

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

ADAPTATION PROCESS OF THE SYRIAN WOMEN

LIVING IN TURKEY

Master Thesis

Mina FAKHAR ALDIN

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Nail ÖZTAŞ

Istanbul – 2022

THESIS INTRODUCTION FORM

Name and Surname : Mina FAKHAR ALDIN

Language of the Thesis : English

Name of the Thesis : Adaptation Process of the Syrian Women Living in
Turkey

Institute : Istanbul Gelisim University Institute of Graduate Studies

Department : Political Science and Public Administration

Thesis Type : Master

Date of the Thesis : 27.05.2022

Page Number : 112

Thesis Supervisors : Prof. Dr. Nail ÖZTAŞ

Index Terms : Migration, Syrian Woman, Adaptation, Development,
Turkey

Turkish Anstract : Bu çalışma Suriyeli göçmen kadınlara odaklanmakta ve bu kadınların kendilerini ve ailelerini desteklemek ve Türkiye'de iş ve yaşamda bir tür dengeyi korumak için karşılaştıkları zorluklara genel bir bakış sunmaktadır.

Distribution List : 1. To the Institute of Graduate Studies of Istanbul
Gelisim University
2. To the National Thesis Center of YÖK (Higher
Education Council)

Signature

Mina FAKHAR ALDIN

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

ADAPTATION PROCESS OF THE SYRIAN WOMEN

LIVING IN TURKEY

Master Thesis

Mina FAKHAR ALDIN

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Nail ÖZTAŞ

Istanbul – 2022

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that in the preparation of this thesis, scientific ethical rules have been followed, the works of other persons have been referenced in accordance with the scientific norms if used, there is no falsification in the used data, any part of the thesis has not been submitted to this university or any other university as another thesis.

Mina FAKHAR ALDIN

.../.../2022



TO ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
THE DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE

The thesis study of Mina FAKHAR ALDIN titled as Adaptation Process of the Syrian Women Living in Turkey has been accepted as MASTER THESIS in the department of Political Science and Public Administration by out jury.

Signature

Director

Prof. Dr. Nail ÖZTAŞ

(Supervisor)

Signature

Member

Asst. Prof.Dr. Alper BİLGİÇ

Signature

Member

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mouhamed Bachir DIOP

APPROVAL

I approve that the signatures above signatures belong to the aforementioned faculty members.

... / ... / 20..

Signature

Prof. Dr. İzzet GÜMÜŞ

Director of the Institute

SUMMARY

There is no much Literature on Arab Syrian women as immigrants and there is limited information about the nature and quality of their experiences. In spite of early Arab immigration to the different parts of the world, there are limited data regarding the problems they faced in their integration into their new society. The study describes the lived experiences of Syrian women who immigrated to Türkiye and the focus is on shedding light on the stress and suffering accompanied their immigration experience. The background of this study also focuses on understanding the Syrian refugee issue in the context of the adaptation to their current circumstances in Türkiye, and this was one of the main topics in collecting the required data related to the Syrian refugees based on textual analysis and personal observation. Women experience many challenges and annoyance in their daily routines while trying to settle down in their new environment and in their attempt to restore peace, comfort and tranquility. The current study focuses on the Syrian immigrant women, and it presents an overview of the challenges that these women face in order to support themselves and families and to maintain some sort of balance in work and life in Türkiye. The themes to be discussed are essential to decide on how to support them regarding social adaptation and health issues.

Key Words: Migration, Syrian Woman, Adaptation, Development, Türkiye

ÖZET

Suriyeli Arap kadınların göçmenler olarak çok fazla literatürü yoktur ve deneyimlerinin doğası ve kalitesi hakkında sınırlı bilgi vardır. Dünyanın farklı bölgelerine erken Arap göçüne rağmen, yeni toplumlarına entegrasyonlarında karşılaştıkları sorunlara ilişkin sınırlı veri bulunmaktadır. Türkiye'ye göç eden Suriyeli kadınların yaşadıkları deneyimlerin anlatıldığı çalışmada, göçmenlik deneyimlerine eşlik eden stres ve ıstıraplara ışık tutulmasına odaklanılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın arka planı aynı zamanda Türkiye'deki mevcut koşullara uyum bağlamında Suriyeli mülteci meselesini anlamaya odaklanmaktadır ve bu, Suriyeli mültecilerle ilgili gerekli verilerin metinsel analize ve kişisel verilere dayalı olarak toplanmasında ana başlıklardan biridir gözlem. Kadınlar yeni ortamlarına yerleşmeye çalışırken ve huzur, rahatlık ve sükuneti yeniden tesis etme çabalarında günlük rutinlerinde pek çok zorluk ve sıkıntı yaşarlar. Bu çalışma Suriyeli göçmen kadınlara odaklanmakta ve bu kadınların kendilerini ve ailelerini desteklemek ve Türkiye'de iş ve yaşamda bir tür dengeyi korumak için karşılaştıkları zorluklara genel bir bakış sunmaktadır. Tartışılacak temalar, sosyal uyum ve sağlık konularında onlara nasıl destek olunacağına karar vermek için önemlidir. verilerin toplanmasında ana konulardan biridir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Göç, Suriyeli Kadın, Uyum, Kalkınma, Türkiye

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
ÖZET.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
PREFACE.....	v
INTRODUCTION.....	1

CHAPTER ONE

MIGRATION

1.1. The layout of the study	11
1.2. Migration Concept.....	11
1.2.1. Definition of Migration	12
1.2.2. Legal definition of Migration	12
1.3. Types of Migration	13
1.3.1 Legal Migration	13
1.3.2. Illegal Immigration	14
1.4. Motives of Migration.....	15
1.4.1. Economic Motives	15
1.4.2. Demographic Motives	16
1.4.3. Social Motives	17
1.4.4. Political motives	18
1.5. Feminization of migration	18
1.6. Social psychology of migration.....	23
1.6.1. Stereotypes.....	26
1.6.2. Psychosocial problems of the forcibly displaced	27
1.7. Cultural Coexistence.....	29
1.8. Psychosocial problems of the forcibly displaced	31
1.9. The relationship between international migration and development.....	32
1.9.1. After Immigration: Similarities and Differences.....	33
1.9.2. The relationship between migration and development.....	33
1.10. Effects of International Migration	36

CHAPTER TWO

IMMIGRATION POLICY IN TÜRKIYE AND GREECE

2.1. Refugees at the Turkish-Greek border.....	43
2.2. The Refugee Agreement 2016.....	44
2.2.1. Dublin Convention	45
2.3. Inhumane refugees' condition	47
2.3.1. On what basis does Greece base the entry of refugees?	48
2.4. Banning new asylum requests	49
2.4.1. Mass Influx	50

2.4.2. Migrants' suffering	51
2.4.3. Refugees: are they the most important burden on the economy or benefit?	51
2.4.4. The international approach to migration and development	53
2.4.5. The role of the United Nations in linking migration with development.....	53
2.4.6. The economic effects of immigration	55
2.4.7. Migration and development, which path?	56
2.4.8. The role of immigrants in the global economy.....	56
2.5. Status in Turkey.....	57
2.6. Syrians in Turkey.....	58
2.7. Will Syrians eventually return to Syria?.....	59
2.8. Work and business.....	61

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Method and Framework.....	64
3.2. Assumptions	65
3.3. Scope and Limitations	66
3.4. Data Collection Technique	67
3.5. Findings	70
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	86
REFERENCES	89

PREFACE

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. NAİL ÖZTAŞ, for consistent supervision and support throughout my journey of learning in this new area of research. He truly understood the various barriers I encountered during my research and helped me manage them effectively. His ability to calm me when I felt overwhelmed was remarkable. I especially thank him for assisting me in revising my work to minor details and refining my editing skills. I have learnt a lot under his supervision. I will always treasure these experiences.

I also greatly acknowledge Mrs Tuğçe Gür TÜRKDOĞAN who always encouraged me with positive remarks on my work especially at the early stages. I also want to thank Dr. Mustafa ULUÇAKAR whose expertise in my area of research, especially the methodology, helped me significantly in designing the various steps of this research. I also acknowledge the help I received from Gelisim Library team for assisting me with the database searches, which made me proficient in this field.

I thank my mother for her prayers and motivation, which helped me to keep moving forward. Finally, I want to thank my husband for supporting me, both emotionally and financially, and my beautiful daughter, Maha El Hadary for supporting me and bearing with me through the long hours of studies.

INTRODUCTION

The title of this thesis was determined as “Adaptation Process of the Syrian Women Living in Türkiye”. The subject of the study is the examination of the available literature review related to the topic of migration with particular reference to immigrant Syrian women in Türkiye. The study sheds some light on their adaptation to the new circumstances after migration and the difficulties posed on them. Within the scope of the study, various dimensions of migration will be analyzed. How immigrant syriam women cope with migration will be discussed. Purpose of the research is to examine the impact of forced migration triggered by extraordinary conditions related to wars and turbulent and unstable political situations on immigrants in general and Syrian women in particular.

The impact of immigration on development is often overlooked. Literature review has dealt with the topic under discussion: some of these views presented are negative while some have approached it positively as will be discussed in the study. Difficulties, problems, and conflict of interests stemmed from and accompanied immigration issues is not just an issue specific to Türkiye. It is obvious that migration is an international issue and what applies to Türkiye applies to many disturbed areas in the world, i.e. the current Ukrainian war crisis.

The study raises and attempts to answer certain research questions such as: How was the process of decision making about migrating to Türkiye? What are immigrants’ experiences after resettlement in Türkiye and difficulties they have encountered to adapt? It seems that there are various opinions regarding migration and whether it is a burden or otherwise and that will be tackled in the discussion. The views over immigration and women immigrants are inconsistent, on the one hand, some views deal with the issue and focus on the positive sides, on the other hand, some find the whole thing is absurdity and an origin of so many turbulent areas. The analysis, evaluation and examination of the process of Syrian migrant women in literature review is limited. Most of the studies carried out eplored different areas in the world and not much on the Middle East. Therefore, the current study is important as it will help eliminate the lack of academic study and knowledge regarding the topic of Syrian immigrant women.

The study has qualitative features and follows the qualitative approach in describing the migration, its causes, motives, status of migrants before and after migration. In the study, the circumstances entangled with migration is to be described. Within the scope of the research, through the relevant literature review, and document review, textual analysis descriptive method will be used. Case studies available (For example, in the United States, Canada, China) will also be included in this study.

In Türkiye, there are relevant discussions regarding migration, temporary protection, rights of refugees, migration can be considered both burden and means of development. In this context; the aforementioned topics are to be described. In general terms, the research question to be answered is: “What is the effect of migration on Syrian women in terms of difficulties posed, circumstances involved, accommodation and adaptation?” In the scope of the study textual analysis of relevant materials will be revealed to determine a possible problem of difficult adaptation of Syrian immigrant women before and after migration. For this main question; thorough evaluation of immigration policies in Türkiye will be presented, discussed, analysed and evaluated against international immigration laws.

I have consulted the following organizations for the most recent data (numbers, status, etc.) related to refugees in Türkiye: Infomigrants, IOM, UNHCR, MFA, ReSOMA, European Commission, GOC 2021, American Progress, etc. The most up-to-date versions of the information presented on the websites of the institutions mentioned is included in the study.

The sociological, economic and political dimensions of migration etc., will be taken into accounts, However, the historical. environmental aspects have been left out. No attempt is made to describe these aspects in detail, and in this regard only the study has tackled them in general terms. In this article, the theoretical knowledge of the legal conditions and organizational organs will be conveyed. The textual analysis methodology implemented in this study is limited to those selected.

One of the most important limitations of this study is that the evaluation will be made by a single researcher. There are important sources in other languages in addition to the literature produced in the English language which have been accessed and examined. That is why, translation service will be used automatically, when necessary,

in order to overcome the language barrier. Another limitation encountered in this study is the scarcity of relative prepared, published and accessible Turkish scientific studies.

This study tries to examine the conditions of the Syrian immigrant women due to the war on the Syrian people which has been going on for many years and caused many people to die. The study includes assessments of immigrant women in Türkiye and covers some of their cases. The background of this study also focuses on understanding the Syrian refugee issue in the context of the adaptation to their current circumstances in Türkiye, and this was one of the main topics in evaluating the literature review related to the Syrian refugees.

It has been observed that most of Syrian immigrant women had been exposed to a wide range of traumatic events. This fierce war caused some family members to lose their beloved forever, and consequently lost their family support. Those who were fortunate to survive, however, were forced to leave their homeland, where their childhood memories were formed.

Some women had to change their places of living inside Syria several times before they left the country. They were fleeing from the neighborhoods where the fierce war raged, and from the areas where violent acts began. It has been observed as well that the most basic psychological needs for them are to be in a safe place.

Forced migration (Ushakov, Denis 2020) can be interpreted as the result of pressures caused by various factors beyond the will of migrants. It is caused by exceptional circumstances that appear in wars and disasters. During efforts to define forced migration, two things have been detected: The first is the emergence of exceptional events that affect the daily life of individuals. The second is the reduction of the living space for individuals, the increase in security problems, and involuntary compulsion to migrate without a prior desire. Besides, this migration process often takes place in harsh conditions. When dealing with the difference between forced migration and other migrations, a decisive matter can be seen, which is knowing whether immigrants were ready to migrate before, and it can be said that this point is the most decisive. That is, it is important that a person wants to emigrate, leave his country and move to a new country. In other words, the study investigates if there are deriving forces or attractions related to immigration (Ushakov, Denis 2020). Individuals can immigrate from their country of birth where they were raised to

another country, for a variety of reasons. In normal, non-coercive circumstances, people immigrate for different reasons, i.e. there are some of them who are students who immigrated to another country for the sake of better education, and some of them are businessmen/women who went in order to obtain better profits for their company, and there are on the other side those who were forced by war to immigrate, or they were forced to emigrate for other reasons. It also means that there is a type of people who sought refuge in another country due to alluring factors. There is a type of people who have been exposed to a compelling urgent force, such as the factor of war, and in this case, it can be said that this constitutes an important point in the adaptation process and the psychological state of the individual in their new living place (IOM 2021).

One of the aims of this study is to explore the experiences of settling down of Syrian immigrant women in Türkiye. In the same vein, the study surveys how health and well being of Syrian women have been affected by what they have been through during their immigration journey. This research presents the challenges that Syrian women face in order not to remain unemployed and to secure balance of work and life in Türkiye.

According to UNHCR, the number of Syrian refugees who have sought asylum and been registered in the five neighboring countries is 5,626,914 as of August 2019, of which 3,643,870 reside in Türkiye. Whereas around 1 million Syrians have departed to different destinations such as Europe, Canada and the USA. Apparently, a minimum of 6.6 million Syrians have fled their home country since 2011 (Erdoğan 2019). We must emphasize the fact that about 3.6 million Syrian refugees have sought refuge in Türkiye (UNHCR 2017), and they enjoy temporary legal protection, and fall into the classification of migrants who have suffered forced migration, and there are reasons for that. The obvious thing is that choosing to emigrate was not a choice of their own will; It was just to save their lives. For the sake of completion, we can say that there are pressure factors that pushed them to emigrate. The researcher observed that many Syrians had migrated temporarily, hoping to return to their homeland and their homes. However, at the same time, due to the chaos and instability resulting from the war, they were unable to return. Within each of them there is a clear and apparent longing to return to their country. In addition to the forced migration to which the Syrians were subjected, it became clear that this forced migration bears a temporary status from the

viewpoint of the Syrian refugees. It is worthy to note here that the researcher used both migration and immigration in the study where migration refers to temporary stay whereas immigration indicates permanent residence. In the same connection, the word immigrant is used when talking about the country moved to whereas emigrant is used when talking about the country moved from.

An asylum seeker is someone who is seeking international protection but their claim for refugee status has not been decided yet. UNHCR (2022) contends a refugee according to the 1951 Convention, is “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” As for Internally displaced persons are those who have not crossed the international borders, but have, for various reason, also fled their homes.

There will be a detailed discussion in this study about temporary protection holders. In a nutshell, temporary protection holders have the right to remain in Türkiye until a more permanent solution to their situation is reached, and they have protection from forced return to Syria, as well as enjoying their basic rights and needs.

For the sake of completion and explicitation, certain definitions will be included here. For example, For Heckmann (2005), integration is ‘a generations lasting process of inclusion and acceptance of migrants in the core institutions, relations and statuses of the receiving society’. Social integration is the process by which newcomers or minorities are integrated into the social structure of the host society. Social integration, along with economic integration and national identity integration, constitutes three main dimensions of the experiences of newcomers in the receiving society (Alba & Nee 2012). Whereas Anderson (1994) holds that adaptation is a complex behavioral process that reflects the relationship of the human being with the general environment and its goal is to provide a balance or compatibility between the individual and the changes that occur in the environment, as it includes the general environment, the external environment that surrounds the person. It includes the social environment, natural conditions and the inner environment of the individual himself, which includes the different motives, needs, experiences and values.

CHAPTER ONE

MIGRATION

1.1 The layout of the Study:

Chapter one lays the theoretical framework, outlines the study, summarizes the stages to be taken, highlights migration, types of migration, feminization of migration and social psychology of migration.

Chapter Two discusses immigration policy in Türkiye and compares it with the immigration policy in Greece. The chapter will deal with the following issues: difficulties faced by professional immigrants, and their influence on health and well being, the labour market situation for highly educated-immigrants, and challenges and barriers faced by immigrants with higher education.

Chapter Three deals with methodology, research question, research goals, methodological framework, research strategy and design, the study sample, source of data collection, ethical consideration, and summarizing and reporting the results.

The researcher will have the following questions in mind during her personal observation and textual analysis of literature review to understand immigrants' personal stories of adaptation, challenges, obstacles, failures, and successes. The point is to provide policy makers with first hand parables to consider which might help in future changes in certain procedures related to immigrants especially, Syrian women.

1.2 Migration Concept

Migration is generally considered one of the ancient phenomena in many societies. It depends mainly on the human element, and it is credited with developing many countries and communities all over world. It also has an important pivotal role in supporting cultural enrichment and social and cultural communication among all societies. Moreover, migration has its own contribution in an influential way in the political and economic aspects of all societies whatever their several sects, customs and origins are. The move to another country is one of the major and fundamental changes to life, and after arriving in the new country, every immigrant goes through the immigration process, through which immigrants try to get rid of all the internal effects that have befallen their lives as a result of changing their conditions, and these

effects must be dealt with even when moving between countries with similar cultures. Immigration can be very severe when the difference between the mother country and the new country is very noticeable.

1.2.1 Definition of Migration

The term emigration means separation, and the word emigrated means leaving one's homeland and moving from such and such a place to another. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. In (IOM 2021), the expression "migration" is a term that refers to the movement of people, individuals or groups, from their original homeland to another place, and settling there permanently or temporarily in search of a better standard of living, housing and security. In the same direction, immigration is defined as the movement of a person or persons from one country to another for the purpose of temporary or permanent settlement (Kukathas 2002).

1.2.2 Legal Definition of Migration

International law jurists define migration as the final departure of an individual from the territory of his state to the territory of another state (IOM 2004). From this definition, we find that the jurisprudence of international law has become accustomed to the intention of the immigrant. Therefore, if a person leaves the region and intends to return to it after any period, long or short, this is not considered, from the point of view of this jurisprudence, immigration. NCSL (2018) holds 'immigrant' is often used generally to refer to a person who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year, regardless of the reasons, whether voluntary or involuntary, and regardless of the means used to migrate, whether regular or irregular. However, common use of the term includes specific types of short-term migrants such as seasonal farm workers who travel for short periods to work. Some also argue immigration is the movement of individuals from one country to another for permanent residence, provided that the new domicile is taken as a permanent residence. Vincent (2016) states that when the law of nations first introduced it has considered migration and international law incompatible. However, the movement of people across borders was at the heart of the first effects of state law. The founding fathers of international law also emphasized that the very idea of state sovereignty is not associated with the concept of immigration

control. On the contrary, sovereignty and hospitality coexisted throughout the centuries as the focal point of the law of nations.

1.3 Types of Migration

Immigration requires psychological aptitude before people decide to settle down in the country they tend to immigrate to. Migration is one of the main topics for discussion at the international and global meetings due to the positive and negative consequences it imposes on the expelling and the receiving countries. Internal migration is the movement within the geopolitical borders of a single state, such as the migration of people from the countryside to the city to settle down there. External migration is moving outside the geopolitical borders of a single country, and it is more complex than internal migration due to the cost and procedures when crossing the border. Selected migration is the one that is chosen by the individual himself for different reasons. Forced migration is the group or individual migration for compulsory reasons against their will. Political migration is the migration of an individual or a group due to political problems within the state or region, such as the tyranny of the ruler or the authorities, wars or harassment, and these political problems may be due to freedom of expression issues, or direct war. Migration may be in the form of exile for individuals and groups or seeking asylum by individuals and groups themselves. Brain drain migration, also known as a human capital flight, when talented professionals flee one country or region within a country in favor of another because of the advantages offered by the polarized country for the sake of their energies, creativity and inventions (Haque, NU. 2007). Migration of knowledge is limited to students of science in its various branches with the aim of studying and obtaining a certificate. In the coming section types of migration will be dealt with in more detail.

1.3.1 Legal Migration

Legitimate, organized or legal migration (John Salt, Jeremy Stain 1997) means the kind of migration that takes place in accordance with the requirements, customs, and literal, objective rules implemented internationally according to the laws of each country separately, of which the most important are:

The immigrant must hold a travel document, and not be prohibited from leaving the country to which he belongs for legal reasons.

To obtain a legal permission to enter the country to which he wishes to immigrate.

To begin and end his residence in the state in accordance with what is permitted and decided according to its laws and regulations and the period of time he obtained.

1.3.2 Illegal Migration

The first type: illegal migration - in the customary sense - that is, the migrant does not carry a travel document and does not have the legal permission to enter. This is a start, which means that this person has left his country from the specified and recognized places, as well as entered the country to which he wants to migrate through an unauthorized way and non-recognized by the authorities of that country (Chiswick 1988).

The second type: It starts illegally - that is, all of the above are available, but that person legalizes his status according to the laws of that country.

Although migration is a voluntary process that an individual undertakes of his own free will for a specific purpose (work, search for better living benefits, residence), migration may be compulsory in a number of cases in which the individual is obliged to leave his homeland and migrate to another place under threats such as wars, or even for religious, political or economic motives (Koser, K 2009), (Wright, K, Black, R. 2011).

There are several reasons that push migrants to illegally migrate. Among these are economic, psychological, social and political reasons. Some indicate that there is a close link between the global financial crisis and the issue of international migration, whether regular or irregular. As the crisis adds millions of young people to the lists of the unemployed, to increase the global number of them, especially in the developing countries. There is no doubt that these people will look for any way out for them, and then immigration comes as one of the solutions to the desperate people who are looking for a job opportunity anywhere and at any price they pay, even if it costs them their lives, (Laura María Agustin 2007).

1.4 Motives of Migration

There are many different reasons for immigration. In certain cases, people have to leave their homeland due to war or persecution. They often have to leave their possessions quickly and leave or may not even have time to prepare for their departure. Sometimes they take long periods to prepare to escape without telling anyone, and in many cases, they do not have enough time or possibility to say goodbye to their loved ones. In addition, they often had already experienced many difficulties and experienced painful situations in their country.

In an attempt to assess the reasons or motives that push people to illegally emigrate, we find the following in the foreground:

1.4.1 Economic Motives

The search for a standard of living that provides a safe and affluent life is one of the first and most important motives, as it leads migrants to resettle and emigrate to any of the countries in which they find job opportunities to earn a living. The economic situation which witnesses a rise in the number of immigrants in most of the countries is closely related to the demographic situation in them, as the population growth rate rises in a way that does not keep pace with the growth in national income. Consequently, that situation leads to the state's inability to meet the requirements of these increasing population numbers, thus decreasing the standard of living and prompting many to pursue their dreams in another place or country, especially the unemployed young men and women who seek to start a family life despite the rising unemployment rates.

Economic factors are largely related to social factors and societal transformations that most of the developing countries are going through in particular. These transformations carry increasing economic and social bottlenecks, escalating inflationary pressures, lowering the standard of living and exacerbating crises in the areas of housing and utilities. Therefore, migration for work has become a necessary process and it attracts large segments of citizens. Numerous studies in the field of migration have confirmed that the volume of migration in society varies or is affected by fluctuations in the economic system (Castles, Stephen 2010).

It shouldn't go without saying that migration and economic development are closely interrelated. Besides, the lack of development and democracy in parts of the Middle East and North Africa, as well as in sub-Saharan Africa with its poor economic record has taken its heavy toll on the issue. The authoritarian nature of some regimes, the violation of political rights and the lack of respect for human rights are all phenomena that have been widely identified as sources of political instability, violence and extremism. Besides, some countries in this part of the world suffer from structural corruption at economic levels. All of the aforementioned are legitimate motives for migration (Breunig, et al. 2012). (Robert Looney 2005) holds that corrupt countries are failed states which constitute a source of threat and danger. Looney elaborated that examples of corrupt states exist in parts of Middle East, Africa, and Asia, and emphasised that those countries are the right domains of drug traffickers and human rights violation.

1.4.2 Demographic Motives

These factors of migration are linked to economic motives at the international level, where the steady increase in population is one of the most important reasons for migration. Some countries have an abundance of human resources but limited natural and economic resources, and this increase in population is not commensurate with their available economic resources (Schmeidl 1997). Over population constitutes a hindrance to economic and social development and it reduces the state's ability to find better job opportunities for its members, especially young people who are able to work. Hence, that situation drives young people to travel to countries that need labor for economic development. The high factors that represent the expulsion of many young people are always compared to the attractions that exist in the countries receiving immigrants. Those countries with their small population attract young people from countries with high population density. This is what is known as the (pull and push) theory, which assumes that migration is due to an imbalance between regions in which push factors force people to migrate abroad and other regions that attract people to migrate (Guido & Waldo 1983).

Among the most important factors of expulsion that lead to migration are the following:

The continuous increase in population with low mortality rates, due to health progress, leads to an increase in the supply in the labor market and the mismatch of the supply with the outputs of education and training with the available job opportunities. That mismatch pushes a lot to emigrate, whether legally or illegally. Low level of wages, due to oversupply and inefficiency of employment and recruitment policies, which is reflected in lower marginal productivity and lower wages with the continuous increase in living standards and higher prices.

As for the main attractions, they are:

High wages in the receiving countries is a key factor in attracting many immigrants to these countries.

Ease of life in the receiving countries for immigrants by providing housing and transportation and opportunities for renewal and change at work.

1.4.3 Social Motives

The social motives for illegal immigration are closely related to the economic motives (Buckler 2008), as the economic system and the family system at the community level are linked to patterns of migration and its various forms.

Migration revolves around two demographically different areas, one of which defines a population increase that reaches the point of inability to meet the local demand for work, housing and social services, and the other defines a decrease in the population, especially the percentage of young people, for the eastern and southern Mediterranean countries (Rontos, Kostas 2015).

One of the serious consequences of the demographic explosion is the emergence of the problem of unemployment, which is now affecting individuals of all academic and professional levels and even those holders of higher degrees. What makes individuals turn to seek employment abroad, even in tough work circumstances is the inability of the local labor market to secure their requests for work. This is in addition to the failure to solve the social problems of poverty, starvation, unemployment and disease. There is one more thing to add here is that the image of social success that the immigrants show when they return to their country for holiday, helps boost the idea of migration. Last but not least is the wide media feed of manifestations of wealth as a

result of migration such as owning cars and buying real estate which encourages many to engage in immigration as a means to achieve the aspirations of those immigrants.

1.4.4 Political Motives

The end of the twentieth century marked the growing movement of refugees individually or collectively as a result of wars and internal conflicts in many regions of the world which causes a state of instability. As a result, there were enormous cases of violations of human rights because of their ethnic, religious or political affiliations. This violation of human rights is one of the main causes of migration movements that force individuals to migrate from unsafe areas to safer ones, which is called forced migration or political asylum (Apodaca Clair 1998).

Also, in addition to this, there are political factors at the domestic local level, which push individuals to emigrate: Political instability in some developing countries in which public freedom (freedom of thought and expression of opinions) are weakened or absent. The lack of freedom of expression pushes many academically qualified and educated people to leave the country and search for another outlet to express their opinions freely. We should not go without saying here that the repercussions of political turmoil and internal instability on the country's economic conditions leads to the imbalance in the productive processes with which the conditions of society worsen. Perhaps the most prominent example of this is the emigration of more than a million Chinese who fled when old China converted to the communist sect, as well as the influx of thousands of political refugees to Western Europe, America and Australia, after Eastern Europe countries began to apply the principles of the communist regime (de Haas et al. 2020).

In conclusion, it can be safely said that it is difficult to identify definitive, general motives and reasons for migration and population movement, as it is a difficult attempt. Social and psychological studies and research revealed a huge number of causes and motives that are difficult to list in one study.

1.5 Feminization of Migration

Meares (2010) highlights migration is a big shift in women as they have to accommodate with the current status being at home mainly a housewife and a mother

suffering from loneliness and exclusion. The problem aggravates as women lose their professional profile. The shift entails as well a kind of transition from financially able to financially unable or in other words, from economically independent to being economically dependent. That necessitates reorienting skilled women after migration from the role of a working woman to that of a housewife. This drastic change can lead to stress, depression, alienation, and grieving over the loss of private life, the transition from being a professional in primary identity to being a housewife and mother, and from being financially independent to being economically dependent. The experience of losing self-identity and self-esteem as well as the heavy workload inside and outside home lead to certain issues of female immigrant workers' well-being in general and health complications in particular.

Migration has always been there since the first civilizations. From early beginnings, man has migrated, seeking and hoping to live in better places. Immigrant men and women leave the homeland as a result of wars, unethical human oppression, or poorness and insufficiency, and as (de Haas et al. 2020) point out immigration has become a private solution to a public problem. Immigration, of course, is just one of the many other problems that those women immigrants suffer.

Employers and immigration agencies—as well as countries of origin and destination—profit from the contribution and hard work of immigrant women and men. For the sending countries, migration is considered a successful development and growth policy, the effect of which is not limited to reducing unemployment rates, but also to the flow of remittances. Some countries promote the image of the immigrant woman by venerating her as the heroine of the economy who sacrifices herself for the sake of her family, and even for the renaissance of the nation. The receiving countries also benefit from the low-paid hard work of these female and male migrants. These countries can reduce labor deficits in sectors such as information technology or health and home care, and make special care for children or the elderly available to upper-middle-class families as a small compensation for the decline of the welfare state. The receiving economically developing countries benefit from the brain drain of sending countries—the higher-vocational suction of their homeland, in which immigrants were trained and educated. This enables affluent families in rich countries to obtain a better

standard of living by exploiting these migrant women workers in the low-wage care sector.

The exponential increase in the number of immigrant women is a new global trend. In the past, the majority of immigrants to distant countries were men, and women immigrated as vassals with them. But the situation has changed in the past twenty years until more than half of the migrants are women, and many of them have become the main or sole breadwinner for the family. Saskia Sassen (2000) calls this the “feminization of survival”, that is: the increasing dependence of societies, governments and countries on the entry of women into the labor force, which imposes on immigrant women the necessary conditions for work and survival, above what they suffer from deprivation, exploitation and low wages in the diaspora.

This process of “feminization of migration” is driven by global social and demographic trends in developing countries such as an aging population in particular, and an increasing number of women in paid work. The rate of employed women was 71.8% in October-December 2020. Moreover, the rate has witnessed an increase which goes back to changes in women’s pension age. The rate obviously has dropped from a record high of 72.4% a year previously under the effect of the coronavirus pandemic syndrome (Researchbriefings 2021). All of these factors contribute to an increase in the demand for “care work” in the sectors of health, nursing, food services, hotels, household chores, care for children, the elderly and the sick. Care work, or so-called emotional work, involves the ordinary or medical care of children, the sick, or the elderly, and with it household chores and housekeeping. This work is private and public at the same time, which breaks this duality.

Selmin Kaşka (2009) lists five catalysts for rising demand for domestic work globally: (1) In many European countries, neoliberal policies have curtailed the welfare state and the consequent severance of free public services; (2) demographic factors, such as aging population; (3) the shift in the socio-economic role of women that resulted from the feminization of work led to the need for assistance in maintaining family and professional life; (4) the increased marketing and commodification of domestic work which was (and often still is) unpaid labour, wages, if any, being meager; (5) The fact that “foreigners” for domestic work in some countries, especially

in the Middle East, is a status symbol and desired by many women whether they are part of the labor force or not.

The situation of immigrant women is paradoxical. On the one hand, the country praises her as a "hero" for the remittances she sends and for her contribution to development. Celebrated by her husband and family, her migration allows them to have a better life than they had before (good and healthy food, private school, games, a better home, etc.). Immigrant women receive recognition from their employers in the affluent North, with employers acknowledging their increasing need for care work. On the other hand, immigrant women are subject to criticism and attack (Robinson, Fiona 2010). In many cases, children of immigrant women express negative feelings and dissatisfaction with their mothers, and they continue to wonder—even years after the end of immigration and family reunification—whether their mother should really “go.” And the reasons for her abandonment of them, and whether there are alternatives to this abandonment. Neighbors criticize the immigrant woman, especially with the increase in the wealth of her family, because she is a “material person.” The immigrant woman, they say in secret sometimes, left her children and her husband only for money. Migrant women themselves are often preoccupied with these same ideas and beliefs. Consequently, immigrant women suffer from self-criticism and constant self-review (Polly Toynbee 2003).

One problem that is largely ignored is the inconsistency in the class position of immigrant women. The lion's share of those women have higher education and have academic qualifications. Many of them worked in middle-class jobs, though at low wages. Migration trades all these things for a job in another well-off country that brings some more profitable earnings to the immigrant women and their families back home, but this job is assigned a lower status and is considered an easy job that requires no skills to mention. This shift therefore implies a social decline, because the care work is not valued, but it also constitutes an ascent, this new job implies a higher wage and thus a social elevation.

Migration affects millions of children as well, as there are generations of children who have grown up away from their mothers. The effects of long periods of separation, particularly in a child's early years, can be disastrous. There is another downside to this, which is that the mother-child relationship can no longer be based on direct care,

but rather changes into a “care-through-money” relationship. This could be called "commodity of motherhood". Although mothers have sacrificed a lot for their children, they have lost their trust, and their children have doubts about the reason why their mother abandoned them.

Perreira & Ornelas (2011) show that children of immigrant women get sick more often than other children, and they feel more irritated, bewildered, and indifferent than their peers as they live away from their mothers. We note here that injustice at work links the emotional deprivation of these children with the glut of tenderness that they enjoy, at least ostensibly, their first-world peers. In the process the direction of time, energies, kindness, and vitality—and with it care, kindness, and even love—is diverted from the children of immigrant women to the children of their employers, children who now seem to have it all: nice toys and big rooms, fancy clothes and good schools, kind nannies and loving parents. They receive all the love and affection offered free of charge by their parents and their family, the amount of which depends on the ability and willingness of the parents and the family, and to which is added all the love and affection purchased for them from their nanny. Much of that is, of course, an illusion as children of the rich also suffer from some form of emotional deprivation, since valuable care cannot simply be bought. But, nevertheless, what is scarce among the poor who live (mostly) in one half of the world, is abundant among the rich who live (mostly) in the other half.

Global capitalism compels women to leave their own families and take care of other families so that they can survive in a global economy, rather than staying at home, taking care of their kids, and working within their own societies. The development models imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that have been forced on the developing countries are contributing to a further regression of status quo. In the developed world, it is also necessary to critique global capitalism where a significant minority of powerful upper-middle-class individuals can make use of the foreign immigrant labor system to bring in other people’s low-paid labor—bringing into their own domain to fill the welfare gap that is a natural accompaniment to the methods of the life of the upper classes and the affluent career. What particularly complicates things further, as (Hochschild 2002) holds, many professionals including men and women experienced staying in a job in which they

feel they have no choice, even though their situation is difficult to equate, in this regard, with that of the migrant domestic workers they hire.

One of the biggest problems that migrant care workers face is the denial of the right to care, i.e their right to receive care, and their right to care for their families. Migrants must have the right to family life and to the reunification with their children.

It is natural for parents to care immensely for their children but the world we live in does not appreciate the cost of raising them and find that unjustified (Arlie Russell Hochschild 2002: 29)

If families are reunited, cross-border chains of care will weaken or even vanish. This will require socio-political changes and reforms in the care business. Higher-level changes might include general home grants, professionalization of care work, raising its social status, and granting residency documents to immigrant women. All of these things are steps in the right direction. In the end, the unethical patriarchal system, ethnic inconsistency, laissez faire economics and expansionism must be transcended and replaced by another system. But in one small and direct step, it is necessary to fight to ensure that all children, in any case, have the right to be with their mothers (and certainly fathers) so that they can have a family life even when the mother works.

1.6 Social Psychology of Migration

This part of the study will touch upon the psychosocial situation after the migration of Syrian refugees who have experienced forced migration. In this regard, the war first caused individuals to face the most painful events before their migration from their countries. Events such as witnessing a murder, being exposed to bomb attacks, air strikes, and the many traumatic life events resulting from the war - caused many deep mental and physical wounds. For this reason, these people were forced to migrate, and most of them went to Türkiye, and many of them were suffering from hunger, sometimes walked for long hours, or even days, and they experienced a state of great panic for fear of falling into the hands of criminals or terrorists inside Syria. The most important point for them is that security has become the greatest blessing they can feel once they cross the border.

Observational research is a qualitative research method in which researchers observe the participants' continuous behavior in a natural setting. Foster, P. (2006)

claims that in everyday life, every one is an observer. People constantly observe the physical organization of the environment around them, and they observe the behaviour of the people who inhabit that environment.

The researcher being Syrian herself has been experiencing the same environment Syrian women live. Other times, the researcher will not interfere with the setup and observe from a distance. The study aims at collecting trustworthy visions and data about what immigrant syriam women really encounter in their daily routine more than what the say they are doing.

In response to security and safety question, most of the observation showed that Syrians find Türkiye a 'safe environment', and this is one of the best things they see in Türkiye, and this answer is primarily a psychological response in nature. Because one of the factors causing forced migration mentioned above can be expressed through the loss of a safe environment. The process of ensuring the security of the individual is one of the most important issues for immigrants in Türkiye, in order to eliminate the effects of the trauma they lived before they were forced to migrate, and it comes within the framework of meeting basic needs.

The researcher has observed that immigrants find Türkiye better off for them from their point of view – for the following reasons: getting an education, making new friends, getting a job, learning the language, getting married, and getting help, and staying side by side with the rest of the family, etc. These issues represent what immigrants consider is the best thing they have found in Türkiye.

Although migration is not a new phenomenon, if we look closely at the history of humanity, we will find that moving from place to place is an inherent characteristic of man in all periods of history with changing trends according to the factors of expulsion and attraction. For this reason, most of the countries have been repopulated as a result of migration movements that have been changing the map of the geographical distribution of the world's population, but migration in recent decades has become an essential part of the global integration process. Migration patterns became an expression of the changes that occurred in the economic, political and cultural relations between the countries of the world. Some estimates indicate that immigrants around the world in 1990 amounted to about eighty million people, including about twenty million refugees. It is believed that these numbers will increase

in the early twenty-first century, and some sociologists even call our days “the era of migration” (UNFPA 2006).

The increase in immigration in the so-called “migration era” made it a source of unprecedented qualitative problems, as it had recently raised a very important issue, which is the relationship of the self to the other. At a time when voices calling for human rights are louder, the tendencies of self-retrospection and introversion are growing. Perhaps it is this context that has transformed migration since the year 2000 into an international issue, or rather an international concern, especially for the United Nations. The problems raised by those people who cross countries and continents, use legal and illegal channels of immigration and live in daily fear and threat, are like goods in the hands of merchants. This prompted the former Secretary-General of the United Nations - Kofi Annan - to review the place occupied by migration in the international scene, and to re-evaluate it and impose it as a priority on the agenda of the activities of the United Nations. Within the framework of these movements, the General Assembly of the United Nations (November 2000), in its fifty-fifth session, called for the establishment of an “International Migrants Day” (UNESCO 2020). On December 4th 2000, the General Assembly, being mindful of the constantly growing number of immigrants in the world, announced officially 18 December International Migrants Day. On that day, in 1990, the Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (UNESCO 2020).

In other words, at the beginning of the third millennium, immigration became an international issue simultaneous with major transformations that the world had known, as the world began to actually move towards the formation of a global village, according to (McLuhan 1968). But this global village collided with theoretical visions that see the world approaching the clash of civilizations, and the disharmony among those who belong to different cultures, which gives the presence of the ‘other’ in the life of the ‘self’ new dimensions not known before. In general, as much as the phenomenon of migration was historical, its appearance has always been there all the time, as it raised and continues to raise several questions about its concept, causes and various repercussions on the countries of origin and on the receiving societies (de Haas

et al. 2020). For this reason, it has occupied many researchers in various fields (history, geography, sociology, psychology).

1.6.1 Stereotypes

Stereotypes are social representations that are transmitted in daily life. They are collective perceptions directed to the other as a group, as a collective personality. Collective stereotypes (national, ethnic, etc.) have many functions in relation to the group that bears them. Stereotypes facilitate communication between members of the group, because they provide them with ready-made frames of reference that structure in a way the function of the world outside the group, the position of other peoples and ethnicities. They contribute to social harmony and develop the meaning of 'we' (our feeling), by linking the unifying values of a group compared to those of others (Joyce S. Osland & Allan Bird 2000).

That is, stereotypes constitute a general practice in human life. We see others as reality and images, as others see us in the same way: reality and images. This does not mean that reality is one thing and images are another, but there are many overlaps and ambiguities. Sometimes the image that we form about the other is more effective in reality because it determines our attitudes and behavior towards this other. Walter Lippman is one of the most famous political journalists in the twentieth century, who talked about stereotypes. Lippmann explained to us the concept of stereotyped ideas, which, according to him, means the image in our minds (Newman, L. S. 2009).

For specialists of social psychology, it is not very different from what Lippmann referred to, as it means the images and beliefs that we hold on to others as individuals or groups, and it consists of a set of traits or characteristics (may be positive or negative) that characterize certain groups. Therefore, the concept of stereotypes is one of the basic concepts associated with the complexities of the relationship between the self and the other, as are many other concepts such as racism, intolerance and prejudice. But what makes the concept of stereotypes different is that it does not involve a direct physical act, but rather a mental cultural act that consists in forming an image of the other, which is often negative, but can be positive. In recent years, these stereotypes have become a factor in the perception of immigration.

Cognition theories now consider stereotype concept an essential corner stone in its structure (Putnam 1975; Kunda 1999; Schneider 2004). The literature is teemed with psychologists who write prolifically expressing their deep visions about the mechanism of making those cognitive structures operate constantly. Stereotypes represent an essential tool for information processing while economizing on scarce knowledge resources (Macrae, Milne & Bodenhausen 1994). One of the short comings of conscious awareness is ‘stereotype threat’ that results from the feeling that you are perceived and judged by others. Such a ‘stereotype threat’ is considered a typical emotional response that evokes individuals to go in for predictive behavior (Steele and Aronson 1995). Particularly entrenched and recurrently reachable stereotypes affect people’s conduct while they are not consciously aware of their deeds (Greenwald et al. 2002).

In a nutshell, the world has never before known such a growth in immigration, especially illegal immigration, in which young people from the countries of the south embark on the sea, cross deserts and various natural terrains and face various dangers in search of salvation in the countries of the north. Therefore, news of migrant boats, especially in recent years, has become an essential component of news bulletins in the world, whether when they docked on the shores of Europe or when they sank and perished with those on board. In the following section, the psychosocial problems of forced migration will be dealt with in some detail.

1.6.2 Psychosocial Problems of the Forcibly Displaced

Syrians were subjected to forced displacement from their country and were forced to resort to Türkiye because of the war. It has already been said that, in the period preceding the forced migration resulting from the war, the refugees were subjected to traumatic events that caused deep physical and psychological wounds to every individual.

During the oppressive war on the Syrian people, a third of the total population had to migrate to another country to survive. Murat Erdoğan (2020) states that Syrians are the world’s largest in terms of refugee population. Half of Syrian people have suffered displacement due to the war and more than 5.5 million left Syria for other secure countries in the neighbourhood.

Syrians who migrated from April 2011 to 2017, whether within the country or to other countries - need psychological support. An example is the existence of the Psychosocial Trauma Center, which was opened by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Kilis in 2013 (UNHCR 2016).

At that time, this center provided its services free of charge through psychiatrists and psychologists of Syrian origin. The researcher suggests here that the trauma center, which is a distinct center within the region, could be reactivated, and its activity and role could be intensified, and the numbers of these centers could be increased.

It can be said that there is an increase in individuals' searches for religious and spiritual support during periods of crisis. In fact, in this case, on a scale of 1-7 for the degrees of religiosity, it can be said that the Syrians classify themselves, on average, at the 6th degree. In this regard, it may be possible to obtain support from religious counseling activities for individuals in order to overcome the difficult events they lived through. Here we call for religious adaptation in the face of stressful situations, and by this we mean the use of cognitive and behavioral techniques stemming from religion and spiritual values (Ekşi, Halil 2001).

For example, in order to deal with the difficult situation, individuals can be encouraged to read the Qur'an, be patient, and the like. It can be claimed that spiritual counselor who received training in religious psychology can help in treating trauma in refugees through psychology. Thus, taking into consideration the cultural and religious /spiritual elements, the study argues that this will make significant contributions to the psychological well-being of refugees.

There are attempts to provide services to overcome some barriers associated with the process of integration of Syrians in Türkiye, such as the 'language problem', and these services are provided through national or international organizations. It cannot be said that these Turkish language events are also sufficient. In this regard, the Syrian refugee crisis not only needs support from Türkiye, it also needs more support from all national civil society organizations, and from international organizations around the world. The issue of learning the Turkish language in Türkiye is a social need that requires care along with all the other requirements. These issues should be supervised by the Ministry of National Education, or the Ministry of Family and Social Policy. Each step in this process will bring the two together more easily. Another issue that

could facilitate integration is the (plurality of cultures) policy. In this sense, taking every step in the fields of education, health, economy and culture towards the coexistence of different cultures - could be a valuable step. In the coming section concepts like coexistence, culture, and cultural coexistence will be introduced and dealt with.

1.7 Cultural Coexistence

Coexistence: a form of joint cooperation that is based on mutual trust and respect voluntarily, and which aims to achieve goals agreed upon by both parties, or parties that wish to accept each other. It is then based on learning to live together and accept diversity, without leaving space for one party to influence another.

Culture: Its definition is different as it is a set of behavioral patterns of a group of people, affecting the behavior of the individual in that group, it forms her personality, and controls her experiences and decisions within that group of people in which she lives (Todorov, T. 2010). It is also defined as: the totality of social behavior acquired by an individual within a society, which is transmitted from one generation to another, and it was said: It is a holistic model of human behavior, values, habits, thoughts, and actions, and it depends on the human ability to learn and transfer knowledge to the next generations. There are those who define it as the set of sciences, arts, and theoretical knowledge that compose the comprehensive thought of man, thus providing him with the reasons for advancement and awareness. It is the total fabric of thoughts, beliefs, attitudes, values, patterns of thinking, action and behavior, and the innovations, or means in people's lives.

Cultural coexistence: Through the aforementioned, cultural coexistence is already considered the path to social peace. The different cultures in the same society, even if they do not coexist; It inevitably leads to many problems, which in turn may lead to the collapse of an entire country, or to a war of cultures - as it is now termed - on a world scale (Velthuis, et al. 2021). At this point, the following question comes to our minds: How has the existing coexistence between Muslims and their counterparts maintained balance and peace among nations at times? How did the situation deteriorate when coexistence or one of its elements was lost or violated? In fact, this

can only be known by mentioning examples through which the answer to that question becomes clear.

The dichotomy of East and West in Istanbul is not a product of the moment, as it was the result of a great historical accumulation, and the outcome of long centuries of cultural and intellectual cross-fertilization and coexistence between different religions. Türkiye in general was a country of harmony between races and peoples, especially during the Ottoman period, when people opened their doors to those seeking a safe haven, including religious minorities. The latter is still so far enjoying an atmosphere of coexistence within the country.

The expansion of the Ottoman Empire from North Africa to Yugoslavia and Hungary for more than 6 centuries did not prevent this country from being a model for coexistence between different religions, as more than 20 religions lived in peace together.

One of the most important reasons why the city of Istanbul combines modernity derived from the West and the preservation of the values of the East is the historical legacy of the Ottoman Empire, which always contained religious minorities and Muslim immigrants at the same time, in addition to the distinctive geographical location of the city, which made it a destination for all those looking for refuge. It is claimed that the situation in Istanbul today is nothing but an extension of the Ottoman Empire, which was never a nation-state, but has always been an empire capable of embracing everyone. Istanbul has always been a prototype of culture diversification where it, throughout the past six hundred years, manages to hold together a mosaic community of different religions, races, and languages. More importantly, Istanbul worked as a safeguard for myriads of cultures and languages by spreading the virtue of freedom of religion (Kagan et al. 1995).

Another example of peaceful coexistence as (Rutherford A, et al. 2014) state is Switzerland which has always been a haven of tolerance and stability where people of different languages, races, and religions live together in peace, and harmony and avoid all sorts of conflict and violence. Switzerland is a blend of languages and religions, yet, it sets an example of tolerance, forbearance and coexistence. It has been observed that the alpine geology and the federal system of strong cantons have always been pertinent to coexistence; their significance can be depicted in Napoleon's statement

that after the failure of the central Helvetic Republic, "nature" had made Switzerland a federation (Martin, W. 1931).

1.8 After Immigration: Similarities and Differences

There are many factors that may contribute to affecting the well-being of individuals who have been exposed to war trauma in their new community to which they migrate. That is because living alongside a new cultural group can contribute to generating new sources of tension.

In the post-migration period, refugees began to live according to a new culture (the culture of the host country), in addition to their original culture, and refugees began to live side by side with members of a new cultural group. During this period, individuals are directed to one of the strategies, such as assimilation and integration, or separation and marginalization. Among the factors determining the orientation to one of the aforementioned strategies are the behavior of members of the host state, such as acceptance of multiculturalism and inclusion, or discrimination and rejection.

Therefore, it can be said in other words that there are very important matters in the relationship between the local population and migrants, such as the similarities and differences between the country from which they were migrated and the country to which they were introduced, the reasons for migration, its motives and expectations of the refugees, and the locations to which they migrated in the new host countries (Mahalingam et al. 2005).

With regard to refugees, the two most important issues of forced migration that we can talk about: ethnic identity and religious identity; Because these two topics can contribute to psychological integration. Religious identity appears to be the most effective of these two themes. We can say that there are some things that facilitate coexistence in the country of asylum, such as Türkiye, i.e. the presence of mosques everywhere, the ability to hear the call to prayer, and the presence of similarity in many determinants of religious identity.

The names of people inspired by religious and cultural origin show similarities, and this helps to overlook the view of the Syrian as a new member in society, as a foreigner. For example, in both societies we find a spread of names: Aisha, Maryam, and Ahmed. The possibility of the two parties being in one mosque and one

congregation, or when participating in Qur'an courses, and religious activity - an advantage and an existence of a common identity.

As for the ethnic identity, the Syrians may consider the common identity closer to the Arab countries, and when talking about Türkiye, as a new country in which different cultures settled in an atmosphere of ethnic tolerance for groups and individuals - the general situation could be better compared to other European countries, where it is believed that they will face fewer problems in Türkiye. If we were talking about religion or religious identity and its positive importance, then here we cannot ignore the different ethnic languages because it is an important factor in adapting to culture. Therefore, speaking in the same language is seen as an important element in establishing communication and relationships.

It has been observed that the Syrian refugees think there are some similarities with the Turks. They have experienced some kind of similarities between Syrians and Turks, including: the language of speech, clothes, food, music and worship. Besides, there are other interesting points of similarity such as 'musical culture'.

1.9 The relationship between international migration and development

The complex relationship between international migration and development has become the subject of more research at the academic level and at the level of countries and organizations interested in this topic. However, it is noted that this interest is still weak and does not rise to the importance of the issue, despite the fact that this region strongly participates in this type of migration and is affected by its many and interrelated consequences. This section is considered a contribution to fill in some of the shortcomings in this field.

This section analyzes the problematic relationship between migration and development, and the remittances of migrants and their relationship to development. It deals with the effects of international migration, especially in its economic and social aspects. It deals with treatments related in particular to the organization of international migration, its international conventions, and the integration of migrants.

1.9.1 International Migration Trends

Immigration systems relating to where people flow are becoming increasingly complex; International migration takes its path in many directions: from south to south, between east and west, from south to north, and vice versa. Most international migration is between neighboring countries in poor parts of the world, in part due to wars leading to massive displacement of people seeking protection across international borders. In recent years, with the exception of south-south migration, a major labor migration has taken its way from east to west in Europe. Despite this, the south-north migratory flow also continues to increase; People in poor countries have better capabilities to observe the well-being and life systems in rich countries, through modern global means of communication (television, video, mobile phone, and the Internet).

Great movements allow people to constantly change their identities and expose them to a greater range of possibilities that can affect their political imagination.

While internal migration has been widely explored through demographic studies and literature on urbanization, work on internal migration and cross-border migration has remained largely separate, with few recent studies beginning to draw attention to the similarities and discover the relationships between internal and trans-population movements. These are relations that take, in not a few cases, a phased nature that paves the way for international migration, especially in developing countries, and its impact on socio-economic development.

1.9.2 The relationship between migration and development

Development has been betting on positive and structural change that is capable of continuity and permanence. Thus, it is not a static template or a fixed mechanism, but rather it is changing with the change of its data, circumstances, contributing factors and the desired results. Therefore, the concept of development is a moving concept, depending on the change of socio-economic conditions and the change of time and place.

Migrants are playing an increasing role in mobilizing human, social and financial resources to promote development in their countries of origin. These countries have strengthened their relations with their nationals abroad in ways that include enhancing

their political participation, encouraging their participation in trade and investment, and providing legal aid and training. Bilateral donors provide funding and technical support for joint development projects in which migrants participate. Innovative strategies are currently being initiated to harness the capabilities of migrants in the field of entrepreneurship, while awareness of the obstacles faced by self-employed migrants upon returning to their country of origin has increased.

Through the economic analysis of immigration and its policy, three facts emerge: The first; larger migration is usually associated with a larger economy; Therefore, there is a tendency, along with immigration for individuals and governments, to seek to maximize economic growth. The second; migrants who have higher incomes and more opportunities in destination countries are the main winners from economic migration, and their presence increases the net size of the economy, given that the main economic effects of migrants are distributed to affect wages and profits. The third; regulated immigration in immigrant-hosting countries, such as the United States, means spending a portion of tax money to control immigration to bring it below the level it would reach with little or no controls.

International labor migration has become an important component of globalization and economic development in many less developed countries, but why does migration appear to promote economic development in some cases and not in others? Recent economic studies suggest that there is a tight connection between migration and development; development constitutes migration, and migration in turn affects development.

The main reasons for migration are multiple, given the polarization of the complex factors that drive it. It also gives us at the same time an idea of the various forces that work behind the phenomenon of migration. It also had a positive role in the human development process and brought benefits to rich and poor countries. It has supported global economic growth and contributed to the development of countries and societies, as well as enriching many cultures and civilizations. Despite the varying size, trends and effects of migration across different ages, in the modern era, especially since the end of World War II in the middle of the last century, it has been characterized by a continuous increase and extreme selectivity.

The phenomenon of international migration and its relationship to development imposed itself on the academic level and at the level of research and specialized organizations, due to the expansion of the phenomenon, and the increase in its intertwined economic, social and political effects and affecting at the local, regional and global development levels either directly or indirectly. Hence the importance of in-depth research to analyze the working mechanisms of the relationship between migration and development.

In Africa, for example, there are deteriorating social and economic conditions, such as low wages, high unemployment rates, poverty and lack of opportunities, which encourage regular and irregular migration (Adepoju, A. 2002). Those factors often cause a mismatch between rapid population growth and available resources, along with low required technology to create job opportunities in the countries of origin of Migrants. All of this is coupled with poor governance performance, with the absence of democracy, the spread of corruption, human rights violations, and political instability, due to civil wars and various conflicts in those countries.

Migration of skills and competencies represents the most important components of development in the short and long term. The opportunities offered by immigration to society are represented in the financial remittances of immigrants, which are nothing but a tax that the state takes in return for the waste of wealth that it failed to operate optimally.

The issue of immigration today raises a lot of debates and political conflicts, about integration and job opportunities, yet developed countries compete in offering temptations to highly qualified labor to attract them. Recently, attention has begun to be paid to the impact of migration on labor-exporting countries from the perspective of remittances and their developmental role.

It can be said that globalization and the unprecedented revolution of information and communication technologies have emphasized great interest in knowledge capital (Zembylas & Vrasidas 2005). It is one of the most important areas that allow the production of a competitive advantage for the economy of a country that possesses knowledge capital, provided that social, economic and political conditions exist. The literature of economic development has emphasized the large and important role that

human capital, specifications, capabilities and high skills play in the development of the country's economy.

At the beginning of the millennium, the relationship between migration and development clearly occupied a prominent place at the global level as a major policy issue. That is partly because of the contributions made by immigrants to the development of their countries. There are efforts to recognize the complexities of the relationship between migration and development and the spectrum of sub-topics they cover, because of the mixed results they yield which depend to a large extent on specific contexts (Hugo, G. 2008).

Migration has become the first item on the agenda of continental and international affairs, and at the same time and urgently requires special attention from all governments, whatever the nature of their participation and interest in managing migration processes. Because there is an urgent need for a comprehensive and balanced approach, and why not a forward-looking approach that takes into account the reality and trends of migration, as well as the links between migration and other major economic, social, political and humanitarian issues. This is what requires all states parties to this intertwined relationship. To have laws and policies that manage and regulate migration, and protect the human rights of migrants. In this context, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW) emphasized that the human being is at the center of development, and s/he should participate actively to secure development (Chetail, V. 2020). Therefore, migration must be viewed from the point of view of human rights, in line with the goals and objectives of international conventions, as well as the conflicts of states in this field. This is what prompts the view of development as a complex process, and it is not only an economic issue, but rather a cultural, social and political development. Hence, migration requires cultural and economic exchanges between countries.

1.10 Effects of International Migration

International migration affects not only the lives of migrants, but also the lives of non-immigrant populations. When people decide to cross international borders and reside in other countries, their personal lives and the lives of their families who remain

in the country of origin will be profoundly changed, not only economically, but also socially and culturally. This also applies to people with whom they live and communicate in places and areas of residence.

Migration manifests itself in every corner of the world, and entire societies are transformed as a result of the continuing flow of people leaving their countries and/or entering other countries (Collier, P. 2013). This applies, for example, to Türkiye among other countries that are strongly involved in international migration, whether they are sending or receiving migrants.

In contrast to the negative effects, the positive effects of international migration have been given less attention. Academic research increasingly says that the negative effects are undeniable; They need to be balanced with the positive effects. That includes remittance income, and economic multipliers that seem to increase agricultural productivity, reduce poverty and create incentives to invest in education and health, which some studies consider ultimately to enhance productivity.

The main advantages of migration, which are beneficial to countries of emigration, include the positive impact of remittances in alleviating poverty, increasing foreign exchange reserves, and improving the balance of payments (Hasan, & Saha 2019). In addition, migrants help transferring knowledge and skills when they return temporarily or permanently to their home countries. On a virtual or physical basis, migration also reduces unemployment and increases levels of local projects by creating new opportunities for the private sector.

Besides, migrants often contribute to processes of modernization, democracy, and respect for human rights, whether they are abroad or when they return home. Migration can also lead to the empowerment of women, and other groups, deprived of their rights and who suffer from a weaker social status in the country of origin. To put this into effect, adequate preventive measures are needed to prevent the exploitation of these groups (such as male and female workers in sectors that lack regulating work charters, such as domestic and agricultural labor).

Temporary and seasonal migration can benefit migrants themselves. Migrants may enjoy the opportunity to achieve self- and professional development when they acquire skills, gain knowledge, build powerful communication tactics, and discover

new cultures. Moreover, they contribute significantly to the development of their countries through remittances, skills and knowledge transfer. Temporary migration also helps reduce the social costs of long-term migration, such as long-term family separation.

From what was discussed, we concluded that illegal immigration is the one that takes place through illegal ways due to the inability of these immigrants to secure a legal way, as travel procedures have been complicated and legal immigration has become almost impossible. Illegal immigration is done through three ways: land, sea or air, including transit areas in the rainforests, and this is usually done with forged documents or with the help of organized crime networks of smugglers and traders. It has also become clear to us that illegal immigration is linked to many security threats, as it is linked to organized crime, human smuggling groups and terrorism. Its motives are also diverse and intertwined, from political, social and economic motives, to ideological, security, geographic, and even climatic and environmental motives. In the context of analyzing the phenomenon of illegal immigration by some theoretical trends, proponents of the economic approach have attributed it to economic causes and justifications, linked to the problem of inequity in the distribution of income. This income dilemma represents the weakness of individual immigrant who keeps comparing their income status to countries that are considered a destination for illegal immigration. As for the proponents of the psychological approach, they attributed it to the search for the satisfaction of biological needs and psychological instincts, which are psychological needs for self-realization, appreciation and security of belonging. While proponents of the social approach attributed it to those interactions, processes and social changes such as social mobility, cultural conflict, population density, social pressures, and others. As for the effects and types of illegal immigration, they are multiple and overlapping. Their effects may be health, social, security, political or economic, while their types may be international or internal, and they may be total, partial, or for the purpose of return. On the social level, illegal immigration destabilizes society and its cohesion, as well as the emergence of social problems related to. Some of these problems result from social integration, such as mixed marriages, human trafficking and exploitation, various manifestations of conflict and social violence, and changes in the demographic structure of the receiving countries, (Nomikos, 2010). On the economic level, it causes an increase in the unemployment rate in the receiving

countries, disruption of labor market mechanisms and an increase in economic crimes such as money laundering and others. The impact on countries exporting migration are various like a loss of competencies (brain drain), and victims of drowning at sea. As for the political and security repercussions, they are manifested in the problem of political and civil rights such as the rights of citizenship, nationality, equality, mobility and others, and the high rate of crime and organized crime. It is understood that illegal immigrants can be exploited and employed by terrorist groups or groups dealing in arms and drugs. The cultural and civilizational aspects also have negative repercussions on illegal immigration. In recent years, especially after the events of September 11, 2001, a large wave of racism and extremism has appeared in Europe against Arabs and Muslims, describing them as terrorists, a phenomenon that has been directly linked to illegal immigrants (Disha, et al. 2011). Security mechanisms constituted the most important strategies adopted to combat illegal immigration, and these are the policies that European countries have mainly focused on, through several measures, most notably the tightening of security guards at the sea and land borders in southern Europe. Especially the project of building the border wall in Spain, which is equipped with a radar equipped with thermal image cameras for remote monitoring. The launch of a satellite for maritime surveillance, the establishment of centers for the collection of migrants in order to deport them to their countries of origin. Besides, other measures of a security nature that European countries focused on it since the nineties. However, Europe later realized that the security measures alone are insufficient, and realized that the problem of illegal immigration requires preventive measures and not only remedial measures. So they resorted to supporting development, which is the main cause of this phenomenon. They intended to support economic and financial partnership and tried to create a free trade area where they manifest trade liberalization and provide investment support to create jobs, reduce unemployment and improve the standard of living in the exporting countries of immigrants. On the other hand, they provide financial support and technical assistance to develop various sectors of industry, agriculture and services, which were made clear in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (MEDA) and the European Investment Bank programmes. However, all of these policies related to supporting development did not live up to the required level, and remained very limited in the face of this rapidly escalating phenomenon.

The primary goal of development assistance is to reduce poverty where it exists, not to reduce migration. But in addition to achieving the goal of reducing poverty, there may be activities that can have an impact on migration waves and on the way migration is dealt with, which positively enhances the development process. These are the features of the policy that the federal government wishes to pursue in the context of its cooperation with North African countries and the Arab region in general. Although this region is only partially within the scope of the traditional geographical area of activity of the Swiss institutions concerned with the fields of development and international cooperation, the Arab Spring revolutions contributed to modifying the course and prompted decision-makers to pay more attention to the region.

With the EU's expanding interest in the so-called refugee 'crisis', they have met with growing support for development assistance as a tool to stem flows of migrants and asylum seekers, by addressing supposed 'root causes' and allocating resources to border control activities (Baldwin-Edwards et al. 2019). This alternative development assistance to migration policy is based on assumptions that have been largely refuted by empirical research. In particular, economic development and international mobility have been shown to be interlinked processes, not alternatives. Moreover, the evidence base supporting the impact of development assistance on migration flows is limited and contradictory. Although there are several channels through which development assistance can affect migration and its determinants, the available evidence indicates that the overall impact is unlikely to be a reduction in migratory flows. Even under the best of circumstances, to achieve the potential for a deterrent effect, donor countries would have to commit to much higher investment in development assistance than they have made over the past decades. As shown by the EU Trust Fund for Africa, this is likely to translate into drained resources from traditional development goals. This policy brief wishes to treat this approach as a problem by examining the assumptions on which EU policies and the relevant evidences are based. To investigate the possible mechanisms behind the aid/migration relationship, we argue that development policy should return to prioritizing development objectives (i.e. poverty eradication) rather than migration control objectives. according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR 2016) witnessed the highest rate of displacement in history with over 65 million people forced into the worst case scenario even when compared to World War II (UNHCR 2016). 2016 was also the year they left their homes due to

violence, conflict or natural disasters. This is believed to be the deadliest year in the history of migration. In response to the above, EU authorities and Member States have mobilized massive funding to deter refugees and migrants at Europe's borders. The main reason is that huge numbers of refugees and migrants keep arriving at their lands since 2014. The current EU migration policy includes outsourcing border control and development assistance to encourage transit countries to cooperate to deter migrants and address the so-called "root causes" (Carling & Talleraas 2016). Treating "root causes" is part of what gained popularity during the 1990s, when the idea of managing migration through EU policy became a reality. This idea emerged with the establishment of the European Union Trust Fund for Stabilization and Addressing the Root Causes of Illegal Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa (EU Trust Fund for Africa). In introducing the aid partnership, the EU High Representative stated they are ready to invest in long-term economic and social development, improving people's lives and addressing the drivers of migration (European Commission 2015). The fund aims to integrate traditional migration tools such as border management and control with investment measures in development programmes. This policy is rooted in the European agenda on migration, which has popularized the use of development measures to reduce incentives for irregular migration. The increasing use of aid to achieve migration management objectives has been highlighted by both the European Parliament and NGOs. They asked the European Commission and member states not to "provide targeted assistance" to migration control at the expense of a major reorientation of the EU's development policy away from poverty eradication. The use of development assistance to reduce migration is based on the theoretical concept of migration rooted in modern classical theories. These theories frame mobility options as a result of the inequality between regions of origin and destination. From this point of view, we will find that migration and economic development are hierarchically and linearly related, and therefore, each of them is a substitute for the other. If development assistance can be viewed as a redistribution of wealth from north to south, a decrease in migration is expected because the economic gap between donor and recipient countries will also be reduced through development assistance. Forced Migration Unit Policy Brief Series 2 (UNIES, N. 2009) presented an alternative framework which questioned the linearity of the relations between migration and development, postulating the hard-phase theory of migration. These theories assume that economic

development, state formation, and population movement patterns are closely interrelated.

How does aid affect migration? Even if aid is allocated to the 'right' sectors, this will not produce significant outcomes in terms of migration outcomes. First, it should be recognized that the impact of aid through economic opportunity can lead to more or less migratory movements. By supporting economic growth, development assistance can reduce differences in income levels and thus exert a deterrent effect on migration. But development assistance can also contribute to alleviating budgetary constraints that prevent potential migrants from actual migration. However, this latter effect, which is not supported by conclusive evidence in the published material, may take longer than the first effect. It is worth noting that the most optimistic estimates are that growth must persist for at least three generations to have a deterrent effect on migration. As aid contributes to economic and human development, lower income levels will lead to increased migration due to the increase in available resources. Second, development assistance can have a positive impact on migration by increasing the attractions for donor countries in favor of the recipient country's citizens. Increasing bilateral contacts through the implementation of aid projects increases the information available among potential migrants in the receiving country, which means lower transaction costs in terms of social expenditures. This will attract unskilled immigrants and increased aid can motivate the beneficiary population to view the donor country as more generous in particular, who prefer destination countries with a better redistributive social welfare system. Conversely, countries with large differences in wages related to skills tend to attract a disproportionate number of more educated immigrants; Moreover, political accountability and openness are other determinants of potential migration that could be affected by development assistance. It remains to be seen whether the aid promotes the transition to more open and democratic regimes. However, assuming the best conditions, it is likely to have a dual effect on increasing migratory flows. On the one hand, improved political conditions and rights tend to correlate with more migration (Adsera, & Pytlikova 2015). On the other hand, an individual's perception of his or her country of origin as corrupt positively affects immigration aspirations (Dimant et al. 2013). Thus, even when aid contributes to creating more open and democratic societies, the result will likely be an increase migration, the former effect outweighs the latter.

CHAPTER TWO

IMMIGRATION POLICY IN TÜRKIYE AND GREECE

Both Türkiye and Greece have suffered from the Syrian crisis (Fisseha, M. 2017), and have been affected but they have not been the responsible. Hundreds of thousands of migrants and refugees travel from Türkiye to Europe via Greece. Greek authorities have long complained about the massive influx of refugees into their country from Türkiye. The two countries have cooperated to establish more bilateral talks between relevant ministries and bodies to address the crisis of immigrants. The Greek Coast Guard Commanders met their Turkish counterparts to work on the procedures related to illegal immigration in the Aegean Sea, and continued a more regular dialogue between the two parties to find a way out. Understandably, Türkiye and Greece are not responsible for the influx of refugees into Europe. The European Union and the United Nations Security Council must shoulder this burden as international.

Because of all above, the researcher introduces in the coming section the immigration policy in both Türkiye and Greece.

2.1 Refugees at the Turkish-Greek Border

On the Greek side, Europe sought to protect its borders and reinforced support for Athens to fortify the frontier. The Evros River area, which extends over 200 km, is strictly a prohibited area, and the press or even human rights organizations are disallowed from approaching it. The Turkish-Greek borders have always witnessed tens of thousands of immigrants crowded, trying to head off to the dreamland (Infomigrants 2019).

Immigrants could have faced some difficulties while in Türkiye and before that when they left Syria and sought to fulfil their dreams in Europe but they faced more challenges and hardships they didn't expect to encounter. Unfortunately, they were the ones who were adversely affected by circumstances that forced them to leave their countries, and compelled them to look for a different motherland.

The Syrians are victims to the circumstances and decisions inflicted upon them by Türkiye and Europe. They have received helplessly strict measures wherever they

go which are governed by fears and military moves that were after their devastation and destruction.

But whatever the immigrants are exposed to at the Türkiye -Greece borders, does not indicate they will cross as Greek authorities keep them in fenced areas close to the state of Edirne in Türkiye. The status is that they will remain stuck until international attitudes change.

The refugee crisis at the Turkish-Greek borders and the factors resulted from different agreements held between Türkiye and Europe have complicated the situation. As Greece recently dealt with influx of refugees with tight military procedures, and it suspended new asylum applications and announced that all illegal arrivals would be deported without examining their requests. Türkiye and Europe's manipulation of refugees angered human rights and humanitarian organizations which pointed out that the two parties' actions constitute a violation of the 1951 Refugee Convention, European and international laws. Besides. the moral duties towards people in distressed situation necessitates helping those who have fled their countries for fear of their lives.

On March 18, 2016, European Union officials reached an agreement with Turkish officials to ensure the removal of refugees from European borders, according to which Türkiye obtained a set of privileges (MFA 2021).

2.2 The Refugee Agreement 2016

Türkiye and the European Union signed the Refugee Agreement on March 18, 2016, for the purpose of curbing the flow of Syrians to Europe. A group of meetings had been held between Türkiye and the European Union and as a result an action plan was signed in 2016 in order to put an end to the massive waves of illegal immigration, which pass through Türkiye by land and sea. In recent years, there have been many disagreements over this agreement, with Türkiye complaining about the failure of the European Union to fulfill its commitments. So, what does the agreement provide? What are the complaints of both sides of them? What are the future expectations regarding the refugee issue? According to the agreement, "all irregular refugees passing through Türkiye to the Greek islands would be returned to Türkiye as of March 20, 2016" (Choose love 2018).

Also, according to the agreement, Türkiye is now responsible for safeguarding all land and sea routes crossed by illegal immigrants in the hope of stopping any new influx of irregular migrants seeking to reach Europe.

2.2.1 Dublin II Regulation

Adopted by European Union countries in 2003, Dublin Convention is a mechanism for determining which country is entitled for examining refugees' requests. These countries are often the countries that refugees enter first and they could be the countries that have given an entry visa to people who decided to request asylum upon their arrival. While the treaty permits countries members to accept refuge applications from each other, but it does not specify a criterion for quotas refugees after they had been accepted, and that places the responsibility for processing asylum applications on a small number of countries (European Commission 2021).

And the European Union countries stopped the government rescue measures they were carrying out in the Mediterranean at the end of 2014, so (Non-Governmental Organizations, NGOs) were forced to fill the void, but they were soon attacked, from an investigation or trial, according to a study from the "ReSOMA" Research Social Platform on Migration and Asylum (ReSOMA 2019).

The study notes that court decisions against migrant aides have intensified since the start of the so-called refugee crisis in 2015, when a million migrant refugees arrived in Europe within a year despite declining arrivals by about 90% in 2018.

Although Greece has received 1.6 billion euros in financial assistance from the European Union since 2015 to bear the burden of accepting refugees, the consequences of executing the European agreement with Türkiye have strained it to demand responsibility-sharing with its European neighbors.

The agreement diminished the number of asylum seekers arriving on Greek shores but it did not allow the transfer of refugees from the islands until their asylum claims were decided. With EU countries receiving more than 30,000 refugees from Greece and Italy between 2016 and 2018, they have not agreed on a mechanism for distributing refugees and quotas.

Greece declared that it would speed up the processing of asylum applications and return those rejected, but the shortage of its cadres, with the increase in the number of arrivals since mid-2019, has increased the pressure it is experiencing (ReSOMA 2019).

The researcher has observed through her field work and interactions with her fellow citizens among Syrian immigrants that they have excluded the idea of settling down with their families in Türkiye, and they have always aspired for better future elsewhere, Europe maybe. The decision to open Türkiye's borders asylum seekers in Europe has urged Syrians to dream of a new future. They leave their wives and children and leave the Turkish cities where they have resided for years, towards the Turkish-Greek border. They would wait on the borders despite the inhuman conditions in the hope that Greece or any other European country would facilitate their entry into the EU.

The researcher has personally witnessed many true stories in which Syrians took refuge in Türkiye after they refused to carry arms in Syria. Some say that 'racism' has increased on the part of the Turks, after the killing of their soldiers in Idlib, despite the Syrians' sympathy with them. That is one of the reasons that led Syrians to think of going to Europe. Certain Turkish decisions taken by the concerned authorities worsened the feeling of lack of security and legal status. Human Rights Watch (HRW) (2019) witnessed cases of deporting refugees who failed to show official papers to temporary accommodation centers. In the same connection, Syrian who live in Istanbul but their ID issued by another city were deported to where their ID issued.

On the official website of the General Directorate of Turkish Migration Management, the total number of "violating" refugees in Türkiye for the year 2020 was about 38,017 refugees. The number has dropped by 91% from the last year, when their total was 454662, together with 55,236 Syrians (GOC 2021).

2.3 Inhumane Refugees' condition

The situation would always be the same on the Greek borders with Türkiye where thousands would prefer to wait and some chose to return to the Turkish state of Istanbul, after long hours of waiting on the border, during which the local Greek authority made it clear that opening the border would be impossible. It shouldn't go without saying that refugees lived the experience of cold, gas inhalation and camping in the open. The search for stability and a better place to study without thinking about the financial pressures and the increasing wave of racism, is one of the reasons that prompted Syrian families to head to the borders in the hope of reaching Europe, after spending many years in Türkiye, but the idea of emigration is always on their minds, but looking for other legitimate ways to go.

Although the migrants are not only Syrians, the Turkish media highlighted their presence more than others due to their high numbers in Türkiye. Three million, 587,266 Syrian refugees reside in Türkiye under temporary protection (the majority of whom do not receive any aid), and they rank third after the Iraqis and Turkmenistan in terms of the number of foreigners residing in Türkiye under a residence permit, with a total of 117,579 Syrians, according to the Directorate's statistics for 2019 (GOC 2021).

Syrians rank sixth in terms of their residence under family residency permits, as their number for 2019 reached 2,913, and the number of those obtaining short-term tourist residencies is 101,742. Eight thousand and 400 Syrians reside on work permits, while four thousand and 133 Syrian students reside in Türkiye under student residency (GOC 2021).

Another neighbour of the researcher had to leave Türkiye to try their luck in Greece with the desire to look for an alternative place, but they couldn't bear the inhuman situation refugees go through, and after few months, they lost hope, and left the Greek camp, at the risk of provoking the wrath of the authorities.

Activist groups worldwide including human rights and humanitarian organizations criticised and disowned the status at the Greek camp whose descriptions varied from "horrific", "squalid", "inhumane" and "hell-like", and it includes 36,000 in facilities designed to house only 54,000 people, according to the data of the High Commission United Nations refugee agency. The inhumane condition of refugees is

terrible and easily depicted in poor health care services, slow handling of asylum applications. Human rights organizations reported that the camps of the Aegean islands, which Greece established to receive arrivals by sea from Türkiye, in which overcrowding reached the extent that every 300 people shared a single toilet on the island of Samos, and every 506 people a bathroom in Moria camp.

Circumstances made more difficult by the Greek government's laws, which provide for the suspension of asylum cases if the asylum seeker is deemed not to cooperate with the authorities, for doing simple things such as changing his place within the camp.

Another family had to pay four thousand US dollars to reach Greece, where each refugee receives 90 dollars per month, while the asylum seeker needs at least an additional 100 dollars to live. They had to experience very tough situations and if no one from outside sends them money, they will not eat and will not drink. While the government prevents to allow refugees to work as there are no factories nor available job vacancies on its islands where the sole source of income is tourism.

The first interview with the Greek authorities takes place as soon as the refugee arrives on the islands, and that interview is always followed by similar ones held by the police and army in accordance with the new Greek law issued in October 2019. By law, appealing applications and challenging denials are more difficult, after the government prevented UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency staff from taking part in the reevaluation process and continued to detain refugees who were denied entry for up to a period of a year and half. In most of the cases, Syrians are rejected entry as they were coming from Türkiye which is considered a safe place. However, some other Syrians refuse to leave the borders in the hope that they might be granted acceptance one day and can pursue their dream of residing in Europe eventually.

2.3.1 On what basis does Greece evaluate asylum seekers?

The Greek borders are under strict surveillance and the government intends to build a floating wall extending 2.7 kilometers, with a height of 1.10 meters, to make it more challenging for refugees to enter Greece. In the same vein, the security measures have been intensified in land border control centers and towers with Türkiye.

These security measures came after two days of clashes between hundreds of migrants and Greek forces on the border, and the announcement by the Greek Prime Minister, Kyriakos Mitsotakis, to stop the influx of refugees crossing from the Turkish-Greek border. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees called on the Greek government to calm down and ease the existing tensions on the Turkish borders (Ekathimerini 2020).

UNHCR emphasized elsewhere that the importance of persuading the Greek government to stop the use of extreme force which is unnecessary especially when everyone knows it is directed to peaceful people who all their fault is their severe circumstances that pulled them out of their country and forced them to seek asylum. It is understood that all countries have the right, under international laws, to maintain their sovereignty over their borders and to quieten any ambushes across the borders. However, it is highly recommended that these countries have civilized systems to handle asylum requests in an orderly style (Stavinder Singh Juss 2019).

Having been granted the right to protect its borders the state should ensure refugees enjoy the internationally recognized human right to be granted the possibility to seek asylum, which is enshrined in the principle of non-refoulement mentioned in European Union law.

2.4 Banning new asylum requests

Greece denied any consideration for any new asylum applications for a month, with small groups of refugees able to reach its territory, across the Aegean Sea, and across the borders into the Greek lands.

Refusing to consider asylum applications is illegal and goes against the terms of the Greek Constitution, and therefore the Greek government should grant asylum to citizens of other countries who seek to cross its territory to reach other European countries.

Greece is a state party to the European conventions on refugee affairs and protection, and these conventions are at a higher level than the Greek national law, meaning that the Greek legislative and executive authorities are not entitled to legislate and make any decision that violates the contents of the international conventions binding on Greece, as it was signed in accordance with its full will.

2.4.1 Mass Influx

Greece is the first gateway for migrants towards Europe, as it witnessed a mass influx in 2015 and 2016, until an agreement was reached between Türkiye and the European Union under the name “Re-admission” in March 2016.

The European-Turkish agreement imposes obligations between the two opposite parties, and requires that Greece return refugees arriving illegally to its lands. On the European continent, if all the appropriate factors are available to accommodate refugees.

The Greek government did not have any legal basis for suspending asylum applications, according to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as stated on the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR 2016).

The Greek government used Article 3/78 of the Treaty on “European Union Performance” towards refugees.

This clause allows provisional measures to be taken by the European Council, on the proposal of the Commission and in consultation with the European Parliament, in the event that one or more Member States are faced with an emergency.

This case is characterized by a “sudden influx” of citizens from third countries, but, according to the UNHCR, people who illegally enter the territory of a member state should not be penalized if they themselves turn to the authorities to seek asylum.

Some refugee camps have turned into prisons, due to the Greek government’s instructions to prevent the refugees from leaving their camps, which has become a house arrest, according to what the researcher noted, and this is a crime of depriving the freedom of the individual, which violates the contents of international humanitarian law.

The importance of the judiciary in this matter, as the person affected by these security measures can resort to the European Court of Human Rights to cancel such decisions, and take his right to the necessary medical care that is absent in the camps at the present time, in addition to the poor food security situation.

The burden of establishing safe places such as refugee camps and shelters should not fall solely on the Greek government, but, being a member of the European Union,

European countries must give each other quotas in the number of refugees present on Greek territory. Implementing this, will give the stranded refugees the opportunity to reach their dream, without staying for long in Greek territory.

2.4.2. Migrants' suffering

Over the past few years, many national and international associations working on migration pathways have focused on the needs of migrants and their families at different stages of their migration journey. In some regions, networks have been established to promote the exchange of knowledge on issues related to migration. Where the situation of vulnerable migrants around the world is deteriorating due to the influence of a number of variable factors, they are affected by different circumstances during the migration process, including being forcibly returned to their place of origin or to the country of transit.

Migration is a global issue that is attracting global attention every day, and it deserves that attention. Attention to the rights of migrants is particularly important at a time when the worker is experiencing economic and financial adversity. Tight budgets, austerity measures and discrimination against migrant workers, xenophobic sentiments encourage violence against illegal immigrants. Proposed immigration laws would allow police without accountability to stigmatize these immigrants with criminality because of their status. During periods of economic depression, it is worth remembering that all sectors of the economy depend on immigrant workers, and that immigrant entrepreneurs help create jobs (Eraydin, et al. 2010).

It is possible for migration to have a profound impact on development, especially if it is harnessed for constructive purposes. Immigrants' remittances can reduce the level of poverty to a large extent in their countries, by increasing the possibilities of access to education and health care, and this makes them contribute to achieving the third millennium development goal (Veira, X. 2008).

2.4.3. Refugees: are they the most important burden on the economy or benefit?

The notion of the "refugee burden" has become embedded in the vocabulary of governments and humanitarian actors. It is not surprising that governments focus on

the negative effects of refugees and the financial costs involved. But the overall picture is bigger than that, and the negative aspects are only one part of it.

Thirty years ago, ICARA (1) “International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, 1981” and ICARA (2) of 1984 focused on the “burden” that refugees place on their hosts (fmreview, 2012). That burden might represent additional costs to the public budget, impede economic growth, disrupt markets, cause deterioration in environmental conditions and raise the level of tension in the host countries which are already fragile states affected by the conflict. But refugees, on the other hand, bring with them to the host countries economic benefits and possibilities for development, such as new skills and above all higher consumption of food and other goods such as building materials, which ultimately enhance the growth of the host economy. In turn, the host community may benefit from assistance programs that include, for example, infrastructure and social welfare services provided by agencies responding to refugee needs.

Surprisingly enough, there is a major gap in humanitarian tools represented in the absence of a thorough evaluation of the impacts and costs of refugees (or displaced persons) as donors rarely analyze the economic results of their “investments” in programs and projects globally. Even if there are any such studies (although they are rare), they are usually descriptive and almost always incomplete. While governments tend to assess the impacts and costs of refugees on the host community, donors and NGOs follow a different approach, focusing on the results of their projects related to developing refugee skills, generating income, or providing material assistance or vouchers to refugees. However, neither of the two approaches followed fails to provide an overall explanation of the macro, micro and financial economic effects, not to mention that the two approaches are marked by a clear absence of quantitative approaches and solid empirical data.

Curiously, economists have largely ignored these important policy and conceptual challenges in contrast to what sociologists and anthropologists have done, who have made countless qualitative studies on the livelihoods of refugees. In general, it is often argued that refugees’ “costs” to their hosts (higher food and commodity prices, lower local wage rates, increased financial stress and higher level of

environmental degradation) outweigh other micro and macroeconomic benefits (Zetter 2012).

For the public sector in the host country, there are financial costs and implications for the provision of social assistance and social welfare of refugees. Costs include increased provision of health care and education, higher demand for utilities such as water, and capital costs and long-term effects such as investment in infrastructure. In the short term, the effects of the increased demand from refugees for services are likely to be negative on the host community. This is reflected, for example, in a decrease in the quality of services provided, accompanied by an increase in the demand for overall services such as health care, education or water. On the long run, the effects are likely to be reflected in expanded investment in capital assets such as health centers and classrooms or road access to refugee camps.

2.4.4. The international approach to migration and development

Perhaps the international interest in issues related to migration and development is not something new. The General Assembly of the United Nations has referred to the action program of the International Conference on population and development, adopted in Cairo, especially the tenth chapter related to international migration, (un.org 1994). This is the age of unprecedented human mobility with the number of people living outside their countries or regions of origin is constantly growing. Today migration is relevant to all countries in all regions. Taking into consideration trends in development, population and labor, large-scale migration in the 21st century is inevitable, and human mobility is likely to continue. Increasingly, governments are recognizing the importance of cooperation on migration issues as well as the importance of migration to all three pillars of sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

Through this point, we will try to identify the role of the United Nations in linking migration to development, and then the economic effects of migration.

2.4.5. The role of the United Nations in linking migration with development

The United Nations has a very important role in realizing the potential of international migration and regulating it, in order to strengthen the foundations of

economic growth and development. The link between migration and development is not new. Rather, what is new in it is the speed of moving from one place to another in the world. International attention was drawn to the subject, on December 18, 1998, when the Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Members of Their Families in 2002.

In 2006 then-UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan for the first time led the UN General Assembly on the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. Earlier that year, he was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development. In the same year, the list was expanded as the Geneva Migration Group was added to become the main mechanism for inter-agency coordination on migration, (UNESCO 2020).

As the only international organization with a global mandate on migration, the International Organization for Migration is committed to broad dialogue, partnership and consensus. Over the past sixty years, IOM (IOM 2021) has partnered with Member States, United Nations agencies, other international organizations, civil society and the private sector to improve human development outcomes for migrants while enhancing societies' levels of overall development in countries of origin, transit and destination. In addition, the United Nations chief executives board issued a resolution in April 2012 requesting the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Fund, to collect a set of findings and recommendations on the migration project in preparation for the 2013 High Level Dialogue (OHCHR 2013).

IOM views the 2013 High Level Dialogue as a necessary and useful forum for increasing and strengthening international consultation and partnership on migration and development.

The International Organization for Migration recognizes and commends the important contribution of the special representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for International Migration and Development in strengthening cooperation within the global forum on migration and development.

The International Organization for Migration also calls for the inclusion of migration in the 2015 development agenda, on the grounds that migration is first an important factor in sustainable development, secondly it is an integral part of the global

partnership for development, and thirdly it is an essential element of thematic consultations on population dynamics, health and inequality, growth and employment. The organization has also developed tools, training courses and programs to create a better understanding of the potential links between migration and development and to enhance the ability of policy makers to identify more opportunities and areas (UNESCO 2020).

2.4.6. The economic effects of immigration

Despite the lack of information on many aspects of the relationship between migration and development, in countries of employment, the immigrant is often seen as an economic and social burden, and also, in some cases, a religious, cultural, and even political threat. However, the reality of the situation is that immigrants are an indispensable positive factor in the economies of most highly development countries, through issues of filling shortage in the labor market and rejuvenating the population age structure of receiving countries.

Attention has shifted to adopting more holistic approaches to dealing with migration, and propositions have emerged, such as the call to treat it as a social system or as part of the social system. On the other hand, the theory of global systems confirms that cross-border migrations are heading towards global cities that direct and control foreign investments and receive the flow of capital. Those cities are characterized by being the headquarters of the offices of cross-border commercial establishments (Beaverstock & Boardwell 2000).

Most developing countries are characterized by being labor-exporting countries, both qualified and unqualified. Economists' opinions differed in this field since the sixties, and they can be classified into three:

The first trend, which was called by the name of economists, who believe that international migration has a positive impact on labor-exporting countries. For them, migrants transfer money back to the country of origin and, if the migrants return, they bring along the experiences they gained abroad.

With the beginning of the seventies, a new pessimistic trend emerged which claimed that international migration in general and brain drain in particular are harmful to the economies of developing countries. A new trend was born in the early nineties

within the framework of the so-called new economy of labor migration, which tried to reach a balance between the two tendencies. For this trend, the transfer of funds, and the return of migrants and human capital are factors that can compensate developing and labor-exporting countries for the losses caused by the migration of the most qualified labor (Haque, NU. 2007).

Finally, by diagnosing the features of this complex international phenomenon, whether in terms of its aspects, or through its results, its manifestations can be monitored as follows:

The economic effects of migration on the receiving countries are beneficial in their entirety, especially since the new arrivals contribute to returning young people to the demographic structure, and stimulate economic growth without inflation. Migrants also secure significant inflows of remittances to their countries, however, in addition to the positive aspects of migration, it often results in harmful consequences for the countries of origin, especially with regard to the dispersal of families and local communities, as well as the migration of talent.

2.4.7. Migration and development, which path?

Migration is one of the most important issues that occupy the forefront of national and international concerns at the present time, especially in light of the global trend towards economic globalization and the liberalization of trade restrictions that require opening borders and easing restrictions on goods and the movement of capital and the resulting economic effects on developing countries (Freeman 2006).

2.4.8. The role of immigrants in the global economy

Migration derives its importance from the fact that there are 232 million international Migrants constituting 3.4% of the world's population (Aniche 2020), and this number has grown steadily since 1990.

In many developing countries, migrant remittances represent a bigger source of income more than official development aids or foreign direct investment. In most parts of the world, immigrants are not only employed to perform the jobs that the owners of the country of origin refrain to do. They are also used for high qualified jobs that the indigenous population lacks the skills to perform. In addition to their important role in

supporting development and reducing poverty in countries of origin. This confirms the need for international migration to become a complement to national and global strategies for economic growth in both developed and developing countries. The multiplicity of international activities related to migration and development reflects the increasing international interest in these issues.

The importance of migrant remittances and their impact on development is that they are one of the most important flows at the global level. Thus, it can contribute positively and effectively in the development of the economies of the receiving countries if the appropriate stimulating government policies are available. Among the positive effects of remittances on the macroeconomic level in the receiving countries, and the important role they play in supporting the balance of payments in those countries and their relative stability. Some immigrants support development efforts in the country of origin by establishing advanced projects or undertaking voluntary efforts in various fields and that represents a compromise between the difficulty of returning and the desire to return the favor to the country of origin.

The International Labor Organization report indicates that about half of the migrants and refugees in the world are adults and economically active, working and practicing activities for remuneration. The report added that the number of migrants crossing borders, in search of work and human security, is expected to rise significantly in the coming decades, (ILO 2022).

Therefore, the challenge facing the international community will be to manage migration, so that it becomes a mechanism for growth and development, and not into clandestine movements. Therefore, the international migration of workers, expected to increase in the future, and with the presence of appropriate organizations and institutions, this organized dynamic will undoubtedly benefit both exporting and destination countries, in addition to its benefit to migrants.

2.5. Status in Turkey

The effects and foreshadowing of the presence of large numbers of Syrian refugees in Türkiye are still interacting at various political, social and cultural levels. The Syrians, are nearly marking ten years since they started their revolution. In the light of the absence of any real prospect for a political solution in their country, Syrians

are no longer just refugees waiting for the end of the catastrophic war in their country, in order to return to it, they turned into immigrants trying to adapt to the new conditions in Turkish society, and a great willingness developed in most of them to turn the page of the past and start a new life, as if they were born again.

According to the latest field research on their situation and concerns, and recently discussed in the Turkish Parliament, the number of Syrian refugees has reached three million and 635,000 in Türkiye, and that 51.8% of them "do not want to return to Syria in any way", while their percentage was 16.7% in 2017. Also, the percentage of those who want to return to it if the war ends and a new regime is formed has decreased to 30%, compared to 60% in 2017, while 6.8% of the refugees plan to return to Syria (Daily Sabah 2020).

Despite Turkish leaders' frequent insistence that Syrian refugees will return home, privately, they seem to be preparing for the likelihood that most will remain permanently (American Progress 2019).

2.6. Syrians in Turkey

The Syrians in Türkiye are called "refugees" metaphorically, because Turkish laws do not allow them to be classified as refugees according to the Geneva Convention that Türkiye signed with the United Nations in 1951, which means depriving them of refugee rights within the framework of international law. In contrast, the Turkish government introduced the "Temporary Protection" law, which came into effect on October 22, 2014, and includes unlimited residence for them in Türkiye (UNHCR 2017), protection from refoulement, provision of health care and education services, and treatment of immediate basic needs. The temporary protection system includes all Syrian refugees, including those who do not have personal identification documents (identity, passport). It also includes Palestinians from Syria as well. Türkiye has the largest part of the Syrian refugees in the world (65% of them); the number covered by the temporary protection law reached 3,610,022 refugees as of August 2020, out of 5,553,905 refugees who had to leave their homes, according to United Nations statistics. They make up about 4.5% of Türkiye's total population of 82 million. In comparison with the population of Syria, according to official statistics

in 2011, which is 20.8 million, 17% of the Syrian population is in Türkiye (MFA 2021).

The numbers and distribution of Syrians in Türkiye show that most of them live in Turkish cities. Out of more than 3.6 million Syrians, there are only 63,443 Syrians in Syrian refugee camps, which are officially called “temporary residence centers” in Türkiye, and are located in the states of Şanlıurfa, Adana, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay. and Osmaniye and Gaziantep, meaning that almost all Syrians live in cities, and therefore the characteristic of Syrian asylum is urban.

Istanbul is the Turkish city with the largest number of Syrians, which reached 549,903 people on November 1, 2019, constituting 3.65% of its population, followed by Gaziantep, where there are 452,000 Syrians, or 22.2% of the total population of the city, and the city of Hatay, in which 440,000 Syrians live, or 27.3% of the total population of the city, and Şanlıurfa, in which 429,000 Syrians live, or 21.1% of the total population of the city. As for Kilis, it is the city with the largest number of Syrians compared to its population, with a population of 142,000, while the number of Syrians in it is 116,000, meaning that 81.7% of its residents are Syrians, while Bayport (northeast) is considered having less compared to other cities in terms of Syrians living in them, as only 25 Syrians live in them, according to official Turkish statistics (Erdoğan 2019).

2.7. Will Syrians eventually return to Syria?

Syrians’ happiness in Türkiye has increased, and that there is a perception that they feel better and more securely than the previous three years.

To begin with, it is difficult to say that Syrian refugees are happy in any of the countries of asylum, as it cannot be predicted that a person who has been forced to flee his country can be happy in any other country. Things are relative, and the situation of the majority of Syrians in Türkiye is much better than that of their peers in Arab countries, especially Lebanon, Jordan and others, but this does not hide the consequences of asylum in Türkiye, the difficulties of living, adaptation, integration, and other things. However, Karaoğlan Kahiloğulları et al. (2020) observed in a survey about the health needs of Syrian refugees that over 95% of Syrians respondents were happy with the quality of services provided at the health facilities surveyed in 5

provinces. Moreover, about 93% reported their needs were catered to and pleased with privacy, staff behavior, regularity and length of appointment. The average waiting time was 11 min. In addition, about 97% would repeat the experience and 98% would recommend their families and friends that they trust the services offered at those centers.

In fact, in the early years of the Syrian asylum, the Turkish society, for the most part, showed sympathy with the Syrian refugees, and the Turkish government described them as “guests”, and followed the policy of open doors to their influx, and built many camps to accommodate them, and provided its residents with many humanitarian aid, leaving the Syrians freedom of housing, movement and work, but things changed a lot in the following years, as hostile tendencies appeared in Turkish society, and campaigns inciting hatred against the Syrian presence arose in Türkiye (Crisis Group 2018).

Seventy-nine percent of Turks say they do not expect the Syrians to return home after the war, and 77 percent say they are bracing for a new wave of refugees from Syria, presumably from the Syrian border province of Idlib, which is home to about 3 million civilians, controlled by Syrian opposition groups, and shakily under the protection of the Turkish military as part of a Russian-Turkish-Iranian demilitarization agreement (American Progress 2019).

The research shows that in 2014, 70% of the Turks surveyed considered that there is no cultural similarity or common culture between them and the Syrians, then the percentage increased in 2019 to 82%. 75% of Turks said they could not live in peace with Syrians in Türkiye, and 80% of Turks belonging to the Justice and Development Party opposed granting Syrians political rights (Erdoğan 2018).

While most Turks hope that all Syrians will eventually return to Syria, this prospect seems unrealistic. A large number of Syrians are likely to remain. The issue of being left behind is a politically explosive issue in Türkiye. Indeed, succumbing to public sentiment, Turkish leaders repeatedly declare that all Syrians will eventually return to Syria. However, it appears that the government has gradually begun to implement the policy of integration, both by default and intent. This indicates that regardless of the general data, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and other key leaders realized that many Syrians were about to stay in Türkiye (American Progress 2019). Ultimately, Turkish society may see integration as essential to social cohesion

and accept that it must be pursued as soon as possible and as comprehensive as possible for integration to be successful. Türkiye's future stability may depend on such decisions (American Progress 2019).

2.8. Work and Business

According to the latest statistics, the number of Syrians living in Istanbul on April 21, 2022 reached 542.045, and the number of Syrians under temporary protection made a total of 3 million 762 thousand and 385 people (Mutleciler 2022).

The necessities of living imposed on the Syrian refugees to adapt to the new conditions, the first of which is participation in economic activities, searching for job opportunities and establishing businesses, where engaging in work has become a must, especially for urban residents. Given that the financial support for Syrians that started since 2011 does not include residents outside the camps, except in very exceptional cases. Syrians began to work illegally, because Syrians cannot exceed 10 percent of the employed Turkish citizens in the same workplace (İçduygu & Şimşek 2016), however, the Turkish government issued regulations in this regard, according to which, on January 15, 2016, it recognized the right to work for Syrians covered by temporary protection (LOC 2013).

In search of securing a living, Syrian refugees began to search for work in various parts of Türkiye, and it is natural that Istanbul was their first destination, as it is the cosmopolitan and largest city in Türkiye, and the economic and tourist capital. It is possible to establish businesses and obtain job opportunities in Istanbul more than other Turkish cities, especially outside legal frameworks (Kaymaz & Kadkoy 2016).

At the beginning of the asylum, the majority of Syrians in Türkiye felt safe, and they were living waiting to return to their country, (Akcapar & Simsek 2018) but with the passage of time, they began to engage in business sectors in order to benefit from each other, so they opened restaurants and cafes frequented by Syrian customers, and established bakeries for special Syrian bread. Merchants opened shops and stores that provide Syrian goods and materials, sewing, weaving and clothing factories and workshops, and schools for Syrian students that teach curricula for various educational levels, as well as centers for teaching languages, especially the Turkish language for Syrians, and other things. Syrians also established hospitals, health centers and clinics,

staffed by Syrian doctors and nurses, and other doctors began to open clinics in their homes, in order to receive and treat Syrian patients, in addition to Syrian civil associations in various fields (American Progress 2019).

Syrians suffer from many difficulties in the labor market, related to the low wages they receive, long working hours, bullying and bad treatment they receive from some employers, and the lack of health insurance, in addition to their lack of fluency in the Turkish language, and the inability to transfer some of their experiences and skills to the labor market. and low levels of education. There are difficulties in obtaining equivalencies for their academic degrees. Therefore, many of them are forced to work in other jobs with low wages, and are usually vulnerable to exploitation, while educated ones find themselves outside the labor market, which represents a loss for the Turkish economy, because the Syrians, in the end, represent an economic and social force, with their experience and skills and a desire to work (Ximena & Wagner 2015).

It seems that the Turkish government's policy of not forcing Syrians to reside in camps and allowing them to work, even informally, has benefited the Syrians in alleviating their suffering and securing their livelihood, and has also contributed to supplying the Turkish economy with the Syrian labor force, and the expertise and energies of Syrian workers. However, with the passage of time, the issue of the Syrian presence in Türkiye, as a result of the internal Turkish political conflicts, has turned into a political and national issue, devoid of any international legal, humanitarian and moral dimension, and the extent to which there is a legal structure that protects a person and preserves her rights, regardless of her nationality, as long as she is on Turkish soil. It is an issue that requires the Turkish government to take legal measures to integrate Syrians into the labor market and into Turkish society, and it can break the deadlock in this humanitarian crisis that millions of Syrians suffer from its consequences. After the comprehensive war waged by the Syrian regime and its Russian and Iranian allies, against most of Syrians, they were forced to leave their country, and they are now suffering greatly from the consequences of xenophobic (having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries) tendencies, in addition to the consequences of forced displacement, and the difficulties of living and integrating (Refugees International 2019).

In addition, a question was asked of the Syrian refugees who have suffered forced displacement - about the first things that they yearn for, and what comes to the matters that they expressed in order from the first and most things to the lowest. It should be noted that knowing these aspirations and feelings may also help to understand the nature of forced migration. The Syrian refugees expressed their longing for the following: “longing for family,” then “yearning for home,” then “yearning for the country,” then “longing for everything,” then “longing for social relations, such as kinship relationships, neighborly friendships, or school friendships.” Then “the longing for the old confidence they had,” the longing for old patterns, then “the longing to live in dignity,” and then “the feeling of belonging,” (Akcapar & Simsek 2018).

We mentioned in the above that the Syrian refugees were facing a major unjust war in their country, and the interviews actually confirmed the fact that no one emigrated from their country as a regular migration. This may be the idea behind everyone's longing for everything about their homeland, and their hope of returning to it. Many of that were touched in the participants' conversation when answering the questions. An example of this is the repetition of the many saying: We long for the scent of the country.

Regarding behavioral factors affecting refugee well-being, it has been observed that work was conducted through open questions to assess the Syrians' experience about the aforementioned psychological and social processes regarding the nature of forced migration, and in this section, the effects of psychological phenomena resulting from trauma on Syrian refugees in Türkiye are highlighted, and in the first place the impact on the well-being of these refugees comes in the first place. One of the most important things that we can talk about in this context is the occurrence of depression symptoms caused by various traumas, some of which can constitute severe physical symptoms. Well-being: defined as being happy and in a healthy state. Depression: described as a mood disorder. According to DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders), Bell, CC. (1994) holds it is a disorder in the entire body, which includes the body, thoughts and mood, and affects a person's view of himself and the people around him, and the events that occur, so that the patient loses her physical, psychological and emotional balance.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents an overview of the descriptive qualitative approach to answer questions about the adaptation process of the Syrian women living in Türkiye. First, research questions are introduced and then the chapter explores the research goals. The study implements the textual analysis methodology in addressing its claims and supporting details. Besides, I have relied on my personal observation as a Syrian woman living the same experiences and dealing with my fellow citizens in all walks of life.

3.1 Research Method and Framework

During the prewriting phase, the researcher came to a conclusion that quantitative methods is insufficient all by itself in encompassing all the details to be researched. I have pursued instead qualitative research as a reliable technique. Babbie (2016) is of the opinion that qualitative research first and foremost cannot be manipulated mathematically and comprises descriptive detailed data based on personal experiences that cannot be collected qualitatively, etc. Hence, I resorted to the textual analysis method to analyse and evaluate the available literature on the topics of migration and feminization of migration.

The study implements the exploratory approach to investigate the sociological and psychology of migration. That explanatory model introduced by (Lincoln and Guba 2011) to capture the inter-subjective ontological positions. The qualitative research analyses in depth a particular event rather than presents a superficial description of a large sample of the population. The study aims to provide a clear definition of the specific structure, order, and trends in the participants' community, and to help generate context-specific results (Harrison et al. 2017). This study adopts the textual analysis method to explore the current published research in connection to the status of Syrian migrant women in Türkiye. Some scholars have supported the method of textual analysis as a tool for studying social sciences texts and specifically the environmental context and connotations about a certain topic (Karcic 2006; Martin 1982) which is the Syrian women migration in the current research.

Textual analysis methodology is one form of a systematic literature review, it is a kind of analysis that provides a possible choice to more traditional methods of evaluating and incorporating available current literature such as narrative reviews, empirical reviews and meta-analyses (Rumrill, Fitzgerald & Merchant 2010). Textual analysis is another design of analysis belonging to the genre of content analysis. Content analysis promotes a group of techniques used to study, scrutinize, and assess samples of text (Tesch R.1990, Weber RP.1990). Content analysis is one type of study design used in qualitative research, which mainly analyzes content-form texts and its contextual meaning, and makes its focal point language as a means of communication (Tesch R.1990, Budd et al. 1967, McTavish DG, Pirro EB.1990).

The purpose of administering a textual analysis is to explore concealed meanings, as well as unquestioned patterns and accentuations of texts, where the researcher intends to obtain a deep wholistic comprehension of the context in which the text is produced. Hence, textual analysis views a text as a “cultural artifact”, and identifies the purpose of producing the text, in addition to the intended audience of the text being analyzed. Textual analysis concentrates on repeated patterns, placing, striking imagery, style, and tone, as examples of items which serve the intentions of researchers of exploring and bringing forth “the structures of meanings and the configurations of feelings on which this public rhetoric is based” (Hall S. 1975). This study adopted a six-stage textual analysis model based on Klaus Krippendorff’s components of content analysis: unitizing, sampling, coding, reducing, inferring, and narrating (Krippendorff 2013).

3.2 Assumptions

This study will be built on some basic assumptions. These assumptions are as follows:

1. Syrian immigrant women come across certain difficulties and obstacles during the settlement process in Türkiye;
2. The adaptation process of Syrian immigrant women is not without some losses as far as basic needs are concerned such as health, housing, education. job opportunities, and welfare of Syrian immigrant women;

3. There is a need to improve the facilities offered to refugees in Türkiye, reconsider their status, and provide them with opportunities to ease their integration into the new community.

3.3 Scope and Limitations

In this study, the life experiences of Syrian immigrant women will be studied to understand their pre-migration lives. The research questions that guided this study are: How was the process of decision making about migrating to Türkiye? What are their experiences after resettlement in Türkiye and difficulties they have encountered to adapt?

In this section, the study presents few definitions of the main topics to be tackled throughout. Basran and Li (1998) define foreign trained professionals (professional immigrants) as those who complete their training outside the host country and in this way they have foreign qualifications. Guo (2009) defines foreign credentials as any formal education higher than a high school diploma, including professional or technical qualifications and any other degree, diploma, or certificate received outside the host country. Iredale (2001) has the following to say about highly skilled workers that they should have a university degree or substantial /equivalent experience (like an internship or volunteer work) in a certain field. It is worthy to note here how Callahan (1973) defines health, and endorsed by the World Health Organization (WHO), in which Callahan defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” The definition as such entails various components, i.e. physical, mental and social ones. The study highlights settlement experiences and integration or assimilation experiences. The settlement phase comprises the difficulties and accommodation matters that immigrants encounter during the early years of settling down in the new place, (Omidvar & Richmond 2005). The study investigates the settlement experiences and effects of settlement on the health and well being of professional immigrant women before they develop a kind of adaptation and integration into the host country.

Myohanen, Taylor & Keith (2005) content grey literature as “Literature which is produced on all levels of government, academics, business, and industry in print and electronic formats but which is not controlled by commercial publishers”. Ranger

(2005) is of the view that grey literature includes a range of documents such as technical reports, theses and dissertations, newsletters, datasets, websites, electronic datasets and electronically published articles and reports that are often uncatalogued and unavailable for the public view. The researcher added grey literature in the study because of its potentiality to reveal ongoing creative knowledge of unofficial research presented by various parties interested in immigration and refugees' issues but their work is not peer reviewed as in academic publication.

One of the most important limitations of this study is that the evaluation will be run by a single researcher. Besides, not all literature review resources are available in English language and that is why where necessary translation service will be consulted and implemented. Translation of resources in other languages will be rendered for the sake of better understanding and organization of the data collected and analysed. Another limitation encountered in this study is that the Turkish academic studies on migration of Syrian women are limited and have not covered various elements of the topic under discussion.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

The overall purpose of this study was to conduct a textual analysis to pinpoint:

1. the literature review related to experiences of settlement, Syrian immigrant women come across in Türkiye;
2. the interrelation between experiences of settlement and the overall status of health links made in this literature between settlement experiences and the health and welfare of Syrian immigrant women;
3. the lack of knowledge and sufficient information in this field of research.

Unitizing directs the researcher in the early phase of collecting and analyzing the required data. The researcher mainly selected peer-reviewed literature as these articles serve to communicate discussions and disputations concerning the understanding of immigration issues among authors.

Then comes, sampling, which comprises the phase of pinpointing a considerable number of an appropriate sample of scholarly publications (Krippendorff 2013), retrieved from google scholar searches. Sampling allows the researchers to limit

observations and analysis, in cases where it is impractical to analyze all texts relevant to the study (Krippendorff 2013). In this study, it facilitated a focus on the most commonly used terms.

Coding refers to bridging the gap between texts and the researcher's reading of them. In this stage, coding categories were developed from the data guided. According to Krippendorff (2013) "researchers can avoid simplistic formulations and tap into a wealth of available conceptualizations" by deriving categories from established theories. Coding is an iterative process. Codes are created and revised as additional data are collected.

Reducing is summing up various assorted large volumes of data, presenting it in a systematic and well organized way and as such, narrowing down the area of research (Krippendorff 2013). The researcher has taken into accounts the significance of collecting the data that serve the theme of Syrian immigrant women and grouping text excerpts into explicit categories which lend themselves to data explanation.

Inferring entails, the process of making meaning of the text and clarifying the parts that are not explicitly stated (Krippendorff 2013). During the process, focus was mainly on authors' main stance in each article, their points of orientation and presuppositions (Huckin 1995).

This study looks into the literature which tackled migration, and their meanings, described the status of women immigrants from various angles. Terms associated with migration and mentioned in related discourses were explored using google scholar database. The textual analysis method represented by (Krippendorff 2013) was applied on the selected literature.

The researcher followed a certain procedure when dealing with the Google scholar articles selected for the study. The articles have been filtered according to their relevance to research area and those article whose titles, abstracts or full content were off the scope of the study were removed from the selected literature. The same procedure mentioned earlier have been applied on the rest of selected articles. The main emphasis was laid on psychological and socio-cultural adaptation issues such as integration policies, international migration and inclusion and exclusion through citizenship, and Syrian immigrant women crisis and foreign policy decision-making.

The researcher reviewed the relevance of abstracts of selected articles to the study research area to make sure the literature is closely related to the research goals.

Articles were selected for review that focused on: (i) Syrian immigrant women; (ii) experiences Syrian immigrant women went through; (iii) the consequences and results of migration experiences on the health and well being of Syrian women; (iv) the way immigration issue has been handled by Türkiye, and Greece. As shown in the study, only articles written in English were considered in the literature review. The primary concern of the study was Syrian immigrant women in Türkiye, as a matter of course. The reasons I excluded certain articles from the literature review were as follow:

- (i) the main focus was not specifically on professional women;
- (ii) the articles focused on temporary workers/jobs;
- (iii) the articles focused on labour force and recruiting purposes and not on the ordeal of immigration experiences;
- (iv) the articles did not concentrate on the health issues resulted from and related to immigration;
- (v) the articles barely touched upon the difficulty of accessibility of healthcare.

I have run textual analysis for the following: (Donelli, F. 2018), (Müller Funk, L. 2019), (Şafak-Ayvazoğlu, et al. 2021), (İçduygu, A. 2015), İçduygu, A. & Şimşek, D. (2016), Kukathas, Chandran (2004), Bélanger, D. & Saracoglu, C. (2019), Tsourapas, G. (2019), Akcapar, S. K. & Simsek, D. (2018), Aras, N. E. G., & Mencütek, Z. Ş. (2015).

The point of introducing grey literature is to explore the multitude of information offered in agencies and organization at the regional and international level that are interested in immigration and refugees' issues. The process entails collecting, comparing and summarizing and reporting studies selected for data analysis. In the following section I present the articles selected for the reviewing process and provide a descriptive summary of the findings.

To conclude, the researcher adopts narrating to render findings more explicitly and facilitate text comprehension by readers. Here, the value of research and

significance of the results have been emphasized and foregrounded. More importantly, the study ends by highlighting to what extent it has contributed to the literature handled the same topic before. (Krippendorff 2013).

3.5 Findings

This section presents the main findings of the selected articles for the textual analysis review. As outlined in the previous section, the study findings are the information extracted from the selected articles (literature review). At the outset, I provide an explanatory outline of the selected articles in order to keep the reader oriented by introducing this carefully selected sample of research studies.

In his study on Syrian refugees in Türkiye: Donelli, F. (2018) explores from a security perspective, the link between mass mobility of people, safety, security and foreign policy behaviours. Because of refugees' flow, it is alleged to exacerbate national security affairs among policy and decision makers and ordinary citizens. As a result, new concerns and broader perceptions threats have a variety of effects on the foreign policy agenda. The article focuses on: analytical securitization of migration and its foreign and security policy. It also studies its impact on Türkiye in terms of security due to the influx of refugees who have arrived in large numbers from Syria in the past six years. The article ends with an analysis of the social, economic, security and foreign policy implications of refugees have left on Türkiye. In this way there is a conflict in the host country between humanitarian concern for refugees and immigrant communities and the fear that refugees can be a source of tenseness, uncertainty and insecurity within the country and its neighbours.

Refugees turned into a vital issue after the revolutions of the so-called Arab Spring, especially after the Syrian revolution, which left millions of displaced people and refugees. Syrians were displaced from their cities and homes, some of them displaced inside Syria, and some of them were refugees in some neighboring and European countries. But the issue of Syrian refugees in Türkiye in particular has turned into a crisis. For several reasons, the most important of which are:

The first reason is related to the legal status of asylum in Türkiye, which stipulates specific conditions for accepting legal asylum in it. The 1951 agreement that Türkiye signed restricted the right of asylum to Europeans who left their country after

World War II, and then that agreement was amended by the 1967 protocol, which abandoned that geographical restriction to include refugees from other countries.

Syrians in Türkiye do not have the legal status that the word ‘refugee’ implies. Refugees are entitled for a set of rights, such as those available in the case of Syrians seeking asylum in European countries such as Germany. However, Syrians fall under the status of ‘temporary protection’ granted to those fleeing bad conditions in their country.

However, Türkiye did not sign the final version of this protocol, and made amendments to it. Those amendments considered asylum from non-EU countries as temporary or conditional. As such, refugees are left with three options: either resettlement in a third country, voluntary return to the country of origin, or change of conditions in the country of origin.

Accordingly, Syrians in Türkiye do not have the legal status that the word ‘refugee’ implies, which assumes a set of rights such as those available in the case of Syrians’ asylum, for example to European countries. However, they fall under the status of “temporary protection” granted to persons fleeing from poor conditions in their country, and they are at risk if returned to their country of origin. The meaning of temporary protection is that its holder has the right to remain in Türkiye until a more permanent solution to his situation is reached, and he has protection from forced return to Syria, as well as enjoying his basic rights and needs.

The second reason is that the refugees have turned into a political card that is used as part of opposition to the ruling regime at times, and to flirt with the voters at other times. At times the regime goes along with the opposition to withdraw the refugee card from its hand. To sum up, the Syrian refugees have become a card in the hands of the regime and the opposition alike, (Yanasmayan, et al. 2019). But this means - in any case - that there is a popular segment in Türkiye that sees it has been affected by the presence of Syrian refugees for various reasons. Some of these reasons go back to mere rumors and others are related to rising racist and nationalist tendencies, especially at times of political and economic hardship.

The third reason is the presence of some cultural and social differences (and perhaps similarities that sometimes generate dissonance. Especially that the influx of

large waves of refugees in record time led to social manifestations and prominent economic effects that may have bothered groups of Turks who are not accustomed to cultural openness to other colors. In addition to the fact that these waves of refugees carried different types of people, as are the diversity within Turkish society itself, and therefore we are not talking about societies of angels on both sides.

As for the role of the state, the issue starts from the problem of the legal description of the Syrians residing on its lands, which makes Türkiye a country of temporary protection or a country of transit to a third party, which is an old problem as previously mentioned. However, temporary protection imposes - from a legitimate perspective - rights and services as shown on the page of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Türkiye. The page has devoted instructions to Syrians to educate them about their rights and the legal description of them and the necessary conditions for this (UNHCR 2017).

The most important aspect of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LEIP) is the clear identification of the legal status of refugees that is shown by their identity, rights, and the social support they have received. Article 91 of LEIP defines “temporary protection” as the status of protection granted to foreigners who have been forced to leave their country and cannot return, and who come to Türkiye for emergency and temporary protection. It provides temporary asylum to Syrians until they are resettled in a safe third country (Suter 2013).

Koca (2015) holds that Türkiye’s temporary protection regime is based on the EU Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for granting of temporary protection, also referred to as the EU Temporary Protection Directive (Koca 2015). This law replaced the Asylum Regulations (1994). It aims to integrate Turkish immigration policy, address the refugee problem and clarify the conditions for seeking asylum in Türkiye, while maintaining the geographical boundaries of the 1951 Geneva Convention. The 2013 law also established the General Directorate of Migration Management (GDMM) under the Ministry of Interior.

The general perception in Türkiye’s border provinces is that Syrians are stealing jobs from local residents. In addition, the financial cost of maintaining the refugee camps has a strong negative impact influencing public cognition, provoking social tensions or disturbances in society against refugees in different communities (Oytun

Orhan and Sabiha Senyücel Gündoğar 2015). However, Women and girls fleeing Syria, alone or with their children, have been exposed to sexual and verbal abuse. Marriage between Turkish men and young Syrian women was a common practice in the Turkish border provinces. These marriages are usually forced and most brides are under age. A market has arisen around these arranged marriages. Child abuse along with polygamy and increased divorce have been associated with these marriages. Women who cross the border illegally are at risk of being kidnapped and sold as prostitutes or sex slaves (Uzay Bulut 2016).

The rapid and continuous influx of refugees caused a feeling of insecurity among the local population. It has changed the ethnic balance in southern Türkiye provinces such as Hatay and Mardin. In Türkiye, ethnic Arabs are defined as those whose mother tongue is Arabic. Still, three provinces reported large proportions of Arabic speakers: Hatay (34 percent), Mardin (21 percent), and Sanliurfa (13 percent) (Soner 2013).

Concepts such as alienation, hospitality and the wayfarer refer to an individual and voluntary pattern of relations categorized by the characteristics and natures of individuals.

As for the talk about refugees, it is a discourse that is linked to the action of the state and is based on legal and institutional frameworks. Based on this, the growth of manifestations of racial discrimination or aggression against refugees reveals the absence of the state itself and its failure to perform its role, whether in developing appropriate legislation or in its application.

Another influence on Türkiye's foreign policy is that Turkish humanitarian efforts have improved the country's international image after some events that harmed its good reputation, especially in the Islamic world (Ahmadoun, S. 2014). The political discourse towards Syrians in Türkiye at the same time, considers them "guests" and "brothers and sisters of faith" and thus legitimizes their settlement. Thanks to this kind of ethical policy directed towards refugees and asylum seekers from Syria, Türkiye is still popular in the underdeveloped countries.

As asylum turns into a crisis, we face three levels, some of which may be intentionally absent; As part of the policy of cornering refugees into reactive, guilt-ridden or vulnerable simply because they are refugees or 'strangers'.

The first level: the morals of the asylum community, especially in times of crisis, and the values it appeals to. Does this society have a civil vitality that is able to contain problems and play constructive voluntary roles to maintain peace and help refugees?

The second level: the image of the refugee community themselves, how they manage their affairs, and whether they adhere to sound standards as a group with public interests, driven by a cause and a common destiny.

The third level: the role of the state itself in such crises, and by the state here I mean its various political, judicial and legislative institutions.

With regard to the refugee community, the issue presupposes the existence of a legal and political awareness under the idea that a responsible state is that with duties (not with grants and gifts), but such awareness appears to be absent, and its absence confirms three things:

The first matter is the circulation of some arguments that not only support the deportation process, but also justify it under various pretexts. The most prominent of these pretexts are two sayings: the first calls for the importance of responsible conduct. The second statement holds that behavior of the Syrian refugees is responsible for that. Syrians are the reason for the aggravation of such a situation; either because they did not take into account the privacy of Turkish society, or because they acted ‘naturally’ not as ‘refugees’ strangers, or because they competed with the Turks in workplace and others! Such flexible statements are used as pretexts to justify the facts of racial discrimination by groups of the country of asylum. The situation may justify a political decision so that their owner proves their loyalty to the local authority, or to relieve themselves of their duty to defend these vulnerable people. They try to prove that they are guilty, or to prove their superiority over the behavior of ‘these Syrians’.

But the most important problem here is that the two statements do not include the role of the state and the legal descriptions previously mentioned: refugees and temporary protection. A refugee or a person who enjoys legal protection is not a guest or a wayfarer until he is crammed into a corner and bears the burden of asylum in this country. Rather, he has a legal status that must be guaranteed by the state of asylum, in addition to the other human and religious dimensions assumed here, which do not

enter into the functions of the state but affect the functions of society and the ethics of individuals themselves.

Müller Funk, L. (2019) emphasizes that subjective factors such as life satisfaction, dreams, directions and options for the future are very significant elements that govern refugees' migration decisions at the personal level. The hope of returning to Syria one day initially prompted many Syrians to stay in Türkiye. However, Syrians in general lately lost hope in going back to Syria, and taking into consideration the standard of living here in Türkiye along with the possibility of finding a job made it more convincing for them to decide to prefer Türkiye to Europe. Besides, the mutual cultural heritage with Türkiye made the European alternative a far-fetched way out.

Immigration decisions are also restricted by legal status – a displaced person who does not have access to legal recognition has a few choices than an asylum seeker, or a recognized refugee, or a displaced person who lives in a country with a residence permit.

Although several studies of forced displacement show that the main reasons that triggers immigration, among other reasons, are war, political disorder, and terrorism in the home country of refugees (Zolberg, Suhrke, Aguayo 1986; Schmeidl 1997; Moore and Shellman 2004, 2006, 2007; Davenport, Moore, and Poe 2003; Lischer 2007; Lindley 2010; Bohra-Mishra and Massey 2011; Adhikari 2013; FitzGerald and Arar 2018). In the same connection, de Haas (2011) added that multitudinous elements and their interlinked reactions more often than not cause people to think of migration choices.

Carling and Schewel (2018) suggest that we understand migration as consisting of two different phases: a potential course of action and the realization of actual mobility or immobility at a given moment.

Since 2014, Syrians in Türkiye have been granted temporary protection (TP) under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LEIP) (Soykan 2012). The provisions of the temporary protection system include the right to remain legally in Türkiye, the right to benefit from health services (Article 27), and the right to benefit from education services (Article 28). Besides, there are principles of non-refoulement and the prohibition of deportation (Article 6), and principles concerning the operation

and support in Camps (Articles 36 to 41), (Toğral Koca 2016). However, the regulation is far from providing an express right to work. Temporary protection holders can apply for a work permit, but there is no guarantee that the state authorities will issue it (Ineli-Ciger, M. 2015).

Müller Funk, L. (2019) emphasized that “the following sections focus on respondents’ mobility decision-making processes with regard to leaving Syria, returning to Syria, staying in Türkiye, moving on, or returning to Türkiye from abroad.” I have selected the following sections from the interviews administered by Müller Funk, L. (2019).

Departing from Syria was not originally thought of as indefinite and was usually agreed upon among families: parents and wives supported their children or spouses to leave to avoid the compulsory military service. Parents supported their daughters to leave to marry or to study abroad; Young parents thought about leaving to get their children’s school education; The unmarried adults left to financially support their families in Syria.

Syrian immigrant women who wanted to stay in Türkiye chose so for a combination of reasons. Literally, they lost hope of a near return to Syria, but still wanted to stay in a place close to their culture and closer to their hometown so that they eventually could return to the country or visit occasionally. Besides, some Syrian women had no place to go to as their houses were destroyed and their relatives died in the war. The above reasons made Türkiye a relatively safe country for Syrians despite their feeling of insecurity. It has always been reported how Syrians expressed their general gratitude to the Turkish state for opening its borders to them as one of the few countries in the region. In comparison to the current devastated situation in Syria, most Syrian immigrant women found Türkiye as relatively free and valued living in a society where they share common cultural features and customs. For example, they want to stay in Türkiye even after the war ends, believe that Türkiye is currently the best country in which a Syrian citizen can live. Even if Turkish is difficult to master, and they face harsh and exploitative working conditions, they can still dream of leading their life here and see opportunities to work and prosper personally and socially in the country.

In general, as mentioned elsewhere Syrian women who wanted to stay in Türkiye had generally negative thoughts about possible future life in Europe, particularly with regard to professional opportunities, social contacts, cultural differences, and family relationships. For example, they feared that it would be very difficult to build a career and that they would have to wait for a long time before they could find a suitable job. Besides, there are always factors of language barriers and denial of their qualifications and past work experiences.

First, Müller Funk, L. (2019) has highlighted the link between mobility aspirations and immigration decision-making. There is a great tendency among Syrian refugees in Türkiye to return to Syria if the conflict in Syria ends. Moreover, they prefer to remain in Türkiye and have a strong resistance to the idea of further immigration to Europe. Many Syrians did not want to immigrate to Europe, even if the necessary documents were handed over to them. However, with regard to return and migration, the reported expectations of refugees were higher than the actual behavior of migrants in the field. Although the desire to return to Syria is high among Syrian women, only a small percentage of them are truly willing to return in the near future.

Şafak-Ayvazoğlu, et al. (2021) cited what Karipek (2017) found in his study on Syrian university students in Türkiye. They learned that the students have specific determination to return, which indicates that they may not show interest in knowing more about the cultural differences and required knowledge and skills to prosper in the country of immigration, which adversely affects their integration. A mismatch between expectations and real conditions can lead to psychological dissatisfaction among immigrants (Ward, Bochner, & Furnham 2001).

Immigrants are extra delicate to any kind of rejection, especially that of majority groups, as their legal status in the host country is determined by government agencies representing majority groups (Roblain, Malki, Azzi, & Licata 2017). However, turning refugees into a crisis or a political card thrown into the furnace of partisan and political conflicts, becomes stronger when the idea of the state, its institutional frameworks and its appropriate legislation that seeks to serve the public interest of all residents on its land, weakens. Regardless of their legal designation, whether they are citizens or refugees. Mere asylum is not a crime or a shortcoming that must be apologized for, or the consequences of which must be constantly borne by every deportee!

To put it another way, the reaction of the host society and their perspectives towards the presence of immigrants can positively or negatively affect the readiness and eagerness of immigrants to welcome and accept the host culture and play an active part in the new community. Because of the growing number of refugees in Türkiye and its effect on economy, the feeling of rejection and hatred exacerbated and worsened. Consequently, Syrian immigrants now are subjected to prejudice, xenophobia and discrimination every day. In accordance with a study conducted by Kadir Has University (2019) on the public perception of Turkish foreign policy, 57.6% of respondents prefer to stop accepting refugees. Only 7% of current Syrian refugees in Türkiye were satisfied in 2019, compared to 17.5% in 2017. Having given the decreasing support for Syrians in Türkiye, Syrian refugees in Türkiye deserve proper attention of social and psychological intervention.

Psychological findings explain immigrants' internal adaptation to the new cultural environment, including personal/life satisfaction, mental health, and psychological well-being. Sociocultural outcomes refer to extrinsic adaptation, which explains the progression of immigrants in fully participating in the host society, in acquiring culturally appropriate knowledge and skills to cope up effectively with everyday life interactions (Searle & Ward, 1990). Mastering the local language, pace of social relationship in the host community, arrangements at work, school and family life, and ability to deal with everyday problems are other indicators of sociocultural accommodation (Jasinskaja-Lahti, 2008; Te Lindert et al. 2008).

İçduygu, A. (2015) is of the opinion that despite the fact that Syrians have got some rights under the system of temporary protection, one cannot claim they are "refugees" due to "Türkiye's retention of the geographical limitation clause in the 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees." Virtually there is no point in that anyway, as thousands of non-European refugees are staying in Türkiye indefinitely. The present "Temporary Protection" right now does not inevitably reflect the reality on the ground. In addition, policy makers may remove or revise the phrase in the settlement law that encourages resettlement of people of "Turkish origin and culture." But Turkish policymakers will have to choose between conservative nationalist policies and new immigration and asylum reforms. At present, Türkiye 's immigration policy-making

procedures are caught between “politics of the past” (national heritage) and “politics of the future” (global trends).

İçduygu, A., & Şimşek, D. (2016) hold that “Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan’s announcement on 2 July 2016 that Syrians could eventually be granted Turkish citizenship is another important step in the Turkish government’s recognition that the settlement of Syrians in Türkiye could turn into a long-term and/or permanent settlement.” It is not officially accepted in Türkiye that it has become a country of immigration where an increasing number of immigrants and refugees choose to settle down. It is not safe to state that Turkish policy makers manage to implement certain policies to include and involve immigrant refugees in a broader social context. Most public and political debates about immigrant integration goes back to EU’s demands that Türkiye should standardize all associated regulations according to its standards (Schwenken, et al. 2014).

İçduygu, A., & Şimşek, D. (2016) contends that integration policies started to take a solid shape after the adoption of LFIP legislation in 2013. Article 96 of LFIP intentionally prefers the utilization of “harmony” to “integration” and that shows cautious orientation towards integration issues. This new law is based on a give-and-take philosophy where the country is in need of skilled immigrants to empower productivity which means the country selects who are entitled to enter its territory according to its labour market needs (Cizmeci 2016). New criteria of selection which includes certain education requirements, experience, contribution to science, technology, economy and employment vacancies must be taken into account when offering the new turquoise card in Türkiye (Cizmeci 2016). Thus the use of the turquoise card system ILFL has strengthened Turkish manpower.

The most important issue here is that the distinction between the description of a citizen, resident, refugee, temporary protection, and others, is an issue related to the modern legal framework. The idea of the nation-state entails a land with geographic borders and sovereignty, where belonging to this state is through citizenship, which entitles a number of civil and political rights. This means that the system of rights is limited by a legal framework determined by the nature of the ruling political system, the form of the state, its international obligations (Queiroz 2018), and the covenants that it signed or did not sign. This will bring us back to two very important issues here:

The first: the separation of the moral from the legal, for the moral is much broader than the legal, and the legal may not be moral.

The second: that non-democratic regimes will narrow the margin of rights for the citizens themselves, so how about other refugees and immigrants? Amira Fathalla (2015) states in her article 'Migrant crisis: Why Syrians do not flee to Gulf' that Gulf countries haven't responded as should be regarding the Syrian crisis and officially Syrians need a tourist visa or work permit in order to enter a Gulf state. Hence, European criticism was raised against the countries of the region, especially the Gulf countries, for not accepting refugees from the region that is full of crises and exporting refugees. As well as the mistreatment of refugees in some neighboring countries where they are subjected to racial discrimination with the absence of legal frameworks and the narrowness of local cultures to assimilate them. However, there are claims now that refugees from Ukraine are being heartily welcomed, by leaders of European countries but there were huge differences in treatment given to migrants and refugees from the Middle East and Africa, particularly Syrians (CBC 2022).

Thus, we find ourselves in front of legal, political, economic and social complications which make the 'right of movement' stipulated in modern human rights charters a dilemma resulting from the outputs of the modern nation-state. While the pre-national human beings enjoyed great freedom to move and live wherever they wanted.

The nation-state system focuses on the sphere of sovereignty that encloses the land and the people together with a closed system of rights, and then it began to try to solve the problems that resulted from that, so international law came to fill some gaps. However, that lacks binding; because it will collide again with the issue of sovereignty, and in this context, are the asylum laws that begin by allowing refugees to enter and reside in their lands guaranteeing their rights? Thus, we are faced with the requirements of three circles: the humanitarian, the Islamic, and the international (relative to the state), but when these circles conflict in the field of application, the international, whose reference is to sovereignty that prevails, will precede them.

The humanist imposes that the human being - as a human being - requires rights that must be fulfilled and preserved, and the Islamic imposes a moral system of rights and duties on its members, whether towards themselves, or towards each other, or

towards others who are not Muslims. Rather, Islamic jurisprudence - in its entirety - is a system of rights in a broad sense that extends beyond the legal to include the religious and the moral as well.

İçduygu, A., & Şimşek, D. (2016) states that literature shows that migrants and refugees always confront difficulties in accessing the simple basic needs of education, healthcare, and modest accommodation facilities regardless of their work. More often than not, migrants and refugees suffers from poverty and rejection in comparison of nationals of host countries. The possibility that refugees are exposed to the risk of exclusion is particularly high. So, universal integral policies must be implemented to address the right of migrants and refugees to get their education, health and shelter needs. İçduygu, A., & Şimşek, D. (2016) conclude, although integration issues still consitute an obstacle, accessibility to work, education and healthcare are steadily growing. However, permanent policies and procedures should be explored to put an end to such annoying matters. There is an urgent obligation to address the lack of decent accommodation facilities available for migrants and refugees.

Kukathas (2004) holds that keeping borders closed means first, turning away people who will eventually no longer have their freedom of action, but they will be left with no much choice to escape from harsh authoritarian systems. As such consequences are grave as to what people might face when they are forbidden the freedom to leave their countries and explore other alternatives and resist their oppressors from gaining more grounds and stability. Second, by closing borders we deprive people of their simple rights to exchange their skills for better life conditions. There are no ligitimate reasons in not providing people the freedom to exchange their labor becuase that is a very important freedom. Third, and in a more general term, keeping borders closed means putting a limit on opportunites of coming together and reuniting with their loved ones and subordinates. It requires the separation of those who want to meet to perform important duties: taking care of children, parents or spouces, to name a few.

Not everyone who wants to move is poor or disadvantaged. And not all of them care about freedom. But if freedom and humanity are important values, there is a strong justification for opening borders because crucial considerations must be added to justify ignoring or refusal.

But the problem is that some people do poorly because of immigration, regardless of the overall impact of immigration. In general, societies always welcome cheap manpower but it is not the same situation for those laid off or compelled to accept lower wages. Critics of open borders will point to these people to pinpoint the heavy economic costs immigration causes whereas it is not their call to bear the consequences. Likewise, why should rich countries be happy with one aspect of migration: the brain drain, while talented people pay expensively in search of better life conditions abroad? The same arguments apply if we consider people who want to settle down in another country - perhaps by starting a business - to sell their goods, not their work. There is no more reason for them not to do so than to prevent them from buying and selling their goods abroad. Certainly, restricting market access is of benefit to some people, but not others and generally not in the interest of everyone.

Kukathas (2004) holds that “in a world order shaped by the Westphalian model of states operating within strict geographical boundaries, and dominated by the imperative to secure the welfare of members, the free movement of people is not a strong possibility. The inclination of most people to hold on to the advantages they possess also makes it unlikely that nations will open up their borders to allow others to come and take a greater share of what they control.”

Bélanger & Saracoglu (2019) are of the opinion that the unprecedented exile of the Syrians in Türkiye is not the source but a symptom of the crisis in Türkiye’s foreign policy with neighboring countries in the Middle East and the European Union. This political crisis requires analysis of the Turkish Government’s Islamic nationalism project, its neo-Ottoman vision, and its controversial relationship with the European Union regarding Türkiye’s accession to the Union. Instead of portraying and representing the influx of Syrian migrants into Türkiye as a source of a demographic and humanitarian crisis, Bélanger & Saracoglu (2019) emphasize the role of Turkish foreign policy in both the displacement of Syrians from their country and their “containment” on Turkish soil. Bélanger & Saracoglu (2019) add that xenophobic feelings toward refugees in Türkiye is not just a result of the large presence of the Syrians.

Describing the influx from Syria as a "crisis" does not provide sufficient basis for the future policies to secure the livelihood and status of Syrians and promote peace

relationships with host communities. The scientific approach to the entry of Syrians into Türkiye usually reflects the general tendency to "link migration with the crisis" in a negative way (Lindley 2014). In many academic articles, columns and published research reports on Syrian refugees in Türkiye since the beginning of the war in Syria, the situation has been described in general terms as a "refugee crisis" or another "migration crisis" that the international community and Turkish state must govern effectively. In contrast, in the mainstream media, social media and the speech of some political opponents opposed to the "Syrian regime" of the government, the influx of Syrian refugees into Türkiye was presented as a threat to the security and welfare of Turkish society (Doğanay and Kenes 2016). What the liberal humanist perspective of the experts, the nationalist, and the popular exclusionary discourse have in common is the tendency to frame a picture of a crisis arising from the presence of Syrian refugees within Türkiye's national borders.

But this trend is problematic in so far as the classification of Syrians (explicitly or implicitly) as a source of the crisis hides the role of social and political processes in global and regional levels. Bearing in mind that the word "crisis" means "suspension of normal social life" (Lindley 2014), the phrase "Syrian Refugee Crisis" entails that the conditions in Türkiye prior to entering Syria were characterized by the absence of a crisis. That understanding should be revised to shed light on the broader social and political processes that initiated migration from Syria and continue to shape the social status and living conditions of refugees in Türkiye. The concept of "crisis" in the current literature on Syrian refugees in Türkiye, is associated with the Syrian presence, and Türkiye is represented as an exposed country to an unexpected humanitarian crisis. In this connection, the Turkish state positions in the face of the emigration of millions of Syrians from their country is reduced to a sudden and large influx of people forced to flee from a neighboring country.

Thus, what is usually studied or problematic is that the state's policies and practices, its legal framework and institutional structure are designed to monitor the living conditions of Syrians in Türkiye.

Syria, a former Ottoman territory, is viewed by the ruling government as a region in which the interests of the Turkish state can be pursued proactively and legitimately. Türkiye's refugee policy is not just a reaction to an unexpected mass migration of

refugees across Türkiye's borders. Rather it has been an integral part of the neo-Ottomanist calculations in the Syrian conflict (Bélanger & Saracoglu 2019). Türkiye's foreign policy strategy in Syria was, from the beginning, embedded in the formation and execution of its policy towards Migrants and refugees.

The irregular crossings of a minority of Syrian refugees in Türkiye to the European Union Since 2011, and especially since 2016, has shown that preventing such migration depends on Türkiye's willingness to keep refugees within its borders and to tighten border controls to prevent crossings. Under these circumstances, the European Union and Türkiye had an agreement in March 2016 that every person arriving irregularly on the European territory (Greece) will be returned to Türkiye. The European Union has also committed to getting one Syrian for every Syrian returning from Greece to Türkiye. In exchange for preventing the departure of asylum-seekers, Türkiye will receive 6 billion euros in refugee aid Turkish citizens will get visa-free entry to the European Union without a visa. However, visa-free entry has not been fulfilled. Thus, both sides used the refugees as an unethical bargaining chip. Such a political game does not give heed to the lives of millions of people who have been expelled from their homeland (Bryant 2016). This agreement reduced European concerns about the potential influx of refugees, but ultimately crippled on political, ideological and moral grounds the EU's capacity and legitimacy to exert pressure on Türkiye to comply with EU standards regarding human rights and democracy (European Parliament 2021).

Thus, the influx of Syrian refugees that provokes anti-Syrian attitudes and grows xenophobia is another troubled area linked to the Syrian refugee crisis. From this perspective, the demographic shock caused by the sudden influx of immigration leads to xenophobia among the local population who initially welcomed Syrians as temporary guests but now feel invaded by foreigners who have integrated themselves into the city life both economically and culturally. As a result, violent feuds between locals and new arrivals, frustration and anger of Turkish citizens, and the exclusion of Syrians are seen as a natural consequence of the demographic and economic tensions caused by the rapid influx of refugees. As mentioned earlier, in the government's discourse, Syrian refugees share common religious bonds with people in Türkiye and

are residing in the former Ottoman territories. For these reasons, the Turkish government is making interventions in Syria.

Refugee policy is part of the Turkish state's responsibility to protect Syrians. Islamic words such as *ansar* are sometimes used to describe Türkiye's open door policy and protectionist discourses towards Syrians. It should be noted here that *ansar* are the Muslims in Yathrib who received the Prophet and his companions from Mecca. *Ansar* shared their money and all that they owned with *muhajerin* immigrants, and their virtue and their great status became clear in what was mentioned in the Qur'an.

(And the first forerunners [in the faith] among the Muhajireen and the Ansar and those who followed them with good conduct - Allah is pleased with them and they are pleased with Him, and He has prepared for them gardens beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever. That is the great attainment.) (al-Tawba 9/100).

This Islamic framework is also evident in the field of non-governmental activities. Research shows that secular organizations and citizen-based initiatives that attempt to provide assistance to refugees from a global and secular perspective encounter difficulties in obtaining permission from official authorities. Meanwhile, Islamic and conservative associations operate more freely and effectively (ICG 2018, 20). As such, managing the lives of Syrians in Türkiye has become another area in which the basic foundations of Islamic nationalism are being reproduced.

The presence and conditions of Syrian refugees in Türkiye today is a summary of Türkiye's foreign policy crisis in the Middle East, a symptom of the crisis of the ideals and principles of the European Union, and a reflection of the ongoing ideological crisis. This analysis indicates that such crises constitute a structural barrier to the development of a coherent and sustainable program for the successful management and inclusion of Syrians in Türkiye. The first step to be taken to reduce unsafe and unstable conditions and reduce xenophobic reactions to Syrian refugees is to accept that both of these problems are not a natural consequence of the influx of Syrians into the country. However, it is rather a symptom and manifestation of the political and ideological crises of Türkiye and International organizations such as the European Union.

Tsourapas (2019) wonders how forced migration affects the politics of host countries, and specifically how it affects foreign policy decisions of countries. The

literature concerning refugee policies has not entirely explored how forced migration affects the behavior of host countries.

There is likelihood that they are using their positions to generate income from other state or non-state actors to allow migrants and refugees to stay in their countries. This article examines the work of refugee rentier states, and others that gain financially by welcoming refugees from distressed places to stay on their territories and not to cross into neighboring countries. It focuses on the Syrian refugee crisis by examining the foreign policy responses of the three main host countries (Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye). While the three pursued refugee rents after 2011, Jordan and Lebanon pursued a bargaining strategy of back-scratching (Tsourapas 2019). Drawing on primary sources in English and Arabic, the article inducibly investigates the choice of strategy and claims that it depends on the host country's refugee community size and local government awareness of the geostrategic importance. In conclusion, the article discusses the importance of the previous factors to have a full picture of the crisis of Syrian refugees from the international view points. The article elaborates on the possibility of studying in future the impact of refugees' size on the development of host countries politically and how that may significantly expand economic growth.

Akçapar & Simsek (2018) mentioned that the idea of permitting Syrian immigrants and refugees to earn the privilege of citizenship was mentioned for the first time by President Erdogan in 2016 in the city of Kilis. Kilis city is close to the Syrian borders and has witnessed close kinship relations between Syrians and Turkish citizens (Milliyet 2016). Kilis is an interesting case study to consider as the number of Syrian refugees increasingly outnumbers the local population and the city has become an actual buffer zone between Syria and Türkiye. Such public statements have generated controversy, partly because Syrians essentially lack legal status as "refugees" or "permanent residents/ denizens," and partly because they fuel nationalist fears that the temporary residency of Syrians will be somehow eventually permanent. Government officials explained that in order to reduce political backlash and public anger, granting citizenship to Syrians would require applicants to meet exceptional criteria based on high skills and higher education levels (Akçapar 2017).

Citizenship for refugees could mean different things but it mainly entails security, stability, prosperity, and more importantly, maintaining higher positions in the host

country, and being entitled to more rights. In the words of Kibreab, “Non-citizens, particularly refugees, are deprived of many of the rights enjoyed by citizens, and as a result are seen as the ‘other’, separated from the political, social, economic and cultural life of the host communities” (Kibreab 2003). Therefore, citizenship for refugees is linked to safety, security and a better future (Stewart and Mulvey 2014).

From refugees’ point of view, citizenship could mean living and moving around about the country freely and fearlessly. In this way, refugees somehow realize their identity, get more rights, and secure a degree of power by gaining new positions in the society and that doubles their sense of security (Nunn, McMichael, Gifford, & Correa-Velez, 2016).

Akcapar & Simsek (2018) conducted in-depth interviews with a total of 45 Syrian refugees, including those who had already obtained Turkish citizenship. Akcapar & Simsek (2018) designed open-ended questionnaires to give participants the opportunity to narrate their stories the way they feel comfortable using their own authentic style of narrating. The data collected valuable information about the difficult immigration experiences immigrants passed through, how they appreciate their life in Türkiye, what their plans for the future, and whether they think of applying for Turkish citizenship. Akcapar & Simsek (2018) held group discussions and focus group interviews with Syrian women aged 18-45. Akcapar & Simsek (2018) even go so far as to claim that there is also growing resentment, overt and covert racism, exclusion and social problems in these urban areas. The reactions of the Turkish public and local citizens towards Syrian refugees show similarities with popular xenophobic discourses towards migrants in many countries. The reactions reported included responses such as “they will take our jobs”, “the crime rate has risen”, “they will consume our resources”. Lack of language proficiency creates more barriers to possible integration and good relations with members of the host community, and it is obvious that language barrier may lead to the feeling of isolation, and exclusion. Despite of the racial discrimination Syrians encounter, most Syrian participants stated that no matter what they prefer to settle down in Türkiye to live in Europe. Preference to live in Türkiye is based on combination of factors including cultural similarity, geographical closeness to Syria, the status quo in Syria and the possibility of running commercial dealings and enjoying close relations with their home country. It is worthy to note here that

xenophobic and anti-immigrant sentiment in Europe, dangerous journeys through Türkiye, and the tragic narratives and nasty experiences of many Syrian in Europe prevented them from traveling to Europe and living the same nightmare.

Syrian immigrant women in Türkiye strive hard to protect their culture and at the same time attempt to acquire the new culture. This is obvious when those women tend to integrate in the Turkish society rather than completely dismiss their own culture or what is meant by acculturation (Rottmann, Kaya 2021). What helps Syrian women to integrate is that the Turkish community is open to cultural diversity. As mentioned else where in this study, the adaptation of Syrian immigrant women stem from the religious similarity as in ezan call for prayers, namaz prayers, and the mescit mosque. These similarities help refugees overcome their feeling of oppression and misfortune and help them eventually getting accustomed to the new culture. The concept of Ansar and Muhajeerin discussed else where in this study, although not officially or legally endorsed, point at a common ground of social acceptance. Social acceptance as an aspect of social behavior is the degree to which an individual is actively brought into social interactions by others, in individual and or group relationships. Social acceptance has its impact on all community members of all ages as it has a great effect on women's decisions in life. Syrian immigrant women have been able to accept and tolerate the differences in the Turkish communities and that serve well the integration and adaptation file. Now we can see Syrian immigrant women working in various governmental departments and hospitals helping in translation services and their integration is a proof of social approval.

Akcapar & Simsek (2018) presented the following quotes to show that nationality is no longer affiliated with a sense of national belonging, particularly when it comes to Syrian refugees. Instead it is associated with more tangible necessities such as protection, security, and wellbeing rather than expressing emotional attachments. In their case, citizenship does not guarantee immediate integration into Turkish society, but it is a step futher towards achieving integrity with fellow citizens. Citizenship is a huge step which provides a multitude of positive experiences and real participation in a form of new citizenship amenities and facilities such as security, broader community acceptance, and access to rights.

“We’ve lost everything - our job, our home, our life. I want to see my kids grow up in peace – that’s all I care about.” “We had a terrible experience. There was death everywhere. You only walk on the dead. You smell death everywhere. The streets were like rivers of blood. I could not forget this.” “We are grateful to Türkiye.” “Oil-rich Islamic countries closed their doors. Europe is closing the door.” “Why should I go back? I don’t have anything over there. Why should I go back? Why? No home, no work, no money to fix anything. Our memories are lost. Our lives are lost. They [Assad forces] not only destroyed our homes, they also destroyed our idea of home.” “Türkiye like Syria, the same religion.” “I don’t think they will make me a Turkish citizen.” I’m not a doctor, I’m not an engineer.” “But I am happy without being a citizen here.” “Türkiye is really my home.” I feel that, (Sunni - Arabic, 37, female, Istanbul). “I want Turkish citizenship for myself and my son. But after that, I won’t feel any difference. I will be like the other Turks. Nobody can use me and I will have the same rights. My son is stateless because his father is Palestinian. But I cannot give up my Syrian citizenship. Syria is my country,” (Sunni Arab, 50, female, Istanbul), Akcapar & Simsek (2018).

There is a persistent issue nowadays whether having the Turkish citizenship would accelerate the integration process into the Turkish community. What has been observed is that level of education and world culture leave its impact on speeding up coexistence and full integration into the host countries. In a nutshell, the higher educated and more cultured the migrants are the faster they harmonize into new communities. In addition, they are often better equipped in claims-making. However, there have been reported cases in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Germany, where citizenship alone is not sufficient to promote coexistence and integration or minimize Attitudes of racism, rejection and communal involvement. Integration policies are urgently needed for both refugees and local people, and to distinguished containing performances in migration management. Besides, financial support and incentives should be directed to regional governments that have played a pivotal role in consolidating and accelerating integration processes in host countries. “There is no assimilation policy into our system of beliefs, in our culture and state traditions.” “Our relationship with the refugees was based on *muhajir* and *ensar*.” “The basic duty of immigrants is to integrate into [Turkish] society and obey the law.” “We do not tolerate immigrants who ignore the values of this country,” Akcapar & Simsek (2018).

Aras and Mencütek (2015) hold that when it comes to international immigration and foreign policy, Türkiye outstands as a valuable example. The influx of migration which have continued for more than ten years, from a neighboring country in a civil war provides a basis for research into changes in both immigration and foreign policy. The case may be useful in terms of seeing how evolving of foreign policy is reflected in immigration policy. Such an analysis could add to the existing literature, because mass influxes are highly dynamic processes that require recipient countries to adopt policy changes that have serious consequences for immigration and asylum policy.



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into account that Turkish society has negative attitudes towards Syrians, and the perception behind these attitudes, it is clear that policies aimed at improving society's attitudes and behaviors towards Syrians need to be developed in order to facilitate coexistence and harmony between Turkish society and Syrians. In this context, the recommendations can be as follows: It is important to conduct studies to develop awareness among the local population, with all their groups (children, youth, women and men) about Syrian refugees (who they are, why they are in Türkiye, how they live, what they do, etc.) The Turkish society must obtain correct information about the Syrians, which may improve sensitivity towards the Syrians. It is in this context that efforts should be directed towards providing less support to national and local media, and organizing awareness-raising activities about exaggerated threat perceptions, such as 'increasing crime rates for Syrian refugees,' in order to change society's views of Syrians. A large part of the perceptions of threats in society are based on cultural virtues and differences in lifestyle. For the purpose of dealing with these perceptions, it is important to reveal common religious and cultural value systems and common lifestyles between Turkish and Syrian society, develop joint projects that affirm these values, organize festivals and seminars, and raise awareness of similar aspects to each other. As such ideas that 'Syrians are taking away the business of the Turks, the sense of competition and threat it produces are refuted to avoid the social conflicts created by competition. New job opportunities can be provided as a growing solution. It is important to support initiatives to increase the employment of both Turks and Syrians, in areas where Syrians live heavily, in order to include Syrians fairly and safely in business enterprises. Meanwhile, it is also believed that there will be some competition with the Turks, as Syrian students graduate from Turkish universities. It is then a matter of job opportunities. For this reason, it is important to increase employment opportunities in the fields of engineering, pharmacy, medicine and teaching.

Reducing prejudice and improving attitudes between the two societies can be achieved by providing labor markets with the positive effect of communication opportunities between them. Turks who have interaction and experiences with Syrian refugees have positive attitudes, compared to those who have no experience or

communication with Syrians. In a more positive way, they see that the Syrians are less hazardous.

Policy makers should include different regulations in labor markets that support the local interaction of Syrians and society in light of these findings. In order to avoid difficulties in accessing basic services, projects targeting the local population can increase the absorptive capacity in areas of basic services such as municipality and health, and create more services for communities in need of income sources. Municipalities and health institutions that can organize and coordinate their work, and put more investment in basic services and local initiatives. Those are important steps that can be taken to prevent conflicts that may arise between the two communities. In order to break perceptions that 'resources are limited,' 'resources will be exhausted, because they are shared with Syrians,' projects that will increase absorptive capacity opportunities in areas of basic services and labor markets must be announced to the local population.

Efforts should be directed towards developing the condition of healthcare services offered to Syrian refugees and migrants who are officially registered under temporary protection in Türkiye. Training is recommended for health care personnel who are in direct contact with refugees in Türkiye. Specific efforts are still needed to make sure that accessibility and availability of healthcare services are smooth and appealing especially in Turkish cities where the density of Syrian population is relatively high. Moreover, psychosocial trauma centers could be open, reactivated, spread through Türkiye and its activity and role could be increased, and emphasized. As mentioned earlier, religious adaptation in the face of stressful situations could be another way out, and by this we mean the use of cognitive and behavioral techniques stemming from religion and spiritual values

While the study is in progress, and in line with its recommendations, the Presidency of Migration Management Department in Istanbul along with the Arab Community Union in Türkiye have started to organise a seminar for residents aiming at boosting and promoting coexistence and social integration with the Turkish society (hayatadestek, 2022). The invitation to attend the seminar has been distributed via the WhatsApp network. The purpose of the meeting is to introduce the Immigration Department, the laws and types of residency, acquaintance and integration with the

Turkish people. There is open discussion and Q&A session as well where the concerned parties see to and respond to the questions of the audience. Participants will be given a certificate of participation stamped by the Ministry of the Interior.

Thanks to the growing research studies about migration status in Türkiye, it is expected that the support and efforts of concerned parties and bodies will be further maximized to enforce the integration and coexistence file. The current study calls for future studies on refugees' status in Türkiye with special reference to street children.



REFERENCES

- Adepoju, A. (2002). Fostering free movement of persons in West Africa: Achievements, constraints, and prospects for intraregional migration. *International migration*, 40(2).
- Adhikari, P. 2013. "Conflict-Induced Displacement, Understanding the Causes of Flight." *American Journal of Political Science*, 57(1):82–89.
- Adsera, A., & Pytlikova, M. (2015). The role of language in shaping international migration. *The Economic Journal*, 125(586), F49-F81.
- Ahmadoun, S. (2014). Turkey's policy toward Syrian refugees: domestic repercussions and the need for international support.
- Akçapar, Ş. K. (2017). International Migration and Diplomacy: Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century. *PERCEPTIONS: Journal of International Affairs*, 22(3), 1-34.
- Akçapar, S. K., & Simsek, D. (2018). The politics of Syrian refugees in Turkey: A question of inclusion and exclusion through citizenship. *Social Inclusion*, 6(1), 176-187.
- Alba, R., & Nee, V. (2012). Rethinking assimilation theory for a new era of immigration. In *The new immigration* (pp. 49-80). Routledge.
- Amira Fathalla. (2015). Migrant crisis: Why Syrians do not flee to Gulf states. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-34132308>. Accessed 26-6-2022.
- Anderson, L. E. (1994). A new look at an old construct: Cross-cultural adaptation. *International journal of intercultural relations*, 18(3), 293-328.
- Aniche, E. T. (2020). Migration and sustainable development: Challenges and opportunities. In *Migration Conundrums, Regional Integration and Development* (pp. 37-61). Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore.
- Apodaca Clair (1998) Human Rights Abuses: Precursor to Refugee Flight? *Journal of Refugee Studies* 11(1): 80–93.
- Aras, N. E. G., & Mencütek, Z. Ş. (2015). The international migration and foreign policy nexus: the case of Syrian refugee crisis and Turkey. *Migration letters*, 12(3), 193-208.
- Ayrımcı Söylemlerin Rasyonel ve Duygusal Gereçeklerinin İnşası." *Mülkiye Dergisi* 40, no. 1: 143–184.
- Babbie, R. (2016) *The Basics of Social Research*, Belmont, California, Cengage Learning.

- Baldwin-Edwards, M., Blitz, B. K., & Crawley, H. (2019). The politics of evidence-based policy in Europe's 'migration crisis'. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 45(12), 2139-2155.
- Basran, G. S., & Li, Z. (1998). Devaluation of foreign credentials as perceived by visible minority professional immigrants. *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, 30(3), 7-23.
- Beaverstock, J. V., & Boardwell, J. T. (2000). Negotiating globalization, transnational corporations and global city financial centres in transient migration studies. *Applied geography*, 20(3), 277-304.
- Bélanger, D., & Saracoglu, C. (2019). Syrian refugees and Turkey: Whose "crisis." *The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190856908.013>, 67.
- Bell, C. C. (1994). DSM-IV: diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders. *Jama*, 272(10), 828-829.
- Bohra-Mishra, P. and Massey, D. S. 2011. "Individual Decisions to Migrate During Civil Conflict." *Demography*. 48(2):401–424.
- Breunig, C., Cao, X., & Luedtke, A. (2012). Global Migration and Political Regime Type: A Democratic Disadvantage. *British Journal of Political Science*, 42(4).
- Bryant, R. 2016. "Bargaining Bodies: The Eu's Deal with Turkey Has Sacrificed Europe's Principles to Appease Domestic Politics." *LSE European Politics and Policy (EUOPP) Blog*. <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/70643/>
- Budd RW, Thorp RK, Donohew L. Content analysis of communications. New York: Collier Macmillan Ltd; 1967.
- Callahan, D. (1973). The WHO Definition of 'Health', *The Hastings Center Studies*, 1(3), 77-87.
- Carling, J. and Schewel, K. 2018. "Revisiting aspiration and ability in international migration." *Journal IMI Working Papers Series 2019, No. 155* *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. 44(6):945–963.
- Carling, J., & Talleraas, C. (2016). Root causes and drivers of migration. Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), 2016, 1-44.
- Castles, Stephen.(2010). Understanding Global Migration: A Social Transformation Perspective. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. V. 36, 10.
- Chetail, V. (2020). *The Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*.
- Collier, P. (2013). *Exodus: How migration is changing our world*. Oxford University Press.

- contradictions, and emerging confluences, revisited in N. Denzin and Y. S. Lincoln (Eds.), *The Sage handbook of qualitative research* (pp. 97–128). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Davenport, C., Moore, W., & Poe, S. (2003). Sometimes you just have to leave: Domestic threats and forced migration, 1964-1989. *International Interactions*, 29(1), 27-55.
- de Haas, H. (2011). „The Determinants of International Migration. Conceptualizing Policy, Origin and Destination Effects”, WP nr. 32. International Migration Institute, Oxford, Marea Britanie.
- de Haas, H. Castles, S., & Miller, M. J. (2020). *The age of migration: international population movements in the modern world* (6th ed.). London: Red Globe Press.
- Dimant, E., Krieger, T., & Meierrieks, D. (2013). The effect of corruption on migration, 1985–2000. *Applied Economics Letters*, 20(13), 1270-1274.
- Disha, I., Cavendish, J. C., & King, R. D. (2011). Historical events and spaces of hate: Hate crimes against Arabs and Muslims in post-9/11 America. *Social problems*, 58(1), 21-46.
- Doğanay, Ü., and H. C. Kenes. 2016. “Yazılı Basında Suriyeli ‘Mülteciler’:
- Donelli, F. (2018). Syrian refugees in Turkey: A security perspective. *New England Journal of Public Policy*, 30(2).
- Ekşi, Halil, Başa Çıkma, Dini Başa. (2001). *Çıkma Ve Ruh Sağlığı Arasındaki İlişki Üzerine Bir Araştırma*, (Doktora Tezi, Uludağ Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü), Bursa.
- Eraydin, A., Tasan-Kok, T., & Vranken, J. (2010). Diversity matters: Immigrant entrepreneurship and contribution of different forms of social integration in economic performance of cities. *European Planning Studies*, 18(4), 521-543.
- Erdoğan, M. Murat. (2018). A Framework for Achieving Social Cohesion with Syrians in Turkey” *Anatolia*: <https://doi.org/10.4000/anatoli.652>
- Erdoğan, M. Murat. (2019). *Syrian Refugees In Turkey*. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.
- Erdoğan, M. Murat. (2020), *Syrian Barometer-2019: A Framework for Achieving Social Cohesion with Syrians in Turkey*, Ankara: Orion Kitabevi.
- FitzGerald, D. S., & Arar, R. (2018). The sociology of refugee migration. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 44, 387-406.
- Foster, P. (2006). Observational research. In Sapsford, R., & Jupp, V. (Eds.), *Data collection and analysis* (pp. 58-92). SAGE Publications Ltd,

- Freeman, R. B. (2006). People flows in globalization. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 20(2), 145-170.
- Greenwald, A. G, Banaji, M. R, Rudman, L. A, Farnham, S. D, Nosek, B. A, & Mellott, D. S. (2002). A unified theory of implicit attitudes, stereotypes, self-esteem, and self-concept. *Psychological Review*, 109, 3–25.
- Guido Dorigo & Waldo Tobler (1983) Push-Pull Migration Laws, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 73:1, 1-17.
- Guo, S. (2009). Difference, Deficiency, and Devaluation: Tracing the Roots of Non Recognition of Foreign Credentials for Immigrant Professionals in Canada. *The Canadian Journal for the Study of Adult Education*, 22(1), 37-52.
- Hall S. Introduction. In: Smith ACH, Immirizi E, Blackwell T. (1975). editors. Paper
- Haque, NU. (2007). Brain drain or human capital flight. *Lectures in Development Economics* 11, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics.
- Harrison, H, Birks, M, Franklin, R & Mills, J. (2017). Case Study Research: Foundations and Methodological Orientations, *FQS*, Volume 18, No. 1, Art. 19, 1-17.
- Hasan, S. B., Akhter, R., & Saha, S. (2019). Impact of remittance on economic growth in Bangladesh. *American Journal of Trade and Policy*, 6(1), 41-48.
- Heckmann, F. (2005). Integration and integration policies: IMISCOE network feasibility study.
- Hochschild, Arlie Russell. (2002). ‘Love and Gold’ in Barbara Ehrenreich and Arlie Russell Hochschild, eds., *Global Woman: Nannies, Maids and Sex Workers in the New Economy*. New York: Henry Holt.
- Hochschild, Arlie. (1997). *The Time Bind: When Work becomes Home and Home becomes Work*. New York: Metropolitan Books.
- Huckin T. Critical discourse analysis. In: Miller T. (1995). editor. *Functional approaches to written text: Classroom applications*. Washington, DC: United States Information Agency; p. 78–92.
- Hugo, G. (2008). *Migration, development and environment*. Geneva: International Organization for Migration.
- İçduygu, A. (2015). *Syrian refugees in Turkey: The long road ahead*. Washington, DC: Migration Policy Institute.
- İçduygu, A., & Aksel, D. B. (2013). Turkish migration policies: A critical historical retrospective. *Perceptions: Journal of International Affairs*, 18(3), 167-190.
- İçduygu, A., & Şimşek, D. (2016). Syrian refugees in Turkey: Towards integration policies. *Turkish Policy Quarterly*, 15(3), 59-69.

- ICG (International Crisis Group). 2018. Turkey's Syrian Refugees: Defusing Metropolitan Tensions. Europe Report 248, January 29. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/europecentral-asia/western-europemediterranean/turkey/248-turkeys-syrian-refugeesdefusing-metropolitan-tensions>.
- Ineli-Ciger, M. (2015). Implications of the new Turkish law on foreigners and international protection and regulation no. 29153 on temporary protection for Syrians seeking protection in Turkey. *Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration*, 4(2), 28-36.
- Iredale, R. (2001). The Migration of Professionals: Theories and Typologies. *International Migration*, 39 (5), 7-13.
- Jasinskaja-Lahti, I. (2008). Long-term immigrant adaptation: Eight-year follow-up study among immigrants from Russia and Estonia living in Finland. *International Journal of Psychology*, 43(1), 6–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207590701804271>.
- John Salt, Jeremy Stein. (1997). Migration as a Business: The Case of Trafficking. *International Migration*. Volume 35, Issue 4.
- Joyce S. Osland & Allan Bird. (2000). Beyond sophisticated stereotyping: Cultural sensemaking in context. *Academy of Management Perspectives* Vol. 14, No. 1
- Kagan, Donald-Steven Ozment, & Frank M. Turner. (1995). *The Western Heritage*, 5th Ed. Englewood, CA: Prentice Hall, p. 559.
- Karaođlan Kahilođulları, A., Alataş, E., Ertuđrul, F., & Malaj, A. (2020). Responding to mental health needs of Syrian refugees in Turkey: mhGAP training impact assessment. *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*, 14(1), 1-9.
- Karcic, F. (2006). Textual Analysis in Islamic Studies: A Short Historical and Comparative Survey. *Islamic Studies*, 45(2), pp. 191-220.
- Karipek, Y. Z. (2017). Asylum-seekers experience and acculturation: A study of Syrian university students in Turkey. *Turkish Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, 105–133.
- Kaşka, S. (2009). The new international migration and migrant women in Turkey: The case of Moldovan domestic workers. *Land of diverse migrations: Challenges of emigration*.
- Kaymaz, T., & Kadkoy, O. (2016, September). Syrians in Turkey: The economics of integration. In *Al Sharq Forum Expert Brief*. More Information.
- Kibreab, G. (2003). Citizenship rights and repatriation of refugees. *International Migration Review*, 37(1), 24–73.
- Koca, B. T. (2015). Deconstructing Turkey's "open door" policy towards refugees from Syria. *Migration Letters*, 12(3), 209-225.

- Koser, K. (2009). *The Impact of Financial Crises on International Migration: Lessons Learned*. IOM Migration Research Series No. 7. Geneva: International Organization for Migration.
- Kukathas, C. (2002) *Immigration*. In *The Oxford Handbook of Practical Ethics*, ed. H. KUKATHAS, Chandran. (2004). *The case for open immigration*. In *Contemporary debates in applied ethics* (pp. 376-390). : Blackwells.
- Kunda, Z. (1999). *Social cognition: Making sense of people*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Laura María Agustin. (2007). *Sex at the Margins: Migration, Labour Markets and the Rescue Industry*. London: Zed Books.
- Lincoln, Y. S. Lynham, S. A. & Guba, E. G. (2011). *Paradigmatic controversies*,
- Lindley, A. (2010). *Leaving Mogadishu: Towards a sociology of conflict-related mobility*. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 23(1), 2-22.
- Lindley, A. (2014). *Exploring crisis and migration: Concepts and issues*. In *Crisis and migration* (pp. 1-23). Routledge.
- Lischer, S. K. (2007). *Causes and consequences of conflict-induced displacement*. *Civil Wars*, 9(2), 142-155.
- Macrae, C. N. Milne, A. B. & Bodenhausen, G. V. (1994). *Stereotypes as energy-saving devices: A peek inside the cognitive toolbox*. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 66, 37-47.
- Mahalingam R, Leu J. (2005). *Culture, Essentialism, Immigration and Representations of Gender*. *Theory & Psychology*; 15(6):839-860.
- Martin, C. R. (1982). *Understanding the Qur'an in Text and Context: History of Religions*, 21(4), pp. 361-382.
- Martin, W. (1931). *An essay on the formation of a confederation of states*. London: G. Richards.
- Mcluhan, Marshall, Fiore, Quentin. (1968). *War and peace in the Global village*. Newyork: bantambooks.
- McTavish DG, Pirro EB. (1990). *Contextual content analysis. Quality and Quantity*. 24(3):245-65.
- Mearns, C. (2010). *A fine balance: Women, work and skilled migration*, *Women's Studies International Forum* 33, 473-481.
- Milliyet. (2016, July 2). *Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan'dan Suriyelilere Vatandaşlık Müjdesi*. Retrieved from <http://www.milliyet.com.tr/cumhurbaskani-erdogan-dan-suriyelilere-kilis-yerelhaber-1455405>.

- Moore, W. H., & Shellman, S. M. (2004). Fear of persecution: Forced migration, 1952-1995. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 48(5), 723-745.
- Moore, W. H., & Shellman, S. M. (2006). Refugee or internally displaced person? To where should one flee?. *Comparative Political Studies*, 39(5), 599-622.
- Moore, W. H., & Shellman, S. M. (2007). Whither will they go? A global study of refugees' destinations, 1965–1995. *International Studies Quarterly*, 51(4), 811-834.
- Müller Funk, L. (2019). Adapting to staying, or imagining futures elsewhere: Migration decision-making of Syrian refugees in Turkey. (IMI Working Papers; No. 154). International Migration Institute (IMI). <https://www.migrationinstitute.org/publications/adapting-to-staying-orimagining-futures-elsewhere-migration-decision-making-of-syrian-refugees-in-turkey>
- Myohanen, L., Taylor, E., & Keith, L. (2005). Accessing Grey Literature in public health: New York Academy of Medicine's Grey Literature Report. *Publishing Research (Quarterly)*, 21(1), 44-52.
- Newman, L. S. (2009). Was Walter Lippmann interested in stereotyping?: Public opinion and cognitive social psychology. *History of Psychology*, 12(1), 7–18.
- Nomikos, J. M. (2010). Illegal immigration and organized crime in Greece. *Research Paper*, (144), 6-10.
- Nunn, C., McMichael, C., Gifford, S. M., & Correa-Velez, I. (2016). Mobility and security: The perceived benefits of citizenship for resettled young people from refugee backgrounds. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 42(3), 382-399.
- Omidvar, R. & Richmond, T. (2005). Immigrant settlement and social inclusion in Canada. Joint Centre of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Settlement (CERIS).
- Oytun Orhan and Sabiha Senyücel Gündoğar. (2015). Effects of the Syrian Refugees on Turkey, ORSAM Report no. 195 (Ankara: ORSAM and TESEV).
- Perreira, K. M., & Ornelas, I. J. (2011). The physical and psychological well-being of immigrant children. *The Future of Children*, 195-218.
- Putnam, H. (1975). *Mind, language, and reality*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Queiroz, R. (2018). Individual liberty and the importance of the concept of the people. *Palgrave Communications*, 4(1), 1-12.
- Ranger, S. L. (2005). Grey Literature in Special Libraries: Access in Use. *Publishing Research Quarterly*, 21(1), 53-63.

- Robinson, Fiona. (2010). 'After Liberalism in World Politics? Towards an International Political Theory of Care', *Ethics and Social Welfare* 4(2): 130-144).
- Roblain, A., Malki, B., Azzi, A., & Licata, L. (2017). After coming in, settling in: An analysis of early-stage acculturation preferences of male Syrian and Iraqi asylum seekers in Belgium. *International Review of Social Psychology*, 30(1), 20–28. <https://doi.org/10.5334/irsp.49>.
- Rontos, Kostas. (2015). Demographic trends, young people's attitudes towards marriage and socio-economic changes related to family formation in Greece and in the European Union: a comparative analysis based on official and survey research data. *IJEBA*, Volume 3, Issue 4.
- Rottmann, S., & Kaya, A. (2021). 'We can't integrate in Europe. We will pay a high price if we go there': culture, time and migration aspirations for Syrian refugees in Istanbul. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 34(1), 474-490.
- Rumrill, P. D., Fitzgerald, S. M., & Merchant, W.R. (2010). Using scoping literature reviews as a means of understanding and interpreting existing literature. *Work*, (35), 399-404.
- Rutherford, A., Harmon, D., Werfel, J., Gard-Murray, AS., Bar-Yam, S., Gros, A., et al., (2014). Good Fences: The Importance of Setting Boundaries for Peaceful Coexistence. *PLoS ONE* 9(5): e95660.
- Sadık Sozer Cizmeci, "New law on the international labor force in Turkey," *Hurriyet Daily News*, 16 August 2016, <https://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/new-law-on-the-international-labor-force-in-turkey-102878>
- Şafak-Ayvazoğlu, A., Kunuroglu, F., & Yağmur, K. (2021). Psychological and socio-cultural adaptation of Syrian refugees in Turkey. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 80, 99-111.
- Saskia Sassen. (2000). *Women's Burden: Counter-geographies of Globalization and the Feminization of Survival*. *Journal of International Affairs*. Vol. 53, No. 2, *Shadow Economies: Promoting Prosperity or Undermining Stability?* (Spring 2000), pp. 503-524.
- Schmeidl, S. 1997. "Exploring the Causes of Forced Migration: A Pooled Time-Series Analysis, 1971- 1990." *Social Science Quarterly*. 78(2):284–308.
- Schneider, D. (2004). *The psychology of stereotyping*. New York: Guilford.
- Schwenken, H., Russ, S., & Ruß-Sattar, S. (Eds.). (2014). *New border and citizenship politics*. Springer.
- Searle, W., & Ward, C. (1990). The prediction of psychological and sociocultural adjustment during cross-cultural transitions. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 14, 449–464. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0147-1767\(90\)90030-Z](https://doi.org/10.1016/0147-1767(90)90030-Z).

- Soner, C. (2013). Impact of Syria's Refugees-Southern Turkey. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy (Policy Focus 130).
- Soykan, C. (2012). The new draft law on foreigners and international protection in Turkey. *Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration*, 2(2), 38-47.
- Stavinder Singh Juss. (edited) (2019). *Research Handbook on International Refugee Law*. Massachusetts: Edward Elgar.
- Steele, C., & Aronson, J. (1995). Stereotype threat and the intellectual test performance of African-Americans. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 69, 797–811.
- Stewart, E., & Mulvey, G. (2014). Seeking safety beyond refuge: The impact of immigration and citizenship policy upon refugees in the UK. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40(7), 1023–1039.
- Suter, B. (2013). *Asylum and Migration Policy in Turkey: An Overview of Developments in the Field 1990–2013*. MIM Working Papers Series 13:3 (Malmö, Sweden: Malmö University, Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare).
- Te Lindert, A., Korzilius, H., van de Vijver, F., Kroon, S., & Arends-Toth, J. (2008). Perceived discrimination and acculturation among Iranian refugees in the Netherlands. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 32, 578–588. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2008.09.003>.
- Tesch R. (1990). *Qualitative research: Analysis types and software tools*. Bristol: Falmer Press; 1990. Weber RP. *Basic content analysis*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.
- Todorov, T. (2010). 'The Coexistence of Cultures', *Policy Futures in Education*, 8(3–4), pp. 419–426.
- Tsourapas, G. (2019). The Syrian refugee crisis and foreign policy decision-making in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. *Journal of Global Security Studies*, 4(4), 464–481.
- Ushakov, Denis (ed.) 2020. *Migration and Urbanization: Local Solutions for Global Economic Challenges*.
- Uzay Bulut, "Turkey: The Business of Refugee Smuggling, Sex Trafficking," *Gatestone Institute*, April, 3, 2016, <http://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/7756/turkey-refugees-sex-trafficking>.
- Veira, X. (2008). A comparison between female and male entrepreneurs in the perspective of gender equality and empowerment of women, the third goal on the list of millennium development goals. *Global Watch*, 3(1), 95.

- Velthuis, E., Verkuyten, M. & Smeekes, A. (2021). The Different Faces of Social Tolerance: Conceptualizing and Measuring Respect and Coexistence Tolerance. *Soc Indic Res*.
- Vincent Chetail. (2016). Sovereignty and Migration in the Doctrine of the Law of Nations: An Intellectual History of Hospitality from Vitoria to Vattel, *European Journal of International Law*, Volume 27, Issue 4, Pages 901–922, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/chw059>.
- voices: The popular press and social change, 1935–1965. London: Chatto & Windus; p. 11–24.
- Ward, C., Bochner, S., & Furnham, A. (2020). *The psychology of culture shock*. Routledge.
- Wright, K, Black, R. (2011). International migration and the downturn: Assessing the impacts of the global financial downturn on migration, poverty and human well-being. *Journal of International Development* 23: 555–64.
- Ximena V. Del Carpio, Mathis Wagner. (2015). The Impact of Syrian Refugees on the Turkish Labor Market. World Bank Group. <http://econ.worldbank.org>.
- Yanasmayan, Z., Üstübici, A., & Kasli, Z. (2019). Under the shadow of civilizationist populist discourses. *New Diversities*, 21(2), 37-51.
- Zembylas, M. & Vrasidas, C. (2005). Globalization, information and communication technologies, and the prospect of a ‘global village’: promises of inclusion or electronic colonization? *Journal of curriculum studies*, 37(1).
- Zetter, R. (2012). Are refugees an economic burden or benefit?. *Forced Migration Review*, (41), 50.
- Zolberg, A. R., Suhrke, A., & Aguayo, S. (1986). International factors in the formation of refugee movements. *International migration review*, 20(2), 151-169.

INTERENT RESOURCES

- Fmreview 2012. <https://www.fmreview.org/preventing/zetter> [Accessed 24/10/2022].
- Infomigrants 2019. What is happening on the Greece-Turkey border? [Internet] <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/20626/what-is-happening-on-the-greece-turkey-border> [Accessed 18/08/2021].
- IOM 2004. Glossary on Migration. [Internet] https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_1_en.pdf [Accessed 31/08/2021].
- IOM 2021. Key Migration Terms. [Internet] <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms> [Accessed 18/08/2021].

- UNHCR 2016. Evaluation of UNHCR's Emergency Response to the influx of Syrian Refugees into Turkey [Internet] <https://www.unhcr.org/58a6bbca7.pdf>. [Accessed 10/06/2021].
- UNHCR, 2017. Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Turkey [Internet] <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/en/refugees-and-asylum-seekers-in-turkey> [Accessed 10/06/2021].
- MFA 2021. Implementation of Turkey-EU Agreement of 18 March 2016. [Internet] https://www.mfa.gov.tr/implementation-of-turkey_eu-agreement-of-18-march-2016.en.mfa. [Accessed 07/05/2021].
- Choose love 2018. EU-Turkey Deal Explained. [Internet] <https://helprefugees.org/news/eu-turkey-deal-explained/> [Accessed 19/08/2021].
- ReSOMA 2019. Crackdown on NGOs and volunteers helping refugees and other migrants. http://www.resoma.eu/sites/resoma/resoma/files/policy_brief/pdf/Final%20Synthetic%20Report%20-%20Crackdown%20on%20NGOs%20and%20volunteers%20helping%20refugees%20and%20other%20migrants_1.pdf [Accessed 19/08/2021].
- European Commission 2021. Migration and Home Affairs: Dublin Convention. [Internet] https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_search/dublin-convention_en [Accessed 19/08/2021].
- European Parliament. (2021). https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-05-19_EN.html
- GOC. (2021). Irregular Migration. [Internet] <https://en.goc.gov.tr/irregular-migration> [Accessed 19/08/2021].
- Ekathimerini 2020. Clashes erupt on Greece-Turkey border as migrants seek entry. [Internet] https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_15_5039 [Accessed 24/04/2022].
- <https://www.ekathimerini.com/news/250223/clashes-erupt-on-greece-turkey-border-as-migrants-seek-entry/> [Accessed 19/08/2021].
- Daily Sabah 2020. Study: Syrians more willing to stay in Turkey, even if war ends. [Internet] <https://www.dailysabah.com/world/syrian-crisis/study-syrians-more-willing-to-stay-in-turkey-even-if-war-ends> [Accessed 04/05/2021].
- American Progress 2019. Turkey's Refugee Dilemma: Tiptoeing Toward Integration. [Internet]. <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/security/reports/2019/03/13/467183/turkeys-refugee-dilemma/> [Accessed 01/03/2021].

ILO 2022. <https://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/weso/trends2022/lang-en/index.htm>

LOC, 2013. Turkey: New Law on Foreigners and International Protection. [Internet].

<https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2013-04-18/turkey-new-law-on-foreigners-and-international-protection/> [Accessed 15/03/2021].

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-migrants/2013-high-level-dialogue-migration-and-development>.

Mutleciler. (2022). Number of Syrians in Turkey April 2022. <https://mutleciler.org.tr/eng/number-of-syrians-in-turkey/>. Accessed 21-6-2022.

Refugees International, 2019. Insecure Future: Deportations and Lack of Legal Work for Refugees in Turkey. [Internet]. <https://www.refugeesinternational.org/reports/2019/9/18/insecure-future-deportations-and-lack-of-legal-work-for-refugees-in-turkey> [Accessed 10/02/2021].

UNFPA 2006. STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2006: A PASSAGE TO HOPE, WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION. [Internet]. <https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/sowp06-en.pdf> [Accessed 24/08/2021].

UNESCO 2020. International Migrants Day. [Internet]. <https://en.unesco.org/commemorations/internationalmigrantsday#:~:text=On%204%20December%202000%2C%20the,RES%2F55%2F93%20>. [Accessed 24/08/2021].

NCSL 2018. Common Immigration Terms. [Internet]. <https://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/common-immigration-terms.aspx>. [Accessed 24/08/2021].

Polly Toynbee, 2003 “Mothers for Sale,” *Guardian*, July 19, [Internet]. <http://guardian.co.uk>. [Accessed 29/08/2021].

Researchbriefings, 2021. Women and the Economy. [Internet]. <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06838/SN06838.pdf>. [Accessed 31/08/2021].

UNIES, N. (2009). UNCCD Policy Brief on Migration.

https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/icpd_en.pdf. Accessed 25-4-2022.

Uzay Bulut, “Turkey: The Business of Refugee Smuggling, Sex Trafficking,” Gatestone Institute, April, 3, 2016, <http://www.gatestoneinstitute.org/7756/turkey-refugees-sex-trafficking>. Accessed 19-9-2021.

Human Rights Watch (2019). Turkey: Syrians Being Deported to Danger
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/10/24/turkey-syrians-being-deported-danger>.
Accessed 24-6-2022.

CBC. (2022). Europe's different approach to Ukrainian and Syrian refugees draws accusations of racism. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/world/europe-racism-ukraine-refugees-1.6367932>. Accessed 26-6-2022.

Crisis Group (2018). <https://www.crisisgroup.org/europe-central-asia/western-europemediterranean/turkey/248-turkeys-syrian-refugees-defusing-metropolitan-tensions>.

hayatadestek. (2022). <https://hayatadestek.online/duyurular/sosyal-uyum-ve-yasam-egitimi-nedir/>

UNHCR. (2022). Convention and protocol relating to the status of refugees, p.3, accessed 26 June 2022, <http://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.pdf>