

pan sonradan tapulandırma vb. işlemlere karşı alınabilecek temel tavır olarak benimsenmelidir.

2. Yasadışı süreçlere ilişkin yapısal sorunlar konusunda, meslek sahipleri ile hiçbir rekabet ilişkisi olmayan ustalarla işbirliği yapılmalıdır.

3. Ülke gerçekliklerinden haberdarlığı gözardı eden ideolojik bir sanat anlayışı ve mesleki eğitim eleştirilmeli, Batı'da üretilmiş düşünceler en azından adapte edilmelidir.

Bilgi tekelii paralelinde mesleki bakımîyet sağlanmadığı sürece -ki mesleki bakımîyet ve bilgi tekelii birlikteliği, yoksulların binalarını da mimar ve mübendislerin tasarlama ve bunların yasal olması anlamına gelir-, Türkiye'de profesyoneller, ekonomi-politika ve "ticari olmayan bir etik" ile bağlarını kopartamazlar.

POVERTY AND ARCHITECTURE - CONTRADICTION BETWEEN LACK OF PROFESSIONAL DOMINANCE AND EXISTENCE OF KNOWLEDGE MONOPOLY

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It is stated that nearly 60 % of buildings in Turkey are illegal. Among these illegal buildings, both the poor's "kondu"s (squatter housing) that were built on state lands and other illegal buildings that gain legitimacy with the unavoidable existence of these "kondu"s, take their places. The content of illegal buildings other than "real" kondus is widened considerably, even to contain some of kondus. The kondu processes to which mafia interferes, "kondu apartments", skyscraping hotel buildings which are built with the help of special permissions, the crossroad-bridges which are nearly to be completed but the construction of which were stopped by the Court of Justice and even the potential legal-illegal hybrid buildings on top of which reinforcement was extended to increase their heights in the future etc. can be discussed under this heading. These illegal building types are the products of different building production processes in Turkey.

On the other hand, the discourses, ethics and politics about architecture in Turkey, in which people try to follow all the developments in the West, must correspond to all "building sector market relationships" and especially the production of illegal buildings.

Most of the poor who migrated to the cities because of many reasons, dwells at dangerous places and lives in huts that are built by them as quickly as possible, by using a dominant technology that they do not know and very bad quality construction

materials. The traditional building production knowledge starts to be lacking. Even a tradition probably dies like this. It lacks, starts to be more fatal than it was and dies while standing.

The prevention or destruction of poor's huts in the existing economic conditions means to get their natural share on the world to live and to destroy their right to dwell. The deeds or other documents that are issued during each election period, do not add any quality to these huts but make them poor playthings of politics, assimilate them.

The happenings in the building sector that address the poor, also affects other processes. Cheap but bad quality materials are at all producers' market. There are many examples of normalized poor quality. Production types of materials and systems have been changed, materials, systems and legal building production processes have been changed. Consequently professional knowledge monopoly has been achieved but building quality has been "lowered" for nearly all social groups. Because professional dominance is impossible.

That is not all. Besides the lack of professional dominance, knowledge monopoly has been achieved.

But, at this stage it must be stated that, the places of concentration of this so called knowledge monopoly begin to be ambiguous.

Architectural discourses, ethic trials and alternative politics through which lack of professional dominance and existence of knowledge monopoly against the poor are neglected, may widen the abyss between professionals and some social groups and may cause the decrease of life standards of all society.

On the other hand, the laws, regulations etc. which define and build the legal processes about the realization of professions are destined not to be applied, because of the contradiction between them and the right of dwelling of the poor, which is unavoidable.

But what can be done about the decreasing quality of poor's shelters and their right to have safe and healthy dwellings?

At this stage, it becomes necessary to be realistic and to want the impossible.

1. Especially after the migrations that are in the form of fast population movements, it is necessary to let the state to be aware of the necessity of determining shelters that are "dangerous by themselves" in each city and accepting their users as victims of a disaster. Safe places must be shown and allocated to them. The dominant technology they prefer must be bettered and "noncommercial professional groups must participate" in their building processes. Legal routes must be defined for these processes and this reaction must be accepted as the basic position against latecoming deeds etc. which add no quality to these buildings, but make them poor playthings of politicians.

2. Cooperation with craftsmen who do not have any competitive relationship with the professionals, must be reached for the same purpose.

3. The ideological understanding of art and professional education that excludes the local "realities" must be criticized and ideas produced in the West, which are for very different conditions, must be adapted.

Together with professional dominance and knowledge monopoly means design of all buildings by professionals, including the ones for the poor and this also brings the legality of those buildings. Consequently until the professional dominance will be reached besides the existing knowledge monopoly, professionals of Turkey can not turn their backs to economy-politics and a "noncommercial ethic".

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