the people who are founded in terms of their potential use, provide coordination between different institutions and efficient use of resources, increase the project preparation capacity of the region they are in and create value for stakeholders. Because of these functions, regional development agencies have a key role in the success of regional policies.” (CAN, 2011: 34).

In Turkey, many policies and different instruments were used in order to eliminate the regional difference, to accelerate the regional development, and to provide the balance in regions' structures. "The basic tool in the elimination of regional imbalances and in providing the economic development is regional development plans. Some of the tools used for this purpose are investment subsidies, priority regions for development, institutional social responsibility, organized industry zones and rural development projects." (TUTAR and DEMIRAL, 2007: 71)

In Turkey, the intersection set of cities economic and demographic characteristic was used while determining the RDAs' region borders and cities in the region. To a certain extent, the factors mentioned above were considered.

For example; the agencies not having the appropriate amount of financial resource during establishment period really need the absolute support of central government. "It is tried to solve this problem in Turkey by allocating the 0.5% of general budget revenues and 1% of incomes of provincial administrations, municipalities, and chambers of commerce and industry." (ERYILMAZ and TUNCER, 2013: 181).

According to European Association of Development Agencies (EURADA); Regional Development Agencies are organizational structures determining the general and sectoral problems, using the methods and opportunities for solving those problems, and promoting different projects (EURADA, 1999: 16). This description shows that RDAs are under effects of some parameters, although they have really dynamic structures. Although those parameters vary depending on characteristics of countries and regions, according to European Association of Development Agencies, some of the elements must be provided for sustainable success of RDAs in their regions. Those elements are stated as follows (EURADA, 1999: 17).

- Enough population,
- Entrepreneur and/or enterprise potential,
- Qualified labor force,
- Consensus on local/regional development strategy,
- Structures of sectors infield to be developed.

The existence of the above-mentioned variables must be taken into consideration so that regional development agencies can be functional and can achieve the expected objectives.

RDAs determine their aims and targets in harmony with socio-economic analyses conducted in their region. Also, they set their strategies in parallel with conditions of regions. That's why; unique projects and implementations have been developed in harmony with dynamics and potential of the region. Agencies annually report their annual activities in their annual reports, they also share those reports with the public (TAŞLIYAN and KORKMAZ, 2012: 371).

According to State Planning Organization, with the actions of development agencies, there are some contributions of agencies on Turkish economy are as follows (www.dpt.gov.tr):

- By establishing an interaction between local actors and dynamics, regional development agencies activate the potential resources and contribute to local/regional development efforts.
- Regional development agencies increase local capacity to create and implement plans, programs and projects.
- The activities conducted by regional development agencies will not be limited in local and regional development. Their final aim is to make regions, which have been subsidized by the central government and had development difficulties, to be able to stand on their own feet.
- The regional development agencies may play role in practice the regional grade projects in the most appropriate size, at the most appropriate location, with enough finance under the most appropriate conditions.
- While transferring the global-level development to local level on one hand, regional development agencies will also carry the local potential, superiorities and originalities and assets to global level on the other hand.
- While the support of regional development agencies to planning activities of local authorities contributes to plans' spatial, regional and sectorial entity, it will also close the technic gap in local level.
- The regional development agencies play important role in conveying the critical regional information to center and in providing the sustainability of data transfer. It will especially smooth monitoring the programs and project implementations being conducted.

The regional development agencies in Turkey have an active role in planning and implementation stages became irrecoverable actors in the elimination of inter4regional

imbalances in the Turkish economy. Regional development agencies mostly behave realistically and have a very dynamic structure. So, the unique potentials of regions have been determined and policies implemented to those characteristics have been implemented especially in favor of regional development agencies generally with good results.

2.3.3. Overview of Urbanization in Turkey in the Context of RDP

With the most general definition of regional planning, it refers to the entire plan and policies for the organization of geographical space. The main function of regional planning is to eliminate regional imbalances. During the 1990s, globalization and regionalization brought about changes in the concept of the region, and the changing meaning of the region began to be discussed. In addition, urbanization, environmental problems, "sustainability concept" have become another important dimension in determining regional strategies.

According to the report established by UN in 1996, urbanization and environmental problems were explained clearly as below;

“The problems with which cities, towns, and their people are facing are inadequate financial resources, increased poverty and a widening gap between rich and poor, unsustainable use of land, uncoordinated development and insecure land tenure, lack of green spaces and inadequate water supply and sanitation. These main problems have related to many other smaller problems like lack of jobs, spreading homelessness and expanding squatter settlements, growing insecurity and rising crime, inadequate and deteriorating building stock, services and infrastructure, lack of health and educational services, rising traffic congestion and more pollution.”

As the information of SPO in 2003, differences in development between regions continue to be an important problem for Turkey. Long-term economic growth performance did not reveal the anticipated positive effect in eliminating regional disparities. In Turkey, there are imbalances between regions such as population structure, physical and social infrastructure, entrepreneurship, human resources, level of education, access to health services, environmental quality, employment, women's role as well as income per capita. Even if some policies aimed at eliminating developmental disparities between regions have been established and some tools have been used, the desired targets have not been achieved and the existence of imbalances between the regions has continued.

This brings out the issues such as migration due to regional development differences, infrastructure investments along with rapid urbanization, and environmental problems to be addressed. While it is targeted to eliminate regional disparities in development from one side, it is very important that urbanization and environmental problems are not created from the other side. Otherwise, there is a risk that rapid urbanization will bring urbanized population along with.

The emergence of metropolitan cities after the Industrial Revolution and the fact that metropolitan cities have the character of being a region have increased the importance of the region. Since the second half of the 20th century, the emergence of environmental problems, the borderless recognition of environmental problems and the emergence of eco systemically regional characteristics has led the attraction drawn to the region (KELEŞ ve HAMAMCI, 2002: 41).

While ensuring regional development, besides the positive effects of economic development, the resulting environmental problems and ecosystem balance should not be ignored. For this reason, technical and legal measures to be taken in the framework of policies aimed at promoting regional development must be made within the framework of sustainability principle within the scope of many aspects such as consistent urbanization, prevention of environmental pollution, and improvement of physical infrastructure.

The high population growth of Turkey leads to a rapid migration from the rural to the big cities and this situation brings with it serious environmental, settlement and urbanization problems which are especially difficult for local governments in certain centers.

The presence of regional disparities in development in our country has caused great imbalances. This period disturbed the economic activities of the regions, the distribution of population, the totality of the cities, the environment and the natural tact, and raised the economic and social costs of development, all of which led to congestion that did not allow further development.

In order to ensure the sustainable development of regional development policies, in recent years Regional Planning has been used to attempt to find a suitable solution in order to make balanced development between regions and to ensure that the quality of the environment is kept at a certain level. However, some project implementations for regional development bring urbanization and environmental problems together. As a consequence

of unconscious practices of industrial facilities, there are many problems such as air and water pollution, soil pollution caused by uncontrolled applications in agricultural areas, environmental problems brought about by rapid urbanization due to migration.

Knowing the priorities of urbanization and environmental problems while preparing regional development policies have importance in the formulation of national policies, in the planning of development goals for the future of the provinces, in the optimum utilization of our natural resources, in the preparation of implementation plans of other stakeholder institutions and in the fight against environmental pollution. Therefore, when evaluated from the perspective of our country, economic and social development is aimed at the one side and urbanization and environmental problems are ignored on the other.

For this reason, the regional development objectives should be carefully determined, and the negative consequences should be eliminated at the beginning and in the implementation phase.

In Turkey, due to the high population influx to urban centers caused many problems to the environment in terms of deforestation, environmental degradation as a result of more vehicles and industrialization, decreasing the water quality, food insecurity, air pollution, noise pollution and excessive solid waste material. The phenomenon is very closely related to the environment because of the problems are very complex. And it is very difficult to observe the impact of urbanization on the environment.

In this subject, it is very important to suggest an environment friendly way forward for the long run sustainability for balanced growth and development by policymakers. Growing urbanization means more consumption and need for different products, and as a result of growing population demand for water, food, housing, heat, energy, clothing, and consumer goods will increase dramatically.

More than 50 percent of the population in Turkey is living urban centers means urbanization is very high rate and remaining less amount is living in the rural areas. It means that, more pressure to the rural people to produce food for the growing amount of urban people. In order to meet the increasing demand, the new industries should be set up, factories for the production of goods and services which cause a higher level of emission in the air and more generation of industrial waste took place.

Turkey's urban growth has strengthened its industrial sector, which in effect has improved its economy. According to a [Carnegie Europe](#) article; "There has been a major influx of European direct investment in Turkey. The country has emerged as an integrated production platform for European manufacturing industries."

"The article also says the economic boom from such investments has contributed to major improvements in "Turkey's public services and infrastructure, including airports, roads and highways, high-speed railroads, utilities, hospitals, universities, and museums." While beneficial to the economy, such improvements require more energy consumption, fuel, and expendable land. Expanding the industrialized sector also means more deforestation, air pollution and water pollution in coastal areas." (STONE, J, 2013)

As mentioned before, rapid population and unplanned industrial growth effects suburbs of Turkey's largest cities, and it causes more pressure on the government's and it brings difficulties on the sustainable development process. Environmental problems in each province, there are some differences and it is not easy to solve this kind of problems.

In Turkey, as an example, there are some studies and implementations to solve environmental problems as a result of rapid urbanization such as renewable energy solutions, urban transformation, investments on infrastructure with new technologies and international cooperations.

CHAPTER III

3. SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIAN PROJECT (GAP)

The Southeastern Anatolian Region has a great agricultural potential although it is the smallest region in terms of population and surface area. The region has broad lands which is convenient for mechanized agriculture. However, the most significant problem faced during agricultural practices is the scarcity of water. With the completion of GAP, the lands irrigated will be extended. Thus agricultural products will increase and more than one product can be obtained per year. GAP has great importance for the development of the economy of the region and Turkey. In addition to agricultural potential, many provinces in the region seem to have serious potential in the industry and service sector.

3.1. The Region of Southeastern Anatolia

The Southeastern Anatolian Region covers 9 provinces and neighbor on the Eastern Anatolia and Mediterranean regions by its borders. It is the smallest region in terms of surface area.

The region is handled historical, geographical, socio-cultural, demographic, economic, educational etc. terms under this heading.

3.1.1. History

Southeastern Anatolian Region has thousands of years civilizations and culture. Southeastern Anatolian region has a very rich history and cultural heritage, as can be seen in its magnificent historical sites. Southeast of Turkey has a special atmosphere as uniquely different from other regions of Turkey.

Throughout history, the Region has served as a bridge ensuring passage from Anatolia to Mesopotamia. The Region covers 9 cities which are; Adiyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak and the region bordered by Syria to the south and Iraq. The Region is also named as the "Fertile Crescent" or "Upper Mesopotamia", and known to be the cradle of civilization in human history.

3.1.2. Geography

Southeastern Anatolian Region has an area of 75.358 km² and is the almost small region of Turkey which is located on the banks of the rivers **Tigris** (at Diyarbakır) and **Euphrates** (near Şanlıurfa). There are two rivers which are important in the region and the characteristics of the rivers are detailed below.

"The Euphrates River flows into the Southeastern Anatolia through the narrow and deep valleys and straits within a distance of approximately 50 km from Malatya Taurus Mountains. The river leaves these straits at the level of the Gerger. Flowing in a wavy field towards Halfeti, the river flows in the valleys and takes the Akbulut water (initially Cendere water), Kalburcu water, Göksu and Karasu from the right. Then it draws an angle to the south, widening his bed through a narrow and deep strait, enters into the Syrian territory flowing through the Birecik Bridge first (length: 720 m) and then under the Cerablus Railway Bridge. The most important branches of the Euphrates from Gaziantep region are the Nizip streamlet and Sacir water, and the branches taken from the Urfa region are the Belih water and Habur that dry in the summer months.

The Dicle River connects with the Botan tea on the eastern edge of the Diyarbakır basin, then heads to the southeast and goes down to Cizre flat (elevation: 400 m) by crossing narrow and deep straits. Within a short distance, it follows the border between Turkey and Syria and finally goes to the Iraqi lands. As it is known, the Dicle merges with the Euphrates in Lower Mesopotamia, and flows into the Gulf of Basra (Persian Gulf) after passing Shatt-al-Arab." (SÖZER A.Necdet, 1973: 171-207)

The area is usually covered with plateaus and plains. "The territory is made up of plateaus, basins and domed mountains and peaks at medium altitudes. Relief reaches Mesopotamian plains by showing gradual descent from north to south "(ARINÇ, 2011: 375-380)

Landforms are suitable for farming. The height increases from the west to the east. In the middle of the two sections, there is Karacadağ extinct volcano mountain. This is the only and highest mountain in the region. There are Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa Plates in Dicle region. In the Middle Euphrates section, there is the Diyarbakır Basin and the Mardin Threshold (a high plain).

The topographic feature is not a contributing factor to air pollution, but it affects its degree and the duration of pollution of the environment. Pollution is more effective in settlement

areas that show a topographical feature or areas stretching in a direction perpendicular to the dominant wind direction (ŞAHİN, 1989: 33).

There is no natural lake in the region. The Euphrates and its branches Göksu and Nizip, Dicle and its branches Botan, Garzan and Batman are the main streams. In addition, the hydroelectric potential of the rivers is quite high. Because of this potential, dam reservoirs are very large. There are Atatürk, Karakaya, Hancagız Dam Lakes on the Euphrates River and Kırıkızı, Ilisu, Cizre Dam Lakes on the Dicle River.

"On the one hand, it is surrounded by high mountains; on the other hand, as a result of being away from the sea effect in the plains of the Southeastern Anatolian Region near the Syrian Deserts, there are transition type climate conditions which can be defined as semi-arid steppe type of Mediterranean climate" (ERİNÇ, 1993: 6).

Although the relative humidity level in the region is low, the amount of evaporation is very high. The greatest factor in this matter is, without any doubt, the continental level and sea effect by means of determining the temperature conditions. But winters are cooler than in the Mediterranean region. In this region, frost is seen on the land. Most of the rains fall in the winter. The annual precipitation is 500-600 mm. Despite the low rainfall, the heat and the desert winds blowing from the south cause evaporation, which leads to drought.

The highest temperatures of our country are measured in this region. Due to the high demand for irrigation in agriculture, there are serious drought risks. The difference between annual mean rainfall values and extreme precipitation values in Southeastern Anatolia is of great importance in terms of drought consequences. Meteorological observations reveal that the minimum and maximum precipitation amounts show large deviations from the average due to the precipitation fluctuation.

As we go to the east of the zone, we leave sea effects behind and the altitude increases, the temperatures decrease. Snow and frost incidents start to become more common. However, the days covered with snow are very few.

"Southeastern Anatolian Region is affected by different air masses in winter and summer seasons. These air masses directly affect the region's precipitation and temperature. The depression of the zone does not cause significant changes in the climate depending on the topography conditions." (ATALAY and MORTAN, 2006: 385-391)

The steppe is seen in the lower and western parts of the region. Forests and bushes are also found in mountain slopes, high places and rivers. The forests in the region are found in the skirts of the Southeast Taurus Mountains. It is the poorest region of the country in terms of vegetation. Because of the excess of evaporation and the lack of rainfall, steppe forms the vegetation in the region.

Climate conditions in Southeastern Anatolia reflect the characteristics of a continental steppe climate. The low temperatures and intense precipitation in the winter season, in contrast to the hot and arid summer, reveals the existence of a Mediterranean-style precipitation regime in the region with some of the main lines, despite some local variations on the precipitation side.

“The distribution of desert dust in the air quality of the Southeastern Anatolian Region has important connections with temperature, humidity, rainfall, pressure and winds. Climatic conditions can increase the pollutant concentration in the air as well as affect the spread of polluted air.” (SUNGUR and GÖNENÇİL, 1997: 340)

3.1.3. Society and Culture

Region is imbedded in history as a region where different civilizations have lived and dozens of different civilizations have been developed. The centers in which many historical states, empires and civilizations lived have also shaped the society and social fabric of the region.

As the region is a reserve area for population, all the ethnic identities have been melted in the same pot and a new social structure has been built. Therefore, it is not possible to mention about only one ethnic identity, there exists a mosaic made of different origins. Moreover, traditional structure is efficient in the region and this practically dominates the social structure in the rural to a large extent.

“Although the family structures in the region are elementary families demographically, it is unutterable to say that they are modern elementary family characteristics in terms of both their functions and relative relations. Because, as a dominant family type, the modern elementary family in industrialized societies, in which status is being gained according to the individual abilities and skills (not according to the relative relations) and an active labour force is needed, looks more isolated from large family zones and built by spouses

who chooses each other freely in an independent place from mother-father families. (KANDIYOTI, 1984: 17).

From this point, it should be considered that tribe, being an aga and affinity are considerably determinant for the structuring of these families in elementary family forms and feudal liberal social relations controlling the region affect the families' social appearance in the framework of traditional values of families and norms.

The GAP region is in the region called Upper Mesopotamia in terms of historical geography. Mesopotamia is where the history of civilization began. The Euphrates and Dicle rivers are the major attraction centers of the region. The fact that the region hosted many civilizations in the past and the establishment of multiculturalism in these areas has been influential in the formation of cultural riches. For this reason, it is possible to encounter many works of art in every settlement area. Below (Figure3), some of the cultural values in the region will be mentioned, and it will shed light on the preservation of these values, the introduction of them, the knowing and the possession of the cultural values in the region for future generations.



Figure 3 GAP Cultural Values (<http://mezopotamya.travel/index.php/tr>)(accessed June 5, 2017)

The region has a unique history and cultural values dating back to 10.000 BC years and bearing the traces of many civilizations. Each of the nine provinces is very rich in terms of cultural heritage.

“When you travel from the south to the north over the Mesopotamian plains, the first high mountain to be seen is the picturesque Mt. Nemrut, with the mausoleum of the Commagene King Antiochos at its 2,150-meter peak. The most important areas of the

region are Diyarbakir, whose city walls are a superb example of medieval military architecture; Mardin with its regional architecture; and Gaziantep, a large trade and industrial center which contains the remains of late Hittite cities.” (<http://www.meandertravel.com>)(accessed June 5, 2017)

For example, unique architecture in Mardin, Balıklıgöl in Şanlıurfa, and Nemrut Mountain in Adıyaman are some of the attractive places in the region. The Ataturk Dam Lake is the region's holiday and water-sports center. There are many beaches along the shore of the lake which can give you an unforgettable holiday experience under the Mesopotamian sun.

And also, Siirt was an especially very important city at the time of the Abbasid Caliphate. In the city, there is an also 12th century Seljuk Ulu Mosque and the 13th-century Asakir Carsi Mosque. And, another important place is Aydinlar (Tillo), only 6 km from Siirt. There is Ibrahim Hakki Mausoleum Complex. And, Ibrahim Hakki Astronomical Museum is very important to see the past studies. In Şırnak city, there is Cudi Mountain (2.114 m), and it is assumed that Noah's Ark landed on this mountain.

Sanliurfa city is known as the city of prophets. The city has a very rich cultural background which is known that Prophet Abraham lived here. And, there is an ancient commercial city is Harran which is very famous. And, the first Islamic University is founded in the city Harran.

Scientific work there became even more significant when Umayyad Caliphate Marwan II made Harran new capital (744-750).

The scientific studies carried out at Harran School were divided into five sections, religion, astronomy, medicine, mathematics and philosophy. It was invaded by the Mongols in the early 1260s. When the Mongols realized that they could not hold the city in their hands, they destroyed the city by burning the mosque, walls and columns of Harran in 1271. After that, even in the Ottoman period, Harran never saw those brilliant days again (T.C.Harran Kaymakamlığı).

Hasankeyf in Batman city is also a very attractive place which are the ruins of the 12th-century capital of the Artukids. And this city was the scientific and cultural center in the past.

Diyarbakır city has city walls and there is an example of medieval military architecture. In Gaziantep/Nizip, ruins of Belkis (Zeugma) there are very nice mosaics from the Roman period. The mosaic museum is very well known in the city. Mardin city has very rich architectural, ethnographical, archaeological and historical values. So, there are many places in the region which are not fully mentioned. As it is seen that, the region has a big capacity for historic religious, public and civil architectural buildings.

There is a night view of the historic settlement in the center of Mardin on the photo. The social and cultural texture of civilizations that have been based on ancient times makes us feel all the features. As well as the innumerable cultural heritage, the region is also famous for its delicious traditional foods. The region is known for its recommended cuisine. In the region, the cuisine is closely tied to the products of the land and fresh meat.

“In the Southeastern Anatolian Region, there are many meals half changed or same coming from the old civilizations to the present day. It is seen that many products used in the region are used in the Hittite cuisine, which is thought to be the great influence of the region, but it is seen that the food is made with simpler cooking methods.

Shishes, grills, pitas, boiled meals are not foreign to Turkish cuisine, especially to the Southeastern Anatolian Region. However, since there are no detailed recipes from the Hittites, it is not known exactly how similar these dishes made in the Hittite kitchen" (SANDIKÇIOĞLU, 2009: 28-29).

The culinary culture of the region being rich is the result of people belonging to different religions and civilizations who lived there lived there. For example; Antep Baklava, Pistachio, Diyarbakır Water Melon, Diyarbakır Plaited Cheese, Mardin İkbebet (stuffed meatballs), Mardin İmlebes (almond toffee) Mardin Stuffed Lamb Ribs, Mardin Kibe (tripe of mutton stuffed with rice and liver), Mardin Sembusek, Nizip Olive Oil, Pervari Honey (Siirt), Siirt Büryan Kebab, Siirt Perde Pilavı (pilaf with chicken and nuts enveloped in thin dough topped with almonds), Şanlıurfa Pepper, Şanlıurfa Çiğköfte (steak tartar a la turca) are the leading foods in the region.

Region that are called the fertile lands of the "Fertile Crescent" have been influenced by the traces that these cultures carry today, harboring diverse cultures for thousands of years. For this reason, the food culture of the region also reveals the traces of these diverse

cultures. The reason why the region has been hosted by many civilizations is that the multinational structure is better understood.

3.1.4. Demography

The rate of annual population growth in the 1990-2000 period was 2,5% in the region and 1,8% across the country. According to the preliminary results of 2000 Population Census, the population of the GAP Region, which corresponds to 9,7% of the total population of the country with 67.844.903 people, is 6.604.205, of which 63% live in rural areas and 37% live in urban areas. The population of the GAP region is growing at a faster rate than the country average.

The population growth rate of urban settlements in the region is higher than the rest of the region. The settlements of more than 10.000 inhabitants (classification used up to the 1985 census), classified as urban by the State Institute of Statistics and the State Planning Organization, account for 46% of the total population of the Region in 1985.

The ratio of rural population decreased from 56,1% in 1980 to 22.7% in 2012. As of 1990, the urban population, which had a share of 56% in the total population of the region, increased to 63% in 2000 while the rural population decreased from 44% to 37%.

Given the population growth rates in urban and rural areas at the country and region level, the rate of urban population growth in the Region during 1990-2000 period is 3,7% per annum. This value is well above the countrywide population growth rate of 2,7%. The population growth rate in the rural area is 0,7% for the Region whereas it is 0,4% for the country.

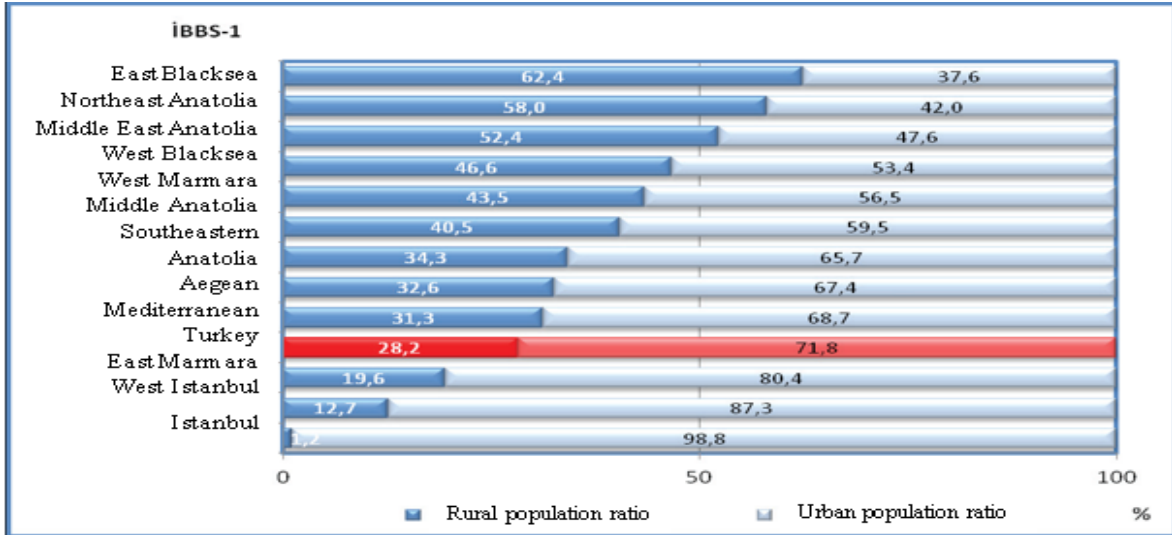
This high rate of increase in the urban population in the GAP Region will not only bring about the inadequacy of existing and inadequate urban infrastructural services but also the increasing employment problem unless necessary measures are taken at the same time.

“As in the South-East Anatolian Region, like in 1990, was represented by 2 cities in 20 cities with the highest rural population in 2000, and these figures were formed in Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa. While the rural population of Diyarbakır increased by 50 thousand in these 10 years, the rural population of Şanlıurfa increased by 150 thousand in the same period. The fact that Şanlıurfa's rural population is growing faster than the natural

increase in both cities can be explained by the fact that migrations to these cities are slower compared to Diyarbakır.” (YILMAZ, 2015)

The comparison of rural and urban populations in different regions and in some provinces according to population information in 2011 is shown in the following Table 4.

Table 4 Rural and Urban Populations in Different Regions in Turkey*



*TURKSTAT, 2011.

According to the Table 4, while it is observed that the rural population is mostly in the Eastern Anatolian Region, it is observed that it is closer to the average in the Southeastern Anatolian Region. Moreover, according to TURKSTAT data, the annual population growth rate of the GAP Region has been high for a long time, higher than the average of the country. Between 2007 and 2013, annual population growth rate was calculated as 20,2% in the GAP Region and 13,8% in Turkey. Turkey and GAP population values were given in the Table 5 in below also.

Table 5 Population Comparison between Turkey and GAP*

	TURKEY	GAP	GAP/TR (%)
Total Area (km ²)	779.452	75.193	9,7
Population (milyon)*	77,69	8,25	10,6
Annual Population Growth Rate (thousand) (2013-2014)	13,31	18,88	

*GAP Administration, 2014. Results of Address Based Population Registration System

When the population growth rate in the country is compared with the population growth rate in the region, it is observed that the increase in the region is higher. Although the region has migrated in and out of the region, the share of the regional population in the total population of the country is increasing and the proportion of the young population is also high.

According to TURKSTAT Address Based Population Registration System data, the population of Turkey in 2016 is 79,8 million. The population of Turkey is 79 million 814 thousand 871 as of December 31, 2016, and in 2016 the population of Southeastern Anatolian Region was 8.508.887, corresponding to about 10 percent of the country's population.

The size of households is also bigger than the country. Normally in Turkey, the size is approximately 5 persons but in the region, it is approximately 6,5 persons because of the increase in fertility rate.

It has been determined in the GAP region that there has been an intense migration over the last 15-20 years from rural areas and small-scale cities to large cities in the region. In addition to the intensive migration to large cities, the population in throughout the region is increasing. In terms of fertility rate, the region is above the country average.

When the share of the provincial population in the GAP region within the total population of the region is examined: it is seen that 65,3% of the region's population lives in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır provinces and 34,7% of the rest of the region's people live in Mardin, Batman, Adıyaman, Şırnak, Siirt and Kilis.

As a result of migration, there is an increased level of urbanization which caused various urban problems in the areas such as education and health services, infrastructure and etc.

The objectives of the GAP Regional Development Administration in relation to population are as follows:

- To follow a population policy consistent with the principle of sustainable development, considering the balance between the rate of development and the rate of population growth,
- To encourage population movements towards the development of the region's social and economic potentials,

- To take measures to encourage the population to concentrate in central villages and middle-sized cities for regional development to take place effectively.

It is planned to make infrastructural investments at a minimum cost and programmatically by ensuring efficient use of resources. But, in GAP region, it is seen that there is a high rate of urban population which makes a stress and it causes insufficient urban infrastructure services.

3.1.5. Economy

The economic activities mainly depends on agriculture but also especially in Gaziantep, Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa there are industry and services are notably more than the other cities in the region. In this study, there is some indicators about the comparison between the sectors. It is seen that the rate of agricultural sector in the economical structure of the region is increasing with the technical development and public investments for the irrigation.

After the GAP Project completed, 28,5% of the total water potential of the country will be brought under control through facilities on the Euphrates and the Tigris. And with this scope, it will be possible to irrigate 1,7 million hectares of land which is 4,5 times larger than Cukurova. In this Project, irrigation area corresponds to 20% of total irrigable land in Turkey, and almost it will provide more than 22% of total energy production capacity of Turkey.

As stated in the report of the GAP Regional Development Administration, if the locomotive sector of the Southeastern Anatolian Region is thought to be agriculture, 3,2 million hectares of the 7,5 million hectares of land in the Region are suitable for agricultural activities. When GAP's irrigation projects, which are defined as Turkey's largest investment for regional development, are completed, irrigated land, an equal area to the area of irrigation carried out by the state up to now will be opened.

Thus, with the high agricultural and industrial potential to be generated by the completion of the project, the economic output in the region will be increased by 4,5 times, giving a total employment opportunity of 3,8 million people. In the development process of the project, it will provide serious improvements in terms of industrialization in the region. In this regard, it is obvious that it will contribute positively in terms of employment.

For example, according to official figures, the number of enterprises in the manufacturing industry in the GAP region was 1.102 in 2002, but by the end of 2015 it reached 3.448 and the number of employees increased from 39.000 to 181.929. Within a short period of 15 years, approximately 5 times of employment was provided in the region.

43.6% of the total land area of Southeastern Anatolian Region (7,5 million hectares) was planted (3.290.575), 29,4% was meadow-pasture (2.214.473) and 19,2% was forest-shrubbery (1.451.185). While the average size of the enterprise is 61 decares in Turkey, it is 104.8 decares on average in the GAP area, which is well above the average size of Turkey. With this production planned and managed well, the export figures will grow in the short term and serious developments will be seen economically in the region.

3.1.6. Infrastructure

As a result of rapid population growth and migration in the GAP Region, infrastructure problems arise day by day in urban areas, and as a result, problems from the socio-economic point of view are also observed. From the point of view of the region, in rural areas, there are poor living conditions, and the people tend to migrate attractive cities. Rapid urbanization increases the oppression in the cities and leaves wider masses with environmental problems.

In a survey conducted by SPO/PYB in 1987, it was found that only two of the 89 municipalities had sewage infrastructure and 17 drinking water infrastructures. In other municipalities, it was detected that either the construction activity was in progress and the necessary projects were prepared or there were no infrastructure plans.

It becomes difficult to provide urban planning services due to the fact that regional cities are spread over large areas. Especially the large shanty house types around the big cities and similar crooked settlements cause big problems together. This has seriously increased the need for infrastructure and service provision related to the environment.

Therefore, the rural and urban infrastructure investments of the Region have been accelerated in line with the action plan prepared for the GAP Region between 2008-2012. Zoning plan, map acquisition and environmental plan studies were carried out. Urban and rural drinking water, sewage, wastewater treatment, solid waste landfill investments were realized.

The infrastructure works carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, the consolidation work carried out by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock and sewerage of many villages have been completed in the fields where the field development services have been carried out and the revision studies of drinking water network have been carried out in most of the villages.

Within the scope of the Village Infrastructure Support Project (KÖYDES), which was initiated in 2005 for the development of the rural infrastructure and the removal of the continuing drinking water and road problems in the main target rural areas, drinking water was provided to 1.673 water lacking and 6.070 water insufficient units between 2005 and 2013.

In addition, the Water, Sewerage and Infrastructure Project (SUKAP) was initiated in 2010 under the coordination of the Ministry of Development in order to provide resources for drinking water and sewerage projects, which were urgent but difficult to finance. Within this context, a total of 196 projects were initiated, including 77 drinking water projects and 119 sewerage projects.

According to the results of the "Municipal Sewerage Statistics Survey" published by TURKSTAT; in 2008, there are 7 wastewater treatment plants in the region with a total capacity of 2,7 million m³/year in 5 provinces. 1,2 million m³/year of wastewater is treated from these plants. In 2012, the number of facilities in 8 provinces reached 15 and the total capacity of these provinces increased to 2,9 million m³/year. In 2012, 1,6 million m³/year of wastewater was treated. In this respect, very important infrastructure investments are made in creating healthy conditions.

3.1.7. Education

"In the 2008-2009 academic year, in the region, the gross schooling rate in pre-school education (4-5 years) was higher than Turkey (32,2%), except for Batman (%33,2), Kilis (42,2%) and Siirt (41,8%). In the 2015-2016 education period, Kilis (55,2%) and Siirt (51,9%) were below the Turkey average which was 49,2%. "(MEB Statistics, Formal Education, 2016)

According to the data of the Ministry of National Education, the number of students per classroom in primary school was 23 in 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 in Turkey and 30 in GAP Region. In the 2015-2016 academic year, the number of students per classroom in

Turkey decreased to 22, in the GAP Region to 28. Except for Siirt and Batman, the number of students per classroom is above the average of Turkey.

Although the migration from the GAP Region to other regions is excessive, the share of the Region's population in the total population of the country is steadily increasing, and the proportion of the young population is high. This is reflected in almost all the indicators. In particular, education and employment needs are constantly growing, unlike other regions. For example, in Şanlıurfa, approximately 60.000 children reach the age of education every year. This figure is even bigger than Istanbul. Therefore, the need for increased public services and private sector investments in the region has emerged.

According to the MEB statistics; in 1990, the literacy ratio in Turkey was 80 percent and year 2.000 it reached to 87 percent. But in the region the ratio of literacy at the same periods, it reached from 60 percent to 73 percent it is important to note that almost half of the population in most of the provinces was illiterate in 1990, but the literacy increased during the last decade in these provinces.

In the region, the situation is much worse than in Turkey. There is a lack of qualified labor force and it is always a problem. The conditions of schools with the educational facilities, the gender inequality problems, and personnel. These are the main problems and so public authorities are trying to solve those points for a long time period.

Some of the cities in the region, there are differences in the ratios and indicators for education and literacy because of accessibility to the industrial areas and other possibilities. For example, in Gaziantep, there are some advantages compared with others.

For the sustainable development, after the GAP Project, there is a need for vocational and technical high schools, so it is very important to increase intermediate technical human capital which will be important for labor force with vocational education.

“Girls who live in rural areas or in southeastern Anatolia and have parents with low education levels are the most disadvantaged group in Turkey in terms of access to education, according to a new report called "Inequality in Education." (Hurriyet Daily News, Feb.2009)

There is a report prepared by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, or OECD's, Program for International Student Assessment, or PISA, a

survey done in Turkey in 2006 and Turkey's Statistical Institute, or TUIK, 2003 statistics. The report was based on the subject of gender inequalities in the region, "The girls' education levels differed from region to region. The attendance rate for girls living in southeastern Anatolia was 50 percent lower than the rate for girls living in Istanbul."

GAP Administration was studied on these kinds of subjects to attain the goals of integrated regional development. For this purpose, social action plan, master plans and action plans were prepared with big efforts. The purpose of dealing with education in the region is to reach the national educational level.

Literacy rates were particularly low, especially for women, as public investment in the region and support programs were inadequate in the field of education as well as in many areas. According to the 2008 data, 2 out of 5 females were illiterate. In addition, 97 out of 100 children in the age of pre-school, 73 out of 100 in the high school age could not attend the school. The GAP Administration continues to work to fill this gap by opening multi-purpose community centers, children's reading rooms and youth culture houses to create educational opportunities outside the school.

In the socio-economic development ranking study of the SPO, it is seen that in the education sector development index, the Region ranks 24th in 26 regions in Turkey. The reason for this position in the rankings is that all the indicators except the schooling rate in the primary, where the region received the 13th rank with a high value of 98,1%, have values well below the average of the country.

In the same report, Batman has the highest value among the region's provinces, and the province with the lowest value is Şırnak. In general index, Şırnak's general literacy and women's literacy are Turkey's last at the same time. According to this study, TRC3 Region, high school and vocational high schools are 25th in the schooling rate. In the population of 22 years and over university graduates, it is ranked 26th. In 2001, the ratio of university graduates to the population aged 22 years and over is 4,6% in the region.

According to Dicle Region Social Situation Report by Dicle Development Agency Research Strategy Development and Programming Unit year 2010 it was explained that; When the literacy rates and the distribution according to sex are examined at the district level, it is seen that the districts of Mardin and Şırnak Merkez and the districts of Ömerli, Gercüş and Beşiri in the Dicle Region have a better position in terms of literacy than the

urban literacy. Only in the Mardin Center and its surroundings, the male and female literacy equality shows a close distribution; in the regions apart from these, differences increase.

It can be said that the difference between the literacy rates of the Batman and Şırnak Center districts is due to Batman's low-educated immigration from rural areas and from the lack of migration from rural to urban areas in Şırnak, as well as from the height of the institutional population.

According to TURKSTAT indicators in 2009, when the population aged 15 years and over is examined, 9% of the population in Turkey, 25% in the region are illiterate. According to the findings, until 2005, public sector investments in the education sector are very small. However, within the scope of the GAP project, serious investments have been made after these years and classroom and teacher needs have been attempted to be met.

Within the scope of regional development, the policies adopted to reduce regional development disparities have recently been influenced by the investments made in South East Anatolian Region. As of 2005, public investments in the Southeastern Anatolian Region and in the relatively disadvantaged Dicle Region increased significantly.

The ratio of public investment allocations made to GAP to total public investments increased from 7% in 1990-2002 period to 10% in 2003-2014. While the proportion of public investment in the region continued to average 7% until 2008, the average investment rate after this year was around 12,5%. As a result, there is a significant increase in the public investment in the region, which is felt in many areas. Thanks to these investments, there are serious developments in the area of education in the region.

3.2. Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP)

The Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is one of the largest river basin development projects in the World. In this section, the Project is explained as detailed with its background and different parameters.

3.2.1. Background of the Project

Southeastern Anatolian Project was begun many years ago. It aims the improvement of economic conditions in Turkey's impoverished southeast. Atatürk Dam which is the fourth largest in the World is the most important investment in the Project region.

The studies carried out for the sake of passing the southeastern Anatolia Project's life have been ongoing since 1936 (Figure 4). As we have seen in the following stages of development, studies whose initial is based on the Electricity Affairs Survey Administration are maintained through the coordination of various institutions and continues with the GAP Action Plan which covers 2014-2018.

Figure 4 Historical Development of GAP Project

(<http://www.gap.gov.tr/gap-sunum-sayfa-144.html>) (accessed July 10, 2017)

The Project was decided as a whole region within the framework of an integrated regional planning and ensuring the coordination of ongoing activities was assigned to the State Planning Organization (DPT) in 1986. The Project area is approximately 75358 square km. And the area is almost 9.7 percent of the total area of Turkey. And, 20 percent of 8.5 million hectares are economically irrigable land in Turkey is in the GAP Region which mainly consists of the vast plains in the basins.

GAP started in 1960's and there has been a lot of achievements as well as amendments of it. The new version of GAP project is handled in the form of an Action Plan that would span the period between the years 2014-2018.

The five main pillars of the GAP project as economic growth, social development, urban planning, infrastructure development, and enhanced institutional capacity.

The development of economic, social and demographic structure call for new policies. Integration and accessibility are prerequisites for regional development and the GAP region has recorded considerable progress in these two sectors especially transportation; roads, air transportation; culminating in better integration with the domestic market. All of these developments have contributed to mobility, too.

It introduces new policies such as implementing new irrigation techniques, completing transportation and housing infrastructure, shifting to competitive products, developing institutional and human capacity, building on natural and cultural texture to support the region's competition agenda. Livable cities, tourism as well organic and as good agricultural practices are among the critical components of the new period.

When the irrigation projects of the GAP, the largest investment in Turkey's regional development, are completed, the irrigated land will be opened in Turkey equal to the area of irrigation realized by the public.

Relevant governmental actors are State Hydraulic Works under the Ministry of Energy and natural resources, GAP Administration under the Ministry of Development are main authorities.

GAP Regional Development Administration (GAP Administration) is in charge of carrying out planning and implementation work in relation to regional development within the frame of the decisions taken by the GAP Higher Council. And GAP Administration is organized with its Headquarters in Ankara and a Regional Directorate in Şanlıurfa. And after that, Headquarter also moved to Sanliurfa to make better coordination and monitoring to the Project.

The Project consists of 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric power plants. And around 28% of Turkey's waters will be affected after the Project completed. The dams will be constructed on Euphrates and Tigris Rivers and their tributaries. A total of 1,7 billion ha land is targeted to be irrigated and 1700 MW electric energy generated. Project area is 7,5 million hectares and budget is approximately 32 billion dollars.

It is seen that, the Project is designed as a multi-purpose concept included hydroelectric power generation, rural development with socio-economic dimensions, and cultural heritage preservation especially during the construction of dams, and also supporting entrepreneurship and providing job possibilities to women.

And focusing the cultural assets, in the GAP Project Hasankeyf is very important because of the Ilisu dam which will flood the historical settlement and monumental buildings.

“Furthermore the city of Hasankeyf, a central cultural asset for Turkey and a symbol of human civilization, will disappear in the Ilisu floods forever. It is obvious that the construction of the dam would lead to devastating ecological and social problems due to major deficiencies in the planning and designing of the project.” (Ilisu Campaign main site) After the completion of Ilisu dam, most of the cultural assets will be under water in Hasankeyf.

With all these parts Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP), is a regional development project centring human. All the public-funded investments are the tools for an equal, fair, accessible and sustainable development. The main objective is the happiness of man.

It identifies the creation of an environment in which the community's preferences and potential can be carried into effect completely by using the natural and human resources in an optimum level without consuming the opportunities of next generations. In this framework, issues related to society, economics, culture, equity in development, equality of woman and man, education, health, physical planning, agriculture and environment are taken into account and man is in the centre of all these subjects.

GAP aims to management and rational use of natural resources in the region, development of human resources and performance of sustainable human development via rational allotment of national resources. In GAP, which foresees to eliminate the difference between the Project region and the more developed regions of Turkey and to contribute to an equalitarian development, social, environmental, cultural researches and implementations based on them are the most important components.

It is the most extensive, costly, providing best of the Republican history of our Republic. The GAP has two approaches, the first being integrated planning approach and the second sustainable development approach being the main philosophy. When considering the integrated approach, it is important that the different sectors such as agriculture, industry, education and health are handled together and coordinated; on the other hand, by sustainable development approach, it is defined as meeting future needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The basic strategy of the project is the human development philosophy. As a basic assumption in human development approach; fairness in development, the spirit of participation, environmental protection and sustainable development, the development of employment opportunities, the regulation of spatial standards and the development of the entire infrastructure.

“Although the Southeastern Anatolian Region has a considerable development potential in terms of resource and population balance, region falls behind from the socio-cultural, urban and economic levels of the country development. The implementation of the "Southeastern Anatolia Project" (GAP), which is called as an integrated project to assess

the population and resource potential of the region, is of great importance in terms of increasing economic efficiency in the region, reconsidering the cities at the spatial scale or improving the existing ones and changing the infrastructure services.” (AÇMA, 1991: 111)

In the approach of regional development, the GAP project is an important example both at national and international scale. The project was put into practice by dealing both very large in scale and very broad in terms of scope. In this respect, it has given a new dimension to the regional development approach.

“GAP will give the opportunity for the region to enter the industrial period in a short period of time by providing the development of some social and economic indicators” (ERKAN, 1987: 137, 138)

With the Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP), it was aimed to contribute to the goals of economic development and social stability at the national level by increasing the income level and quality of life of local people and reducing regional disparities by using the resources of the region effectively and efficiently. From this point of view, it will be possible to meet the needs of agricultural products, energy and water in the whole country thanks to the project.

"Despite the development plan projected to be developed within the GAP, in the form of sectors, or in the form of models with consistent linking processes between sectors within the region, planning that may be at the urban or spatial dimension has not been considered or has been neglected. Because, even there are many laws and codes in our country, no importance is given to the planning process in the settlement areas. For this reason, land speculation is made in the cities and unplanned settlements and illegal rent struggles arise. In urban areas, the inability of urban plant production to respond adequately has encouraged illegal construction. More than half of the houses in big cities are made up of slums and unlicensed residences." (SPO, 1995: 172).

As you can see, along with the constant change in the project, it is necessary to take precautions to minimize the adverse effects of the project. Moreover, the development plans foreseen for many years have not been handled multi-directional. As a result, serious problems are encountered in terms of urbanization and the environment.

As it is known, with the project, there has been a very rapid urbanization process and this has brought many problems together. As of now, a number of interconnected problems still

persist. During the project implementation phase, these problems are tried to be solved one by one. because, it is possible to reach the needed data in a short period of time at the stage of economic and social structure being developed in a hierarchical order. To this end, the GAP Regional Development Administration works in coordination with the public and private sectors and continues to cooperate in a synchronized manner from collecting data to proposing solutions.

In particular, the reason for studying the concept of regional development as GAP is that it is possible to handle the region in a multifaceted way in terms of socio-economic, cultural, geographical and physical aspects. The region being the focus of interest in terms of both public, private and NGOs, shows its importance. The fact that many public institutions are aware of the potential there and direct their investments is a clear indication that the potential in the region is also a serious contribution at the national level. Moreover, the region, which has a strategic position in terms of geopolitics, also attracts the attention of international organizations. With all these features, the Southeastern Anatolia Project has to be examined in a very comprehensive way.

Moreover, in terms of the GAP Project framework, sustainability concept has a multifaceted structure that is almost always the first to be addressed in order to develop healthy and livable conditions in the beginning and the implementation phase. For this reason, it is an exemplary implementation that sheds light on the concept of regional development. In addition to being very rich in terms of water resources, close proximity to border countries and access to the bazaar, the richness of cultural heritage, immense young population forced the region to implement regional development practices and take it as an example.

3.2.2. Water Potentials through Facilities on the Euphrates and the Tigris.

The Euphrates River is Turkey's most productive and water-rich river. The total length is 2,800 km and the length of the section within the borders of Turkey is 971 km Keban, Karakaya, Atatürk and Birecik dams were built on the Euphrates. The Dicle River is born in Turkey and has many branches and it passes to the Iraqi lands and merges with the Euphrates there and falls into the Gulf of Basra in Shatt-al-Alap. The total length of the Dicle River is 1990 km and the part of our country is 523 km.

The length of the Tigris River is shorter than the Euphrates River, but the water capacity is higher. Important Hydroelectric Power Plants such as Kralkızı, Batman and Dicle were built on the river.

Thanks to this high water potential, the investments initiated with great efforts many years ago have produced proud results for our country today. These results are beneficial not only to the people of the region but also to the whole country. These studies are good examples of water management success.



Figure 5 Dicle and Euphrates Basins Maps

([https://www.google.com.tr/search?q=dicle ve firat nehirleri](https://www.google.com.tr/search?q=dicle+ve+firat+nehirleri)) (Accessed November 10, 2017)

"The Euphrates Basin has the highest water yield of 31.61 billion m³. The Dicle Basin is in the second order with 21.33 billion m³. The Euphrates and Dicle basins constitute approximately 28,5% of the total national water potential." (BURAK et al., 1997: 75)

The surface water resources to be used in the GAP mainly constitute the Euphrates and Dicle streams and the branches joining them in and out of the territorial borders. Euphrates' annual average mass flow rate at the Atatürk Dam site is 26.6 billion m³.

It is maintained in various sources that the basin of the Euphrates-Dicle has water potential of 29-37 km³/year for Euphrates and 42-58 km³/year for Dicle.

This amount reaches 30 billion m³ in the vicinity of Birecik. The Dicle's mass flow rate reaches 15 billion m³ near the Ilisu dam site. Moreover, 1,616 m³ of underground water source was found in the plains of Ceylanpınar, Diyarbakir, Harran, Suruç and Gaziantep.

Completion of the project will result in an increase of approximately 27,3 billion kW-hours in the targeted hydroelectric power generation. Agricultural areas planned to be opened for irrigation are 1,7 million ha. area. The Southeastern Anatolia Project (GAP) is a project to develop the world's most important water resources for irrigation and hydropower generation purposes.

"Within the scope of the development of the Euphrates water resources, 37 dams and 42 water power plants are planned in Turkey including the Western and Middle Dicle in the scope of the GAP. As part of the development of Dicle water resources, GAP 42 water and 42 water power plants in Turkey, including the Western and Middle Dicle, will be irrigated with 0.6 million hectares of land and average 17 TWh/year of electricity will be generated." (TMMOB Water Policies Congress)

According to the Southeastern Anatolia Administration Authority water and soil development programme it was summarized that; "When the project is completed; 29% of the total water potential of Turkey will be controlled by the facilities on the Euphrates and Dicle rivers which drain more than 52,9 billion m³ of water annually. Total planned irrigation area s equivalent to 20% of the economically irrigable area in Turkey and the planned electricity production, 22% of the total annual electricity energy potential."

The water issue is also an important agenda for the international agenda, as the water potential of the Euphrates and Dicle rivers is high. In the Impact Assessment Study of the EU Commission dated 6 October 2004; "In the Middle East, water will become increasingly strategic in the coming years. With the participation of Turkey to the European Union, it is expected that the water resources and infrastructure (the dams and irrigation systems on the basins of the Euphrates and Dicle rivers, and cross-border cooperation in the water sector between Israel and neighboring countries) could become an important issue for the EU." As you can see, not only neighboring countries but also other countries are interested in the Euphrates and Dicle Basin.

On the one hand, there are international demands for water resources and on the other hand, methods for reducing the loss of water by the efficient use of water resources are being emphasized. There is no doubt that economic and social activities will increase rapidly in line with the aim of using the Euphrates and Dicle waters for industrial and

agricultural purposes. It is known that there will be a large increase in production in agriculture sector when irrigated agriculture is started.

GAP BKI has also been included in the governing bodies of international institutions and organizations such as the World Water Council and the International Water Resources Association, as it is a water-based development project of GAP. Its membership in these organizations is still ongoing. Thus, internationally, it has a possibility to follow water policies closely.

3.2.3. Economical Development

The main objective of the Southeastern Anatolia Project is to reduce the development gap between the region and other regions by raising the income level of the people of the region. To this end, it contributes to national development goals by increasing productivity in rural areas. With the opening of agriculture to the region, the development of zoning activities, the opening of new business fields, new opportunities have been offered to the living. At this point, the people of the region can obtain positive results in terms of economic recovery, partly in economic terms.

By end of 2015, 492 thousand 842 hectares area which is nearly 1/3 of the total target area of 1,7 million ha area was started to irrigate.

Minister of Forestry and Water Affairs Mr. Veysel Eroğlu states; "With 22 dams and 17 hydroelectric power plants in the framework of the GAP, the first stage of the project is 1 million 58 hectare irrigation areas and 9 drinking water projects, adding 2,2 billion dollars in irrigation contribution to the economy of the country, 4 billion dollars in energy contribution, 400 million dollars in total will be 6,6 billion dollars. In addition, while GAP was allocated 211 million pounds in 2003, in 2014 we increased this amount to 1.36 billion pounds. In 2015, we offered 1.402 billion pounds in the investment program. "

Furthermore, when all public resources for GAP are examined, investment allocations made according to years are as follows (Figure 6).

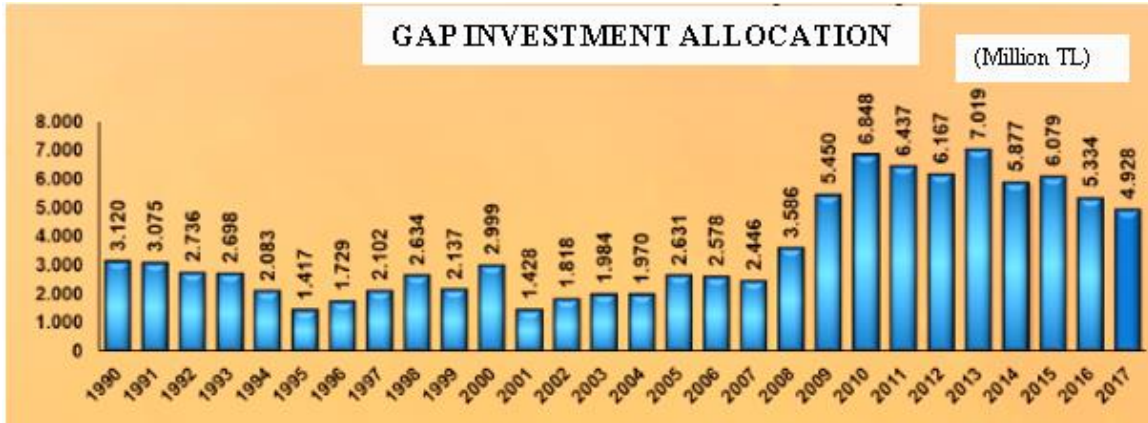


Figure 6 GAP Investment Allocation (<http://www.gap.gov.tr/gap-sunum-sayfa-144.html>) (accessed December 10, 2017)

Considering these figures, it appears that fund appropriated for GAP has increased seven times over the last 15 years. Therefore, in order to complete the project, public investments need to increase.

Approximately, the total defined budget of the Project is US \$32 billion, and it is not only water resources development projects but also investments in all sectors for regional development.

There is a big potential for higher growth rate in GAP region compare to other regions defined in the indicators by the government (SPO, 2011). And also, it was stated that GAP regional plan is successful because it is Turkey's first and only comprehensive development plan.

In addition, the GAP Administration is undertaking a number of projects to promote poverty reduction strategies, participatory approaches, capacity building efforts, and the observance of disadvantaged groups and gender perspectives that integrate the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. One of the most important activities carried out in this context is the Multi-Purpose Community Centers (ÇATOM) project.

To combat poverty and reduce migration, it is necessary to create alternative sources of income. The most crucial factor when it comes to increasing household income is the participation of women in the workforce. This aim can be achieved by increasing the range of small-scale economic activities that can be done in rural areas.

In this context, ÇATOMs started to be opened in the GAP Region starting from 1995 and there are still 44 ÇATOMs in 9 regions in the GAP Region. The target mass of ÇATOMs is young girls and women. Through the project, up to now, 250.000 people have benefited directly from ÇATOM programs.

A number of projects have been completed by the GAP Administration, with the aim of economic development, some of which are continuing. These projects are;

- Organic Agriculture Cluster Development Project
- GAP Agricultural Education and Publication Project
- Precision Agriculture and Sustainable Implementation Dissemination Project in the GAP Region.
- Integrated Rural Development Project
- Center village and Return to Village Rural Development Project
- Increasing Public Income Level in Non-irrigation Areas
- Agricultural Research and Development Project
- GAP Region Livestock Improvement Project
- Afforestation and Erosion Control Project
- Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Activities Enhancement Project
- Operation Maintenance and Management Project of GAP Irrigation Systems
- Renewable energy resources utilization and energy efficiency increase project

Thanks to the projects that have been spoken, in addition to pilot implementations, serious employment and lead results are achieved. At the same time, especially in recent years, cooperating with the other institutions related to the refugees coming to our country, working in the field of occupation, etc. are being continued. In this context, according to the information received from the sources of the GAP Administration; Syrian Women's Support to the Social and Economic Life of the GAP Region is implemented with technical support from the UN Development Program.

Within the scope of the project, Syrian women are served by cooperation with ÇATOMs and other NGOs operating in Kilis, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Mardin. It has been stated that the number of women reached to date reaches 4 thousand 500. It is aimed to live in harmony with the Turkish and Syrian youth and children through the Project of Strengthening the Youth and Children of Syria. Livelihood Resources and Humanitarian

Employment Opportunities and Supporting Educational Access and Psychosocial Services in Gaziantep are carried out in the projects.

In addition, the other important issue in the region is that the people working in agriculture cannot pay electricity bills on time. Since there are some problems in the collection of electricity bills, the GAP Administration is conducting pilot applications to encourage the use of renewable energy sources for the use of irrigation pumps.

For this purpose, it is aimed that the people who deal with agriculture sector will be able to minimize electricity costs, which are important cost items, by using different technologies and spreading them. Especially in the region with high solar energy potential, these technologies are given importance. Because of the potential of the region in terms of energy resources, there are also studies in the private sector besides public authorities.

3.2.4. Social Development

After the completion of the project, which is being implemented in line with the sustainable human development principles in the GAP Region, the development of human resources, the provision of equality and fairness in development and the development of a participatory culture and community in the region are of great importance. For this reason, a number of social projects have been carried out by the GAP Regional Development Administration to go through the research, planning and implementation processes.

In the first stage, between 1992-1994, to understand the socio-economic structure of the region and to determine the needs, expectations and expectations of certain social groups (women, young, children, street children, urban poor, immigrants, landless, a number of social research has been conducted by non-governmental organizations.

In order to provide sustainable social and human development between 1992 -1994, the following researches were carried out by the GAP BKİ;

- GAP Region Social Change Trends Survey
- Research on Women's Status and Development Process Integration in the GAP Region
- GAP Region Population Movement Survey

- Research on Employment and Resettlement Problems in the Regions located below the GAP Region Lake Surface
- Operation, Maintenance and Management of GAP Irrigation Systems, Socio-Economic Study

It was planned that a commission to be established in the light of the above studies to prepare a social action plan. This commission was formed by the participation of academicians from universities, representatives of non-governmental organizations, experts from State Planning Organization and GAP Administration.

The results of the surveys and the suggestions from the study meeting were synthesized and the "GAP Social Action Plan" was prepared and completed on 28 September 1994.

“The objectives of the GAP Social Action Plan are as follows:

- To accelerate the development process by supporting the economic growth process with social development and to ensure a balanced development,
- To reduce the social development gap between this region and other regions to the lowest in the middle term by Increasing the effectiveness and prevalence of social services in the GAP Region,
- To define the ways and means to ensure that technological developments are socially acceptable,
- To ensure that different social groups and layers within the region are integrated with the development process,
- To minimize the negative effects that may arise during the development process,
- To identify appropriate methods for achieving effective public contribution and participation in the development efforts, from the planning phase to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages and to create the conditions of sustainable development by passing on life,
- To produce strategy and policy options that will shed light on planners and practitioners.” (GAP Social Action Plan, 1992-1994)

The reason why these studies are carried out is that the GAP region is behind the country average in social areas such as education, health, employment and social protection. In terms of the development of the region, it is necessary to increase the active participation of individuals and groups in economic and social life together with economic growth and to increase the quality of life, social solidarity and integration.

If we are to summarize the targeted works to be done in this direction;

- To increase the schooling rate,
- Improvement of physical infrastructure conditions in education,
- Improvement of the physical and human infrastructure of the regional universities to increase access to higher education and the quality of education,
- Development of student dormitory facilities,
- To improve the facilities such as hospitals and increase the number of qualified health personnel,
- To provide environment of workforce participation for disadvantaged groups,
- To increase women's participation in the workforce,
- To increase awareness of cultural values,
- To provide motivation for children and young people by expanding sports facilities.

Many activities like these are aimed to be done. Thus, within the framework of human-oriented development, a social environment in which individuals can develop themselves, live in a healthy, safe and high standard, can be provided. Measures will be taken to increase access to public services such as education, health, social assistance, culture, arts and sports and to ensure equal opportunities, increase employability and achieve sustainable development.

3.2.5. Accessibility to the Market

To access the market (domestic or international) refers to the ability of a company or country to sell their products across borders. As it is known that, in the GAP region, there is a big potential of agricultural products especially fresh fruits and vegetables to export Middle East Countries. And also, agri-industrial products are available to export. And also, the products have some place on the domestic market.

After the irrigation programme completed, the potential will be developed. Authorities are working on some funds and credits to encourage the entrepreneurs in the region. The government have more investments in airports and highways under GAP Programme.

The E-24 highway, which is located in the district, arrives at Habur Border Gate via Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Kızıltepe and Silopi. A significant part of the country's exports is made in this border gate. When the variation of import and export figures in the GAP Region over the years, it is seen that the export figures increase every year. Among the main reasons for this are the sensitivities that public investments have shown towards the development of transportation infrastructure. Import and export values of The GAP Region were shown Figure 7 as years in below.

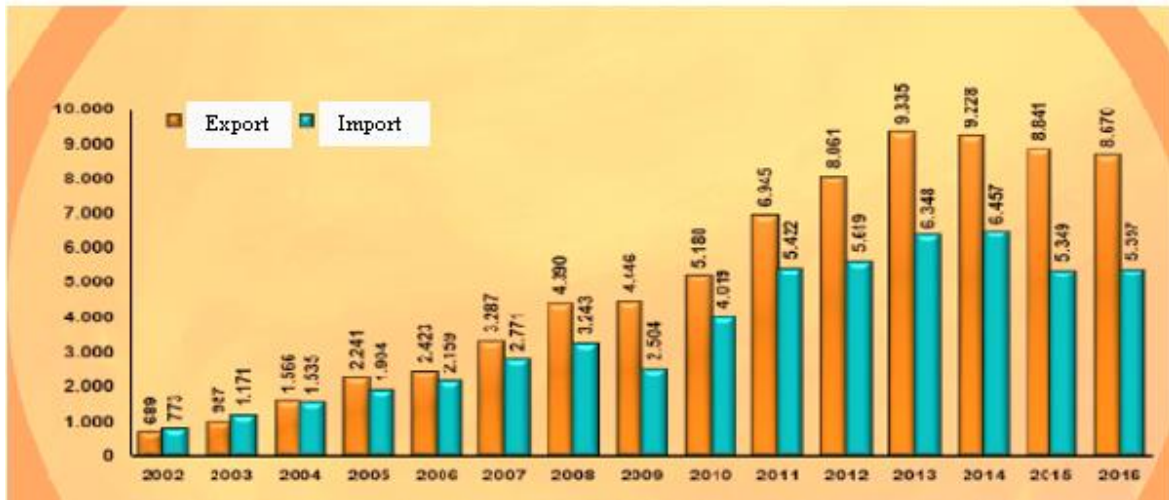


Figure 7 GAP Export and Import (Ministry of Economy in the Direction of 2016. GAP BKI)

Exports figures tend to increase thanks to the development of transport facilities, which are factors that facilitate the production of the region both internally and externally. With the increase of public investments in the GAP Region, the positive developments in production lead a rapid increase in export figures especially from 2007 onwards.

In addition to domestic transportation which is shown in Figure 8, the railways that provide transportation to the region take the border of Fevzipaşa, Malatya-Diyarbakır, Kurtalan and Syria and out of the country boundaries from Nusaybin. A syllable line leaving Şenyurt on the southern line goes to Mardin. There are no non-airport provinces except Kilis in the region. The river transport on the Euphrates and Dicle, which was important in the past, has lost its importance today.



Figure 8 GAP Region Transportation Infrastructure (GAP BKİ)

Thanks to the important investments in inter-provincial highway connections, it is easier to make the development more widespread throughout the region, and there is an airport in all the provinces except for one province. Relevant authorities are making serious efforts to improve the transportation infrastructure.

And also the government is planning to develop railways between the cities and the continent. As a result of this investment, the accessibility to the market will be more easy and cheaper.

GAP Regional Development Administration President Karahocagil said that the GAP Region, which includes fertile lands, renewable energy potential, extensive logistical facilities and 9 cities, will become the world's food and energy base in the future. He claimed the region has a significant potential in the food field; 60 percent of cotton, 20 percent of wheat, almost all the lentil, nuts and corns are produced in this region. He also stated that at least seven times efficiency increase was achieved with irrigation in the region and that 5 crops could be produced in 2 years. The airport and highway connections in 9 provinces are very good. In addition, when the Hassa - Dört Yol Tunnel project is completed, it will be easier to reach the sea. (GAP Region will be the center of food and energy in the world)

In addition to the efforts made by the public and private sectors to increase production opportunities in the agricultural and industrial area, serious efforts are also being made in the technical and physical infrastructure studies to deliver this production both domestic

and foreign market. For this reason, too much investment has been made in terms of land and air transport networks.

However, in most of the developed countries, though more attention is given to rail links, there are serious shortcomings in the Southeastern Anatolian Region as well as in our country.

3.2.6. Sustainable Development Programme in Southeastern Anatolia Project

The project has come under the criticism for environmental point of view and concerned about damage on nature. As it is known that GAP (Southeastern Anatolia Project) is a multi-sectoral and integrated regional development project based on the concept of sustainable development. There are many implementations by governmental and NGOs under this concept in the region. According to an overview everywhere with regard to sustainable development; it means using natural and human resources at an optimum level, increasing the productivity and prosperity without consuming the possibilities of future generations, creating a happy, healthy life and employment opportunity.

In this respect, within the scope of the GAP, which is a very large project, it is necessary to leave a good inheritance to future generations by reducing the negative conditions in the result of the large investments to be made. For this reason, extensive studies have been carried out in order to implement sustainable development targets in the region. Even today, these studies are continuing with new perspectives due to the dynamic nature of development.

Such as GAP Regional Environmental Management Study, Eco-Town Planning in Adiyaman and Local Agenda 21, Sustainable Urban Life and Community Development Programs in Batman, etc., entitled the Turkish Government's National Program for Environmental Institution Building and Management in Turkey. These studies support the activities of non-governmental organizations and ultimately aim to focus on the human dimension in sustainable development.

Within this scope, by organizing many seminars and meetings to give new inputs to the GAP, studies have been carried out on the fact that the region has better living conditions in the future. T. C. In 1995, the Seminar on Sustainable Development and Southeastern Anatolia Project was held in Sanliurfa in cooperation with the Prime Ministry GAP

Regional Development Administration and The United Nations Office for Project Service. The seminar report has been prepared and published by the administration.

In the seminar, the basic dynamics of sustainable development, the spatial and economic dimension were addressed, and the basic strategies, results and major effects were discussed in detail. At the seminar which was held with the participation of many local and foreign experts on the topic, the necessary steps to be taken towards the future were put on the table. These are the main prominent strategies that have been adopted so far;

- Emphasis on work towards women who constitute 50% of the population,
- Increasing the status of women,
- Development of physical and social infrastructure works,
- Development of technology and information production in institutions as well as institutional arrangements,
- Ensuring the integration of production in national and global markets,
- Ensuring that the use of human and natural resources is addressed within a holistic approach,
- Ensuring the participation of women and young people in employment,
- With the "Everyone's health" principle, the environmental factors that affect health are added to the account, making continuous efforts to improve health,
- Sensitivity towards the goal of preserving cultural diversity,
- Coordination between public institutions,
- Ensuring effective and efficient use of soil and water resources,
- Development of educational opportunities,
- Taking steps to improve the quality of the workforce and increase employment,
- Determination of strategies to reduce population growth,
- Increasing the effectiveness of local governments,
- Creation of additional financing resources,

- Comprehensive consideration of the studies on the development plans and the immediate implementation of the environmental plan,
- Prioritizing environmentally sensitive policies in the direction of sustainable development.

With the increase of public investments in the region and the resultant attraction of the region, especially migrations to big cities, urbanization and environmental problems will arise. In order to prevent these problems before they occur, seminars, meetings and so on. Besides the studies, many academic studies have been done. In the light of these studies, scenarios and strategies have been identified on the possibility of intervening in the future in the future.

Southeastern Anatolia Project Administration Authority prepared a Sustainable Development Report and report says that; the ultimate aim of GAP is to ensure sustainable human development in the region. Therefore it is a human centred development process. Physical structures which are now being built will be the basis of human development. The aim of sustainable development will be achieved by eliminating disparities, spreading welfare, ensuring community participation and developing human resources.

As mentioned before, The Earth Summit held in Rio in 1992 had adopted a document titled "Agenda 21". GAP's planning and implementations are mostly defined in the main frame of sustainable development policies in this perspective. This planning and implementation have the following basic principles:

1. Participation
2. Equity
3. Development of Human Resources

The principles and approaches identified have demonstrated the need for a holistic approach to sustainable development. The main purpose, by using the local resources efficiently and efficiently without waste, in the wake of the implementation of an environmentally sound development model, if considered as the provision of human-centered development, is to understand the need to be very precise and careful of every step that is to be taken.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the GAP Administration Authority have many coordination and projects for supporting sustainable development in the region.

The main objective of the GAP Sustainable Development Program is to reduce socioeconomic inequalities in the Southeastern Anatolian Region. The program emphasizes the human dimension of development through pilot projects in areas of basic social services (education, health, and housing), gender equality, urban governance, environmental sustainability, capacity building at the institutional and social level, and public participation. Initially composed of 28 subprojects with a total budget of \$ 5,2 million, the program became more comprehensive in 2000 with financial support from the Swiss Government and 33 subprojects.

The policy and practices observed in the GAP are an example of the level at which international platforms, from planning to management, from finance to environment, from social issues to technology, can be offered. The project has all the qualities that concern human beings, from women's and children's rights to urban living, irrigation and agriculture to the protection of the environment, as a guideline for regional development studies in terms of holistic sustainable development.

“This program, run by the GAP Administration and UNDP, consists of the following five main headings:

- Encouragement of social sustainability and improvement of social services,
- Encouragement of agricultural sustainability and improvement of rural productivity,
- Encouragement of local entrepreneurship and industrial development for economic viability,
- Encouragement of sustainable human settlements,
- Sustainable utilization of natural resources at an optimal level.” (GAP/UNDP, 1997)

Olçay Ünver, former president of the GAP Administration, has examined the problem in terms of development projects. He said: “It has been understood that the development efforts that have found half a century in the world, on the one hand, have created new

methods, models, pioneering technologies, rationality in resource utilization, and therefore increased production. On the other hand, these efforts did not prevent the increase of negativities such as social inequalities, gender differences, destruction of the environment, and ecological equilibrium in the negative direction. These negatives conceptualize this innovative approach to sustainable development, saying that it generally requires a different approach to development, especially development projects.”

It is stated that sustainable development must be understood not only by economic ration but also by consciousness, knowledge, experience and determination and that sustainable development concept is needed when it is expressed as real action programs for its purposes.

In line with the concept of sustainable human development, the GAP Administration has integrated the environmental and social-human dimension into economic growth targets. This means that the purpose of GAP is not only economic growth, but basically the quality of life of humankind. Infrastructure development, agricultural and industrial development, environmental protection, natural resources development, social services, etc. all activities, including those contributing to economic growth, are assessed on the contribution they make to the quality of life of a person in a sustainable manner.

Within the framework of Sustainable Development strategies in the Southeastern Anatolian Region; applications to contribute to the development of healthy living environments as well as opportunities for future generations to benefit from natural resources and to contribute to the development of livable cities and the quality of life, education without discrimination on gender, the presentation of health, social services and equitable development to a fair development are given priority.

Some of the projects implemented and coordinated by the GAP Administration through the Sustainable Human Development Approach are:

A. Environmental Protection Projects:

- Maintenance, operation and management of GAP irrigation systems (GAP-MOM),
- Irrigation methods and technologies that provide water regulation and water saving in irrigation channels,
- Pilot implementation of modern irrigation technology,
- Urban wastewater treatment,

- Reuse of irrigation water,
- Eastern Anatolia erosion control and water basin rehabilitation project,
- Protection of biodiversity,
- Environmental studies in the GAP Region,
- Environmental study in the GAP Region-Dicle Basin,
- Determination of climatic conditions in the GAP Region for the present and near future.

B. Urban Planning and Infrastructure Projects:

- Participation in City Regionalization and Planning,
- Resettlement and employment of populations affected by dams,
- Atatürk Dam Lake sub-regional development plan,
- Eco-city and eco-village planning and development activities in pilot regions.

C. Projects for Removing Disadvantaged Positions and Poverty:

- Establishment of Multi-Purpose Community Centers for Women (ÇATOM),
- Increasing the income level of the people in non-irrigation areas,
- Distribution of treasury land to landless farmers,
- GAP Entrepreneur Support and Guidance Centers (GAP-GIDEM).

D. Human Resources Development and Institutional Regulations:

- Handing over Irrigation systems to farmers,
- Improving institutional capacity,
- Farmer education and publishing activities,
- Agricultural research and development project,
- Agglomeration of agricultural lands.

Initiatives continue in order to make many projects with sustainable development approach in the region. As I have always stated, the frame and scope of the activities to be made and carried out is very broad, as the project has a very dynamic structure. With this structure, it is an example both nationally and internationally.

And also, in line with GAP Project, lots of important studies aimed to improve the increase tourism capacity of the region. The overall assessment of the GAP Region's tourism planning efforts, updating according to new tourism policies, ensuring sustainability and utilization within a specific plan considering protection-use balance is more important than integrating the cultural and tourism potential of the region one by one. which was initiated in 2010 by the GAP Administration with the aim of establishing attractive and strong alternative destination points, attraction centers, new tourism types, tourism development zones/corridors and routes, strengthening the weaknesses in terms of tourism with a holistic approach, institutional responsibility and management plan, Within the scope of Southeastern Anatolian Region Tourism Master Plan, "Birecik Dam Lake Nehir Tourism Project", "GAP Region Tourism Focused Promotion and Branding Project" and "Birecik Dam Lake Lower Cardak Recreation Area Project" were taken.

The GAP Master Plan, which we will discuss in detail on the following pages, in principle supports the continuation of all projects for tourism which are still being carried out in the Region, and in addition to this, new tourism types have been proposed. Many of these projects have become a center of attention both locally and globally, nowadays.

Some of the projects made in this context are;

- Development of water sports and recreation areas in Birecik Dam Lake, which will be open to lake tourism by utilizing the tourism potential of Zeugma, Halfeti and Rumkale, launching boats for accommodation and catering facilities, providing joint services to Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep within the scope of the project,
- Regulation of cultural festivals "Turabdin Week" which will be organized jointly by Midyat and Mardin, and the provision of the opportunity to visit the region of Syriac citizens who have left the region to live abroad,
- The declaration and planning of Kozluk Taşlıdere (Holi) thermal water district as a tourism center,
- Completion of the in-zone recreation investments as a priority and completion of two regulators, which is especially necessary for the Diyarbakır Dicle Coastal

Regulation (<http://www.gap.gov.tr/gap-bolgesi-turizm-master-plani-sayfa-30.html>)
(accessed December 5, 2017)

In addition, the GAP Regional Development Administration has implemented the Tourism and Tourism Focused Branding Projects of the GAP Region, following the Hasankeyf and Birecik Dam Lake Nehir Tourism Projects, within the context of culture and tourism projects. Within the scope of the Tourism Focused Promotion and Branding Project, promotion and branding activities are being carried out in order to protect the cultural heritage of the region. And, it will be a holistic approach, evaluate the tourism-oriented balance taking into account the protection-utilization balance, increase the employment and tourism incomes, and ensure the sustainability of tourism movements in a healthier and sustainable manner.

With the Project: it is decided to prepare and implement the "Management Plans" for important settlements in terms of culture and tourism in the Region. It will create the designated places as tourism attraction centers and to promote and brand the province to which it is connected with a holistic approach.

In addition, at the end of the project, the establishment of the GAP Region Promotion Brand Office is planned to be created. Thus, it can be ensured that the culture and tourism potential in the region is at the rightful place in terms of domestic and foreign tourism. Within this scope, the project includes diversifying tourism in the GAP Region, creating alternative tourism areas, promoting culture, faith tourism as well as other tourism types, initiating "branding" initiatives to increase the tourism incomes of the region and creating tourism oriented employment areas.

3.2.7. GAP Master Plan

The main objectives of the GAP Master Plan covering the years 1989-2005 included increasing the income level and quality of life of the local people, reducing regional development disparities, increasing agricultural productivity and employment opportunities, and stabilizing the economic development at national level.

A roadmap has been drawn up by developing plans, programs and projects that will set the necessary steps in the direction of these targets.

“As a matter of fact, the GAP Master Plan, drawing the framework of regional development, has reinforced the development of water and land resources, taking into account the financial and technical capacities. The economic and social trends of this change have led to the development, the employment to be created, the size of the population that it attracts and the possible distribution of this population in terms of cities and rural areas. With education and health services, it determined the needs of housing and urban infrastructure at the macro level and revealed the need for financing according to years.” (GAP Master Plan).

“GAP is a versatile regional development project that will bring about economic development, social development and increased employment, bringing changes not only to the region but also to the whole country, through the prosperity, peace and happiness of our citizens living in the region. For this purpose, the GAP Master Plan, which primarily draws the basic framework of regional development, has transformed the GAP, designed specifically for the development of water and land resources, into a multi-sectoral and integrated regional development project.” (HAKTAN, 2011: 6:2)

According to the Master Plan, it is presented that it is necessary to take steps towards the development of the agricultural-based industry in order to provide more added value because of the high agricultural potential in the region. Strategies have also been identified to ensure the success of the regional development, as well as the development of new financing and technical capacities, and the effective and efficient use of land and water resources.

“With this integrated project, developments related to agriculture and industrial development, rural and urban infrastructure improvement, transportation, education and health have been handled as a series of interrelated projects parallel to the construction of dams, hydroelectric power plants and irrigation schemes. In addition, the main objective of the master plan is; to improve the level of development of the region to the general level of the country as soon as possible, so economic and social goals have been set to achieve this goal. As a basic strategy and basic development scenario, it has been adopted that the region should be transformed into "Agriculture Based Export Base.” (YILDIZ, 2009: 30).

Due to the fact that GAP is a multi-sectoral project, comprehensive studies have been made in terms of agriculture, industry, transportation, housing, education, health and

tourism. Again, as I have mentioned, through the development of the agriculture and agriculture-based industry in the region, it was aimed to develop export facilities and become the agricultural base.

"In 1985, which was considered as the start of the planning period in the GAP Master Plan, it was predicted that GDP per capita was at the level of GRP in GAP. According to the maximum development scenario in the GAP Master Plan, it is predicted that the GDP will increase by 7,7% per year. The main objectives of the Master Plan are determined as:

- Irrigation of 1,7 million hectares (it was aimed to irrigate 1,8 million hectares in the GAP Region Development Plan)
- Providing 27 billion kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power generation per year
- Increase in per capita income by 209%
- Employment opportunity for 3,8 million people" (GAP Master Plan Final Report, 1989)

The population movements that were formed with the increase of public investments in the region were thought to be the necessity of eliminating the need for education, health, housing and infrastructure together with the needs for new business fields. For this reason, a physical, social and economic plan was needed. The necessity of creating multi-faceted analyzes and balanced policies in the Master Plan framework is an important work in ensuring the creation of a planned growth in the future.

With the GAP Master Plan, steps have been taken to coordinate and integrate between public institutions, as there is a wide range of regional development plans to ensure that these efforts are carried out consistently. Since the main goal is to determine the sustainable policies to be developed for the development of the Southeastern Anatolian Region, which is considered as a broad vision, every activity at every stage demonstrates the necessity to deal with likely future problems.

"In order to achieve these goals, Master Plan has identified four main strategies:

- Development and management of water and land resources for both irrigation purposes and for urban-industrial uses,
- Improvement of land use by introducing better farm management systems, farming practices and crop designs,

- Encouragement of manufacturing industries by giving special emphasis to local and agriculture-related resources and inputs,
- Improvements in social services and urban infrastructures in order to better respond to the needs of the people and attract qualified personnel to the region.” (GAP Master Plan, 1989)

In summary, the GAP Master Plan, which was widely prepared in 1989, included detailed information and analysis of the spatial structure, the current state of water resources and development projects, detailed data and analyzes on the social sectors as well as the existing conditions in the energy sector.

In the light of these data and analyzes, strategies were set out to determine the present and future situation of GAP. The GAP Master Plan, which has been prepared successfully, has shed light on the project and has given direction. Under this plan, the future situation of the region has been revealed in almost all areas such as transportation, health, education, tourism, employment. The GAP Master Plan is, in general, a very comprehensive regional development plan. The Master Plan is not a direct implementation, but it is a serious resource document with the information and predictions.

3.2.8. GAP Action Plan and New Approaches

The GAP Regional Development Administration is responsible for the implementation and coordination of the Action Plan. Through the GAP Action Plans, activities to be carried out between 2008-2012 and 2014-2018 will be included in order to reduce regional disparities and the institutions and organizations to invest in the region will be determined.

“Social development is the most problematic domain, entailing both sustained human development and social improvements. This brings us to the question of regional development and regional disparities in Turkey.” (ÖZHAN, 2008: 5)

In order to reach the goal of the Southeastern Anatolia Project, economic, social and physical development strategies have been determined in the direction of the Action Plans covering the years 2008 - 2012 and then covering the years 2014-2018.

“Our basic objective in the GAP Action Plan is to ensure economic growth, social development and employment creation in South-eastern so as to enhance the level of

welfare, peace and happiness of our citizens living in the region. In line with our determination to fully complete the Project, the focus is on meeting basic infrastructure needs including irrigation in the first place and accelerating economic and social development in the region. With a productive economy and new social capital that it will unleash in the region, the GAP Action Plan will also contribute to nationwide targets of economic growth and development and social stability.”(R.T.Erdoğan, Prime Minister, May 2008)

In the period of 2008 – 2012, four strategic developments have been carried out in the GAP Action Plan in the direction of the main axis in order to realize priority projects and projects aiming at the completion of major infrastructure investments, especially irrigation, and to provide economic development and social development. These are;

- Realization of Economic Development
- Provision of Social Development
- Improving Infrastructure
- Development of Institutional Capacity

It has been determined which institution should carry out each of the actions mentioned above, which institutions and organizations cooperate with each other, in which dates will be carried out and how much resources will be used for investment.

“To implement above-mentioned policies, the following strategies are needed:

- Through public services which operate effectively and prepare a competitive environment within an institutional framework based on public-private-civil society cooperation, the creation of a business environment offering new areas and income opportunities for the private sector while supporting industry, SMEs, artisans and tradesmen.
- Besides public resources, setting in motion a variety of financing methods including private sector resources, public-private partnership models and direct foreign investments.
- Creation of an economic and social environment on the basis of regional development and environmental protection, supported by a strong physical infrastructure, which is a response to basic social infrastructure needs of individuals including in culture, arts and sports.

- Development of a human capital building model which encourages improvements in individual talents and quality of human capital while targeting effective secondary and higher education institutions, research and implementation units, building qualifications and occupational skills, providing high motivation for work, labor force flexibility and employment generation.” (GAP Action Plan, 2008: 8-9) (Table 6)

For example, one of the development axes which gives an idea for the supporting economic development in the first action plan strategies. As it is seen in the table, there are some titles for the actions are; in various headings, action no, action title, location, Institution in charge, cooperated institution, starting and completion date and operation and remarks.

Table 6 Sample of Action Plan (2008-2012)*

ACTIVITIES UNDER GAP ACTION PLAN						
I. SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
Action No	Action Title	Location	Institution in charge	Institutions to be cooperated	Starting-Completion Date	Operation and Remarks
GROWTH POLES						
ED.1.1	The Growth Poles Programme will have priority in implementation in the region.	Diyarbakır	SPO	MoNE, MoIC, MoCT, MoEF, TOKİ, İŞKUR, SYDGM, GAP-RDA, KOSGEB, Bank of Provinces, TEİAŞ, TEDAŞ, Universities in the region, OİD Management, RDAs, Local Administrations, NGOs and Private Sector	2008-2012	In order to improve business and living environments in cities which will serve as "Growth Poles" in national and regional terms, multi-faceted projects will be supported through relevant organizations in such areas as business support services for SMEs, fostering entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, diversification of and improving quality in tourism services and building brands for local goods and services. Support will focus on the development of those sectors and areas in which the city concerned has its competitive power and unique characteristics. The pilot implementation at the first stage will first take place in Diyarbakır and then expanded to two other cities in the region (Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa). Funds allocated will be used for both intensifying existing activities and supporting new practices through new
		Gaziantep			2009-2012	
		Şanlıurfa			2009-2012	

*GAP Action Plan (2008-2012), GAP Administration

The vision of the first GAP Action Plan (2008-2012) was in the frame of four main principles for the development of the region. And also, in that period, it was decided to finance some of the basic infrastructure projects especially irrigation projects. All of the investments were very important for the development of the region.

GAP Action Plan for the period 2014-2018 was developed in order to bring large-scale investments through innovative practices. In the new period, human-focused, innovative and sustainable projects and programmes are very important. And, in this period, it was called classical GAP was largely completed. So, in this period, regional policies, strategies and actions have been carried up to a higher level with such structures as regional development agencies.

The primary objectives of the GAP-AP (2014-2018) include the completion of investments launched during the first AP; full utilization of the potential created by investments so as to accelerate economic, social and cultural development; enhancement of the competitive power of the region and carrying the project further ahead.

The Action Plan includes human-focused, innovative and sustainable projects and programmes that are intended to reduce income disparities, gives priority to disadvantaged groups and areas and to provide habitable spaces. On the basis of trained and qualified human resources, projects and programmes in the Action Plan are geared to accelerating regional development, creating employment, protecting natural resources, the environment and cultural properties, upholding technological advances and completing projects in irrigation, transportation and industrial infrastructure.

In this period, the issue of urbanization became more important, and the steps taken to raise the standard of living together with the economic growth in the cities towards the livable urban areas became more important.

Priority has also been given to emphasizing international practices and new applications so as to make investments made during the previous action plan period more useful in the new period.

“GAP Action Plan (2014-2018) is being implemented that its primary objectives include the completion of continuing investments, full utilization of the potential created by investments so as to accelerate economic, social and cultural development; enhancement of the competitive power of the region and carrying the project further ahead. It includes human-focused, innovative and sustainable projects and programmes.” (KARAHOCAGIL ve GÜVEN, 2016: 1-8)

There are also development axes as the first action plan. In the new period, 2014-2018 GAP Action Plan consists five main development axes as:

- Accelerating Economic Development
- Strengthening Social Development
- Improving Habitability in Urban Centres
- Improving Infrastructure
- Building Institutional Capacity

All of the headings cover many actions and Financing of the Action was given in Table 7. Sample of another action plan was shown in Table 8.

Table 7 Financing of the Action (2014 – 2018)*

AXES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2014-2018
Accelerating Economic Development	312	320	328	332	336	1 628
Strengthening Social Development	1 186	1 219	1 248	1 265	1 277	6 195
Improving Habitability in Urban Centres	192	198	202	205	207	1 004
Improving Infrastructure	3 418	3 508	3 592	3 643	3 675	17 836
Building Institutional Capacity	5	5	5	5	5	25
TOTAL	5 113	5 250	5 375	5 450	5 500	26 688

Note: It shows investment funds to be allocated from the central budget and excludes additional funds from other sources. Also, additional funds may be allocated depending on the state of realization of project and budget means.

* (<http://yayin.gap.gov.tr/pdf-view/web/index.php?Dosya=51b19136fd>) (accessed January 10, 2018)

The table shows the investment amounts planned to be made according to the 5 axes of development between the years 2014-2018. The institutions and organizations related to the transfer of finance and the matter to be made by the public will continue, complete or start investing with the following aims.

For the purposes of regional development, the following were determined during the new action plan for 2014-2018:

- Focus on programs and practices that will further improve irrigation, transport and industrial infrastructure and improve service delivery capacities of local institutions,
- Establishment of new employment areas, increasing the employment level of the workforce by raising the education level,
- Coordination among relevant public institutions in land consolidation activities to increase attractiveness of cities in terms of living and investment conditions and to obtain more irrigable areas,
- Increasing emphasis on agricultural education and publishing services in irrigation areas,
- Adoption innovative approaches to solve the problems of settlements that are expected to receive immigration,
- Completion of storage infrastructures, speeding of network construction,

- Producers' organization, agro-technology, dissemination of environment-friendly agricultural production systems based on value chain principles,
- Establishment and dissemination of specialized OIZs based on agriculture,
- More effective implementation of the incentive system to increase private sector investments,
- Thanks to the protection of cultural assets, tourism-oriented evaluation, contribution to employment and socio-economic development,
- Improvement of tourism infrastructure, establishment of tourism attraction centers and diversification of tourism,
- Export development,
- Reduction of unemployment,
- Increasing the number of classrooms, reducing the number of students per classroom,
- Making efforts to resolve housing problems so that teachers can stay in the area for a long time,
- Increasing employment opportunities for women and young people.

Table 8 Sample of Action Plan (2014-2018)*

Action No.	Action	Location	Organization in Charge	Partner Agencies	Starting-Finishing Dates	Work to be Done and Explanation			
IRRIGATION									
II.1.1	Area under irrigation will be expanded with presently on-going and new large scale irrigation projects by accelerating the construction of reservoirs and main canals.	GAP Provinces	Ministry of Forestry and Water						
		Adiyaman			Adiyaman- Kâhta Koçali Dam and Irrigation Project				
					2014-2018	Koçali Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 299.1 hm ³)			
					2015-2018	Koçali Dam irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 17,761 ha)			
					Adiyaman-Göksu-Araban I. Stage Project (Çetintepe Dam)				
					2014-2018	Çetintepe Dam construction will be completed. (Storage capacity: 248 hm ³)			
					Adiyaman-Gömükân Project				
		2014-2018			Gömükân Dam construction will be started. (Storage capacity: 47.1 hm ³)				
		2015-2018			Gömükân Irrigation network construction will be started. (Irrigation area: 7,293 ha)				
		Batman II. Stage Project							
		2014-2017			Batman Right Bank Irrigation will be completed by tendering for the remaining part. (Irrigation area: 9,881 ha)				
		Karkızı-Tigris I. Stage Project							
		2014-2015			Karkızı - Dicle Gravity Irrigation 3. Part Main Canal construction will be completed. (Sum: 27.9 km)				
		2014-2015			Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation4. Part Main Canal construction will be completed. (including the completion of Part 4) (68 km)				
2014-2017	Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation2. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 15,493 ha)								
2014-2016	Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation3. Part network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 14,040 ha)								
2014-2017	Karkızı-Dicle Gravity Irrigation4. Part Network construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 16,622 ha)								
2014-2016	Karkızı-Dicle Pumped Irrigation 1. Part construction will be completed. (Irrigation area: 11,393 ha).								
		Diyarbakır							

*<http://yayin.gap.gov.tr/pdf-view/web/index.php?Dosya=51b19136fd> (accessed December 15, 2017)

In the Table 8, there is an improving infrastructure title from the development axes of the new action plan. And also in the titles, there are the action, location, related authority and etc. It gives an idea about the actions and related authority for the investments. As a result of this table, after discussions, financial procedures will be accepted by Ministry of Development. And, it shows the duration of investments according to the defined action by related authority.

CHAPTER IV

4. KEY FINDINGS FROM URBANIZATION ASPECT OF RDP IN THE GAP REGION

4.1. Aweraness of the Effect of the RDP on Urbanization

It is known that generally regional development consists of agricultural projects based on water resource development have many potential impacts on urbanization. In this thesis, in the region, there is rapid urbanization as a result of public and private sector investment. There are migrations from lower condition places to the better one. So, it may cause some urbanization and environmental problems.

As mentioned before, the interviews under the thesis have been summarised under the main topics and emphasized in the subject headings below.

The policies being implemented to eliminate the interregional development differences must be addressed broadly and taking into account the potential of territories is also very important.

The factors determining the development difference between regions and the role of policies being implemented

In the regions having no migration problems people invest to their own regions and meet the qualified labour force need from their own territory's human resources. It is obvious that the insufficiency of job opportunities as the main reason for migration is significantly caused by geographical position, topographic conditions of the province and the natural resources. Therefore, it is known that the development potential of industry and service sectors as well as agriculture are not provided in the territories that do not have sufficient agricultural areas, irrigation opportunities, developed logistic services and important destinations on touristic issues and also far to large markets in terms of geographical position. It is seen that such regions' development is limited in despite of the promotive steps for the investments of the government for regional development, (M1, Interview, March 2018)

As a supporting issue to the above, many institutions try to develop solution proposals in line with their authorities in order to determine Regional Development Policies and establish a conceptual framework in Turkey. Under this scope, M4 specifies that many institutions make efforts for years and adds:

Particularly after 1950s, in Turkey, after the intense migration to the cities with the effect of industrialization, a process has started causing an increase in urban area problems and leaving the rural areas to their fates. Encouragement of investments for the solution of urban problems (housing, industry, infrastructure, transportation, etc.), within the development plans which is the lead in the policy instruments for the solution of urban problems, has provided the migration-receiving settlements to get a bigger share from the public investments. It is seen that legal arrangements and policy documents for solving the urban problems have mostly been elaborated for urban settlements in this period. As the basis of many legal arrangements such as Law on TOKI, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plans, Reconstruction Amnesty was for solving the urban problems, while the urban investments were increased, the rural ones were relatively decreased. Transfer of share by the Bank of Provinces to the local administrations with balanced populations via all these many basic policy decisions have led the investments decrease in the rural areas. (M4, Interview, March 2018)

In other respects, the opinion is clearly stated by M6 that these policies are not always evaluated with the same point of view. He expresses as:

Governments and public based institutions understand correctly these differences and elaborate policies that take the specific conditions of the regions into account, reveal and support the ability of benefit from comparative superiorities, decrease the disadvantages as far as possible. The social, economic and political trends and preferences of the governments play an important role for these policies and determine the qualifications of the interventions to be made. Some governments prefer to perform the development mainly via private sector while the others focus on social equality, environmental protection and governance. Development policies are mainly the formulation and applications of social, economic, environmental, cultural preferences as well as investments and also supportive (such as incentives), balancing (selective subventions, social supports, no taxation from low-income people) or preventive (“polluter pays”) arrangements in the scope of a perspective and (preferably) plan. In the scope of Governments’ visions are preferred to be broad and free from pure political considerations and next elections while fulfilling these policies. (M6, Interview, March 2018)

And emphasizes that sustainable and long term policies are very important. From a general aspect, most of the interviewers presented close opinions about the effects of regional development policies on the development of regions.

Along with the physical conditions of the region, education and labour force are the most important factors. Competitiveness level plays an important role in development.

Opportunities and risks of each region are also effective factors. Periodic policies have been implemented in our country. In recent years the regions supported with grants and incentives have also taken the support of KITs. This is related to the competitiveness indexes of the region. It is not possible to apply the development policy to every region in the same way. Therefore, it is reasonable to evaluate each region in itself and determine the investments according to this. (M8, Interview, March 2018)

Moreover, interviewer M5 has approached the subject constrictedly and dogmatized that the differences between the regions are mainly originated from the effects of public investments.

Realistic data use, Integrated Regional Development Plans (Agriculture, Industry, Service and Trade Sectors), Rural Development Projects and Programmes, Investment Incentives, Organized Industrial Zones and Small Industrial Areas, the products directing the ecology and economy of the region and their capacity, qualified and low-cost labour and entrepreneurship using technology are the main factors for a region to develop less or more than the other regions in terms of economic, social and physical conditions. (M5, Interview, March 2018)

Another different perspective is that taking economic measures for the elimination of interregional differences will not be sufficient and protection of health, environment, culture and natural resources is necessary and this perspective has been given by M2 and M3. There is an other different perspective which is with the goal of eliminating inter-regional differences only upon receipt of the economic measures would not be enough, as well as health, environment, culture and protection of natural resources and the necessity of the M2 and M3 by have been expressed.

Obviously; all the interviewers are aware that the role of regional development policies is very important in terms of decreasing the interregional development difference.

In this framework, interviews indicate that development policies implemented in the region caused a serious change. Although the related public institutions and bodies have implemented investment programmes, supports and incentives, positive results have not been on the desired level.

There are potential long-term urbanization and environmental problems in Southeastern Anatolia such as insensible using of water resources, land use and land degradation, agricultural pollution and demographical changes, lack of social and physical infrastructure and etc. In the table, there are some improvements about constructions by public

authorities. If we analyze the table, we see it focuses on the environmental, social and economic issues. Table 9 shows the constructional works in the Region and Table 10 indicates some indicators by years in below.

Table 9 Constructional Works in Southeastern Anatolia between 2002-2016*

	2002	2007	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area Opened for Irrigation (ha)	198.854	272.972	377.672	411.508	424.710	474.528	502.154
Main Channel (km)	—	233,4	843,5	934,8	971	1.032,6	1.496,6
Highway Length (km)	5.616	5.965	6.092	6.086	6.110	6.350	6.444
Divided Road (km)	304	507	2.077	2.134	2.173	2.183	2.257
-Motorway (km)	63	203	291	291	294	294	294
Number of Airports	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
Number of airline passengers (thou.peo.)	1.142	2.419	3.743	4.941	5.137	5.956	—
Number of OSB	7	8	16	17	17	17	17
Number of KSB	22	25	35	36	36	36	36

*GAP Administration, 2016

The indicators about economy perspective as shown below;

Table 10 Economic Indicators in Southeastern Anatolia between the years 2001-2016**

	2002	2007	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Employment (thousand people)	-	1.258	1.539	1.744	1.779	1.865	1.937
Employment Participation Rate (%)		35,7	35,2	40,1	41,3	42,2	43,7
Number of Incentive Certificates (piece)	155	142	492	700	531	595	591
Incentive Value (fixed investment amount, million TL)	872	517	4.894	6.541	6.929	3.354	4.750
Employment Estimated in Investment Incentive Certificates (person)	8.753	4.938	22.073	36.521	24.046	22.379	26.198
Export (million dollar) Total Share	689 1,9%	3.287 3,1%	8.061 5,3%	9.335 6,2%	8.228 5,9%	8.832 6,1%	8.667 6,1%
Import (million dollar) Total Share	773 1,5%	2.771 1,6%	5.619 2,4%	6.348 2,5%	6.457 2,7%	5.348 2,6%	5.397 2,7%

**GAP Administration, 2016

As also can be seen in the Table 10, the necessary investments to increase the employment opportunities over the years are constantly increasing. At the same time, a significant increase in export rates is also observed. Thus, especially in the big cities in the region, it causes accumulation. As a result, it poses risks in terms of urbanization and the environment. Since it is directly influenced by regional development policies, it focuses sensitively on the GAP Region.

While it is aimed to minimize regional developmental differences, some efforts are being made to remove the differences between the regions in terms of urbanization. The "Regional Strategy for Regional Development", which covers the years 2014-2023, has been prepared by the Ministry of Development in order to improve both economically and physically. In this framework, spatial and horizontal purposes were determined. Within the scope of spatial aims, it is aimed to increase the international competitiveness of the provinces which tend to grow on the one side, and on the other side, it is aimed to accelerate the development in rural areas by developing low-income regions and diversifying economic activities. In this subject M2:

It is necessary to bring the Region's economic and social indicators, related to all the sectors such as agriculture, industry, energy, transportation, education, health, rural and urban infrastructure investments, to the country average in order to contribute to the increase in the income level and life quality by utilizing the resources of that region. The new approaches in economic and regional development in the world should also be taken into account. For instance, concepts as sensitivity on environmental issues, human development, participation, equality and justice principles, sustainability of development, development balanced by gender are risen to prominence. (M2, Interview, March, 2018)

For horizontal purposes, it is aimed to improve the governance of the regional development, to increase the institutional capacity, to improve the sustainable environment and the green economy, and to harmonize the public investment and support for regional development purposes. In this context, with the development of environmentally friendly technologies, it is aimed to disseminate and produce environmentally friendly technologies in the direction of green growth and to reduce the infrastructure costs. The GAP Action Plans prepared with specific periods are important in terms of coherence in terms of integration in this frame.

In addition, the Ministry of Development conducted a detailed study in each province and district through Development Agencies and determined the development indices.

According to these determined indices, priorities have emerged, and public or private resources will be able to be directed thanks to the investment areas that need to be made in the future. Thus, it is aimed to prepare some local development programs in the district covering the programs where rural settlements can be seen in different sectors. In this regard, there have been surveys with many data conducted, including proximity to cities.

As mentioned in the previous sections of the thesis, although the economic and physical development can be seen as a result of the development policies applied in the region, the effect on the emerging urbanization and environment should not be ignored. Since every intervention forces a new intervention, what kind of consequence it will cause afterwards should be planned very well in advance.

For this reason, numerous studies are being carried out by the GAP Administration and other public institutions. In general, it makes obligatory to carry out some studies in advance of the rapid urbanization due to the population movement towards the big cities in the region and the environmental problems that may arise afterwards.

To this end, in addition to the protection of soil and water quality in the region's provinces, various steps have been taken to ensure that living conditions do not fall below certain levels in physical and social terms.

The projects aim at raising the quality of urban life. So, in this perspective, some activities and studies are very effective for the success of Project such as;

- Participation in urban zoning and planning,
- Resettlement and employment of people affected by dam lakes,
- Ataturk Dam Lake sub-region development plan,
- Eco-city and eco-village planning and development work in pilot areas.
- Improvement and promoting the characteristics of the cities.

One of the major human factors affecting the air quality of the Southeastern Anatolian Region is rapid population growth and rapid urbanization resulting from migrations. "The population of the region was determined as 850.000 in the 1927 census. In the year 2010 census, it was 6.847.224. So, there is an eight-fold growth in 83 years between 1927 and 2010. The population growth rate in the positive direction for 65 years was estimated to be

2,8% per annum. Whereas, in the same period, the population growth rate of Turkey is 2,1% per annum. "(ARINÇ, 2011: 397-398).

And also, the dynamical structure of the Project allows many regional policies as an extreme example in Turkey. As a result of investment and impacts of the policies in the region, there is a mobilization of the population which causes rapid urbanization and environmental impacts.

As a result of the development policies implemented in the region, outcomes like increasing needs for modernization of agriculture, expansion of market-oriented production models, an increase in the tendency of industrial sector to develop, rapid increase of new residential areas, increase in migration from rural areas to urban areas, increase in need for strengthening of local administrations, restoration works carried out to uncover more historical and cultural places are observed.

This, in turn, means that there is a serious change in urbanization in the region in general terms. Demographic, economic, social and cultural changes and changes in the region are influenced by the policies applied. The table below (Table 11) clearly outlines the many changes that occurred between 2002 and 2015. At the same time, it also reveals the need for protection of the environment.

Table 11 Main Social and Economic Indicators Based on the Development and Comparisons between the GAP Region and Turkey*

	2002		2007		2015	
	GAP Region	Turkey	GAP Region	Turkey	GAP Region	Turkey
Population (million)	6.6 ⁽¹⁾	67.8 ⁽¹⁾	7.1	70.5	8.3	78.7
Population growth rate (in thousand)	24.8 ⁽¹⁾	18.2 ⁽¹⁾	24.8	13.1	16.2	13.3
Population density (people/km ²)	88 ⁽¹⁾	88 ⁽¹⁾	95	92	112	102
Household size (person)	6.5 ⁽¹⁾	4.5	6.3 ⁽⁵⁾	4.0 ⁽⁵⁾	5.3	3.5
Infant mortality rate (per thousand)	48.3 ⁽¹⁾	43 ⁽¹⁾	17.5 ⁽²⁾	13.9	15.9	10.7
Irrigated area (ha)	198 854	-	272 972	-	474 528	-
Main irrigation canal (km)		-	233.4	-	1 032.6	-
Highways (km)	5 616	61 368	5 965	61 912	6 350	66 437
Motorway (km)	63	1 775	203	1 908	294	2 159
Divided Highways (km)	304	6 101	507	6 350	2 183	20 825
Airports	7 ⁽²⁾	26 ⁽²⁾	7	26	8	62
Fare (thousand people)	955 ⁽³⁾	44 789 ⁽³⁾	1 999	66 463	5 826	165 720
Number of organized zone	7	65	8	177	17	284

*KARAHOCAGIL ve GÜVEN, 2016

Generally speaking, unplanned urbanization, which is the result of rapid population growth in the region, is an important factor in reducing air quality. The air quality is decreasing due to the randomness of the urbanization without considering topographic and climatic conditions. In addition, like in everywhere, the use of fossil fuels in the heat and in the industry and the gases emitted by motor vehicles increase the rate of SO² (sulfur dioxide) in the air. At times when the ratio of SO² is high, the effect of desert dust also increases the pollution level of the air.

Not so many alternative models have been developed in the region, in using transport or energy. However, concrete efforts are being made in this direction in order to prevent future problems that are impossible to solve.

4.2. The Effects of the GAP's Potential in Region and Urbanization

GAP is one of the biggest regional development projects with its multisectoral, collaborative and integrative characteristics and it is also a rare one worldwide in its field. As the interviewers express similarly on this issue, the expressions of M3 have been given below as an example:

GAP is a very important and comprehensive project branding our country at international areas that aims to increase the income level and life quality of the people living in this territory by utilizing the resources of the South eastern Anatolian Region, to eliminate the interregional differences and to contribute to the targets of economic development and social stability at national level. (M3, Interview, March, 2018)

To emphasize the significance of the issue, it is necessary to consider GAP differently from other regional development projects. Because it contributed to the regional development approach implemented in our country in a very extensive level. These contributions have been summarised by M4 briefly as:

GAP is the leading of the most important policy tools being implemented in our country for decreasing the interregional development difference. Although the basic starting point in 1970s was the irrigation investments and dams, after 1990 it has been strengthened particularly by the social and spatial development components as an integrated development project. (M4, Interview, March, 2018)

GAP-BKI has been established to monitor the effects of the projects as well as the different public institutions for the policy implementations. However, as a specific period has been given in the establishment, thereafter time extension has been provided.

GAP-BKI Organization, allied to the Prime Ministry and subject to legal personality, was established in 1989 for fifteen years with Decree Law No 388 in order to develop the territories under South eastern Anatolia Project, to provide or have the services provided on the plan, infrastructure, licence, housing, industry, mine, agriculture, energy, transportation and other issues, to take or have the necessary measures taken for increasing the education level of the territory people and to provide the coordination between the institutions and bodies. However, some of its duties mentioned above have been left to the related institutions and bodies. For example, the reconstruction duty of the administration whose term of office is extended in five years periods has been cancelled in the upcoming periods and transferred to the related administrations. It became the relevant institution of Ministry of Development in 2009 and High Commission of GAP has also been cancelled (M3, Interview, March, 2018)

M2 interviewed for the results of limiting the authorisations of Regional Development Administrations and incapacitate them institutionally, clearly stated the negative results as the following:

After the establishment of the other development administrations (DAP, GAP and KOP) in 2011 and particularly limiting their duties with monitoring, evaluating and reporting of the projects, many important authorisations under Decree Law No 388 given to GAP during its establishment with a visional point of view for integrated, sustainable and multisectoral regional development have been limited or cancelled. Moreover, Regional Development Administrations (BKI) are not even able to carry out their main duties as monitoring, evaluation and reporting of projects effectively and efficiently. Because they neither have the legislation related to a strong institutional structuring needed for these duties nor the legislation including the authority for providing the coordination between the related institutions. However, in contradistinction to the other BKIs, with the experience of GAP Administration, as it was affected negatively from this process, it has reached today with self-sacrifices and the activities have been tried to be continued. (M2, Interview, March, 2018)

Under this scope, the main title of “The Potential of GAP in the Region and Effects on the Urbanization” has been discussed in three titles as “Social and Demographical Change, Economic and Urbanization Moves”.

4.2.1. Social and Demographical Change

GAP Project undertakes a mission for motivating the next generations on sustainable human development. The increase in the income level in the region by using agricultural and industrial has caused some changes in the social structure. The aim of the Project was to provide the avail the region people of the territory’s opportunities fully and fairly in line with decreasing the development difference. Thus, on one hand access to the social services has been made easier, on the other hand the status of disadvantaged groups, particularly women, have been tried to be enhanced. Positive steps have been taken on this direction by many institutions and bodies including the NGOs in the region. ÇATOMs’ providing nearly fifteen thousand women extra income is a good example for this issue. Also the public contribution of the population being affected from Bilecik Dam under the “Resettlement Programme” has the characteristics of being the first largest scale implementation in this area. The implementations as “Rehabilitation of Children Working on the Streets in Diyarbakır” and “School Buses in Rural Areas” are the other implementations affecting the social structure positively. The interviews made related to the social aspect have been evaluated under the main title below.

- **Social Aspect of GAP Project**

Social aspect, needed particularly after the investments of public and private sector in GAP Region, is among the most important subjects which should not to be ignored. In line with this, many researches involving the obtainment of sustainable social and human development have been made by GAP Administration between 1992-1994. In this framework the researches are below:

- Research on the GAP Region Social Change Trends
- Research on the Status of Woman and Her Integration to the Development Process
- Research on the Employment in the Territories to be Buried under GAP Region Dam Lake and Outplacement Problems
- Research on GAP Region Population Movements

In the framework of “Social Action Plan” mentioned briefly in this thesis, many projects have been prepared and implemented. Nevertheless, most of the interviewers have specified that the studies with social purposes are insufficient and they have summarized their proposals. For instance, M1 explained his opinions as:

The social aspect of GAP, being described as a multisectoral human oriented development project, shouldn't be ignored. Social projects must be encouraged by taking into account the sensitivities of the region. Moreover, positive discrimination must be done for social projects. Providing the contribution of regional people to the project is important. It is necessary to use inclusionary development model approach. (M1, Interview, March, 2018)

M2 emphasized that different models should also be built as well as Social Action Plan, ÇATOM, Youth Centres under social development and stated that:

Also, because of the reasons such as speed-up of agriculture-industry conversion with the irrigations gained acceleration and migrations increased from rural to urban in the region, it is important to carry out large scale target-oriented social projects efficiently and effectively and generalize them. (M2, Interview, March, 2018)

M3 referred to the social aspect related to the income distribution and tried to contribute from a different perspective, he explained that:

In our region the social supports are given through institutions and bodies like ministry and municipalities as is the case with countrywide, however we have to adopt the principle of

teaching to fish instead of giving the fish. It is necessary to search if the population in Batman owning green card in a serious rate was really a need or a critical poverty problem.

In the coming process, agricultural incomes which are not involved in the production process in the region and their turn to the personal luxury consumptions negatively affect the tendency to necessary industry investments. Gaziantep is out of this scope and its work and investment capacity differs from our other provinces. (M3, Interview, March, 2018)

Based on the above mentioned explanations, there is an inequality in income distribution in the region. There are large land owners and landless people living in the region where the poverty level tends to increase in particular rural areas. Due to the delays in achieving results of GAP, unemployment and poverty indicators have been monitored. Furthermore, regarding the social aspect, M5's opinions are given below.

Having become a multi sectoral project does not cause social projects to fail. If there is a fail, the cause needs to be discovered from deficiency in quality of planning, programming and projects, and lack of capacity of implementing institutions. Regarding the social projects, the question of if the 5W1H is implemented thoroughly or not needs to be investigated. Due to the misidentification of beneficiaries, and lack of goal- and result-oriented programs implemented, the execution of social policies was not that much successful (M5, Interview, March 2018).

Overall, during the interviews, the importance of development new comprehensive implementations as innovative, inclusive, equitable, protecting vulnerable and disadvantaged groups has been highlighted explicitly as the need of the region where the serious attempts made.

In the projection of the 1989-2005 GAP Master Plan, "Population of the region was analyzed on the basis of various development scenarios. Initially, trend projections were made up to 2005, based on the population growth characteristics of the past and the total population in rural, urban and large settlements in the provinces. In these estimates, it was assumed lower rates of increase towards the end of the GAP implementation period, which was finalized in 2005. "(GAP Master Plan, p. G-2, 1989)

The above-mentioned expressions assumed the project implementation period as 2015, but the project is not yet completed. Thanks to investments, the regional development process continues and, as a result, population movements are constantly observed.

The following Table 12 shows the population changes in 1990-2015 according to the results of the developments in the region.

The change in the ratio of total population in GAP region to Turkey from 1990 to 2015 has risen from 9,1% to 10,6%. According to the year of 2015 figure, the total population in GAP region is 8.385.540. The most populous provinces in the region are Gaziantep, Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa. The total population of those three provinces is 5.478.352, which is composed of 65% of overall population in the region. The other provinces in the region are gradually less populated than these provinces. In comparison of the population size in 1990's, recently there has been a slight increase in Batman, Mardin and Şırnak Provinces, whereas the population size in the other three provinces namely, Adıyaman, Kilis and Siirt has been stable

Table 12 GAP Region Distribution of Population by Provinces by Years*

Provinces	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adıyaman	510 827	623 811	582 762	585 067	588 475	590 935	593 931	595 261	597 184	597 835	602 774
Batman	344 121	456 734	472 487	485 616	497 998	510 200	524 499	534 205	547 581	557 593	566 633
Diyarbakır	1 096 447	1 362 708	1 460 714	1 492 828	1 515 011	1 528 958	1 570 943	1 592 167	1 607 437	1 635 048	1 654 196
Gaziantep	1 010 396	1 285 249	1 560 023	1 612 223	1 653 670	1 700 763	1 753 596	1 799 558	1 844 438	1 889 466	1 931 836
Kilis	130 198	114 724	118 457	120 991	122 104	123 135	124 452	124 320	128 586	128 781	130 655
Mardin	558 275	705 098	745 778	750 697	737 852	744 606	764 033	773 026	779 738	788 996	796 591
Siirt	243 435	263 676	291 528	299 819	303 622	300 695	310 468	310 879	314 153	318 366	320 351
Şanlıurfa	1 001 455	1 443 422	1 523 099	1 574 224	1 613 737	1 663 371	1 716 254	1 762 075	1 801 980	1 845 667	1 892 320
Şırnak	262 006	353 197	416 001	429 287	430 424	430 109	457 997	466 982	475 255	488 966	490 184
GAP	5 157 160	6 608 619	7 170 849	7 350 752	7 462 893	7 592 772	7 816 173	7 958 473	8 096 352	8 250 718	8 385 540
TURKEY	56 473 035	67 803 927	70 586 256	71 517 100	72 561 312	73 722 988	74 724 269	75 627 384	76 667 864	77 695 904	78 741 053
GAP/TURKEY (%)	9.1	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10,6

* 2000 General Population Census, (TÜİK) 2016

(The Final Results of the 1990 General Population Census, it has been Revised 2000 General Population. 2007 and The Next Year Population Information Address-Based Population Registry System Results.)

Figure 9 prepared with respect to the information presented in Table 12 shows that the share of Southeast Anatolian Region in overall population size in Turkey has inclined until 2007 and been stable afterwards.

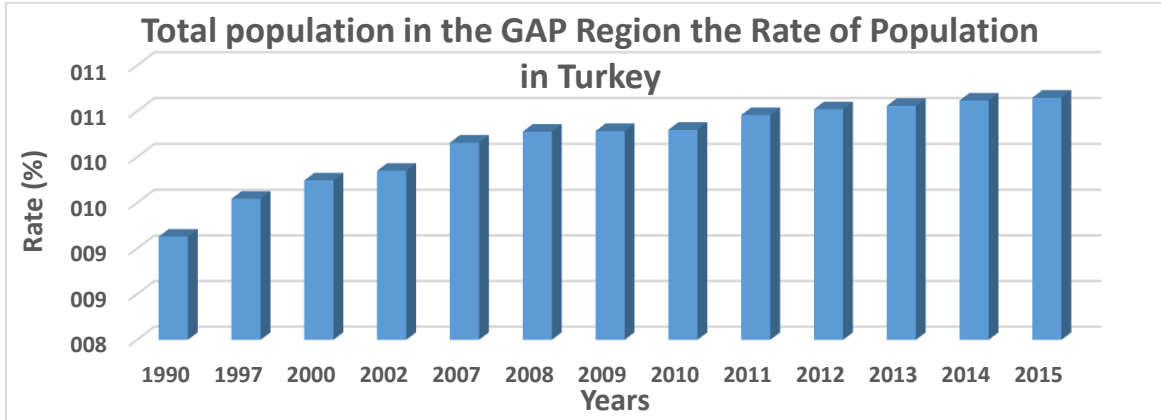


Figure 9 Total Population in the GAP Region the Rate of Population in Turkey

Population growth rate per year in the GAP provinces (Table 13) demonstrates that the growth rates of the most populous three provinces are similarly high

Table 13 Annual Population Increasing Rate (per mille)*

Provinces	2008	2009	2013	2014	2015	2016
Adıyaman	3,9	5,8	3,2	1,1	8,2	12,7
Batman	27,4	24,6	20,7	18,1	16,1	18,0
Diyarbakır	21,7	14,9	10,9	17,0	11,6	11,4
Gaziantep	32,9	25,4	24,6	24,1	22,2	21,7
Kilis	21,2	9,2	33,7	1,5	14,4	1,3
Mardin	6,6	-17,3	8,6	11,8	9,6	-0,4
Siirt	28,0	12,6	10,5	13,3	6,2	7,2
Şanlıurfa	33,0	24,8	22,4	24,0	25,0	25,2
Şırnak	31,4	2,6	17,6	28,4	2,5	-13,1
GAP	24,8	15,1	17,2	18,9	16,2	14,6
Turkey	13,1	14,5	13,7	13,3	13,4	13,5

* TURKSTAT, Adress Based Population Registration System, 2007-2017

As of 2016, the population growth rate per year in the region is 14,6 per thousand, while it is 13,5 per thousand across Turkey. As it is shown in the Table 13 that the population growth rate from 2008 to 2016 was higher in the region than across Turkey.

The same table also presents the different population growth rates for each province in the region composed of 9 provinces from 2008 to 2016.

Under the scope of this dissertation, with regards to these data, there are two research subjects explored. First, conducting an assessment of higher population growth rate in the region than across Turkey by taking into account of fertility rate and migration due to the

unemployment; second, analyzing this high growth rate considering the correlation between urban and rural.

For this purpose, a comprehensive study including fertility rate, employment and migration data is going to be significant. The simple fact about the fertility rate captured from the relevant table shown is that in each province of the GAP region has a higher fertility rate than the average of Turkey. Among the region provinces, Şanlıurfa has the highest fertility rate that is 4,38 per thousand.

Table 14 Total Fertility Rate by Classification of Statistical Region Units (2000-2015)*

Provinces	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
Adıyaman	3,66	2.76	2.79	2.77	2.79	2.74	2,86
Batman	5,27	3.7	3.63	3.42	3.41	3.33	3,24
Diyarbakır	4,51	3.23	3.23	3.18	3.23	3.15	3,21
Gaziantep	3,83	3.15	3.07	3.02	3.13	3.14	3,15
Kilis	3,54	2.93	3.0	2.82	2.98	2.91	2,92
Mardin	4,98	3.46	3.52	3.34	3.45	3.3	3,41
Siirt	6,05	4.23	4.11	3.94	3.85	3.69	3,55
Şanlıurfa	4,83	4.57	4.57	4.44	4.46	4.39	4,38
Şırnak	7,06	4.69	4.5	4.25	4.2	4.15	4,01
GAP	4,57	3.59	3.57	3.47	3.52	3.46	3,55
TURKEY	2,53	2.1	2.08	2.04	2.11	2.1	2,14

*TÜİK, Regional Statistics 2016

As it is presented in the Table 14, the fertility rate in GAP region is higher than the total fertility rate of Turkey. For instance, the fertility rate of Turkey in 2000, 2009 and 2015 are 2,53; 2,10 and 2,14; respectively. While, the rates for the same years are 4,57; 3,59 and 3,55 for GAP region. Below given Figure 10 provides these rates clearly.

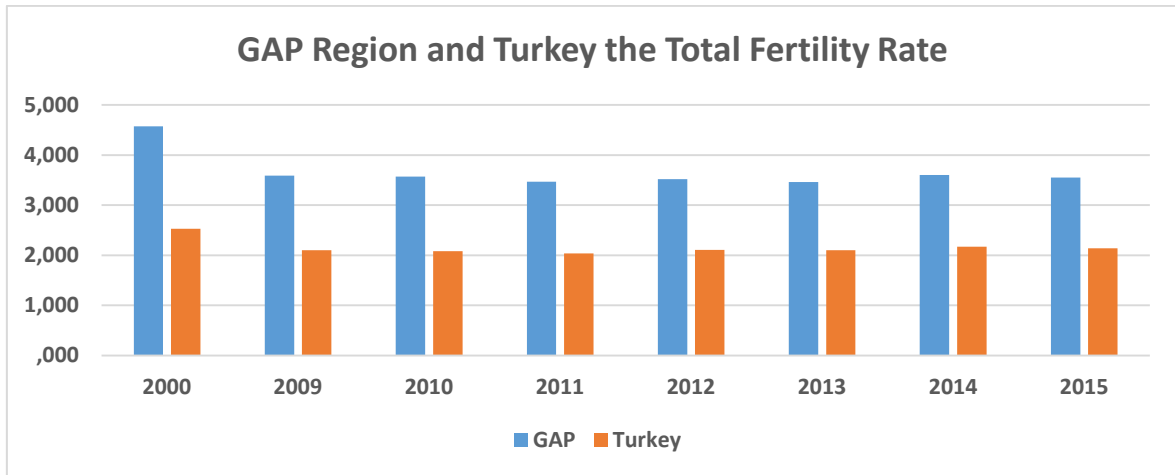


Figure 10 The Total Fertility Rate of the GAP Region and Turkey

In addition, total number of births from 2001 to 2015 (Table 15) shows the equilibrium conditions maintained in each and every province in the region.

Table 15 GAP Region Total Number of Birth (2001-2015)*

Provinces	2001	2005	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adıyaman	16.020	13.655	13.399	13.325	13355	12.967	13.597	13.338
Batman	16.324	14.626	13.666	13.634	13.997	14.039	14.776	14.451
Diyarbakır	42.137	39.169	39.330	40.489	41.846	41.284	43.903	43.321
Gaziantep	36.163	40.455	42.868	42.811	45.278	46.077	48.692	48.227
Kilis	3.406	2.813	2.811	2.719	2.820	2.788	2.954	2.890
Mardin	23.878	21.150	19.944	19.619	20.690	19.984	21.579	21.318
Siirt	10.947	9.573	8.957	8.648	8.655	8.329	8.993	8.507
Şanlıurfa	53.215	51.993	54.320	56.524	58.676	58.858	62.284	62.056
Şırnak	14.282	13.408	13.822	13.437	13.848	14.122	14.842	14.431
GAP	216.372	206.842	209.117	211.206	219.165	218.448	231.620	228.539
TURKEY	1.323.288	1.243.883	1.265.071	1.244.673	1.286.828	1.283.062	1.337.504	1.325.783
GAP/ Turkey (%)	16,4	16,6	16,5	17,0	17,0	17,0	17,3	17,2

*TÜİK, Regional Statistics 2016

Given population growth rate, fertility rate and number of births support the idea of having enough capacity of the region for population regeneration. The fertility rate of Şırnak is 4,01; whereas it is 3,15 and 3,21 in Gaziantep and Diyarbakır provinces, respectively. So this means that number of births and the fertility rate are not necessarily associated with higher population growth rate in Gaziantep, Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa provinces than the rest of the region.

Note that there are villages recognized as neighborhoods in accordance with the Metropolitan Municipality Law enforced in 2012, therefore the statistics generated for the period of pre-2012 are analyzed. The below given table enables to make a comparison between Turkey and GAP region in terms of population change in urban and rural from 2007 to 2012. Within this respect, for the given period across Turkey, population in city centers went up from 49,7 million to 58,4 million in equivalent of 17,48% population increase in urban. While population in villages went down from 20,8 million to 17,1 million in equivalent of 17,56% population decrease in rural. For the same period the population change occurred in GAP region as followings; the population in city centers inclined from 4,73 million to 5,5 million in equivalent of 17,06% increase in city center population, whereas there was no significant change reported in population in villages that was almost stable in around 2,4 million

Table 16 Urban and Rural Population in GAP Region*

Cities	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	City	Village	City	Village	City	Village	City	Village	City	Village	City	Village
Adıyaman	329.060	253.702	329.965	255.102	338.617	249.858	347.236	243.699	356.595	237.336	365.381	229.880
Batman	342.452	130.035	349.045	136.571	362.154	135.844	373.388	136.812	388.523	135.976	399.042	135.163
Diyarbakır	855.389	605.325	1.051.511	441.317	1.079.160	435.851	1.090.172	438.786	1.132.351	438.592	1.155.258	436.909
Gaziantep	1.342.518	217.505	1.410.286	201.937	1.454.097	199.573	1.501.566	199.197	1.556.149	197.447	1.604.933	194.625
Kilis	82.419	36.038	82.747	38.244	84.299	37.805	85.923	37.212	87.939	36.513	88.934	35.386
Mardin	428.611	317.167	422.537	328.160	422.284	315.568	428.899	315.707	446.226	317.807	458.112	314.914
Siirt	173.770	117.758	178.960	120.859	183.924	119.698	181.410	119.285	189.854	120.614	191.703	119.176
Şanlıurfa	919.832	603.267	885.929	688.295	899.774	713.963	922.539	740.832	951.925	764.329	975.455	786.620
Şırnak	256.352	159.649	270.744	158.543	271.436	158.988	269.494	160.615	290.307	167.690	298.929	168.053
GAP	4.730.403	2.440.446	4.981.724	2.369.028	5.095.745	2.367.148	5.200.627	2.392.145	5.399.869	2.416.304	5.537.747	2.420.726
Turkey	49.747.859	20.838.397	53.611.723	17.905.377	54.807.219	17.754.093	56.222.356	17.500.632	57.385.706	17.338.563	58.448.431	17.178.953
GAP/Turkey	9,5	11,7	9,3	13,2	9,3	13,3	9,3	13,7	9,4	13,9	9,5	14,1

*TURKSTAT, Adress Based Population Registration System

Considering the change within the GAP region by taking into account of Table 16, it is clear that the population increase in city centers occurred across the region, yet the highest increase in terms of number of people and ratio occurred in Gaziantep and Diyarbakır. However, it is observed that migration rate from rural to urban area of the same province due to the security reasons and terrorism in rural areas of some GAP provinces,

particularly in Diyarbakır, for many years has declined recently. The dramatic increase in population in Diyarbakır province occurred from 2007 to 2008.

Table 17 Urban and Rural Population Change in GAP Region*

Cities	City Population Change (person)	City Population Change (%)	Village Population Change (person)	Village Population Change (%)
Adıyaman	36.321	11,04	-23.822	-9,39
Batman	56.590	16,52	5.128	3,94
Diyarbakır	299.869	35,06	-168.416	-27,82
Gaziantep	262.415	19,55	-22.880	-10,52
Kilis	6.515	7,90	-652	-1,81
Mardin	29.501	6,88	-2.253	-0,71
Siirt	17.933	10,32	1.418	1,20
Şanlıurfa	55.623	6,05	183.353	30,39
Şırnak	42.577	16,61	8.404	5,26
GAP	807.344	17,07	-19.720	-0,81
Turkey	8.700.572	17,49	-3.659.444	-17,56

*TURKSTAT, Adress Based Population Registration System-Comparison of 2007-2012

As it is shown in the Table 17, across the region, population in the villages has slightly decreased or been stable. Yet, Şanlıurfa draws a different trend compared to the rest of the provinces in terms of 6% of low rate of population increase in city center and 30,39% of significant rate of population increase in villages.

Table 18 Total Cultivated Agricultural Area in 2016 *

Region code	Region name	Total cultivated area (ha)
TR	Türkiye	20.433.356
TRC	Güneydoğu Anadolu	2.479.522
TRC11	Gaziantep	150.284
TRC12	Adıyaman	192.724
TRC13	Kilis	53.305
TRC21	Şanlıurfa	1.013.372
TRC22	Diyarbakır	563.692
TRC31	Mardin	274.127
TRC32	Batman	91.178
TRC33	Şırnak	75.553
TRC34	Siirt	65.287

*Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

As above Table 18 shows, the public investments had been commenced in Şanlıurfa where has 1.013.372 ha agricultural production area in equivalent of 40,86% of total agricultural production area across the region and extensive amount of irrigated land would explain the high rate of population growth in villages in Şanlıurfa. Since agricultural land stock and productivity of land are essential to population growth in villages. In addition to that, increasing welfare level as a result of agricultural production needs to be considered as another factor in rural population growth.

It is obvious to observe that the provinces in the region have been exposed to out-migration when the Table 19 where migration data of the region shared over the course of 15 years examined. Only in Gaziantep, the rate of out-migration has been lower than the rest of the provinces in the region, yet there is no difference in the trend of being exposed to out-migration. For instance, the rates in 2008 and 2014 were 0,59 and 1,07, respectively. However, upon the increase in public investments in the province and realization of other prospects and opportunities of the province, the rates in 2013 and 2015 were calculated as -0,17 and -1,25, respectively. These figures mean that Gaziantep has been exposed to lower out-migration compared to other provinces in the region.

Table 19 Provincial In-Migration, Out-Migration, Net-Migration and Net-Migration Rate (2000-2015)*

Provinces	2000		2008		2013		2014		2015	
	Net Migration	Net Migration Rate	Net Migration	Net Migration Rate	Net Migration	Net Migration Rate	Net Migration	Net Migration Rate	Net Migration	Net Migration Rate
Adiyaman	-40.745	-70,23	-8.816	-14,96	-8.362	-13,91	-7.752	-12,88	-5.541	-9,15
Batman	-18.032	-45,16	-3.202	-6,57	-1.393	-2,54	-2.972	-5,32	-4.344	-7,64
Diyarbakir	-48.064	-40,04	-16.100	-10,73	-12.483	-7,74	-11.099	-6,77	-19.901	-11,96
Gaziantep	3.499	3,13	955	0,59	-313	-0,17	2.023	1,07	-2.423	-1,25
Kilis	-4.042	-38,86	387	3,20	405	3,15	-1.692	13,05	183	1,40
Mardin	-42.082	67,58	-13.826	-18,25	-6.929	-8,85	-8.589	-10,82	-10.337	-12,89
Siirt	-17.062	-75,06	-755	-2,52	-2.473	-7,84	-3.815	-11,91	-5.661	-17,52
Sanliurfa	-49.312	-38,90	-11.772	-7,45	-14.046	-7,76	-13.360	-7,21	-10.445	-5,50
Sirnak	5.950	21,77	-2.654	-6,16	-722	-1,52	-3.393	-6,92	-12.061	-24,31

*Regional Statistics, Migration Statistics, TÜİK, 2016

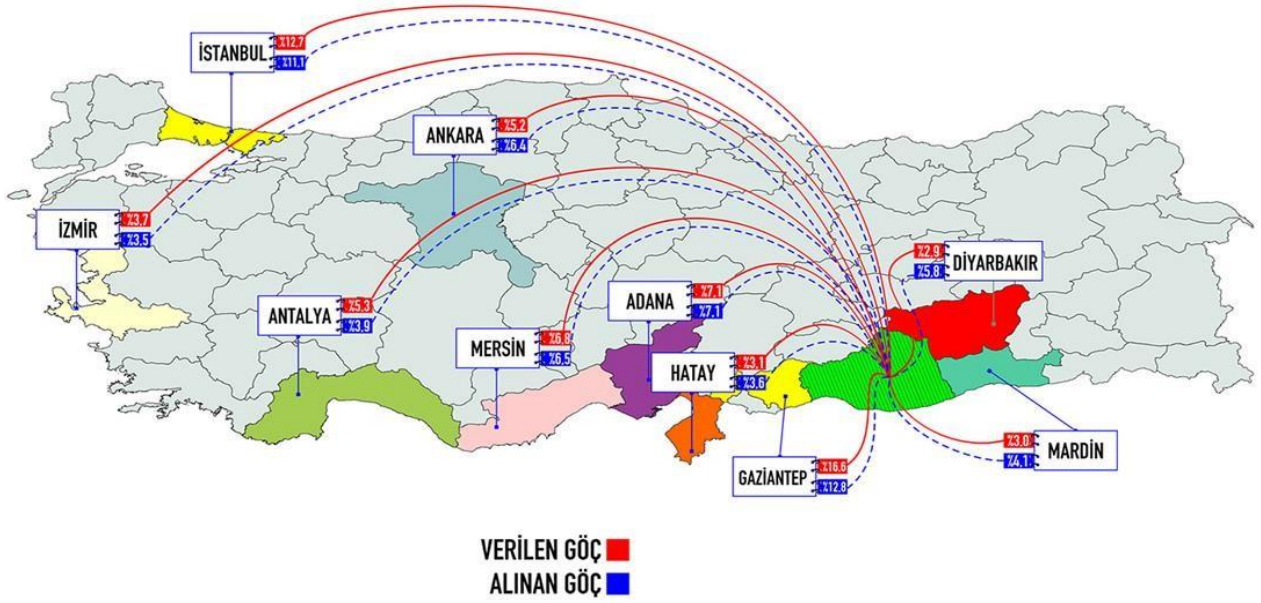


Figure 11 Şanlıurfa Migration Map (Produced by TRC2 Region 2014-2023 Regional Plan) (TURKSTAT, 2012d)

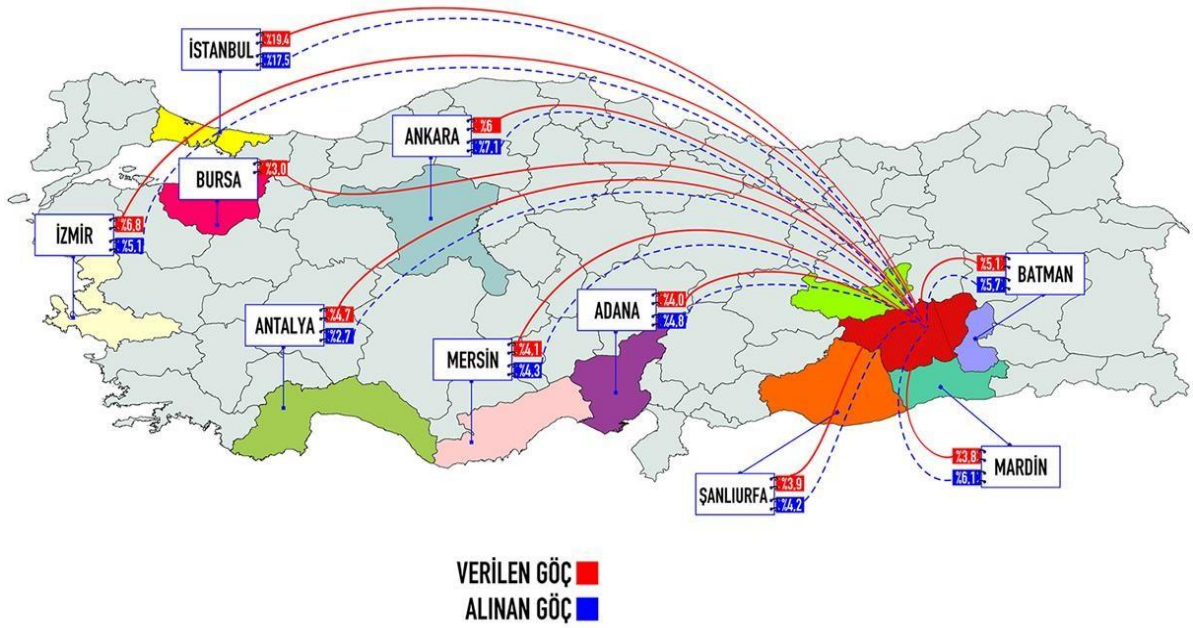


Figure 12 Diyarbakır Migration Map
(Produced by TRC2 Region 2014-2023 Regional Plan) (TURKSTAT, 2012d)

Migration from the provinces in the region occurs to particularly İstanbul and other metropolitan cities. Issues such as poverty, education, health, transportation and so on trigger migration to somewhere else where has some advantageous as encouraging factors like higher employment opportunities and income level to migrate.

4.2.2. Economical Change

Economy is one of the utmost important variables for both individuals, and cities and regions. Therefore, the characteristics and any changes of economic structure of the region are essential to Turkey and also the differences in terms of economic structure among the provinces in the region are of vitally importance.

Table 20 Southeastern Anatolia Labour Force of Non-Institutional Population by Years*

Year	Population at age 15 and over	Labour Force	Employment	Unemployed	Population out of Labour Force	Labour Force Participation Rate %	Rate of Unemployment %	Rate of Employment %
2004	3.764	1.471	2.769	172	2.293	39,1	11,7	34,5
2005	3.919	1.418	1.247	171	2.501	36,2	12,1	31,8
2006	3.993	1.346	1.156	190	2.646	33,7	14,2	28,9
2007	4.105	1.396	1.161	235	2.709	34	16,9	28,3
2008	4.182	1.493	1.258	236	2.690	35,7	15,8	30,1
2009	4.428	1.608	1.329	279	2.819	36,3	17,4	30,0
2010	4.656	1.765	1.547	219	2.890	37,9	12,4	33,2
2011	4.848	1.761	1.554	206	3.088	36,3	11,7	32,1
2012	4.949	1.757	1.539	218	3.239	35,2	12,4	30,8
2013	5.092	2.041	1.744	296	3.052	40,1	14,5	34,3
2014	5.104	2.107	1.779	328	2.997	41,3	15,6	34,8
2015	5.295	2.232	1.865	368	3.063	42,2	16,5	35,2

*TÜİK, 2016 (Sample Size of Less Than 2,000 is Not Sufficient for Reliable Estimates)

The above Table 20 shows that labor force and employment have changed between 28,3% and 35,2% during the period of 2004-2015, yet the unemployment has risen from 11.7% to 16,5% for the same period.

The unemployment rate in Southeast Anatolian Region went down until 2011, however due to being the most affected region by Syrian crisis; the rate has a rising trend. For instance, the rates in 2008, 2011 and 2015 are 15,8; 11,7 and 16,5, respectively.

According to the data of unemployment and employment across Turkey in from 2008 to 2015, as presented in the below Figure 13, the regional unemployment is higher than country-wide unemployment.

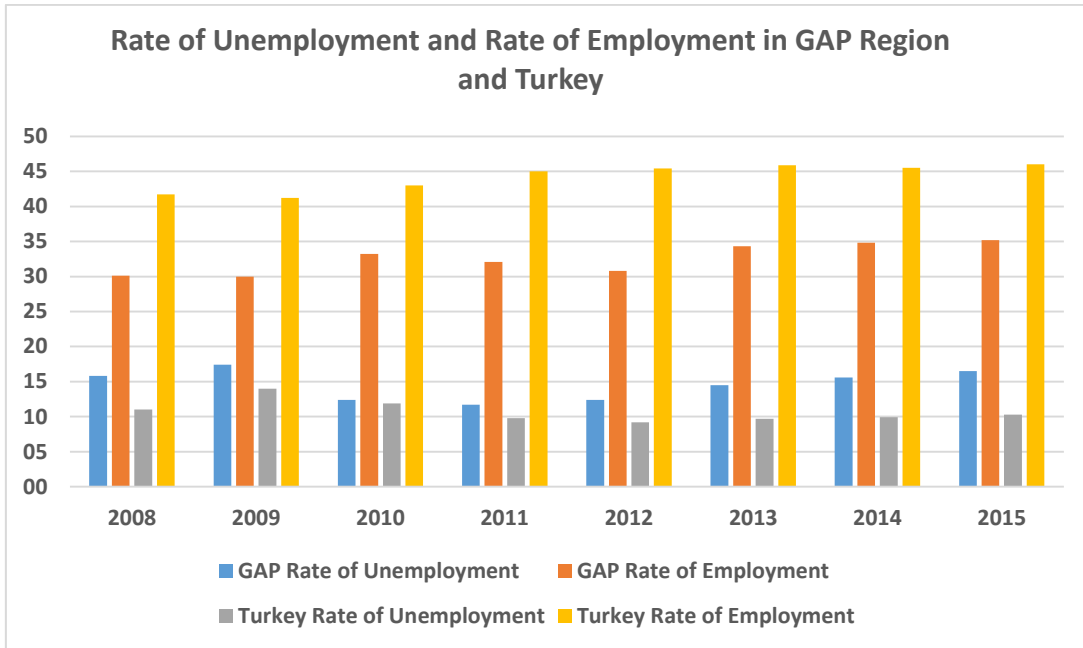


Figure 13 Rate of Unemployment and Rate of Employment in GAP Region and Turkey

(TÜİK, 2016)

The sectoral distribution of non-institutional employment of civil community in 2015, presented in the Table 21, shows that TRC1 sub-region as one of the three sub-regions in the region owing to the profound impact of Gaziantep province has a higher industrial employment. While the regional agricultural employment in average occurred 476.000 of employment in equivalent of 25,52%, and Turkey-wide agricultural employment in average occurred 20,59%.

Table 21 Employment by Sectors of Civilian Non-Institutional Population at Age 15+ in 2015 (x1.000 persons)*

Level 2	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Total
TRC1 (Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis)	125	224	355	704
TRC2 (Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır)	283	156	346	784
TRC3 (Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt)	68	71	236	376
GAP Total	476	452	937	1.865
Turkey	5.483	7.246	13.891	26.621
GAP/Turkey (%)	8,68	6,24	6,75	7,01

*Household Labor Force Statistics, TÜİK, 2016
(Sample Size of Less Than 2.000 is not Sufficient for Reliable Estimates)

It can be inferred from the sectoral distribution of non-institutional employment of civil community (Figure 14) that the share of agricultural employment has been rising compared to employment in agriculture, industry and service sector in 2008.

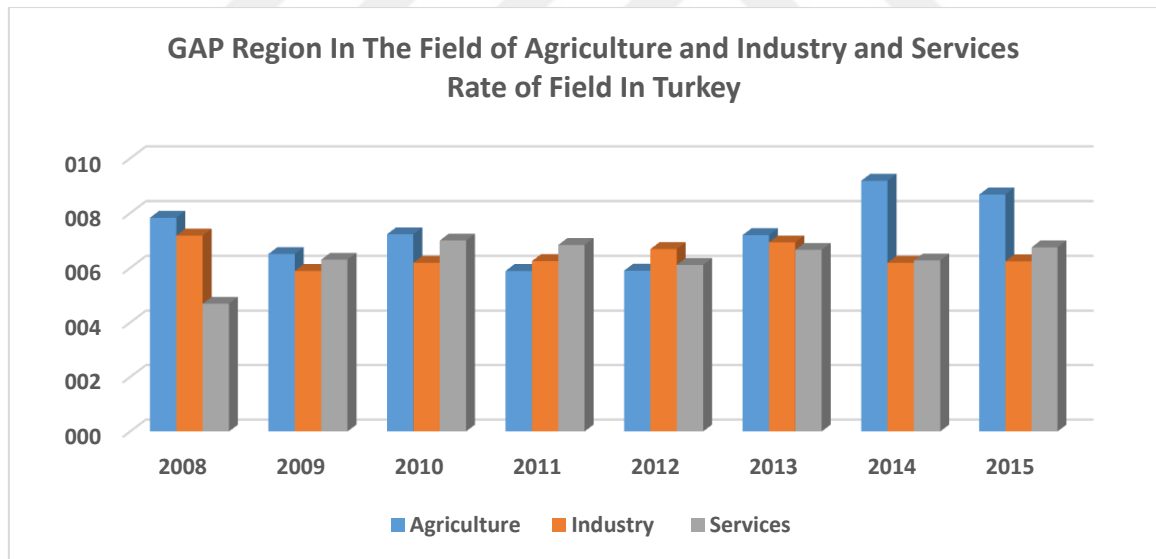


Figure 14 Employment by Sectors of Civilian (Household Labor Force Statistics, TÜİK, 2016)

In general across the region, on one hand agricultural employment has been increasing, and there has been a stable trend in employment in industry and service sector. On the other hand at the same time the unemployment has been rising in the region. However, there is a significant difference in the status of provinces in the region once they are investigated individually.

At regional level the manufacturing industry is analyzed in terms of number of enterprises and employment rate for the period of 2002-2014 in the below Table 22. The most critical data inferred from the table is that Gaziantep province hosts 62,8% of overall employment in the region and then Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa provinces follow Gaziantep with 9,3% and 9,1%, respectively.

Table 22 GAP Region Distribution of Provincial Manufacturing Industry Business and Employment Situation*

Province	2002				2005				2008				2011				2014			
	No. of Enterprises	Rate	Employment	Rate	No. of Enterprises	Rate	Employment	Rate	No. of Enterprises	Rate	Employment	Rate	No. of Enterprises	Rate	Employment	Rate	No. of Enterprises	Rate	Employment	Rate
Adıyaman	93	8,4	3.616	9,2	141	8,2	5.737	7,8	204	10,1	8.250	9,1	228	9,5	10.301	7,8	334	9,6	14.091	7,7
Batman	42	3,8	3.862	9,8	41	2,4	3.600	4,9	73	3,6	3.994	4,4	87	3,6	4.645	3,5	162	4,6	6.748	3,7
Diyarbakır	128	11,5	4.301	10,9	202	11,7	5.845	7,9	237	11,7	12.380	13,6	254	10,6	14.243	10,7	352	10,1	16.896	9,3
Gaziantep	567	51	20.334	51,7	913	53,0	49.806	67,7	997	49,2	55.478	61,1	1.176	49,0	87.468	65,9	1.535	43,9	114.329	62,8
Kilis	10	0,8	251	0,6	34	2,0	641	0,9	45	2,2	765	0,8	51	2,1	1.291	1,0	97	2,8	1.599	0,9
Mardin	39	4,1	1.822	4,6	50	2,9	2.121	2,9	61	3,0	1.782	2,0	99	4,1	2.571	1,9	157	4,5	8.042	4,4
Siirt	11	0,9	323	0,8	19	1,1	562	0,8	42	2,1	1.716	1,9	48	2,0	1.919	1,4	81	2,3	2.837	1,6
Şanlıurfa	210	19	4.655	11,8	308	17,9	4.948	6,7	353	17,4	6.106	6,7	426	17,7	9.294	7,0	743	21,3	16.533	9,1
Şırnak	6	0,5	138	0,4	14	0,8	341	0,5	13	0,6	341	0,4	33	1,4	926	0,7	34	1,0	854	0,5
Total	1.106	100	39.302	100	1.722	100	73.601	100	2.025	100	90.812	100	2.402	100	132.658	100	3.495	100	181.929	100

*GAP Regional Development Administration

The employment rate, number of enterprises and sharp increase in these figures from 2002 and 2014 prove that the development policies implemented in the region, along with other complementary social, economic and political measures developed Gaziantep province more. However, in parallel to this, it is interpreted that Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır provinces have experienced stable development, while there has been almost no impact on development of other provinces in the region. As a result, these determine the destination of migration particularly to pursue employment.

The other important indicator showing the economic status of the region would be ‘Gross Value Added per Person (GVAP)’. Over the course of the development process in 2004,

2008 and 2011, the average GVAP for Turkey are 5.103 \$, 9.384 \$ and 9.244 \$, respectively. When the status of the provinces of the region at the sub-regional level namely TRC1, TRC2 and TRC3 in terms of GVAP for the given years is observed, the GVAPs are less than the half of the mentioned figures for across Turkey. Thus, poverty has become an issue for the provinces in the region.

Despite the extreme difference in GVAP comparison between average figure of Turkey and TRC1, TRC2 and TRC3 comprising each province in the region, there has been a significant increase in GVAP by 300% achieved as a result of the development and investment policies executed throughout 2004 and 2011.



Table 23 Regional Gross Value Added Per Capita

Levels	Regions	Gross Value Added Per Capita (\$)		
		2004	2008	2011
TR	TURKEY	5.103	9.384	9.244
TR10	İstanbul	7.943	14.591	13.865
TR21	Tekirdağ, Edirne, Kırklareli	6.300	12.243	12.029
TR22	Balıkesir, Çanakkale	4.515	9.000	8.954
TR31	İzmir	6.598	11.568	11.443
TR32	Aydın, Denizli, Muğla	5.320	9.076	8.668
TR33	Manisa, Afyon, Kütahya, Uşak	4.042	8.256	8.283
TR41	Bursa, Eskişehir, Bilecik	6.930	12.983	12.126
TR42	Kocaeli, Sakarya, Düzce, Bolu, Yalova	7.183	13.265	13.138
TR51	Ankara	6.978	12.598	12.259
TR52	Konya, Karaman	3.887	7.213	7.118
TR61	Antalya, Isparta, Burdur	6.048	10.334	10.122
TR62	Adana, Mersin	4.065	7.363	7.232
TR63	Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye	3.155	5.937	5.904
TR71	Kırıkkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir,	3.674	6.789	7.087
TR72	Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat	3.635	6.813	6.675
TR81	Zonguldak, Karabük, Bartın	5.209	8.734	8.536
TR82	Kastamonu, Çankırı, Sinop	4.178	6.676	6.594
TR83	Samsun, Tokat, Çorum, Amasya	3.549	6.914	6.762
TR90	Trabzon, Ordu, Giresun, Rize, Artvin,	3.545	7.059	6.652
TRA1	Erzurum, Erzincan, Bayburt	2.975	5.520	5.901
TRA2	Ağrı, Kars, Iğdır, Ardahan	2.048	3.601	4.001
TRB1	Malatya, Elazığ, Bingöl, Tunceli	3.017	5.517	5.820
TRB2	Van, Muş, Bitlis, Hakkari	1.877	3.419	3.515
TRC1	Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Kilis	2.678	4.597	4.952
TRC2	Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır	2.377	3.724	4.282
TRC3	Mardin, Batman, Şırnak, Siirt	1.853	3.812	4.689

Source: TurkStat, Regional Gross Value Added, TÜİK, 2014

Globally, there have been always development gaps among cities due to their historical background, geographical locations and other advantageous/disadvantageous, yet these gaps have been tried to be eliminated through different policies implemented. Thus, Regional Development Policies are key means to address this issue. As the Table 24 presents the incentive document for GAP region, investment amount and employment figure for the period of 2001-2015. It can be understood from the table, the amount of inward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in 2015 is 34 million TL that is equal to 0,1% of

the total inward FDI in Turkey; whereas domestic capital flows to the region for the same year is 3,3 billion TL equivalent to 4,81% of overall domestic capital.

Table 24 GAP Regional Incentive, Investment Amount and Employment (2001-2015)*

Provinces	GAP Regional Incentive, Investment Amount and Employment 2001-2015															
	Capital Type	2001			2005			2009			2013			2015		
		Incentive Certificates (Number)	Amount of Investment (Million TL)	Employment	Incentive Certificates (Number)	Amount of Investment (Million TL)	Employment	Incentive Certificates (Number)	Amount of Investment (Million TL)	Employment	Incentive Certificates (Number)	Amount of Investment (Million TL)	Employment	Incentive Certificates (Number)	Amount of Investment (Million TL)	Employment
Adıyaman	Foreign Capital										1	3	10			
	Domestic Capital	6	7	165	11	25	159	8	59	423	44	208	2.242	53	164	1.373
Batman	Foreign Capital										2	21	405			
	Domestic Capital	11	73	234	4	7	25	12	22	239	94	252	7.645	79	237	5.427
Diyarbakır	Foreign Capital										1	5				
	Domestic Capital	29	72	1514	19	20	387	28	109	793	104	513	4.181	100	458	3.774
Gaziantep	Foreign Capital	1	1	45				2	6		4	27	120	14	30	187
	Domestic Capital	52	215	3.185	98	355	3.764	74	550	3.608	201	2.139	5.707	143	1.528	2.567
Kilis	Foreign Capital										2	7	31			
	Domestic Capital	1	1	10	5	5	42	7	6	70	8	29	463	16	90	154
Mardin	Foreign Capital				1	1	300				2	20	50			
	Domestic Capital	9	22	188	24	22	156	33	76	870	66	1.562	3.377	58	263	2.706
Siirt	Foreign Capital										1	39	500			
	Domestic Capital	6	23	242	9	5	502	2	2	32	24	106	1.551	11	29	437
Şanlıurfa	Foreign Capital							1	1	20	3	11	1.080	1	3	18
	Domestic Capital	17	22	725	14	16	454	27	94	476	128	978	8.379	104	495	4.855
Şırnak	Foreign Capital															
	Domestic Capital	1	15	25	10	9	59	6	31	108	15	623	780	17	59	460
GAP Foreign Capital		1	1	45	1	1	300	3	8	20	16	132	2.196	15	34	205
GAP Domestic Capital		132	450	6.288	194	465	5.548	197	949	6.619	684	6.409	34.325	581	3.324	21.753
GAP Grand total		133	451	6.333	195	465	5.848	200	957	6.639	700	6.541	36.521	596	3.358	21.958
TURKEY Foreign Capital		173	3.547	14.537	188	3.826	28.605	157	9.616	12.934	235	15.335	16.949	224	33.268	9.704
TURKEY Domestic Capital		1.877	8.820	91.169	3.363	12.245	119.073	1.917	13.878	65.652	4.530	80.159	175.832	4.342	68.968	138.538
TURKEY Grand total		2.050	12.367	105.706	3.551	16.071	147.678	2.074	23.494	78.586	4.765	95.494	192.781	4.567	102.236	148.242

*Ministry of Economy, 1.01.2001-31.07.2016 held between the Dates Investment Incentives, 2016

It is important to reiterate that the region is a disadvantaged location in Turkey in terms of foreign and domestic investment flows. In addition to that, there is an imbalance among the provinces in the region too. The figures of foreign and domestic investment flows for Gaziantep where received the most of the investment in the region in 2015 are 1,5 billion TL and 30 million TL, respectively, exemplifies this imbalance. The least amount of capital in Şırnak, Siirt and Kilis leads us to understand the need of tailor-made approaches in policy making and design of governmental support mechanisms for these provinces rather than prevalent policies.

4.2.3. Urbanization

The special significance of urbanization in Turkey is to be a rapid process and even much more accelerated expansion in metropolitan cities occurred than the rest of the cities. Turkish urbanization phenomenon has not been associated with natural population growth in cities rather population increase through in-migration from rural areas. Moreover, Turkey, similar to many other developing countries, has had to experience a much compact and quick process of urbanization than developed countries whose urbanization occurred through a long process after industrialization.

The conditions causing disadvantages in rural areas have a crucial impact on urbanization in Turkey. The primary reason is the low economic return through agricultural practices. Current conditions in rural areas in Turkey such as low income level generated by agricultural production, unequal land distribution and inappropriate use of land due to land fragmentation force people to migrate from rural.

Other factors, such as the increase in the level of agricultural mechanization, the reaching of arable land to limit, and the inefficient use of existing land, make the habitats of people in rural areas dysfunctional.

Besides impact of rural living conditions, the city's attractiveness has an effective role in the increase of urban population in Turkey. For example, higher job opportunities and wages in cities compared to the rural settlement in Turkey provides for an appeal to the cities. One of the cultural values of society, firstly; the public admiration for the great city is met as another reason to attract immigration to the city. Less opportunities regarding education and health in rural areas, compared to urban areas are other factors that make the cities attractive in Turkey.

In the light of these evaluations, it is possible to examine the population density and urbanization changes of the GAP Region over various years in Table 25.

Table 25 Change of the Urbanization Rate of Turkey and GAP Region as Years (ANONİM, 2012a)

	2000		2009		2011	
	Urbanization rate (%)	Population density (person/km ²)	Urbanization rate (%)	Population density (person/km ²)	Urbanization rate (%)	Population density (person/km ²)
GAP	63	88	68	99	74	104
Turkey	65	87	76	94	77	97

As it can be seen from the table, the urbanization rate in the GAP region not only increased over the years but also showed an increase rate higher than Turkey's. The table below shows the situation in the GAP Region provinces according to urbanization rates.

Table 26 Urbanization Rates in the Provinces of GAP Region (ANONİM, 2012a)

Cities	Gaziantep	Diyarbakır	Kilis	Şırnak	Siirt	Adıyaman	Mardin	Ş.Urfa	Batman
Urbanization Rate (%)	88,3	71,3	69,8	62,7	60,3	58,7	57,6	55,4	47,2

While Gaziantep, Diyarbakır and Kilis were the first three provinces with the highest the urbanization rates, the lowest rate occurred in Batman.

In general, the urbanization process took place in a way that will reveal significant differences also between regions in Turkey. Political, social and economic changes and transformations experienced in Turkey have also shown their effects in the Southeastern Anatolian Region. In this context, the opinions obtained as the result of the interviews, were evaluated under the following heading.

Urbanization in Our Country as a Result of Regional Development Policies and GAP Specific Urbanization

The concentration of urbanization and industrialization in certain regions due to the increase of differences between regions led to the overgrowth of especially the cities. Significant problems were faced due to the immigration movements in cities that do not have socioeconomically necessary infrastructure and accumulation. Housing problems caused by the rapid urbanization also brought about problems such as squatting in cities and inability to meet urban needs. (M2, Interview, March 2018)

While M2 indicates urbanization with the general expression above, (s)he explained the GAP-specific urbanization in the lower paragraph.

The provinces in the GAP region have received immense immigration especially due to terrorism and the ongoing battles in our border neighbors Syria and Iraq in recent years in addition to the natural migrations from the rural to the urban area. Thus, significant problems were faced due to the immigration movements in cities that do not have socioeconomically necessary infrastructure and accumulation. Housing problems caused by the rapid urbanization also brought about problems such as squatting in cities and inability to meet urban needs. (M2, Interview, March 2018)

Furthermore, M4 systematically expressing the implementation of regional development policy approach in our country and the effects of the GAP project on urbanization in this context, on the other hand explaining the elements that cause rapid urbanization in the context of our country, at the same time with similar approach stated the urbanization in GAP with the following expressions.

In our country, regional development policy approaches first started with the GAP project in the 1970s and continued with the establishment of Development Agencies in 2006 within the framework of EU harmonization legislation and finally "GAP Model" was adopted as a policy with the establishment of DAP, DOKAP and KOP Development Administrations in 2011. The coordination of action plan and project-based conducted regional development studies is assigned to the Ministry of Development.

The goal in the urban development process is to reverse the migration. Transport capacity of cities has overtaken its boundaries, everyone has complained about urban problems, the high-floor macro form of cities. In regional development projects such as the GAP project, aim is to make the region become an attraction center, and to actualise the regional dynamics. In this sense, it is seen that the migration especially to the urban centers in the Region's provinces has increased in the last 10 years. After the problems encountered in Syria, a major part of the immigrants have settled in provinces such as Gaziantep, Kilis, Şanlıurfa. These provinces which have increased urban infrastructure problems have remained with urban problems similar to those of industrialization effect in the 1950s. The transition from the urbanization process to the being urbanized process has not yet occurred. (M4, Interview, March 2018)

In addition, M4 gave place to the following statements which include detailed information based on the region's provinces.

Urban problems have increased in metropolitan cities, the borders of cities have expanded gradually and the costs of living and production in these centers have become unaffordable. The reasons such as high-rise housing policies formerly supported and encouraged in cities, infrastructure problems, global warming and food security have caused the population living in urban centers to return to rural areas. The cities of the GAP Region were also

affected by this process and developments; rapid and unbalanced urban growth has been experienced.

The rural-urban migration movements are now more evolved towards intra-regional population migration. As a result of the internal migration and the migration movements resulting from the civil war in neighboring countries, excessive population growth occurred in urban centers of the GAP Region. While Kilis welcomes more refugees than its own population, Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep are included in the urban population with 600,000 Syrian refugees. This unplanned development has increased urban infrastructure and transportation costs; local governments have had to increase their infrastructure investments to meet these costs. Although the rate of land and housing production is accelerated in this period, the unsuitable use for the purpose of tools like high-rise housing production and urban transformation has led the cities to unbalanced development. (M4, Interview, March 2018)

Stating that he can not follow the regional development policies applied in our country too much, M6 explained his views about the urbanization process in GAP by the following sentences.

I have not been able to closely monitor the developments in the last ten years, especially the projects that were being implemented in regions outside the GAP. I think there is a rapid urbanization specific to GAP region, due to the issues both related to yields of the project and also not related to the project, including the fight against terrorism. The regional development policy and the GAP Master and Regional Development Plans predicted this and initiated the zoning and development plans and infrastructure studies in the settlements near the cities high attraction potential to reduce the pressure on the big cities and to spread to the places by taking the supplementary investment supports of private sector. The realization levels of these plans and investment proposals are inversely proportional to the speed and irregularity of urbanization. This proportion can also be measured by the extent to which the investments proposed by the GAP Administration has entered into the state investment program. (M6, Interview, March 2018)

As alluded to above, all interviewees agree that regional development policies have an absolute influence on urbanization. For example, M9 summarizes the views of other interviewees briefly in his statement below.

Regional policies have contributed greatly to social and economic development and also support the development of cities in a positive way. The increase in employment affects the population of the cities, as well as cause the birth of new houses and different neighborhoods. Therefore, regional development policies contribute positively to the development and improvement of cities. (M9, Interview, March 2018)

As another example to support this view, M7;

Today urbanization; is the main tool of development and the economic and social development and change of societies. Especially with the external migration wave coming in recent years, the urbanization process in the cities of the region has moved to a different dimension.

Beyond the classical internal migration problem, new problem typologies such as social cohesion, unemployment, cheap housing stock and urban security arise. (M7, Interview, March 2018)

It is clear that the inevitable effect of public investments on urbanization is seen almost in all region's provinces. For example, after 1960, Silvan, Kilis, Nizip, Siverek, Kızıltepe, Cizre, Nusaybin and Viranşehir districts have grown more rapidly in terms of urbanization due to their location on the main access road. In the same years, industry and economic structure, revealed the importance of Gaziantep and Batman. The population of Gaziantep that was 71,887 in 1950 reached to 374,290 in 1980. Batman being a village with 915 inhabitants in 1950, had become district (1957) after its oil refinery came into activity in 1955 and moved to the status of the city (1992) with increasing rapid urbanization since the 1980s.

Other authorities interviewed clarified the issue with almost similar statements in this regard. In addition, especially M5 and M8, emphasized that agricultural land was slaughtered by being zoned for construction for housing and industrial settlements in Diyarbakır, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa. For example, it is known that there are nearly seven thousand illegal buildings in the Harran Plain. Generally, it is observed that the cities are developed towards the axes where arable lands occur.

In addition, M10 who indicated that they had made serious efforts for passing many projects regarding irregular urbanization on life such as revival of especially Şehitlik, Bağlar ve Seyrantepe areas in the province of Diyarbakır expressed his views as follows,

Activities are being carried out in the city center and in the districts regarding the elimination of lighting, water, electricity and infrastructure problems, the construction of closed community markets, the acceleration of green field works and the creation of suitable areas for zoning, in accordance with the historical and aesthetic texture of Diyarbakır. (M10, Interview, March, 2018)

Urbanization was added as one of the main axes in the 2014-2018 GAP Action Plan, since the physical changes of regional cities were not considered at first.

In 2011, three important provinces of the region Gaziantep, Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa were among 17 cities in Turkey having population over 1 million. Outside these three cities, the cities with population over 500.000 are: Batman and Adıyaman. Among these cities, it is seen that Adıyaman is a province that provided important development due to both having easiness to access to other regions and benefiting from its neighboring provinces in terms of their industry and trade potential. In addition, the presence of petroleum refinery has also been a factor in Adıyaman's urban development. Another feature of Adıyaman is its tourism potential.

Along with the Metropolitan Act No. 6360, which entered into force in 2012, the villages which have turned into neighborhoods in the Metropolises have caused some troubles and uncertainties in practice and this situation has been explained by M7 as follows.

At the same time, studies intended for the conservation-oriented planning of rural areas, including the rural settlements that have turned into neighborhoods in Metropolitan areas of the region should be made. In the region, projects on zoning applications at the level that can be promoted to the general of Turkey are carried out.

It is important in terms of the healthy conduct of this process that the GAP administration to carry out participatory studies with relevant public institutions and organizations, local administrations, development agencies and all relevant stakeholders in all these matters. (M7, Interview, March 2018)

The following Table shows the number of villages and municipalities in the GAP Region. Also from these values, urbanization trends in a determined ratio leap out. Diyarbakır, Mardin, Gaziantep and Adıyaman are fronted as the provinces having the highest numbers of municipalities among the following provinces (ANONİM, 2012a).

Table 27 Number of Municipalities and Districts in the Provinces of GAP Region (ANONİM, 2012a)

Provinces	Municipalities	Districts	Villages
Adiyaman	28	9	428
Batman	12	6	272
Diyarbakır	32	17	899
Gaziantep	28	9	435
Kilis	5	4	498
Mardin	31	10	585
Siirt	13	7	279
Şanlıurfa	26	11	1.084
Şırnak	20	7	236
GAP	195	80	4.716

Among the pre-1980 migration reasons, the economic conditions were more important in the region. However, terrorist incidents and security concerns that began in the Region after the 1980s and intensified in the first half of the 1990s caused people to migrate to cities from time to time. Immigration to urban centers also continues today in the region; but it is not as intense as it was in the first half of the 90's. Big cities attract more population than others. On the other hand, some of the medium-sized cities also became to easily pass 100,000 thresholds due to the advantages they provide, especially the administrative ones.

Worldwide, it is seen that the great migration movements occur due to the reasons such as; war, famine, earthquake, epidemic disease. On the other hand, security, rural-urban differences, regional imbalances, rapid population growth, and improved access to transport have created the necessary floor for migration. With all of these, the attractiveness created by the the cities with its possibilities and the impossibilities in the rural areas and the progress in the mass communication and transport areas linking these two causes led to the intensification of migration movements. It is also possible to see the influence of all these variables in migration movements in the Region.

Leaving the land that they live in and trying to adapt to the different living conditions of the city brings with it many social problems in terms of humanity. The migration of the

urban population in the Region to the west also causes the loss of an important dynamics that will affect and transform the population coming from rural to urban areas. For this reason, being urbanized can not be realized with urbanization, squatting where rural life is continued within the city and bad urbanization are increasing day by day. This, instead of modern cities, constitutes crowds of people rapidly growing by population, distorted, unhappy and stressful living. In this context, M9, who stated that intensive efforts are being made towards the implementation of public institutions, gave the following opinions in the interview.

For example, TOKİ is one of the responsible organizations under the title of HOUSING-URBAN TRANSFORMATION under the third development axis under the title of "Enhancing Living in Cities" from five development axes in the Southeast Anatolian Project (GAP) Action Plan covering the 2014-2018 period.

In this context, in the period of 2014-2018, it is envisaged that actions regarding the encourage of housing production in places where needed in GAP provinces, supply of necessary financial support and technical infrastructure are actualised under the responsibility of Housing Administration Authority (TOKİ) and in cooperation with private sector organizations and local administrations.

In 2003 – 22 March 2018 period, 11 billion TL has been invested in the provinces within the context of GAP (Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa and Şırnak) within the scope of 467 projects in total (based on tender price, excluding VAT and price difference amounts, total actualization cost) including 83,734 dwelling production. (M9, Interview, March 2018)

Therefore, as can be understood abovementioned explanations it is clearly understood that regional development policies will play a huge role on development and improvement of cities.

Both results of interviews and findings on the subject of how urbanization will shape with the effect of regional development policies in the literature search have been mentioned below in detail.

Migration from rural area to urban which is one of the reasons of creation of urbanization. Also has some basic reasons special for GAP Region:

1. Movement to the cities has been observed increasingly with increasing fertility rate
2. Large cities has continued to be an employment expectations for rural people and growing this requirement has increased migration movement
3. Because of the violence intensifying from time to time, considering of people living in rural, city centers more safe increases migration from rural to urban.
4. Changing of several settlements due to security reasons.

5. Within GAP implementation submerging of some settlements under dam lake water

As GAP is a project that develops rapidly, it has a structure where economic, cultural, social and physical elements interact with each other very much. In this way, positive or negative results can be noticed very quickly during the development phase of the project.

The problems that were noticed in the GAP Master Plan very early and the search for solutions were necessary, although they are solved by public policies, they can still survive. Among the main problems mentioned in the Master Plan are:

- Greater migration from the villages to the big cities and to settlements showing attraction outside the region, increased terror in the region after 1980,
- Presence of the housing problem with the irregular urbanization,
- Persistence of the physical problems in land ownership distribution
- Education and health services not reaching adequate levels

Therefore, efforts to improve the region, urban, environmental and social sense are continuing to reach the targets set out by the Master Plan in 2005.

However, with the migration from regional cities to the other ones, the migration movements between the cities within the region cause population density of some cities. This, together with the urbanization, increases the tendency of squatting in the city where rural life is sustained. In many provinces where irregular urbanization is seen, instead of modern cities, unprofitable and unhappy environments have been created, where many problems like population increase, crooked settlement, narrow streets, and traffic are seen.

Most of the other cities outside the big cities in the GAP Region lack the characteristics of urbanization. In small cities, which are usually located in the region, non-agricultural production is not very common and the industry, commerce, service sector and large-scale workshop management which are peculiar to the cities do not show much improvement. Although it is considered to be an economic factor among the main reasons of migration movements in the region, it should not be forgotten that the feudal structure in the region is affected. In order to get rid of the oppression of both terror and feudal structure, a serious amount of migration occurred in the movements.

Urban economy is predominantly based on agriculture and animal husbandry, especially since those who live in small cities do not cut their relations with the rural area. Due to the

lack of industrial establishments in small cities, those who live in such cities cannot earn income from urban specific businesses.

In terms of investments in the region, positive results are emerging on the one hand, while the situation on the other hand, especially in terms of urbanization, is not uncomfortable. According to the outcome in the present case:

- Nearly 50% of the population in the three centers of the big city with a population of over 1 million in the region lives in inadequately infrastructured areas and places,
- There are profound cliffs and therefore conflicts in socio-economic and cultural terms between the urban people living by utilizing the modern facilities of the city and the slum life in the city but sustaining rural life,
- While the rural population carries the rural and poor conditions and impossibilities to the city; those who migrate to the cities in the west, carry their savings and possibilities to the west. As a result, the region is impoverished in terms of tangible assets and human resources,
- The population migrating from rural to urban is unable to complete the process of urbanization because it cannot benefit from adequate urban facilities. This leads the immigrant population to be trapped between rural and urban areas. (GAP Action Plan, p.32, 2012)

Authority for zoning planning in the area was granted to GAP BKI after it was established. This situation proved positive in terms of technical and materially inadequate small municipalities in previous years. However, in the following years, this authorization was granted to the municipality and the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (Ministry of Environment and Urbanization). Nevertheless, zoning plans that could not be done in time could not catch up with rapid population growth and caused the formation of distorted urbanization.

The uncontrollable growth of large cities and rapid urbanization are emerging as serious problems. In addition, urban development schemes are insufficient in the face of rapid urban population growth in the region and are often changed. Along with unplanned settlement in the GAP region, urban development plans are often changed against rapid urban development. Unplanned and illegal structuring in the face of excessive migrations is also very confrontational.

If taken as a matter of definition, urbanization is the name of demographic, economic and socio-cultural change and transformation. In other words, "urbanization involves a demographic, economic, social and cultural transformation" (Bayhan, 1996, 1)

In the Southeastern Anatolian Region, as is understood from the above definition, the population density is increasing due to the excessive migration from the village to the city. With the development of non-agricultural activities, there has been an inclination towards the industry and the service sector. In all these consequences, social transformation is taking place. Thus, there is a rapid urbanization process in the region. However, urbanization, which is a result of rapid increase in demographics, has not been realized in the same economic and social situation.

In the region, as I have always mentioned, there have been extreme accumulation in some cities. This suggests an unbalanced growth. As emphasized in the GAP Master Plan in 2005, it is predicted that if there are no precautions, there will be excessive population increase in some cities. However, no measures have been taken for this warning,

Moreover, one of the most important problems is the tendency towards non-agricultural sectors in the region, causing urbanization in some cities as a result of immigration. At the same time, modernization, that is habitable settlements, did not occur in some cities, despite the rapid development of the industry and the accumulation of large populations.

At the same time, with the influence of urbanization, there are also fundamental changes in socio-cultural terms. The abandonment of the old traditions and the differentiation of the behavior of the people are frequently encountered. As a result of migrations, the population that comes to the cities is not urbanized, and there is a tendency to ruralize in the cities. In suburban living areas formed by irregular urbanization, poverty, security etc. problems have also arisen.

In most of the cities of the region, both unplanned urbanization and inconsistent and non-integrated plans have been created. In addition, in most of the cities of the region, unplanned settlement and the destruction of old existing buildings and the construction of new high-rise dwellings, which are built against zoning, in their places cause some problems such as inadequacy of social facilities, green areas, car parks. At the same time, these irregularities have caused environmental problems to increase.

Although some residential and urban transformation implementations have been made by the Housing Development Administration (TOKİ) in order to reduce the need for housing due to the increasing population and population accumulation, problems of urbanization cannot be removed. For example, in some districts of Diyarbakır (BAĞLI ve BİNİCİ, 2005), implementations that are intended to be done for the urbanization of the city have not yet been concluded.

In Diyarbakır, buildings at different altitudes are visible on the inside of the walls, and it is a clear indication of how the unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization caused the negativity.

According to the Provincial Environmental Situation Report prepared by the Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization of Diyarbakır Governorship in 2012, the development potential of Diyarbakır, that increases the share of urban immigration, causes the city to be exposed to population erosion from rural settlements. The fact that the unemployment rate in the city is 14% according to the statistics proves this. It is well known that the economic and social conjuncture of the country and the social and economic difficulties in the rural areas are influential in the fluctuations of the population growth rate.

As a result of the irregular settlement around the old city walls that surround the old urban texture, neglects towards the preservation of cultural heritage are strikingly antagonistic.

"Until the 1940s, almost all of the population of the province lived in a castle city surrounded by walls and in yard-type houses, but nowadays, more than 80% of the city's total population lives in partially planned areas, the majority of which are irregularly urbanized, outside the wall. After 1990, the security problems experienced in the Southeastern Anatolian Region accelerated the rural migration in the region. This immigration density has increased the growth rate of the population of Diyarbakır by 2-3 times. These unfavorable incidents have increased the problems of urban infrastructure that was already inadequate, urban services have become inadequate and accelerated the destruction of historic touch. "(GÜNELİ, 1998)

However, from 2017 onwards, it is planned to make positive investments, especially near Suriçi and Sur (Diyarbakır), taking positive steps towards preserving the historic touch. In this context, studies of urban renewal and rehabilitation are being carried out by the

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization with the contribution of relevant institutions and organizations.

Not only in Diyarbakir but also in Şanlıurfa, the increase in the number of unplanned housing boosted the irregular urbanization. The rapid increase in population in Sanliurfa and the increase in immigration together with GAP have raised the demand for housing. Likewise, while some housing projects have been implemented by TOKİ, significant increases in housing construction are observed. This also triggers the emergence of problems such as unplanned practices and the removal of agricultural land out of agriculture. At the same time, such rapid urbanization also causes infrastructure problems.

As a result of unplanned practices, almost rural images emerge in the cities of the region. In addition to these, the practices carried out to meet the needs of the residents of Şanlıurfa and other provinces, especially due to the war in Syria since 2011, also cause an irregular urbanization.

For example, Şahinbey Municipality said that it was concerned about 80% of the irregular urbanization in the province and that it was worried about it. It has expressed that it is trying to provide a solution, in part, with the Mass Housing studies it has implemented in order to prevent the irregular urbanization.

As a municipality, it is thought that these problems can be abolished by urban transformation. Hence, both local governments and central administrations are seriously concerned about the problems that arise because of rapid urbanization. For this purpose, they are striving to take every step towards a solution.

Due to the irregular and unplanned urbanization that occurred as a result of not taking the precautionary measures in the majority settlements of the regional cities, the problems of resources, waste of resources, pollution of the environment, difficulties in ensuring public order, destruction of historical, cultural and natural values and above all have caused social unhappiness.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Since regional development policies is an application tool for decreasing regional development difference, creation livable environments remains among main objectives by decreasing poverty, preventing the migration, providing planned urbanization, protection of cultural and natural sources, improving the condition like education, health and infrastructure

As mentioned in the thesis, regional disparities are still an important problem for the Turkish economy. To prevent regional disparities, there is a need for many regulatory measures, strategies, economic and social development packages.

As it is known, many countries of the world, too much work and practices are being done both for eliminating regional disparities and for regional development. In addition to developing economies, there is considerable population mobility due to the underdevelopment and poverty found in many places. It is very clear that economic development alone is not enough, but a very comprehensive development must be achieved. Because, if it is only economic development and there is not a wide perspective, it gives rise to new problems which are almost impossible to solve.

There are often similarities between the problems in the so-called developed countries and the countries considered as underdeveloped. Immigration demands, which are often seen in developed countries, are often similar in terms of social, cultural, physical, and environmental issues. Cases such as the need for new settlements, the tendency of low-income people to settle in settlements which have relatively inferior quality and poor health conditions are in question.

As a result of these problems, unhealthy living conditions, social problems, increases in crime rates and environmental problems are emerging as main problems of such settlement areas. For this reason, it is clear that there is not much difference between being a developed country and being an underdeveloped country.

Until the emergence of new regional development policies and instruments in Turkey, the problem of economic backwardness exists both at the country level and at the regional

level. And various efforts have been made to overcome this undevelopment and different policies have been applied in the periodical sense. Significant efforts have been made to solve the problems by preparing 5-year development plans within the framework of the national and regional development plans implemented by the State Planning Organization (SPO). However, during these periods a standard development model for each region was established from the top down on the concept of development based on central planning. Thus, regional and local actors were not considered in defining these strategies efficiently.

In many parts of the world and in Turkey, to bring a certain balance between the regional development disparities, regional plans for policy are being made in line with the development objectives to be set forth in order to establish the dynamics of local and regional development and to achieve sustainable development.

Population and development throughout the region is gathered in a few city centers, so an urbanization occurred as can be said central. When the structural properties of provinces of the region are examined together with all components, within the scope of development centers Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and in recent years Mardin provinces are seen as accumulation centers in terms of development and urban improvement dynamics. This was caused sometimes from not interfering the natural pathway of urbanization and sometimes carrying out centralist policies focusing on economical return of accumulation to a few provinces.

However, in time it was found out that urbanization concentrated and accumulated to a few provinces has led to lots of social problems by causing inter-regional imbalances. Provinces in the region and especially socio-cultural problems created this face with problems whose solutions might be difficult. These problems mainly become distinctive due to the disconnection from environmental data and deviation from traditional values. These problems in time lead to place - human and city- human inconsistency. Then, decentralized policies aimed the distribution of sources of population and countries to whole country and nationwide generalizing of improvement, development and urbanization came to the fore.

Within this process it is required some measures and implementing policies planning for saving cities from abnormal population accumulation and unbalanced urbanization. These first depends on preventing migration to the cities, providing development and making up

the deficiencies of villages and small municipalities in order to return people migrated to urban.

The results gained from researches and interviews performed within the scope of the study are as follows;

- The population increasing rate of Southeastern Anatolian Region actualised above the country nation-wide average.
- Fertility rate is more than Turkey average and this rate affects the population growth, throughout in the provincials of the region, but in three large cities (Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa ve Diyarbakır) it was observed that as well as fertility rate having more employment opportunity and correspondingly the amount of over migration they have taken lead to population increase.
- Although urban population increases comparing to rural population there is a different situation in Şanlıurfa. Due to agricultural land of Şanlıurfa is %41 of the total agricultural land of provincials of the region and having irrigable fertile land thanks to GAP Project it is observed that its rural population is higher comparing to other provincials in the region.
- In the provincials of the region labor force and employment opportunities are under country average. Refugees from Syria solved the low-cost labor problem, but they lead to increase of unemployment rate in the region. Particularly, employment of industry and service sector is far above provincials of the region. In addition, agricultural employment in the region showing raise in Şanlıurfa comparing to country average. Industrial propensity to invest in the region get behind in proportion to other regions.
- In terms of Gross Value Added, it has come to light that the ratio in the provincials of the region is as much as half of country average. Moreover, in itself particularly between years 2004-2011 positively progress was made. Though it was determined this increase is about %100-%300, insufficient industrialization in the region and other factors (terror, migration etc.) are still under country average.
- In case implementing policies has continued, it was determined that Gaziantep province continues its advantageous position comparing to other provinces in the region.

- It has been observed that there are squatting, education, health, insufficient infrastructure and accommodation problems in the region due to rapid urbanization. Rapid urbanization in GAP Region is not just due to migration from rural to urban but also it is observed due to fights in neighbour countries and terror.
- Due to relative increase in agricultural and industrial revenue high-rise dwelling production tends to increase. Even in villages concrete becomes widespread instead of local architecture. It has been observed that there aren't enough park, garden, social reinforcement in settlements and it has been seen leaving urban fabric and soul belongs to provinces of the region.
- Although as result of rapid urbanization planless improvement trend increases cost of urban infrastructure and transportation, it has been observed that it is required to fasten urbanization transformation for dwelling production and planned urbanization.
- In large cities of the region particularly in Gaziantep, Diyarbakır ve Şanlıurfa it has been observed that fist class agricultural lands are runnig to waste in order to non-agricultural usage by zoning for construction for dwelling and industry settlement.

In addition to the results listed above, in many countries, traditional development policies have been abandoned and they have left their place to the new regional development approach. Factors such as "governance", "localization" and "new public administration" have influenced the new regional development approach. In line with this understanding, urban and regional development is based on local initiatives, and central government generally has a regulatory and policy-making role. However, we can say that this understanding does not bring many positive results. It can be seen that in the policymaking phase of the central government, sometimes there has been no coherent behavior due to ongoing social and political pressures. Although the main objective is to provide a balanced development, it is observed that the increase of regional imbalances will continue.

When the regional imbalances in our country are examined, it is understood that there are serious differences between the east and the west. In addition to exemplary implementations to remove these regional disparities or to minimize, each country should make efforts to develop its own policies. In this direction, the Regional Development

Agencies (GAP, DAP, DOKAP, KOP, etc.), as well as the implementations of the Development Agencies which are continued with the implementations in European Union countries, are aimed to provide regional development and reduce the difference of regional development.

In the case of the GAP mentioned in the thesis, in order to minimize the difference of development between the regions, measures have been tried to be taken. In the capacity of the largest regional development project in the world, the GAP recognized this need many years ago and has pioneered many positive developments. Nevertheless, some policies have been neglected in social, cultural, physical and economic aspects, even in the case of the GAP, even when serious decisions are taken. For example, while the Atatürk Dam, which is unique in the world, has benefits that we cannot count, it is seen that even Malatya Apricot is adversely affected by the climate change that the dam creates. In general, economic development has been targeted and unfortunately, other dynamics have not been sufficiently taken into consideration. While the project is underway, it has been understood that it is necessary not only to raise living standards from an economic standpoint but also to endeavor to improve both living conditions and sustainable development as well as environmentally sustainable development. As a general term, the way to achieve sustainability is possible with the solutions that the environment, society and economy are treated as a whole.

The policies to be established for Regional Development require demographic, social, physical, cultural and environmental factors to be handled together. GAP action plans will help the development of the region to reach the long-awaited normalization process while contributing to the country's economy in the direction of the development goals of the agriculture and energy sectors. Furthermore, it was understood that in the GAP Action Plan covering the years 2014-2018, it should be concentrated on that measures should be emphasized by recognizing that only economic development would not be sufficient and that a more human-focused approach should be demonstrated than previous implementations. In addition to economic and physical development, there are targets for raising living standards in cities and for raising more qualified personnel. Strengthening social development in this process has also been one of the main axes.

For this reason, the GAP Project, which attracts attention with its clearly positive results as a different approach to the concept of Regional Development, is an example of regional

development practices that are being implemented not only for our country but also for many countries. In addition, it is important not only from a regional point of view but also in national welfare, because it covers a very wide area, that has a lot of population living and that has many potentials from an economy point of view.

Though the Project initially aimed to ensure equity in income distribution, to secure inner peace, to control excessive and unplanned migration, and to make more effective use of public services in the context of a wide range of development from a regional point of view, recently GAP and similar projects have started to adopt more comprehensive approaches to achieve to significant improvements not only in the economic area but also in social, physical and cultural areas.

GAP, the most important development project in the world, is no longer limited to economic and physical investments, but with extra steps taken in terms of human-focused sustainable development, further efforts are being made in this direction. In recent years, regional development and sustainable concepts have complemented each other. This is at least a very pleasant and promising situation, even as a concept. When we look generally, it is understood that the Southeastern Anatolian Region is still not sufficiently developed in terms of socio-economic, physical and cultural aspects. For this reason, co-operation with local and international organizations is being carried out in order to understand and implement the regional development method in a comprehensive way.

Regional development disparities are one of the most difficult and long-lasting problem areas in regional development policies. Investments and activities are being pursued within the scope of authority and responsibility areas of Regional Development Administration (GAP, DAP, DOKAP, KOP), especially in order to eliminate the regional development differences with the inter-institutional coordination duties directly outside of their economic investment budgets. In this regard, the activities aimed at activating the resources in this direction should be further enhanced in order to be able to take a leading role in reducing regional development and regional development differences. In addition, it is very important to ensure that the local community as a whole is striving in this way and acting in cooperation.

Failure to allocate sufficient resources to regional development projects has led to the failure to obtain the desired results from the policies implemented before the planned

period or after the planned period. Since the resources to be allocated to regional development projects and the financing of regional development projects are important, there is a serious public investment in the Southeastern Anatolian Region as part of GAP. However, these investments must be in line with the long-term projections and strategies as set forth in the GAP example.

Unfortunately, the policies applied to eliminate regional disparities or disparities in our country have not been successful enough, and as a result, many problems have come up to this day. Despite all incentive measures, regional disparities could not be prevented. For this reason, it is also necessary to look at the problem from a unique perspective. If the private sector is still reluctant to invest in our relatively underdeveloped regions, despite the provision of attractive opportunities, it may be beneficial for the state to act as a producer-actor in these conditions. In the region, the manufacturing industry plants, planned for public works are sufficient and the investments are usually seen in the developed regions.

In order to create sound and sustainable RDP, evidence based approaches should be adopted. However, there is a lack of up to date data and the flow of information required for research on sustainability. Sustainable development principles should be taken as a whole in the process of generating knowledge and solving problems by analyzing the situation. In this direction, TÜBİTAK, Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, (Ministry of Public Works and Settlement), REC Turkey, some private sector and universities should make investigations. Unfortunately, since there is no sustainability model available in our country, there is no measurement and evaluation system as well. Because of the lack of these resources in our country, they are not effectively used and there is no more systematic solution to the problems.

It is seen that they are all necessary points to reach the sustainable development. While this model is being developed, targets should be determined, the criteria needed to achieve these objectives should be detailed and strategies should be developed. While all these studies are being undertaken, serious involvement of the private sector, as well as local and central governments, will be of foremost importance in achieving positive results.

As a result, the steps to be taken should be considered very carefully because of rapid urbanization caused by industrialization and investment, and economic growth, which can

harm natural habitats and ecological balance. In particular, rapid urbanization has been observed to be damaging in developed countries as well where in the absence of urban planning. For this reason, an effective urban planning is needed.

Policy Recommendations

According to the findings arised in the study, for determining regional development policies there are some key measures can be summarized as follows:

- Requirement of examining of current policies
- Supporting selected sectors which have potentials in the region.
- Supporting innovations and new ideas
- Increasing entrepreneurship supports
- Adopting inclusive policies for disadvantaged groups
- Producing multi dimensional urban solutions

To guide regional policies; urban and regional planner, social scientist, urban and regional planner and also sociologist Prof. Dr. İlhan TEKELİ asked whether “Is it possible to occurrence of a different paradigm from People Oriented Politics and Historical Geography approaches”. Tekeli claimed that Turkey needs to produce its own concepts in the field of regional development. And also he said that “A new paradigm is required to reproduce specificities of the region. When you reply this question you can answer the Kurdish problem, economy and human.” Tekeli pointed out that the policy field in the process of paradigm production might be considered as an endogenous factor. Tekeli added his words that Turkey is in middle income trap and emphasized to overcome this it is required to think how development strategy and spatial strategy can work cooperatively.

There are given common suggestion above and what kind of approaches should public show about regional development policies and what steps should be taken in the context of the study in GAP Region are submitted below.

Public Regional Development Policy Approaches

Rather than engaging in the negative consequences of economic development, more attention paid to the necessary policies and actions to prevent problems will lead to more successful results in urban planning. Planning methods to keep potential problems on the agenda should be reconsidered in detail in terms of their contents and techniques. Concepts

such as transport capacity and thresholds should be emphasized in these studies. In this way, the planned steps to be taken can be determined by calculating after the implementation. In addition, by putting an environmentally sensitive planning approach in place, urban and regional sustainability conditions should be addressed together with Geographic Information Systems and statistical databases.

Not only sectoral and partial approaches, but integrated and comprehensive approaches should be adopted. Adoption of a detailed approach to planning stages, including inclusive and regional/basin planning, should be adopted. When all these studies are undertaken, ecologically effective, economically feasible, socially acceptable urban reconstruction and integration strategies, policies and concepts should be established.

Natural resource management needs to be well structured so that efficient and effective use of natural resources can be achieved. For this purpose, more effective environmental management units should be established within the framework of regional development and systematic observation and observation programs should be made. In addition, coordination of central government with local governments at every stage can also make it easier to implement.

Contradictions between the environment and urban planning should be removed and, if necessary, legislative arrangements re-examined. Efforts should be made to establish a sense of environment-conscious planning and this awareness should be established. The existing social and technical standards in this framework should be re-examined and made more comprehensive. The coordination of relevant ministries and institutions should be provided for these matters.

To reduce the regional development disparities in the direction of the regional plans, development plans and strategies, to improve the welfare level of the population living in the underdeveloped regions, to control the immigration, to prevent the unplanned urbanization or to solve the problems arising especially in the metropolises due to unplanned urbanization, determination of the basic structural problems and the establishment of the policies for solving the problems should be considered as priority issues.

In Turkey, considered as a developing country, similar problems emerge as in other developing countries. Rapid population growth, migration from rural areas to urban areas,

permanent destruction of natural resources, environmental pollution, the inadequacy of infrastructure and services, destruction of natural resources, destruction of agriculture and forestry land in our country must be carefully studied on.

While the problems are handled on the one side, it has been shown how important it is to carry out comprehensive planning and to solve the physical, social and economic problems that are interacting with each other. For this reason, determined problems will be provided in a very comprehensive way and necessary legislative studies will be carried out to obtain more consistent and beneficial results and solutions. Because, while our country's problems in this context require urgent measures for development and preparation of action plans, on the other hand, the lack of legislative and administrative structures and existing planning conditions make solution finding struggles difficult.

As stated in many economic policies, it was emphasized that it would be beneficial to create the necessary incentive measures and attractive opportunities to encourage investment within the scope of the targets determined for eliminating regional imbalances, ensuring justice in income distribution and eliminating the aftermath imbalances. For this purpose, it is necessary that necessary legal arrangements be required

A consistent result can be obtained at this point. In addition, the purpose of the investment should be determined at the beginning. Some investments should be based on social stability and some investments on the basis of profitability.

Given the social problems faced by our regions, solving the problem of unemployment can be set as a basic goal, initially considering some of the "social" criteria in the projects. Whereas, some projects can be targeted to contribute to the capital accumulation of the region, taking into account the "profitability" criterion. Whether it is a "social" or a "profitability" criterion, the indispensable element to be considered in the projects to be implemented is that projects are initially identified as "rational" enterprises. In other words, a facility that aims to solve the problem of unemployment in our regions and that aims to work according to social criteria has no reason for having its main purpose as not operating as a profitable business.

In this regard, it would be even easier to ensure that the private sector, which was previously reluctant to invest in these regions, would be able to go to these areas if these

publicly established facilities continue to operate as profitable businesses. In addition, publicly-run efficient enterprises should be able to provide private sector transfers over time and/or be able to continue their activities in private and public partnerships.

If the things to be done in this direction are briefly summarized;

- Facilitation of political integration,
- Consideration of human health,
- Establishing a sustainable development model to produce economic solutions that contain environmental and ecological values

Regional development policies are, from a new point of view, categorized into concepts such as information, communication, sustainable development, global competition, protection of natural and cultural assets, social capital and abstract assets. That is, it is possible to achieve development with a wide perspective that includes a strategic approach that is sustainable, human-focused, environmentalist, participatory, competitive, and local potential. For this reason, a more conscious consideration of the concept of regional development in our country and the determination of institutions' policies according to this perspective will present an opportunity for future generations to obtain a life in which they are provided with a healthy, better economic, physical and social condition.

The work to be done in this direction will be able to prevent physical, social and social problems by avoiding immigration and fewer costs to be made in rural areas compared to the costs to be made in cities. Thus, it may be possible to achieve a healthier, livable, environmentally friendly, sustainable living conditions. It is important that strong social policies are constructed for this. The adoption of this sensitivity by the public and private sectors will lead to a more balanced development process.

As a result of economic and social activities, which are usually concentrated around a center, regional development differences arise, resulting in regional imbalances. This process disrupts the economic activities of the regions, the distribution of population, the integrity of the cities, the environment and the natural touch, and raises the economic and social costs of development. With the notion of interregional disparities in development, the need to bring the underdeveloped regions closer to the developed regions in terms of

social prosperity necessitated a policy of eliminating differences. In addition, planning and regional development efforts have brought the search for alternative policies to the agenda.

However, the success of these efforts may be possible if the public or private sector can take the right steps. Positive expectations that can arise as a result of the fair distribution of public resources reveal the importance of regional development policies.

Regional Development Policies and Urbanization in GAP Region

To summarize the steps to be taken in the context of GAP as well as contributing to the understanding of Regional Development;

Policies must be re-examined because industrial investments that can utilize agricultural land, animal husbandry, employment, education, infrastructure, health, environment, culture and local raw materials are not completed yet. Unfortunately, the work to be completed in 2005 is still not completed today. For this reason, public resources should be reviewed and used effectively. In this context, public investments should be planned from social, cultural, environmental and physical aspects as well as in the light of economic development goals.

Policies should be adopted to utilize the region's rich underground resources in a best way, and these resources should be protected as soon as possible. Also, industrialization should be carried out with environment-friendly planning. Otherwise, there will be a risk of encountering a society in which development is targeted on the one hand and health conditions are neglected on the other. This will also have a negative impact on the health expenditure of the public. It is necessary to form an industrial strategy in which technology will be used and which will be directed by the public. In this respect, both positive results will be obtained from employment and competition will be provided thanks to high technology. In this direction, work such as vocational training and certification should be accelerated and qualified workforce should be provided which is required by the investor. To this end, the private sector should be both encouraged and guided.

In the region while preparing land use plans in the context of a sustainable sensitive approach, our energy resource potentials should be taken into consideration. For example, due to the high solar potential in the Southeastern Anatolian Region, the establishment of

solar farms should be appreciated when evaluated in this respect. Thus, both natural energy sources are used and a more sensitive approach towards the environment is emerging.

Further study is needed on another potential natural: historical and cultural assets. In this way, the values found in the GAP region and in our country, in general, will be preserved and a social sensitivity and awareness will be created and thanks to these positive reflections, a great inheritance will be left for the new generations. Therefore, extensive land-use planning should be done across the country in order to realize all potential.

When planning and development policies are being carried out, there is no sustainable planning understanding that has been perceived as more economic and physical planning as mentioned above, neglecting the cultural and environmental dimension of planning.

For the investments to be made in the region, additional resources besides public resources should be provided. For this, necessary steps should be taken urgently in terms of infrastructure, social services and security.

In order to ensure the efficient and productive use of agricultural land, the consolidation efforts should be completed at a fairly early stage and the necessary steps for irrigation facilities should be taken quickly. In this context, agriculture and animal husbandry policies ought to be rearranged according to the needs of the region. In addition to the support programs for the farmers and the landowners engaged in agricultural production, work should be increased in order for the farmers to be technically aware.

Efforts should be made to protect and improve pasture areas in order to improve animal husbandry. It must be ensured that villagers who have left their villages due to terrorism or assorted reasons to return and contribute to production.

In order to make agricultural irrigation consciously and to consume water resources efficiently, attractive facilities should be provided to use new technologies and methods and farmers should be encouraged in this direction.

In the context of the dynamics of the region, new politics for employment must also be emphasized. For this reason, new employment and housing policies should be established in order to increase employment opportunities and to prevent migration and terrorism. Within this framework, steps should be taken to make investment opportunities, which are not adequately provided by the private sector, with the help of direct public or public

support. Hereby, many new job opportunities will be created thanks to the facilities that will give the buyer a purchase guarantee.

In addition, social housing facilities should be provided for citizens, who have no purchasing power or who are unable to pay rent, within the scope of healthy housing, with very low rents whose property is publicly owned, and social facilities are best planned. Thus, families may be prepared to create new generations that have a low income in terms of material, but who rely on the state living in better environmental and physical conditions. In this framework, it is necessary to start the required technical studies on the model financially. It is very important to initiate necessary studies so that this model can be applied not only in the region but also in many regions of our country with similar conditions.

In addition to these mentioned steps, it is necessary to ensure that the agricultural and industrial products produced in the region are not just for the region needs, but for competing to reach the international and regional markets. Efforts should be made to develop a production model that can provide added value. Therefore, thanks to the provision of new market opportunities, both the region and the national economy will have a significant contribution.

Renewable energy facilities must be encouraged and supported in order to meet the cheap energy needs of the industrial and agricultural irrigation in the region. Thus, because of the high energy costs due to the lack of infrastructure, the production can be prevented from being adversely affected.

It is important to increase the sensitivities toward infrastructure, transportation and environmental problems of existing and new residential areas. Environmentally sensitive planning should be widespread. Efforts should be made towards the provision of healthy urbanization. In addition, the level of awareness for the protection of the historical and cultural heritage of the region should be increased. While the regional industry and agriculture are being developed on the one side, the steps to be taken to prevent irregular and unhealthy urbanization as a result of interregional migration on the other side must be carefully taken at every stage.

Studies aimed at regional development should also attach importance to university-industry co-operation. It ought not to be ignored that many universities may contribute to the

development of the industry in the light of new technological developments. In this respect, it will also be beneficial for universities to work harder in this regard and develop themselves academically. Universities established to contribute to regional development, which is one of the aims of the organization, will also play an active role in this context.

At the same time, since the Regional Development Administration, which has played an active role in the world and EU countries for many years, has become more active in our country, positive results have been obtained in that development can be done in an ideal and comprehensive way. It should be possible for BKIs to increase their financing capabilities and to work in greater co-operation with local authorities. At the same time, the role of development agencies in ensuring regional development should not be forgotten. In addition to this, it would be beneficial to speed up the work for the marketing of manufactured products as well as the exchange of information and technology among the BKIs. This will allow for greater use of regional potentials.

And also, in the region due to unplanned urbanization, the need for new housing areas causes arable land areas to decrease, which would harm the livelihood, especially on the basis of agriculture. With proper planning and careful long-term management, the effects of urbanization can be addressed and this attitude is sometimes abandoned, while strong urban planning can lead to consistent growth. Measures can be taken to reduce the effects of urbanization on the environment by setting the priorities for environmentally friendly development for people living in big cities and by developing a public-private partnership method in order to minimize the problems that may arise due to rapid and unplanned urbanization.

Because of the nature of the regional development strategies, geographical, cultural, social and historical characteristics of the region should be considered. So, development strategies should be considered as a wide perspective.

Low-level economic growth and unemployment in the region; poverty, rapid population growth, migration from rural areas to urban areas, rapid and unplanned urbanization, environmental pollution, the inadequacy of infrastructure and services, deterioration of natural resources can be counted as the most important problems of the developing countries.

Therefore, as mentioned frequently in this study, the policies to be created must be the solution to these problems. Since, in urban areas, it is inevitable that problems will increase due to the need for this potential of overpopulation and needs of the overpopulated population, it is unavoidable that efforts should be made to prevent problems with the expansion of urban areas.

Due to the multidimensional nature of urban issues, specific priorities, policies and activities for each city, in other words, effective urban and environmental management planning is required. In order to be able to realize this, there is a need to define the complex nature of physical, social and economic relations and in this perspectives specialized city plans should be prepared.



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APPENDICES

A. Turkish Summary of the Thesis

Tezin ana başlığı olan, bölgesel kalkınma politikalarının teorik açıdan ele alınması ile, bu kavramın geçmişte de ele alındığı anlaşılmalı beraber, çok kapsamlı bir kavram olduğu açık bir şekilde ortaya çıkmıştır. Sadece ekonomik kalkınma perspektifi ile düşünülmemesi gereklidir. Bir yandan ekonomik kalkınmayı içerse de, geniş anlamıyla, kültürel, sosyal, iziki açıdan da etkili olan bir kavramdır. Çoğunlukla, ekonomik kalkınma olarak anlaşılabilir da, ekonomik kalkınmanın sağlanması aşamasında karşılaşılan ciddi değişiklikleri de görmemezlikten gelmek mümkün değildir.

Bu tezde, bölgesel kalkınma ve bölgesel kalkınmanın kentleşme ile olan ilişkileri vurgulanmaktadır. İçinde yaşadığımız dünya, sadece ekonomik kalkınmadan ibaret olmayıp, beşeri ihtiyaçlarında ihmal edilmemesi gereken bir ortamdır. Ekonomik büyüme olgusu, iktisatçıların her dönemde en çok tartıştığı konular arasında olduğu gibi günümüzde de hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkelerin üzerinde durduğu en önemli sosyal ve ekonomik konulardan birisidir.

Ekonomik büyüme, üretilen mal ve hizmet kapasitesinde meydana gelen artıştır. Yani bir ülkenin ekonomik büyümesi, ülke fert başına GDP'sinin sürekli olarak artması anlamına gelmektedir. Bir ülkede ekonomik büyümenin ne oranda meydana geldiğini belirleyebilmek için ortalama büyüme hızı ile yıllık büyüme hızı hesaplanmaktadır.

Ekonomik büyüme ile ilgili olan diğer bir kavram ise ekonomik kalkınmadır. Literatürde çoğu zaman karıştırılan bu kavram aslında ekonomik büyüme kavramından farklılık arz etmektedir. Ekonomik kalkınma, ekonomik büyümeden daha geniş anlamlıdır ve ekonominin büyümesi yanında sosyal, kültürel ve siyasi alanda da gelişmeyi ifade etmektedir. Ekonomik kalkınma, ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel ve siyasi anlamda bir modernleşmeyi bir bütün olarak kapsamaktadır.

Teorik açıdan bölgesel kalkınma, bölgelerarası dengesizlikleri giderme uğraşından, bölgenin rekabetçiliğini arttırmaya yönelik bölgesel aktörlerin (yerel sanayi, araştırma

kuruluşları, Sivil Toplum Kuruluşları, yerel yönetimler) başı çektiği yenilikçilik ve sürdürülebilir rekabetçilik temelli bir kalkınma olarak düşünülmektedir.

Birçok ülkede ve Avrupa Birliği üye devletlerde, bu kavrama yönelik çalışmalar çok fazladır. Bölgesel çalışmalarda genellikle fiziksel unsurlar, doğal kaynaklar, nüfus ve insan kaynakları, ekoloji ve çevre, iktisadi kalkınma, şehircilik çalışmaları ve planlama, bölgenin edebiyat, tarih ve sosyo-kültürel unsurları ele alınmaktadır. Bölgesel ekonomik gelişme çok kapsamlı olarak düşünülmesi gereken bir durumdur. Bir yandan ekonomik gelişme sayesinde gelişme gösteren ve başka bölgelere göre avantajlı görülen bir sonuç olarak görülebilse de, diğer taraftan bu kadar hızlı gelişmenin beraberinde getireceği kontrol edilmesi ve üzerinde durulması gereken yeni sonuçları da ortaya çıkarabilmektedir. Bu nedenle, salt ekonomik gelişme olarak bakılmamalıdır. Konunun ekonomik faktörlerin yanısıra, sosyolojik, kentsel ve çevresel bütünlük içerisinde de irdelenmesi gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla, bölge kavramı düşünüldüğünde, bu unsurların tamamının etkili olduğu unutulmamalıdır.

Az gelişmiş veya gelişmekte olan ülkelerin temel özelliklerinden biri de gelişmiş ve gelişmemiş bölgelerin bir arada görülmesidir. Bölgesel farklılıkların az gelişmiş ülkelerde kolayca ortaya çıkabilmesinin temel sebebi, tüm bölgelere eşit oranda hizmet verecek kadar kaynağın bulunmaması nedeniyle, bu tip ülkelerde altyapı, enerji, ulaştırma, haberleşme gibi alanlardaki yatırımları genellikle gelişme potansiyeli nispeten daha yüksek olan bölgelere yöneltmektedirler. Dolayısıyla, bölgesel farklılıklar neticesinde, birçok ekonomik, sosyal ve siyasi sorunda ortaya çıkması kaçınılmazdır. Bölgelerarası farklılıkların çok belirgin olarak görünmesi, ekonominin iyi çalışmadığının da göstergesidir.

Bölgeler arasında işsizlik oranlarında ciddi farklılıklar söz konusu olduğunda, doğal olarak daha gelişmiş bölgelere göç etmeyi de zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu tür olumsuz durumların neticesinde büyük göçler olmakta ve metropol şehirlerin sayısı artış göstermektedir. Gelişme eğilimi göstermeyen bölgelerde yaşayan nüfus, özellikle gençler ümitsizliğe kapılmakta ve bazen de illegal yollara sapsular görülmektedir.

Ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel olarak farklı yapıya sahip ülkelere oluşun AB de bölgesel kalkınma politikaları belirlenirken ülkeler arasındaki farklılıkların yanı sıra ülke içi bölgesel farklılıkların giderilmesi de düşünülmektedir. AB özellikle genişleme kararlarının

ardından birçok farklı yapıyı barındırmış ve bölgesel politikalar gittikçe önem kazanmıştır. Her alanda “birlik” olabilmek adına farklılıkların azaltılması amacı ve yerel dinamiklerin önemi AB'nin politikalarına yansımıştır. Önceden tarım sektörüne bağlı olan ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınma önlemleri, tarım dışında daha bütüncül kalkınma programları oluşturulmaya başlanmıştır.

AB ülkeleri, daha etkin olabilecek ve sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı hedef alan ulusal stratejilerinin parçası olan bölgesel kalkınma planları geliştirmiştir. Bu planlar oluşturulurken, farklı kurumların da koordinasyonu ile bölgesel kalkınmaya yönelik çalışmalar yapılmaya başlanmıştır. Her ülkede Avrupa Birliği ve Dünya Bankası tarafından sağlanan fonlar ile desteklenecek Bölgesel Kalkınma Ajansları kurulması kararlaştırılmış ve bunu gerçekleştirmiştir. AB ülkelerinde faaliyet gösteren bölgesel kalkınma ajansları öncelikli olarak altyapı ve sanayi faaliyetlerini geliştirme amacıyla çalışmalar sürdürmekle birlikte, yenilikçilik ve teknoloji alanında yapılan çalışmalara da önem vermektedir.

Türkiye’de bölgesel gelişmenin sağlanması amacıyla yapılan çalışmaları planlı dönem öncesinde ve planlı dönemde uygulanan politikalar olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Planlı dönem öncesinde bile bölgelerarası dengesizliklerin farkında olunmakla beraber önceliğin hızlı bir şekilde sanayileşmeye verilmiş olması nedeniyle yatırımlar genellikle batıda ve kaynakların bol, ulaşım imkânlarının iyi olduğu yörelere yönlendirilmiştir.

Ülkemizde, bazı bölgeler de kalkınma hızlı olmasına rağmen, kimi bölgelerde özellikle Ege ve Akdeniz bölgelerinde, tarım ve sanayinin gelişmesinin yanısıra turizm ağırlıklı olmasına karşın, Karadeniz, İç Anadolu, Doğu Anadolu ve Güney Doğu Anadolu bölgelerinin payları gerilemiş, kamunun boşalttığı yer özel sektör tarafından doldurulamamıştır. Marmara Bölgesi’nde ise son yirmi yılda görülen gelişme bölgenin istihdam ve GSYİH paylarının artmasına yol açmış, nüfus akımları için de çekim merkezi olmasına neden olmuştur.

Bölgesel dengesizliğin en önemli göstergelerinden biri olan tarım sektöründe ise 1980 li yıllardan sonra, tarım hasılasındaki payı artan illerin genellikle ülkenin batı ve güneyinde yoğunlaştığı, ülkenin diğer bölgelerindeki illerin paylarının ise genellikle azaldığı görülmektedir. 1980 sonrasında tarım fiyatlarındaki düşüşü sayılan bölgeler verimlilik artışı ile bir ölçüde telafi edebilirken, diğer bölgeler aynı başarıyı gösterememiş, dolayısıyla bu bölgeler daha fazla göç vermiştir.

Bölgesel kalkınmaya yerel halkın katılımı bağlamında, küçük işletmelerin ve yerel işletmelerin rekabet güçlerini arttırmak amacıyla kurumsal düzeyde birtakım yapılar ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Bu kapsamda, BKİ(Bölge Kalkınma İdareleri) ve AB tarafından desteklenen Bölgesel Kalkınma Ajansları oluşturularak, kamu-özel işbirliği güçlendirilerek bölgesel kalkınmanın gerçekleştirilmesi hedeflenmiştir.

Ayrıca ülkemizde bu kapsamda uygulanan politikalar sayesinde mevcut kaynakların etkin ve verimli kullanılması hedeflenmekte, hem de şimdiye kadar uygulanan politikaların gözden geçirilerek elde edilen tecrübeler sayesinde daha yararlı sonuçların alınması hedeflenmektedir. Küresel rekabetin artması sebebiyle de, bölge kaynaklarının en uygun biçimde rekabet edebilirliğinin artırılması doğrultusunda, pazarlama, lojistik, tanıtım vb konulara da önem verilmektedir.

Türkiye’de bölgesel kalkınma amacıyla genellikle sektörlere ve yörelere göre farklılaştırılmış teşvik sistemi uygulanmaktadır. Bu sistem illerin gelişmişlik düzeylerine göre farklı oranlarda uygulanmaktadır.

Türkiye’de teşvikler dışında kullanılan temel araç, kamu yatırımlarıdır. Kamu hizmetlerine ve altyapıya yapılan yatırımların ekonomik kalkınma açısından olumlu sonuçlar verdiği düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca, kalkınma da önemli olan kamu yatırımlarının yanısıra, özel sektör yatırımlarının da artırılması oldukça önemlidir. Bölgesel kalkınma amaçlı olan Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi ile birçok ülkenin dikkatini çeken ülkemizde, ayrıca AB den örnek alınan kalkınma ajansları modeli de etkili bir şekilde sürdürülmektedir.

Ülkemizde kurulan kalkınma ajansları, istatistiki olarak sınıflandırılmış bölgelerde kurulmuş olan, özel kamu kuruluşlarıdır. Kamu, özel sektör ve sivil toplum kuruluşları arasındaki işbirliklerini sağlamaktadırlar. İstatistiki sınıflandırma olarak Düzey 2 bölgelerinde 26 adet kurulmuştur. Kalkınma Ajanslarının AB yapısal fonlarından daha fazla yararlanabilmek için bilgi teknolojileri, Ar-Ge ve İnnovasyon faaliyetlerine verilen önem büyük ölçüde artmıştır. Bu bağlamda, KOBİ’lerin ajans faaliyetlerinin hedef grupları içinde özel bir yere sahip olduğu, KOBİ’lerin iş etkinliği ve verimliliklerini artırmak, KOBİ’leri yenilikçi teknoloji ile buluşturmak, yatırımları ve rekabet gücünü geliştirmek, girişimci sayısını artırmak gibi konulara öncelik verildiği görülmektedir. Ancak, bir yandan ekonomik kalkınma gerçekleştirilmeye çalışılırken, diğer taraftan da bölgelerarası gelişmişlik farkının azaltılması hedeflenmektedir.

Genel olarak bakıldığında, bölgesel gelişme farklılıklarından kaynaklanan göçler, hızlı kentleşme ile birlikte altyapı yatırımları, çevre sorunları gibi konuların ele alınmasını gündeme getirmektedir. Ülkemizde uygulanan uzun dönemli programlar olmasına rağmen, gelişmişlik farkı halen başlıca sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bir taraftan bölgelerarası gelişmişlik farklılıklarının giderilmesi hedeflenirken, diğer taraftan farklı açıdan kentleşme ve çevre sorunlarının oluşturulmaması oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Aksi takdirde, hızlı kentleşmenin beraberinde kentlileşemeyide ortaya çıkarma riski görülebilmektedir.

Bölgesel kalkınma sağlanırken, ekonomik kalkınma anlamında olumlu birtakım etkilerinin yanında, oluşan çevresel sorunlar ve ekosistem dengesi göz ardı edilmemelidir. Bu nedenle, bölgesel kalkınmayı desteklemek amacıyla oluşturulan politikalar çerçevesinde alınacak teknik ve hukuki tedbirlerin tutarlı bir kentleşme, çevre kirliliğinin önleme, fiziki altyapının geliştirilmesi vb. birçok açıdan sürdürülebilirlik ilkesi kapsamında oluşturulması gerekmektedir.

Türkiye'nin yüksek oranlı nüfus artışı, kırsal kesimden büyük kentlere doğru hızlı bir göçe yol açmakta ve bu durum özellikle belirli merkezlerde yerel yönetimlerin altından kalkmakta zorlandıkları ciddi çevre, yerleşim ve kentleşme sorunlarını da beraberinde getirmektedir.

Bölgesel kalkınma politikaları hazırlanırken kentleşme ve çevresel sorunların önceliklerinin bilinmesi; ulusal politikaların oluşturulmasında, illerin geleceğe yönelik kalkınma hedeflerini planlanmasında, doğal kaynaklarımızın optimum kullanımının sağlanmasında, diğer paydaş kurumların uygulama planlarını hazırlamalarında ve çevre kirliliği ile mücadelede önem arz etmektedir. Dolayısıyla ülkemiz açısından değerlendirildiğinde, bir taraftan ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınma amaçlanırken, diğer taraftan kentleşme ve çevre sorunları göz ardı edilmektedir.

Bu nedenle, bölgesel kalkınma hedefleri belirlenme ve uygulama aşamasında, dikkatlice değerlendirilmeli, olumsuz sonuçları en başta bertaraf edilmelidir.

Tezde ele alınan ve en kapsamlı bölgesel kalkınma projesi olan Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi, ortaya çıktığı günden itibaren çok geniş konuları ele almaktadır. Adıyaman, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt, Şanlıurfa, Şırnak İllerini kapsayan GAP örnek olarak bu çalışmada önemle vurgulanmaktadır. 2014 – 2018 GAP Eylem planı

ile proje devam etmekte ve yeni gelişme eksenlerindeki kapsayacak şekilde sürdürülmektedir. Örneğin eylem planında kentlerde yaşanabilirliğin artırılması ekseninde, daha fazla insan odaklı yaklaşımı içerdiği açıkça görülmektedir.

GAP bölgesinde bulunan zenginlikler ve potansiyeller sadece tarım olmayıp, sanayi, turizm gibi potansiyellere de sahiptir. Bu sayede gelecekte gerek ülkemizin gerekse dünya ülkeleri tarafından daha fazla ilgi odağı haline gelecektir. Bölgede, ekonomik açıdan çok hızlı gelişme eğilimi olduğu açıkça görülmektedir.

Bölgede yapılan çalışmaların amaçları arasında, GAP Bölgesinin, eğitim, sağlık, istihdam ve sosyal koruma gibi sosyal alanlarda ülke ortalamalarının gerisinde olması sebebiyle, gelişmişlik farkının azaltılması yer almaktadır. Bölgenin kalkınması açısından, ekonomik büyüme ile birlikte birey ve grupların ekonomik ve sosyal hayata aktif katılımlarının artırılması ve yaşam kalitelerinin yükseltilmesi, sosyal dayanışma ve bütünleşmenin artırılması gerekmektedir. Projenin tamamlanmasıyla birlikte, gelir seviyesinin artacağı, bunun neticesinde de geri kalmışlıktan kurtulacağı varsayılmaktadır.

Ancak, tezde sıkça vurgusu yapılan ifade de, kalkınmanın sadece ekonomik kalkınma ile ele alınmaması gerektiği, bununla birlikte birçok açıdan da geniş kapsamlı bir kalkınmanın sağlanması gerektiğidir. Projenin temel stratejisini insani kalkınma felsefesi oluşturmaktadır. İnsani kalkınma yaklaşımında temel varsayım olarak; kalkınmada adalet, katılımcılık ruhu, çevre korumacılığı ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma, istihdam imkânlarının geliştirilmesi, mekânsal standartların düzenlenmesi ve tüm altyapının geliştirilmesi yer almaktadır.

GAP Bölgesi'ndeki ortaya çıkan hızlı nüfus artışı ve göçlerin sonucunda, kentsel alanlarda her geçen gün altyapı problemleri ortaya çıkmakta ve bunun sonucunda da sosyo-ekonomik açıdan sorunlar da gözlemlenmektedir. Bölge açısından bakıldığında, kırsal alanlardaki yaşam koşullarının güçlüğü ve kentlerin çekim gücü insanları göç etmeye yöneltmektedir. Hızlı kentleşme kentler üzerindeki baskıyı artırmakta ve daha geniş kitleleri çevre sorunlarıyla yüz yüze bırakmaktadır.

Bu kapsamda GAP İdaresi tarafından, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel boyutlarını bütünleştiren yoksulluğu azaltma stratejileri, katılımcı yaklaşımların teşvik edilmesi, kapasite geliştirmeye yönelik çalışmalar ve bütün bu çalışmalarda dezavantajlı grupların ve cinsiyet perspektifinin gözetilmesi yönünde bir dizi projeler

yürütülmektedir. Böylece entegre bir yaklaşım sayesinde örnek teşkil ederek, birçok kalkınma programına yol gösterici nitelik taşımaktadır.

GAP projesi, başlangıç ve uygulama aşamasında da, sağlıklı ve yaşanabilir koşulların geliştirilmesi amacıyla sürdürülebilirlik kavramının hemen hemen ilk olarak ele alındığı çok yönlü bir yapıya sahiptir. Bu nedenle, bölgesel kalkınma anlayışına ışık tutan örnek bir uygulamadır. Bölgenin su kaynakları açısından oldukça zengin olmasına ilave olarak, sınır ülkelerine yakınlığı ve pazara erişebilirliği, kültürel mirasın zenginliği, genç nüfusun fazla olması bölgesel kalkınma uygulamalarının yapılmasını ve örnek olarak ele alınmasını gerektirmiştir.

GAP'ta izlenen politika ve uygulamaların, planlamadan yönetime, finansmandan çevreye, toplumsal konulardan teknolojiye kadar uluslararası platforma sunulabilecek düzeyde örnek niteliğindedir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, ilgili Bakanlıklar ve STK lar ile işbirliği ile GAP İdaresi tarafından yenilikçi yaklaşımlar da dâhil olmak üzere çevre duyarlı ve çevrenin korunmasına yönelik birçok pilot uygulama yapılmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, dünyanın birçok yerinde ve Türkiye’de bölgeler arası gelişmişlik farklarının belirli bir dengeye getirilmesi amacıyla, yerel ve bölgesel kalkınma dinamiklerinin oluşturulması ve sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanması amacıyla çeşitli politikaların geliştirilmesi ihtiyacı neticesinde, ortaya konulacak kalkınma hedefleri doğrultusunda oluşturulacak politikalara yönelik bölge planları yapılmaktadır. Aksi takdirde, en başından öngörüsü eksik olan kalkınma politikalarının sonuçlarına katlanmak zorunda kalınacaktır. Bunun telafisi ise neredeyse çözümü imkansız sorunların ortaya çıkmasına sebep olacaktır.

Bölge planları, kalkınma planlarının amaç ve stratejileri doğrultusunda bölgelerarası gelişmişlik farklarının azaltılması, geri kalmış yörelerde yaşayan nüfusun refah düzeyinin yükseltilmesi, göçlerin kontrolünün sağlanması, plansız kentleşmenin önüne geçilmesi veya özellikle metropollerde plansız kentleşme neticesinde oluşan sorunların çözüme kavuşturulması amacıyla bölgelerin özellikleri, farklılıkları, gelişmişlik düzeyleri ile temel yapısal sorunlarıyla potansiyellerinin belirlenerek çözüme kavuşturmasına yönelik politikaların ihtiyaca göre oluşturulması öncelikli olarak ele alınacak konular arasında yer almalıdır.

İnsani kalkınma raporlarına bakıldığında, Türkiye’nin eğitim, sağlık ve ortalama yaşam süresi gibi göstergelerle hazırlanan beşeri sermaye indeksi açısından geride olduğu ve

teknolojiden yeterince yararlanamadığı; Türkiye’de, başta eğitim olmak üzere beşeri sermayeyi artırıcı çabaların yetersiz olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Genel olarak sürdürülebilirliği sağlamaya yönelik planlama ve tasarıma yeteri kadar önem verilmediği açıkça görülmektedir.

Kentleşmenin sanayileşme ve yatırımlar ile ekonomik büyümeye yol açacağından, doğal yaşam alanlarına ve ekolojik dengeye zarar verebileceğinden, atılacak adımların çok hassas olarak ele alınması gerekmektedir. Özellikle, hızlı kentleşmenin daha fazla gelişmiş ülkelerde zarar verdiği gözlemlenmektedir. Birlikte, iyi bir kent planlamasının yapılmadığı durumlarda bazı bölgelerde hızlı kentleşmeye sebep olmaktadır. Bu nedenle, iyi bir kent planlamasına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bunun gerçekleşmesi için de geniş kapsamlı politikaların belirlenmesi gerekmektedir.

Ayrıca, plansız ve hızlı kentleşme sebebiyle yeni konut alanlarına ihtiyaç duyulması neticesinde, özellikle tarıma dayalı olarak geçimini sağlayan kişilere zarar verecek şekilde ekilebilir tarım alanlarının azalmasına sebep olmaktadır.

Bölge kalkınma politikaları hazırlanırken, çevre duyarlı planlama anlayışı yaygınlaştırılmalıdır. Sağlıklı kentleşmenin sağlanması yönünde çaba harcanmalıdır. Ayrıca, bölgelerin sahip olduğu tarihi ve kültürel mirasın korunmasına yönelik olarak bilinç düzeyi artırılmalıdır. Bir taraftan bölge sanayisi ve tarımı geliştirilirken, diğer taraftan bölge içi göçler neticesinde düzensiz ve sağlıksız kentleşmenin önüne geçilecek adımların her aşamada dikkatlice atılması gerekmektedir.

Bölgesel kalkınma amacıyla yapılan çalışmalar da üniversite-sanayi işbirliğine önem verilmelidir. Çünkü farklı bölgelerde bulunan üniversitelerin yeni teknolojik gelişmeler ışığında sanayinin geliştirilmesi açısından katkısı olabileceği göz ardı edilmemelidir. Bu sayede, üniversitelerin de bu konuda çalışmalara daha fazla gayret göstermesi ve akademik açıdan kendisini geliştirmesine de yarar sağlanabilecektir. Zaten kuruluş amaçlarından biri olan bölgesel kalkınmaya katkı sağlamak için kurulan üniversitelerin bu kapsamda etkin rol oynamaları da sağlanmış olacaktır.

Aynı zamanda uzun yıllardan beri dünyada ve AB ülkelerinde etkin rol oynayan Bölgesel Kalkınma İdarelerinin ülkemizde de daha aktif hale getirilmesi ile, kalkınmanın daha ideal bir şekilde çok geniş kapsamlı yapılabilmesi yönünde olumlu sonuçlar elde edilmektedir. BKİ lerin finansman imkanlarının artırılması ve yerel yönetimlerle daha fazla işbirliği

içinde çalışabilmelerinin önü açılmalıdır. Aynı zamanda, bölgesel kalkınmanın sağlanmasında kalkınma ajanslarının rolüde unutulmamalıdır.

Bunun yanısıra, BKİ ler arasında bilgi ve teknoloji alışverişinin yanısıra, üretilen ürünlerin pazarlanması amacıyla da çalışmalara hız verilmesi faydalı olacaktır. Böylece bölgesel potansiyellerden daha fazla yararlanılmasına imkan tanınmış olacaktır.

Bölgesel kalkınma politikaları yeni bakış açısıyla, bilgi, iletişim, sürdürülebilir kalkınma, küresel rekabet, doğal ve kültürel varlıkların korunması, sosyal sermaye ve soyut varlıklar gibi kavramlarla anılmaktadır. Yani, sürdürülebilir, insan odaklı, çevreci, katılımcı, rekabetçi, yerel potansiyellerin ön planda olduğu, stratejik yaklaşımı içeren çok geniş perspektifli bakış açısı ile kalkınmanın başarıya ulaşabilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir.

Bu nedenle, ülkemizde bölgesel kalkınma anlayışının biraz daha bilinçli olarak ele alınması ve kurumların bu perspektife göre politikalarını belirlemesi sayesinde gelecek nesillerin sağlıklı, daha iyi ekonomik ve fiziksel koşullarda, sosyal refahın sağlandığı bir yaşam elde etmelerine fırsat sunulabilecektir.

B. Questionary Form for Interview

- 1) What do you think about the factors determining more or less development of a region in terms of economic, social, cultural and infrastructure? Could you assess the effects of supporting and regulating policy tools implemented in this differentiation?
- 2) What is your opinion about regional development policies implemented in our country and in this context could you share your opinion about the effects of regional development policies on urbanization in Southeastern Anatolian Region?
- 3) Do you think there is a rapid and imbalanced urbanization in GAP Region? What are your opinions about this subject?
- 4) Could you assess the effects of restricting of GAP Regional Development Administration just with monitoring, evaluation and reporting of GAP Project on the success of GAP Project?
- 5) Though GAP Project included with priority irrigation projects mainly, what is your opinion about the possibility of remaining in the background of social projects(poverty, vocational courses etc.) due to being multisectorial in time?

C. CURRICULUM VITAE

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EDUCATION

Urban and Regional Planning degree from Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Architecture

Masters degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Gazi University, Master Thesis: Rural Area Planning Policies- The case of Çorum City

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

- Research assistant at Department of Turkish-Islamic Art History, Yuzuncu Yil University - Managing Director, Advisor and Project Development Expert in private sector
- Consultant of Eco-City Planning Project which is sustained with Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration within the context of UNDP
- Director of Real Estate Branch at Ministry of Public Works and Settlement
- Head of Department of Foreign Relations and Vocational Training, Permanent Representative to Council of Europe in the matter of disasters, Min.of Public Works and Set.
- Expert and Director at Prime Ministry Housing Development Administration (TOKİ)
- Head of Department of Foreign Relations at Prime Ministry General Directorate of Youth and Sports (Ministry of Youth and Sports, General Directorate of Sports)
- Deputy Head of the Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration (GAP BKİ), Ministry of Development
- Deputy General Director of Agricultural Reform Directorate at Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock since 2016