

## COMMUNICATION MATTER IN EXPANDING CITIES AFTER MIGRATION

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### ÖZET

Son yıllarda dünyanın dört bir yanında pek çok görkemli kentler kurulmasına rağmen, çok sayıda insan onlarca yıldır insanların insancıl ve toplumsal gereksinimlerini karşılayamayan, kültürel açıdan yetersiz kentlerde yaşamaktadır. Özellikle doğup büyüdüğü yerlerden göçen büyük insan kütelleri taşındıkları kentlerin kalabalık ve bakımsız banliyölerinde sürekli içinde buldukları koşullardan yakılarak ve geleceklerinden kaygı duyarak yaşamaktadır. Herkes bir insan olarak, çevresinde insancıl koşullarda yaşamının, toplumsal olanakları paylaşmanın ve iletişim olanaklarına ulaşmanın yollarını aramaktadır. Göçer konumdaki her insan, daha önce yerleşilmemiş bir yerde yerleşmeyi ve orada kendisi için bir yaşam kurmayı düşlemektedir. Kentler çevrelerindeki bakir alanlara doğru genişlerken, kentlerin yerleşilmemiş ve fazla zarar görmemiş alanları göçerler nedeniyle çabucak kullanılmaya ve zarar görmeye başlamaktadır. Göçerler, yetersizliklerindeki yaşamlarında en çok iletişim olanaklarına gereksinim duymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İletişim, göç, kent, taşra, göçmen.

### ABSTRACT

A great number of people have been living in insufficient cities which can not suffice either daily necessities or social and cultural necessities of human for decades in spite of a lot of majestic cities were set in the world recently. Especially many immigrant people live in close and crowded and squalid suburbs by always suffering from their social condition and worrying about their future. Everybody worries about living in a humanitarian environment and correct social occasion and tries to reach communication facilities in his surroundings for living in a society as a human. Each immigrant looks forward to settle in an untouched side and set a life for himself there. Untouched areas and a few undamaged side are rapidly being destroyed because of migrations and while cities expand towards untouched areas, immigrant people immediately settle insufficient sides. When they live in insufficient lives, whole they particularly need communication facilities as human in their defective sides. Countries steadily resemble large cities without containing social ambience and communication facilities.

**Key Words:** Communication, migration, city, province, immigrant.

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Some restaurants are cultural capitals and communication place for immigrants who have migrated from the provinces in New York in the United States. In a culture capital, restaurants provide a meeting place for corporate patrons, culture industry executives, and artists. The development of the restaurant industry in New York is inextricable from global processes of change. Not only does it correspond to the development of the symbolic economy and the general growth of services, especially high-level business services, it also reflects the movement of investment capital around the world and a steady supply, since the U. S. immigration laws were changed in 1965 and 1986 of new immigrants. Restaurants generate a large number of low-wage and “dead-end” jobs that are often filled by immigrants who lack English skills and U.S. educational credentials (Zukin, 2005: 159).

After arrived at a hopeful place, immigrants firstly look for those who have migrated from same town to get solidarity and not to feel foreign themselves in their new land. They naturally want to tell their opinions about new land and its people to their friends, and necessitate to tell their problems with new land, and want to agree about new conditions, then try to consider what they will do tomorrow. They secondly look for a job to survive and to find other immigrants. They usually meet at place of employment, like restaurants, hotels, cafeterias, factories, gas stations, constructions. How many immigrants they meet, they feel more powerful themselves, and they feel themselves one part of a unity, and they settle their land easier and in comfort. Restaurants are meeting places for immigrants not only in New York but in many expanding cities in the world.

An alone traveler generally asks whom sits beside that “where he is going” in interurban travel in spite of he knows where the bus travels in Turkey. The reason of this question is not that alone traveler does not know where the bus travels but he wants to start a communication process cordially. Because he is a human and communication is a way of feeling being human. This is a beginning question of a communication process in Turkish culture. It is a necessity of human to communicate, to share ideas and knowledges, an comments, although they travel during just some hours in a bus. To be human mean to communicate where human lives and what he does. Human looks for a communication possibility where he is, even he is an immigrant. Immigrants need more communication possibilities than other people because they are strangers in a far city from their native land in where they have left all their past.

Migration is the greatest movement and the most terrible result which were caused by industrial revolution in the world. There are unbridled migration and unmeasured expanding at the source of many problems in large cities. The people who have migrated from the provinces gotten established in places around factories that were set in industrial revolution were the first people of the

first large cities, but they have just lived by the pride of being citizen of a large city, but they were distant from the conscious of city-dweller. Because there was not a city experience and its vocabulary in their life experience. The people of the first cities have just tried to live in inevitable changing of their new world because of they have not known to be city-dweller. Most of them lived in terrible conditions and miserable but they could not turn back to their native land. Almost all large cities were exposed to migration and its terrible results in mankind history.

When Byzantium was being established in 395 A.D., many Christian people migrated from surrounding towns and generated a new and hopeful city. In the early Byzantine period, a Byzantine city was merely the continuation of a Roman city which in turn, may have founded in the Hellenistic period or even earlier. The Byzantine period in the life of cities was not marked by any radical change in the layout of the streets, by the system of fortification, of burial or of the water supply. The most obvious alterations were the erection of churches and the abandonment of the pagan temples; there were also less noticeable developments connected with civic administration, marketing and public entertainments (Mango, 1986: 20). Because public of a new city feel the necessity of gathering and communicate.

Morale was valuable than materiality which generated unity for people in the past. When they have planned a town, they have firstly thought social buildings which have aggregated people around same values and beliefs. People have felt that they have been same parts of same unity. So they have decided that they had to communicate each other to save that unity and to strengthen. Because of this they have tried to build large social buildings and areas in their town to meet, to talk, to enjoy, to act, to learn life etc.

It is possible to say that social buildings and meeting areas have been larger and more than personal buildings and lands because of importance of social life and communication in mankind history. Xian, Nineva, Babylon, Miletus, Athens have been the largest cities of history and all these communication areas throughout with their buildings, their people and all their cultures like agoras. Agora was the main public communication place in Hellenistic period where is at the center of city and opened all life of places and streets (Wycherley, 1993: 45). People used to gather there to speak, to converse, to pray, to act and etc. People used to meet at agora and share all their life there.

Historical experiences have changed social necessities and habits of people into communication facilities during history. Administrators have set colorful and amusing markets for shopping; large temples have been built to pray; weekly fairs or festivals have been arranged to enjoy; sports organizations have been organized to spend their energy etc. People have communicated when they have shopped, prayed, enjoyed and spend energy; because they need communication. People use every possibility to communicate even they debate

or fight or make war like in Crusades. Expanding cities feel the necessity of communication areas and facilities especially for immigrants who are foreigners of city and who are in a psychological crisis. Providing communication possibilities is directly concerned with urbanization.

Urbanization work loads someone who envisages and applies urbanization the responsibility of providing necessary conditions for social activities for people in city. In one respect, city is a place in where people respond all their social needs. Not only bodies but spirits of people live in a city and want to find all necessities in city even they live in a suburb. Their bodies need taking shelter, and nutrition, and wear but their souls need more than them. Soul need morale and culture. Communication is the first need of either human or society. Meeting places, agoras, forum squares, fairs, festivals, art galleries, concert halls, parks have set up because of worry of communication during humanity history.

Urbanization which was commonly appeared in industrial revolution caused functionality more than beauty (Onur-Tanalı, 2004: 23). Functionality idea which was derived from urbanization has left behind philosophies of ornament in urbanization process. This idea has influenced not only building of cities but whole cultural areas and social areas. Some fascinating cities have set up with their magnificent buildings but they could not respond psychological need of people, especially communication. Communication is the main necessity of immigrants who leave all their roots, relationships, beliefs and faiths in their derelict towns.

When immigrants migrate to a new settlement, they set a little town which resemble their derelict town in their new land, not to miss and want to turn back to their past. This land is obviously out of main boulevard, and far from city center and has not added to urbanization work at the beginning of migration. Immigrants usually communicate with people who live in their own land and do not become closer to city-dwellers who live in city center because of they think that city-dwellers are the others. A certain distance becomes between immigrants and city-dwellers at the beginning of migration. At the end of this process, some different and adverse settlements which can not communicate with city center appear in expanded cities. This can be defined as communication insufficiency.

In order for such a city and its inhabitants to function, there will be a need for adequate local provision of basic and uses so that, for example, a predominantly residential area will also contain a component of uses providing local employment, retail facilities, leisure provision and adequate public transport, reducing the need for people to make car journeys to meet the basic needs of human existence; work, play, education, shopping, health and child care (Greed, 1996: 241).

People who have leaved their traditional culture in derelict places met new buildings, and new people, and other new things fall in cultural problems in their new cities and could not communicate easily at the beginning of their migration especially in 19<sup>th</sup> century. They have naturally need and whole people who live in cities need communication places, and instruments, and facilities. Only houses, stores, streets, lights and other things are not sufficient to live in a society as human.

Cities are the most crowded settlements in where hundred thousands people live, and thousands of characters behave. Everyone in a city need another as human like in villages or towns. When someone leaves out his house, he looks for a communication environment to tell his life, his opinions, criticize administration, to consider about economy or to gossip about people, or to learn something. Roads, streets, sidewalk, squares, markets, temples, are communication places for city-dwellers unless they are incorrect used. A city becomes civilized and magnificent with its people and how much they transport their messages each other. A fascinating city is the result of knowledges, and opinions, and feelings.

According to some authors, people could find more communication places and possibilities in their towns in the past. Particularly streets were playing place of children and meeting place of region people in Turkey about 40 years ago, when whole people know each other in a city, even in a little region (Uğur, 2003: 124). Communication gets easier when people know each other. They used to communicate easier and they used to set practically communication possibilities everywhere some decades ago in Turkey. All city with its parts in where people live was a communication area throughout. Because they firstly want to communicate with others, they need another and they need to share their life to feel themselves human.

Cities in the past have been envisaged and built on principle of humanity and a city generally have had a certain identity and have not migrated mostly, because people could be satisfied in their native land. Because they know who they are in their native land. Identity and principles naturally ease to communicate for people who are volunteer to live in a city with other city-dwellers, and to know each other, and to communicate anyway.

When people have lived in caves, they have communicated with generations in future and each other by the help of cave paintings, then some other languages have been used to communicate. By the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centruies, some of the commercial scribes were beginning to produce books in vernacular languages, in a respect people settled in towns thoroughly. A new technique was to use a seperate piece of metal type for each letter of the alphabet and put them into and take them out of a wooden form that could be used over and over again. This led to the printing of handbills, pamphlets, broadsheets and other publications demanded by an increasingly literate middle class in the 15<sup>th</sup> and

16<sup>th</sup> centuries (Buckalew-Wulfemeyer, 2000: 61). Demand and effort and technique generated to produce newspapers. People began to use mass media at least to learn something in city in which they lived.

People have used many instruments and languages to tell their messages, and to share their feelings and besides this to learn other messages, to communicate shortly. Somebodies ask this question to understand people that what do people share with sentences, theories and poems to warrant their inclusion into the domain of understanding (Schweder-LeVive, 2003: 204). In spite of it seems complex and difficult, this question has an obvious answer that is communication. People have used a great number of instruments and languages to communicate eachother either they have lived in provinces or cities.

Protecting cultural values which are the base of human life and providing communication conditions are concerned with adequate laws and providing economic possibilities (Çeçener, 1995: 147). Urbanization and setting social conditions for city people are business of administrators. When a city is envisaged and planned, architects and sociologists have to think necessities of people before administrators as done in Barcelona of Antonio Gaudi.

Planned Period in Turkey which was started in 1959 with the Law of 7367 had a role to solve some urbanization problems, especially about shanties (Keleş, 2000: 395). But it looks that plans did not use to solve urbanization problem in Turkey, because of adverse expanded cities like İstanbul, Ankara, Adana, Diyarbakır, Van and the others in Turkey. Most migration was observed after 1950 in Turkey and forms and conditions of many cities were changed all over Turkey.

Migration was studied for many times as a subject of thesis or concept of essays but its results mostly were searched and described, instead of its reasons. Reasons of migration are axes of the matter which can be solved by removing reasons indeed. Reasons that immigrants have never thought to search and satisfied with their possibilities in provinces or in their native land are out of cities. Immigrants have not thought to use raw materials in provinces, and produce quality products and to be content with them. They have mostly thought to migrate to larger towns or cities and wanted to find comfort which they have dreamed.

Urbanization naturally cause migration again and cities begin to contain a great number of migrants. As migration is source of a lot of social problems, it also causes changing city culture and cultural problems by not protecting traditional values (Sami, 1999: 136). Excessive and sudden migrations cause ont only a serial problems like dwelling insufficiency and bad city image but disappointment of city-dwellers. Migration usually generate a disagreement between immigrants and city-dwellers particularly at the beginning of migration. While immigrants can not become adapted to city rules, disagreement can change into a discuss naturally.

Few cities could set their own original culture and have presented sufficient social facilities to their settled people. Many cities which were filled by migrants could provide superficial cultural facilities and insufficient communication possibilities. Mass culture has been formed because of migration and unsystematic urbanization and this culture has affected communication and communication instruments (Matterlart, 2003: 99). Media which aims city mass to spend time rapidly and easily and make fun become producer and porter of mass culture. Photo romances, variety shows, cabarets, musicals, melodramas, popular songs, talk shows, sitcoms, stand up shows have entertained city dwellers but not used for communication each other.

There are a great number of cities whose population are over 10 million, but they mostly contain problematic people in their well-decorated flats and high technological equipments. All facilities around them are not sufficient for them to live as civilized people. They firstly need communication atmosphere and communication instruments more than magnificent buildings.

The first problem in expanding cities after migration is not taking shelter, or meal, or unemployment, but communication. People can take shelter, or find meal, or find job even they can make fun, but if they can not find communication atmosphere and communication instruments, they may fall in great troubles. Because they can not feel themselves as human and they can not feel that they live in a society. Being society is a result of communication.

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