

T.C.

HASAN KALYONCU ÜNİVERSİTESİ

LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİM ENSTİTÜSÜ

**SİYASET BİLİMİ VE ULUSLARARASI
İLİŞKİLER ANABİLİM DALI (%100
İNGİLİZCE)**

TEZLİ YÜKSEK LİSANS PROGRAMI

**GÖÇÜN SURİYELİ GÖÇMENLER VE EV SAHİBİ TOPLULUKLAR
ÜZERİNDEKİ PSİKOSOSYAL, SİYASİ, EKONOMİK, TOPLUMSAL
VE EĞİTİMSEL ETKİLERİ**

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GAZİANTEP – 2021

T.R.

HASAN KALYONCU UNIVERSITY

SOCIAL SCIENCES INSTITUTION

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS (100% ENGLISH)**

MASTER'S PROGRAM WITH THESIS

**THE PSYCHOSOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC,
SOCIOCULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPACTS OF MIGRATION
ON SYRIAN MIGRANTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES**

MASTER'S THESIS

**by
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GAZİANTEP – 2021

KABUL VE ONAY

Büşra KIRLANGIÇ tarafından hazırlanan “Göçün Suriyeli Göçmenler ve Ev Sahibi Topluluklar üzerindeki psikososyal, politik, ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve eğitimsel etkileri” başlıklı bu çalışma tarihinde yapılan savunma sınavı sonucu **başarılı** bulunarak jürimiz tarafından **Yüksek Lisans** olarak kabul edilmiştir.

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TEZ ETİK VE BİLDİRİM SAYFASI

Yüksek Lisans Tezi / Doktora Tezi olarak sunduğum “Göçün Suriyeli Göçmenler ve Ev Sahibi Topuluklar üzerindeki psikososyal, politik, ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve eğitimsel etkileri” başlıklı çalışmanın tarafımda, bilimsel ahlak ve geleneklere aykırı düşecek bir yardıma başvurmaksızın yazıldığını ve yararlandığım eserlerin kaynakçada gösterilenlerden oluştuğunu ve bunlara atıf yapılarak yararlanmış olduğumu belirtir ve onurumla doğrularım. 27/07/2021.

[İmza]

Büşra KIRLANGIÇ

ÖNSÖZ

Son yıllarda yaşanan göç alanındaki gelişmeler, uluslararası ilişkiler alanında büyük bir etki sağlamıştır. Savaş ve benzeri sebeplerden dolayı göç etmek zorunda kalan mülteciler, psikososyal, politik, ekonomik, eğitimsel ve sosyokültürel açıdan etkilenmişlerdir. Mültecileri misafir eden ev sahibi topluluk bu durumdan aynı şekilde etkilenmiştir. Böylesi bir ortamda bir ülkede yaşanan gelişmeler, ülkenin genel durumunu olumlu ve olumsuz bir şekilde değiştirmektedir. Bu çalışma ile göçün mülteciler ve ev sahibi topluluk üzerindeki psikososyal, politik, ekonomik, eğitimsel ve sosyokültürel etkileri anlatılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmayı sonuçlandırmamda görüşleri ile katkıda bulunan değerli hocam Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Orhun Cem KARSAVURAN'a çok teşekkür eder, çalışmanın tüm ilgililere yararlı olmasını dilerim.

Gaziantep, 2021

Büşra KIRLANGIÇ

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Suriye Savaşı, gelişimi, kronolojik olayları ve Göçün Suriyeli Göçmenler ve Ev Sahibi Topluluklar üzerindeki psikososyal, politik, ekonomik, sosyokültürel ve eğitimsel etkileri hakkında bilgi vermek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Göç sürecinin birkaç bileşeni vardır ve bunlar özel olarak açıklanmış ve tartışılmıştır. Bu akımın daha iyi anlaşılabilmesi için konuyla ilgili önemli kavramlar incelenmiş ve Teorisyen Ravenstein'in teorisi örneklerle açıklanmıştır. Göç yasalarını inceledi; “göç ve mesafe”, “göç ve basamaklar”, “yayılma ve emme süreci”, “göç zincirleri”, “doğrudan göç”, “kır kent yerleşimcileri farkı” ve “erkek ve kadın arasındaki fark”. Ravenstein, göçün ana bileşenlerini incelediği ve üzerinde çalıştığı için, bu çalışma ve yöntem ile güçlü bir şekilde iç içedir. Bu çalışmanın yapılmasının temel nedeni, göçün Türkler ve Suriyeliler üzerindeki psikososyal ve sosyokültürel etkileri başta olmak üzere çeşitli etkilere ilişkin çalışmaların ve bilgilerin eksikliğidir. Bu çalışmanın önemi, bu etkilerin analiz edilmesi ve kavranmasının, sorunların çözümüne ve herkes için barışçıl bir ortamın sağlanmasına zemin oluşturmasıdır. Ayrıca İngilizce, Türkçe ve Arapça'ya çevrilmiş detaylı bir anket paylaşılmış ve anket sonuçları tek tek verimli bir şekilde tartışılmıştır. Türkiye'de bir arada yaşayan Suriyeliler ve Türkler için geçmiş ve mevcut durum, düşünce ve beklentiler hakkında farklı kökenlerden çok sayıda Türk ve Suriyeli geri bildirimlerini paylaşmıştır. Bu geri bildirimler, genel süreci kavramak, analiz etmek ve çözüm bulmak için faydalıdır. Sonuçlar, her iki toplumun da bu göç sürecinden etkilendiğini ve daha müreffeh ve barışçıl bir yaşam standardı sağlamak için özellikle entegrasyon sürecinin geliştirilmesi gerektiğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Göç, Göçmenler, Suriyeliler, Türkler, Suriye, Türkiye, savaş, psikososyal, ekonomik, politik, sosyokültürel, eğitim, eğitim, etki, çatışmalar, çözüm, beklenti, dil, kültür, ülke.

ABSTRACT

This study had been conducted in order to give information about the Syrian War, its development, chronological events and its psychosocial, political, economic, sociocultural, and educational impacts of Migration on Syrian Migrants and Host Communities. There are several components of the Migration process and those had been explained and discussed specifically. It had been examined important concepts which are relevant to the topic and the theory of the Theorist Ravenstein had been explained with examples for being able to comprehend this movement more efficiently. He studied the laws of migration; “migration and distance”, “migration and steps”, “diffusion and absorption”, “migration chains”, “direct migration”, “the difference between rural- and city-settlers” and “the difference between male and female”. As Ravenstein analyzed and studied on the main components of migration, it is strongly intertwined with this study and the method. The main reason for conducting this study was the lack of studies and information of several impacts, especially psychosocial and sociocultural impacts of migration on Turks and Syrians. The importance of this study is that analyzing and comprehending these impacts provides a ground for solving problems and ensuring a peaceful environment for everyone. Moreover, it had been shared a detailed survey which had been translated to English, Turkish and Arabic and the results of the survey had been discussed one by one efficiently. Many Turks and Syrians from different backgrounds had shared their feedbacks about several statements about the past and current situation, thoughts and expectations for Syrians and Turks who are living together in Turkey. These feedbacks are beneficial to comprehend, analyze and find solutions regarding the general process. The results showed that both societies had been affected by this migration process and especially the integration process should be developed in order to ensure a more prosperous and peaceful standard of living.

Keywords: Migration, Migrants, Syrians, Turks, Syria, Turkey, war, psychosocial, economic, political, sociocultural, educational, education, impact, conflicts, solution, expectation, language, culture, country.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IOM	:	International Organisation for Migration / Uluslararası Göç Örgütü
UN	:	United Nations / Birleşmiş Milletler
EU	:	European Union / Avrupa Birliği
UNHCR	:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees / Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteciler Yüksek Komiserliği
WHO	:	World Health Organization / Dünya Sağlık Örgütü
AKP	:	Justice and Development Party / Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi
MHP	:	Nationalist Movement Party / Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi
CHP	:	Republican People's Party / Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi
HDP	:	Peoples' Democratic Party Halkların Demokratik Partisi
RRP	:	Regional Response Plan
YUKK	:	Foreigners and International Protection / Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Kanunu
TÖMER	:	Turkish Teaching Course Center / Türkçe ve Yabancı Dil Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi
TBMM	:	Turkish Grand National Assembly / Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi
AFAD	:	Disaster and Emergency Management Authority / Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı
YTB	:	Turks Abroad and Related Communities / Yurtdışı Türkler ve Akraba Topluluklar Başkanlığı
YYD	:	Doctors Worldwide / Yeryüzü Doktorları
PICTES	:	Promoting Integration of Syrian Children to Turkish Education System / Suriyeli Çocukların Türk Eğitim Sistemine Entegrasyonunun Desteklenmesi Projesi

PDR : Psychological Counseling and Guidance / Psikolojik Danışmanlık ve Rehberlik



PART 1

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a habitual and unavoidable fact of the human beings' lives. Human beings used to change their locations due to many different kinds of factors such as searching a work, escaping from wars, looking for new destinations and experiences or other kinds of political or economic factors. Despite of these reasons, human beings also migrate due to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods or volcanic eruptions. Syrian people belonged to the category who were forced to leave their countries due to war and political reasons. The Syrian Civil War started on 15th March 2011. Firstly, they started to escape to Lebanon. After that, they started to come to Turkey to the refugee camps which have been provided for them. Turkey was the first country providing refugee camps for Syrian. Iraq, Egypt and Jordan were other destinations for Syrian people. They refuged to camps in those countries and they were looking for safety and peace for their families and themselves. Since many years, International Organizations help to provide a big support to the refugees in terms of many aspects. United Nations agencies take a big and effective part of this aid.

Turkey took the leadership of protecting the Syrian refugees and provided a temporary protection for them. They were mostly located in the border cities in refugee camps which have been provided for them. After the Syrian Civil War, Turkey cooperated with the UN agencies with the leadership of UNHCR, donor community and partners and worked on the Regional Response Plan (RRP) which is a plan which has been provided in order to ensure the wellbeing of those human beings who were affected negatively from the war. "Since the launch of the last Regional Response Plan (RRP) in December 2012, an additional one million Syrians have become refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. This makes it the fastest growing refugee crisis this year. With little prospect of being able to safely return to their homes in the short term and growing hardship in host countries, Syrians face desperate circumstances. At the same time, the Governments of the region hosting Syrian refugees and the humanitarian

community face an increasingly challenging and complex humanitarian crisis which, beyond refugees' immediate protection and assistance needs, threatens the balance of the entire region.” (UNHCR, 2013)

The Syrian refugees were affected in terms of many different aspects. For instance, they have been affected mainly psychosocially, politically, and economically. The war caused so many traumas because many of those people saw their family members, beloved ones, friends, or relatives dying in a horrible way. These kinds of sad and terrible memories are impossible to forget but some of them try to overcome those horrible experiences or to avoid thinking about them as the more they think about it the more it becomes a negatively affecting obsession which destroys their lives and prevents that they build a new and more positive life. The psychology and mental health of the refugees is important because they need to be mentally healthy to be able to socialize, work effectively, integrate to the new society and host community, study and develop themselves. These aspects are all intertwined and related to each other. If we provide a good work for a refugee, it may help to overcome the bad memories and heal in terms on mental health, raise the economic status and socialize.

On the other hand, one should be firstly in a specific degree ready to work and socialize, one should have been maintained to a certain degree a healthy mentality before doing all these tasks. Therefore, the international organizations and the host countries should observe the situation of the negatively affected people, empathize, comprehend their situation, and try to find a solution to improve their situation and condition. It is not easy to experience all those terrible traumas, loose their beloved ones, leave their homes, lose their jobs, and come to a different country and culture and trying to adjust and integrate. Therefore, host communities should welcome the innocent victims and realize the fact that we do not own the world, and everyone should be welcome in every corner of the world if people respect and appreciate each other. The fact that wars happened all around the world since a long period is showing us that we can be also affected one day, hopefully not. Therefore, we should always empathize. Many people who escaped from the war and refuged to the host countries, had enormous difficulties when trying to find a job, finding flats, being able to pay the rents and even finding the minimal needs of every

human being such as food. In terms of political aspect, many refugees escaped from their country because they were searched by the government and they would be punished if they would stay in their countries. The known and obvious opponents of the Syrian government did not have any other chance than escaping because otherwise their families and themselves would get harm. They were hoping to find peace in their new lives and countries. Some of the refugees would still like to return home if they would be sure about the safety of their countries but some of them feel already peaceful in their host countries, they got used to live there and they do not want to return. Especially, parents whose children were born, raised up and studied in the host countries, do not want to return, and destroy the lives of their family members. Syrian people possess many artistic skills such as sewing, wood carving, shoemaking, pottery / ceramic forming, cooking etc. Those people had the chance to either work in a Turkish company or to start their own business if they have sufficient money to invest. Unfortunately, it is known that some employers tried to let them work for less money which was never seen as acceptable and ethical.

On the other hand, from the perspective of the host communities, they were also affected by all these unfortunate conditions. As mentioned above, some employers let the refugees work for less money and this affected some workers from the host communities because the refugees were preferred. Many of the Turkish people complained that they lost their jobs / positions because of refugees and that refugees receive better opportunities than the host community itself. This caused a big trouble for a long period. Unfortunately, many nationals had prejudices against the refugees due to these kinds of reasons. The prejudices prevented empathizing and building relationships with those people. Generally, minorities and refugees are unfortunately not always welcomed by the host communities. This is the case for most of the host communities and refugees, not only in this specific situation. For instance, Turkish people were invited in the 1960's by the German government and sent by the Ottoman Empire for vocational training and to work in the German industries. Even though the German government requested gratuitously work force from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey, those migrants / guest workers were not always welcomed by the host community. Especially, Turkish people were stood out in a negative way in the eyes of the host community. A minority gained a specific amount of money and returned back to their home countries, but the majority brought their families to Germany and wanted to live there. However, Germany closed its doors to immigrants in 1973. Turkish and

other guest workers from other countries improved with their efficient work force the economic and industrial condition of Germany but still after 50-60 years, we cannot say that those people are accepted and appreciated by everyone from the host community. This shows that minorities are generally not accepted by the communities who are hosting them. This is an unfortunate fact of Migration.

1.1. The Research Problem and Problem Statement

The migration process and its impacts had in every period of history a significant importance. In this study, psychosocial, economic, political, sociocultural and educational impacts of migration on Syrians and Turks will be discussed.

1.2. Purpose of the Research

In this study, it will be aimed to reveal how the migration process affects the Syrians and Turks in terms of economics, politics, education, psychosocially and socioculturally. Surveys will be conducted as a method and the results of the survey will be analyzed. Thus, the results obtained in the light of information and data will be interpreted and the events that have happened in the past will be interpreted, the current situation will be analyzed and recommendations will be shared for the future.

1.3. Importance of Research

For the welfare of a country and also for the welfare of the whole world, all aspects for a developing and peaceful environment must be well-organized. Migration and the integration of migrants are important aspects for the well-being of migrants and also for the the host

community. In Turkey, some research and studies were made for comprehending the background, current situation, and for finding solutions but still both societies have some concerns, especially for the future. In this study, it will be determined what the problems and impacts are, and suggestions for solutions will be made.

1.4. Assumptions of the Research

The basic assumption of this study is that Syrians and Turks have been affected economically, politically, educationally, psychosocially and socioculturally. It is assumed that both societies want to find solutions for all aspects as there are still many people in the society complaining about the migration process. In addition, it is assumed that they demand that especially the integration process will be developed, and that work-related and economic opportunities will be developed.

1.5. Limitations of the Research

There is no significant limitation that reduces the quality level of the work but due to the Covid-19 period the study research could not be directly conducted by researching and interviewing in the field, it would preferred to do so.

PART 2

METHODOLOGY AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Methodology

As this research is also partly based on the recent history of both countries, the most appropriate methodology is the combination of conducting qualitative research instruments such as historiography through archived materials and documents, and conducting a qualitative study based on quantitative data. To be more precise, surveys are also beneficial for finding efficient information and feedback as this is the key of directly accessing the migrants' and host community's opinions. Surveys will be conducted as a methodological instrument and the results of the survey will be analyzed. In addition, published books, research, articles and journals are also some key elements for conducting an efficient method.

2.2. Conceptual and Theoretical framework

The main concepts are migration and empathy. The first concept "migration" is important for explaining this process as everything is correlated to this concept. The concept "empathy" is an essential concept as both sides need to understand each other and show empathy towards each other to ensure a peaceful environment.

There were several Theorists who examined and worked on the migration concept. An important Theorist is Ravenstein. With his study about migration, Ravenstein tended to falsify William Farr's thoughts on immigration. "It was a remark of the late Dr. William Farr, to the effect that migration appeared to go on without any definite law, which first directed my attention to a subject,* to which, after the publication of the census of 1881, I now propose to return." (Ravenstein, 1885) Ravenstein aimed to find the generally accepted laws of the phenomenon of migration. Ravenstein built his work on the data of the British census statistics of 1871 and 1881 and determined seven immigration laws based on these data. Furthermore, Ravenstein's work is considered valuable because it pioneered the theories and models of migration that will be written later. Another important fact is that Ravenstein published in 1885 a work which has been acknowledged as the first known work on migration. The theoretical basis of the study was based on the industrialization and urbanization phenomena, and the developments in the last half of the 19th century formed the basic dynamic of the study. The business opportunities that have been developed with industrialization and the transportation networks that have been developed in parallel with industrialization led people to the interior of Europe and North America. Thus, millions of people left their homes, lands and lives for a better life and migrated to other places. Ravenstein, who had done his work in such a period, opened the seven immigration laws that he determined in two articles titled *The Laws of Migration*, published in 1885 and 1889. These immigration laws are explained below accordingly.

The first one is "migration and distance". Most immigrants only travel to countries with short distances. The second one is "migration and steps". With the development of industrialization and commerce, rapid economic growth in the urban context attracts people to move to the cities. As people move from rural areas near to the city to the cities, the number of populations in rural areas also decreases. Afterwards, people from near destinations move to the rural areas and people are getting closer and closer to the cities. As each step moves people closer to the city and the advantages of the city are perceived by other immigrants, migration will spread to the whole country and it will be felt all over the country. The third one is "diffusion and absorption". In the phenomenon of migration,

diffusion and absorption processes support each other and these processes are intertwined to each other. The main point that makes the diffusion and absorption process similar is the aim to be achieved. According to Ravenstein, migration cannot be the aim itself, individuals do not move just because they want to migrate. The main aim for immigrants is to benefit from the economic and commercial activity of the city. The desire to benefit from the city's income or the desire to live better supports the expansion process. The labor force needed by the new and rapidly developing industry is met by migration, and thus the incoming migration is absorbed by the urban industrial centers. As seen in this process which Ravenstein has put forward, both processes meet their needs through migration and act together in terms of purpose. The fourth one is called "migration chains". Ravenstein stated that migration is developed in a chain over time. In addition, he stated that the settlements receiving migration also gave simultaneously migration to other areas. Thus, each wave of immigration creates another wave of immigration by having a triggering effect. It is very clearly seen that for Ravenstein, migration is a process that is partly chained, and once the process starts, it continues one after the other one. The fifth one is called "direct migration". Ravenstein mentions a cascading and chain migration in the first four laws. But Ravenstein's fifth law is direct, long-range, and stepless; he describes in the fifth one another kind of migration than he describes in his first four laws. In long-distance migrations, immigrants tend to large trade and industrial centers. In addition, they prefer to settle directly in these cities without any additional steps.

Ravenstein's first five immigration laws basically talk about two immigration models. Accordingly, in the first model, the migration takes place gradually, over short distances and in a chain, towards the industrial and commercial centers. On the other hand, in the second model, migration is directed to trade and industrial centers without steps, without any long distance and it is directed directly. The common point that emerges within the framework of these migration models is that migration is towards big cities where trade and industry develop. The sixth one is "the difference between rural- and city-settlers". According to Ravenstein, urban residents tend less to migrate than rural residents. The migration process towards the city does not affect or move the residents who are already living in the city too

much. However, the migration process of human beings from rural areas to rural areas tends to displace rural residents more. It creates waves of migration and cascades it more. The seventh and last law is “the difference between female and male”. Ravenstein's latest immigration law is about gender. According to this law, women tend to migrate more than men.

The seven laws that are tried to be explained in general terms and the various criticisms that are tried to be put forward in the simplest sense show that Ravenstein's work can only be a ground for many other migration theories and models. Although this study is meaningful according to the conditions of England at the time, it is a clear obvious that these laws cannot be claimed to be universal. It is obvious that the single-factor migration phenomenon, which Ravenstein constructed within the framework of the effect of economic and industrial development, is insufficient to understand the current structure, facts, and content of migration.

As stated above, another important concept is “empathy”. “Empathy has a long history in aesthetics, dating back to the eighteenth century, and, subsequently, in psychology, psychoanalysis, and therapy (a term I use to encompass psychotherapy, counseling, and counseling psychology). The term *Einfühlung*, meaning aesthetic sympathy and later translated into English as empathy, was first used in print in 1873 by the German philosopher Robert Vischer (1847-1933) to designate the projection of human feeling onto the natural world.” (Tudor, 2011) Carl Rogers was an American psychologist who was among the founders of the humanistic approach and worked on the concept “empathy”. (Çağlayan, 2016) “Rogers’s first reference to empathy was in his book *Client-Centered Therapy* (Rogers, 1951), although in his first book, *Counseling and Psychotherapy* (Rogers, 1942), he did define the basic hypothesis of this (then) “newer approach to psychotherapy” in terms of the effect on the client: “Effective counseling consists of a definitely structured, permissive relationship which allows the client to gain an understanding of himself to a degree which enables him to take positive steps in the light of his new orientation” (p. 18). Later, commenting on research into the ideal therapeutic relationship based on the work of therapists representing three

different theoretical orientations (Fiedler, 1949, 1950), Rogers (1951), in his first explicit reference to the concept of empathy, suggested that the findings offered “outstanding corroboration of empathy and complete understanding on the part of the therapist” (p. 54).” (Tudor, 2011)

Carl Rogers, is one of the first Psychologists who comes to mind when empathy is mentioned. His name is identified with this term. Furthermore, he has successfully applied the empathic approach in the field of psychotherapy and has made various definitions related to the term. The understanding of empathy that Rogers reached in the 1970s has turned into a definition which became in general quite valid. Most of the researchers agreed on his statements. The definition “empathy” is in general terms the process of a person putting himself in the place of the other person and looking at things from his perspective, understanding that person's feelings and thoughts correctly. Empathy is the essential key of a good relationship and communication. In this case, empathy is necessary for comprehending the situation of migrants, trying to feel their feelings, and being more considerate. As they experienced a war, lost their friends and family members, lost their homes, etc. it can be said that empathy is an extremely important tool for living together.

Dökmen (1996) states that the above-indicated definition of empathy consists of three basic elements. We can list these elements that are necessary for a person to empathize with another person accordingly. Firstly, the person who will empathize should put himself in the place of the other person and look at the events from his or her point of view. In other words, the person who wants to empathize needs to enter the phenomenological field of the other person. According to the phenomenological approach in psychology, every person has a phenomenological field. Each person perceives both himself and his environment in a unique way; this perceptual experience is subjective and personal. In other words, each person looks at the world in a unique way. If a human being wants to understand another human being, we must look at the world from his point of view, try to perceive and live things as he does. In order to achieve this, we must take the role of the person we want to empathize with. To be more precise, one needs to look at the events through the other person's glasses.

Secondly, to be considered as “empathetic”, we must understand the other person's feelings and thoughts correctly. It is not enough just to understand the other person's feelings or just their thoughts. When we emphasize this point while defining empathy, we are talking about two basic components of empathy. These are the cognitive and affective components of empathy. It is a cognitive qualification (cognitive role-taking / cognitive perspective-taking) to understand what the other person is thinking by taking on the role and feeling the same as what the other person is feeling is an emotional activity (emotional role-taking / emotional perspective-taking). Cognitive role taking can be considered as a prerequisite for emotional role taking.

The last element in the definition of empathy is the behavior of conveying the empathic understanding formed in the mind of the empathizing person to the other person. Even if we fully understand the feelings and thoughts of the other person, if we do not express our understanding to him, we are not considered to have completed the empathy process. For example, if a friend of a person is upset and the empathizing person puts himself/herself in the shoes of his/her friend and understands what he/she is going through, he/she feels his/her friends' feelings inside. When it's time to express this situation to the, the empathizing person can smile as if nothing is wrong and say, "do not worry about it". If we do so, it means that there is a contradiction between the expression on our face and the words we say and the feelings inside us. When we do this, we empathize correctly, but we do not convey it enough to the other person (Dökmen, 1996:136-138). (Erken, 2009)

2.3. Research Questions / Survey Questions

**The goal is to receive the responds / feedbacks
to the research questions given below:**

- What is the economic impact of migration on Syrians and Turks?
- What is the political impact of migration on Syrians and Turks?
- What is the psychosocial impact of migration on Syrians and Turks?
- What is the sociocultural impact of migration on Syrians and Turks?
- What is the educational impact of migration on Syrians and Turks?

**Survey questions (Likert scale) given below had been asked (in order to
find responses to the questions given above):**

Do you agree or disagree with the below-given statements?

- Refugees / Turks are tolerant towards us.
- I would feel comfortable if my child would be in the same schools with refugees / Turks.
- I would feel comfortable working in the same workplace with refugees / Turks.

- I would marry a refugee / Turk.
- I would not feel uncomfortable if my child would like to marry a refugee / Turk (in case you have one or if you would have one).
- I do not think that refugees should be forced to return to their countries.
- There is a cultural conflict between the refugees and the Turks.
- I think that the immigration of Syrians to Turkey affected the Turkish Economy.
- I find it appropriate that refugees and Turks live integratedly together.
- I do not find the attitude of western states towards the refugee policy appropriate
- I would like to learn Turkish / Syrian (in case you do not know one of them).
- I think that refugees / Turks have no negative impact on our culture.
- I feel safe living together in the same country with refugees / Turks.
- I would not feel uncomfortable being neighbors with refugees / Turks.
- I can empathize and comprehend the general attitude of refugees.
- I can understand that refugees faced in the past many problems due to the civil war and I can empathize their current feelings and psychological conditions.
- I think that it is appropriate to benefit from state facilities at the same level as refugees / Turks.
- I find the opportunities provided by Turkey to refugees correct and sufficient.
- I think that the Turkish government`s support should continue.
- I think that the immigration of Syrians to Turkey have an impact on the rent increasement in Turkey.

- I think that it is right to give Turkish citizenship to refugees.
- I find it appropriate that refugees have the right to own property in Turkey.
- I do not find it ethical that some employers prefer Refugee workers to Turkish workers and let them work illegally for the same workforce but for less salary.
- I support that the refugee children and the Turkish children are being educated in the same school and under the same conditions.
- I find it appropriate that the refugees benefit from the same health services such as Turks do.
- I prefer that the teachers of refugee children are Syrian teachers rather than Turkish teachers.
- I do not think that the Syrians will request an independent state for themselves within the Turkish borders.
- I think that all around the world refugees should be supported in terms of many aspects as long as the priority of the host communities` government is their own folk.
- I think that the integration process in Turkey should be developed and improved.

PART 3

PSYCHOSOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS

3.1. PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACTS

As the Migrants who escaped from wars come already with existing and deep wounds to the host countries, these kinds of prejudices and disagreements make their lives harder. Therefore, International Organizations are working since years on providing psychosocial support to the Migrants whose mental health conditions are not good. “Before fleeing Syria and during the journey to Turkey, many Syrians have witnessed or experienced the death of loved ones, physical harm, violent and terrifying situations. The psychological impact of conflict-related violence coupled with the ongoing stressors related to displacement can have a significant impact on the mental health and psychosocial well-being of Syrian refugee adults and children. Some of these ongoing challenges include lack of resources, risks of exploitation, violence, discrimination, disruption of social networks, and lack of livelihood options. These challenges can result in a sense of hopelessness, which in turn contribute to psychological distress, increased family violence, diminished sense of dignity and control, and a reliance on negative coping skills (Hassan, Kirmayer, & Mekki-Berrada, 2015). Pre-existing mental health conditions may be exacerbated, or psychosocial distress may be brought on by daily stressors (Hassan et al., 2015).” (Davis & Wanninger, 2017)

The UN agencies are focusing a lot on providing psychosocial support to refugees. IOM is one of the UN agencies which is supporting the migrants in terms of many different needs such as Livelihoods, Protection, Cashed-based Interventions, health, education or shelter. Mobile Psychosocial Support Teams (MPSS) is provided by the Protection unit to victims of the war.

“Mobile Psychosocial Support Teams (MPSS) - Our MPSS teams are based in strategic locations across the country where there are large migrant communities or particularly vulnerable people. Activities are tailored to the needs of each migrant and host community to provide PSS activities for adults and children, which include ideas that come directly from participants themselves. Examples include formal PSS private and group sessions, cooking activities with Syrian and Turkish community members, excursions to cultural sites and sports and art activities.” (IOM TURKEY)

As written above, the Syrian Civil War forced many Syrians to escape from their country and search a new home. It all started with the “Arab Spring” which took its place in the Middle Eastern countries, especially in Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen, Libya, and Syria. Demonstrations against the regime in Syria started to cause many troubles and conflicts between the Syrian government, the opponents, and demonstrators. Since 2011, Syrian have been affected by the political conditions and war in their country and many people fled to neighboring countries such as Lebanon and Turkey. The mass migration from Syria to Turkey is one of the most important current problems of Turkey. Since many years, there were many discussions because of this existing problem. It is an essential need to find a peaceful solution for both sides, the refugees, and the host community, as people are considering this still as a problem even though we live since many years together. Forced displacement is an unavoidable fact of the human beings which happens since a long period. Turkey has the largest number of refugees all around the world which is impressive.

Shape 1. The statics of forced displacement all around the world (2010-2019)



Reference: (Grandi, 2021)

One of the most essential needs which must be ensured is providing shelter and food for refugees who have been forced for displacement. This is the most urgent requirement as human being cannot live especially without nutrition. International Organizations and host countries are providing shelter (e.g.: refugee camps) and distributing food and cash-based interventions to the victims of war. “A ‘cash-based intervention’ is any intervention in which cash or vouchers for goods or services are provided to refugees and other persons of concern (PoC) either as individuals or as representatives of a community.” (UNHCR)

Furthermore, the psychosocial condition of the affected victims needs also to be healed and improved. There are many effects of the psychosocial impact of violence and migration. To be more precise, armed conflicts and wars do not only affect the infrastructure, security, and development of a country, furthermore, the worst effect of armed conflicts is giving a disastrous harm to the mental health of the victims. The later the respective it is handled with the mental health of the victims, the more harm it will give not only to the victim itself but also to the social solidarity and stability / union of a society. There is a strong connection between the armed conflicts of their pasts and the mental distress which they are facing in the present time. As a serious psychological consequence sense, one can see the loss of control and independence, and lack of access to resources. In addition, one can see as a result, increased risk of domestic and social violence, poverty, and a pessimistic attitude and thoughts about the future.

Victims who are forced to displacement, also experience tragic traumas during the period when trying to escape from their home country to the host country. Some victims died on way, either being killed by their own government because they were opponents or traitors, some of them died because the armed forces of the host countries warned them not to cross the borders and when they tried to continue, they have been shot, or some of them died in the sea while trying to escape via boats. Those people who witnessed these traumatic situations have real psychological problems in the future and those bad experiences come always to their minds. After being able to reach another country and trying to settle there as a migrant, the next steps and problems are trying to reach respective authorities. They do not have any official documents

or permissions, but they want to live like other people under a certain regulation and in a peaceful environment.

Many refugees have family members who stood in their home countries and who have expectations from those who went abroad. This is an additional negative factor which is influencing the refugees in a negative way. On the one hand, they miss their family members who have been left behind. On the other hand, they want to gain money and send it to them to ensure that they can afford minimum the essential needs. This pressure is also affecting the refugees and it gives harm to their mental health. They feel like being divided into two, having one side left on the home country and keeping still one side on the host country. The social relations among refugees and other refugees or host communities might be minimized due to these kinds of factors. Feeling like a foreigner in a country is also complicating the integration process. Not everyone has the hope of returning to a rebuilt home country because many of them lose their trust and believe and they become extremely pessimistic. Though there are refugees who still possess the hope of returning to their home country and continuing to live from the point where they used the live before being forced to displacement.

As mentioned above, one of the main goals of the Protection units of International Organizations is assuring that the mental health of the refugees is becoming cured and to provide treatment services.

3.2 POLITICAL IMPACTS

Migration is the departure of human beings from their own country to another country due to many kinds of reasons such as finding a better work opportunity, a more peaceful environment, political factors or due to other reasons. On the other hand, politics can be also affected by the Migration process. In 2011, the political event which is called Arab Spring has evolved into a civil war in many countries and in Syria. As a domino-effect, the civil war in Syria caused suddenly a great immigration wave from Syria to Turkey. Experiencing a great immigration movement in a short time has prepared the ground for the formation of new events in economic, political, social and cultural fields in Turkey. This migration incident caused a significant impact on Turkey's foreign and domestic politics and the impacts continue to occur and appear. The geographic location of Turkey plays a vital role, and it has been always quite strategic and valuable for many countries. It is a transition route from west and south directions and because of that a migration mobility could always be seen in Anatolia. After every migration, many political changes have been observed.

The mass migration which had been caused by the Syrian civil war starting in April 2011 has affected the countries in the region diversely. Large numbers of Syrians migrated to Turkey and many situations and problems raised due to this migration. It can be said that the migration process has a direct impact on the dynamics of the Turkish politics and either opportunities or problems have been confronted because of migration. The migration process and its impact on foreign policy are dealt by several researchers by focusing on the different aspects of the process. Since the beginning, the voters have been addressing their concerns and problems about this process and they were also affecting the situation. The Syrian Migration had also a big impact on areas such as the foreign policy. The events have been investigated by analyzing different aspects such as economic, social, cultural, and political components. (Tuncel & Ekici, 2019)

To be more precise about politics, it could be defined in different ways. “Politics, in its broadest sense, is the activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live. Although politics is also an academic subject (sometimes indicated by the use of ‘Politics’ with a capital P), it is then clearly the study of this activity. Politics is thus inextricably linked to the phenomena of conflict and cooperation. On the one hand, the existence of rival opinions, different wants, competing needs and opposing interests guarantees disagreement about the rules under which people live. On the other hand, people recognize that, in order to influence these rules or ensure that they are upheld, they must work with others – hence Hannah Arendt’s (see p. 7) definition of political power as ‘acting in concert’.” (macmillanlearning)

Politics is immensely intertwined with sociology. This is a significant reason why migration influenced politics as migration is also a sociological event. Sociology is an important study social study which helps also to comprehend other social studies, in this case it helps to understand more about politics. “Sociology, a social science that studies human societies, their interactions, and the processes that preserve and change them. It does this by examining the dynamics of constituent parts of societies such as institutions, communities, populations, and gender, racial, or age groups. Sociology also studies social status or stratification, social movements, and social change, as well as societal disorder in the form of crime, deviance, and revolution.” (Faris) Migration is obviously related to sociology as migrants are also an important part of the society. Therefore, at a certain point, migration is affecting sociology and sociology is affecting politics. On the other hand, migration may also influence politics in a direct way, both options are possible. There is also a social study which is a combination of both, politics, and sociology. It is called political sociology. “Political sociology is the study of power and the relationship between societies, states, and political conflict. It is a broad subfield that straddles political science and sociology, with “macro” and “micro” components. The macrofocus has

centered on questions about nation-states, political institutions and their development, and the sources of social and political change (especially those involving large-scale social movements and other forms of collective action).” (Manza, 2011)

Political sociology is a discipline which aims to examine the politics which has been produced by the social structuring and which is based on the principles of social theory. Political science deals with the study of political structuring and political life. Despite of this fact, political science is dependent on political theories based on the view that it is an autonomous event. Today, both disciplines are getting closer and closer to each other. Nevertheless, it is a fact that they also do have differences. In comparison to political science, the political sociology is focusing more on the hidden and "causal" structure of "political power". Political science is mostly related to fields such as "management mechanism" and "public administration". Whereas political sociology is focusing on group relations while struggling for power, social processes, and functions.

Furthermore, in political sociology the formation of power and political structuring is seen as a variable event. Therefore, in political sociology, different systems of politics arising in different periods are one of the important study areas. In that case, the political scientists are trying to find the response to the question how a political system is working. In comparison to political scientists, political sociologists are trying to find a response to the question how the political system emerged and who benefits from a specific structure.

On the other hand, political sociologists see politics as an area of "conflict". According to them, "conflict", "disharmony" "radical reaction" are indispensable elements of the functioning of the political system.

Political sociology can be defined as "the mutual effect-reaction relationship of the political and the social" in the most accurate and realistic sense. There are some impulses arising

from the social and economic status of the society. Those impulses are conveyed by intermediary political institutions to the lower and higher-level structures where politics is formed. Thence, they return to the society as political practices that will shape the society in line with their needs. This mutual influence reveals the social base of politics. Therefore, this analysis of the chain influence is defined as the sociology of politics. (Yücekök, 1987)

3.2.1 Political and Security Effects

The political influence of Syrians in Turkey can be approached from different angles. To be more precise, two important angles may be explained in a more precise and explanatory way. Firstly, one angle is the Syrians' impact on the political environment in Turkey. One of these effects is the emergence of the risk of conflict with the local population. As known, there have been many conflicts among the asylum seekers and the host community, sometimes due to cultural differences, sometimes due to the problems Turkish people are facing because they accuse of some problems such as not being able to find a job or paying more rent since Syrians came to the country the Syrians, or due to some prejudices. Unfortunately, the fact that conflicts may emerge in the local population is unavoidable. Other effects are the increased security concerns and political polarization among local people. Most of the problems and negative impacts are intertwined with each other and one negativity is influencing the other one. On the other hand, the political environment in Turkey is one of the factors affecting the perspective of view or emerging prejudices addressed towards Syrians.

Political preferences sometimes influence the folk and make them more tolerant towards Syrian, or vice versa. There are also many examples of Turks who did never have a direct contact or conversation with a Syrian but who has negative thoughts and preconceptions against Syrians, either due to their political view or other factors such as reading or listening prejudicial news about them. Human beings are in general like that. They can easily hate or dislike

something what they do not really know, in each country, from each religion or skin color, there are many human beings who can judge somebody from a totally different background whom they do not know at all. On the contrary, one should know that there are everywhere people who are good and who are bad, no matter what their origins are. These preconceptions are influencing the thoughts and attitudes of people inside the society which is influencing as a domino-effect again some key points the of politics.

In this respect, it is possible to say that the Syrian issue is a factor that triggers the political polarization even more in the country. The most serious security risk that asylum seekers are likely to create is that the reaction among the local population turns into a violent mass reaction because of a provocation or misunderstandings.

In almost every border province, examples of these kinds of unpleasant situations have occurred. The most dangerous consequence of the reactions from the local population is that Syrians feel the need to organize and ensure their own justice and security. From time to time, the issue of joint action and organization among Syrians have been discussed and aimed. The goal was to find a solution against the unpleasant attitudes of some people who only make up a minority in the society. These kinds of actions also cause minor judicial events turning into mass discussions and polarizing more. When Syrians are getting organized in groups against the minority which is not welcoming them, the polarization increases even more because even tolerant people who welcome the asylum seekers start to see these organizations as a thread and feel uncomfortable. Therefore, being organized as groups against each other never resulted in a good and peaceful way and it should be avoided. These kinds of situations also create difficulties in terms of integration. Once an asylum seeker is programmed to be more protective and reactive, it will be quite difficult to integrate into the society, and vice versa. Once the minorities among the host communities are reactive and prejudicial against asylum seekers, asylum seekers cannot be able to integrate in an effective and efficient way. This process must be progressed in a peaceful and empathizing way, negativity and lack of empathy never helps to find solutions; it creates even bigger problems. One of the biggest fears of local people is that they feel vulnerable

to terrorist attacks. The idea is that there may be people who would like to provoke or punish Turkey among Syrians.

One of the biggest fears of some local people is that they feel that they might be attacked by terrorists. The idea is that there may be people who would like to provoke or punish Turkey. Some local people have the idea that some Syrians might be loyal to Assad, members of ISIS or PKK members. This situation is particularly observed in border towns and in provinces close to the border such as Kilis and Şanlıurfa. The occurrence of legal cases or terrorist acts where asylum seekers are involved in, could critically change the perspective towards Syrians. This can cause greater security risks and problems. It is known that criminals and terrorists are involved from all around the world and with different backgrounds, races, and religions but in this case it would increase the conflicts among both sides. In every country, the minority groups` behaviors and attitudes are judged and observed more than the national folk itself. For instance, in France there might be two similar acts of criminality but if one of the criminals is French, he will be blamed less than the criminal who might be a refugee from another race or belonging to another religion. This is an unethical perspective of view because there are only two realities and important facts, one is “good” and one is “evil”. These are the only valid and ethical scales of criterion in need to be used by judging people.

Asylum seekers who are living in the cities together with the local people are mostly living in the slums. Firstly, this situation complicates the adaptation process more. In addition, it prepares a ground that may cause security problems in the medium- and long-term. The lower the income is the higher is the possibility that conflicts, and criminalities may emerge. In other words, living under difficult conditions prepares the ground for the emergence and development of all kinds of criminal and violent environments. Especially younger people who have not been educated well, have low or limited income, and who have the feeling of being excluded are more reactive and irritable and they are more capable of doing of many crimes in the future. Integration, education, socio-political cohesion, economic development, and other elements are significant factors, and they need to be used and provided to ensure a more peaceful and livable

life for Syrians and Turks. These factors are a “must” for a habitable environment for everyone. (Orhan & Senyücel Gündoğar, 2015)

3.2.2. Survey Results of Parties

To be more focused on politics, it is not possible to consider any migration process which has been experienced in the entire world and between all the different countries independent from politics. Every migration process has a “action and reaction relationship” with politics. The decisions taken by those politicians and leaders who have the administrative power and the power to affect the people within their countries or sometimes even other countries are causing inadmissible effects on the structure of society. As having expressed above, the conflicts and tension between the Syrians and the local population have created political polarization with the increasing distrust between the people and the political environment in Turkey is one of the factors influencing the approach towards Syrians.

As a matter of fact, in a research conducted about Syrians in 2017 one of the questions was: “What kind of regulations should be made regarding the political rights of Syrians?”. Regarding the question "No political rights should be given", the rate of Justice and Development Party (AKP) participants is 77.2%, the rate of CHP participants is 96.4%, the rate of MHP participants is 95.9% and the rate of HDP participants is 92.2% (Erdoğan, 2018b, 81). In the same research, the rate of Justice and Development Party (AKP) participants who confirmed the statement “None of them should get the Turkish citizenship” was 69%, which is related to Syrian refugees, is 85.8 percent for CHP, 88.6% for MHP and 73.3% for HDP (Erdogan, 2018b, 83).

According to some data of several studies, AKP, MHP, CHP and HDP voters have different approaches to Syrians. In this context, it can be said that the choice of party has a determining effect on the opinions of the participants. Since the Syrians came to Turkey in 2011,

two general elections, local elections and a presidential election have been conducted. During this period, the Syrians turned the issue into a political trump card by political actors over the return of Syrians.

The well-known concern in the migration process is that a significant portion of the Syrians receive the citizenship quickly, without social consensus, as of the first years of migration, and they may have an impact on the election results. As a matter of fact, CHP Hatay deputy Refik Eryılmaz submitted a question to be answered in writing to the Minister of Interior. The proposal regarding how many Syrians received the Turkish citizenship and how many Syrians would have the right to vote in the elections was answered by the then Minister of Interior Muammer Güler. The Minister Güler stated that as of May 24, 2013, 114,297 of the 309,205 Syrian citizens who entered the country returned to Syria. Güler also stated that Syrian refugees do not receive Turkish citizenship and cannot vote in the elections (Milliyet Newspaper, 19 August 2013). President Erdoğan made an assessment in Kilis on July 2, 2016 regarding Syrians in Turkey. In that assessment he stated that there are efforts to grant citizenship to the relevant group. On the other hand, it was observed that the relevant promise did not gain significant support in the public and a limited number of Syrians received Turkish citizenship (Ceylan and İsa, 2019: 214).

Among Syrians who received the Turkish citizenship, those of legal age became voters. As a matter of fact, before the March 31, 2019 Local Administrations elections, Interior Minister Süleyman Soylu stated that 79,820 Syrians have acquired Turkish citizenship and when the underages are deducted from this group, the remaining 53,099 people will have the right to vote (Hürriyet Newspaper, 19 January 2019). Syrian refugees have been one of the points of tension and conflict between the government and the opposition in Turkish politics, and this situation has come to the fore from time to time.

The government carries out some studies based on the permanence in terms of residence of Syrian refugees and their adaptation in this context. In addition, they also expressed the desire

to send Syrians back to their countries when appropriate conditions arise. They have been influenced by the high levels of negative attitudes in the public about Syrians who are receiving the Turkish citizenship and the granting of political rights. The opposition, on the other hand, may bring up the issue of Syrian refugees as a problem and a dilemma, especially during election periods, despite the high acceptance in the research that the Syrians are permanent in the society. This situation is a serious paradox especially for some parties supporting social democratic values, which are more defending the basic principles of human rights and democracy.

3.2.3. Law

Law has a normative feature as it regulates the relations between people living in society. The rights, freedoms, duties, and responsibilities of people are regulated and maintained by the rules of law. The Geneva Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees in 1951, is at the forefront of the legal texts regulating the framework of international migrant mobility and refugees. By accepting the principle that it will only grant refugee status to asylum seekers from European countries, Turkey has imposed a geographical limitation regarding its refugee status. The Temporary Protection Directive was prepared in 2012 regarding the Syrians who migrated to Turkey, but the most important regulation was made in 2013. As a matter of fact, the “Foreigners and International Protection Law (YUKK)” prepared by the General Directorate of Migration Management, which was established under the Ministry of Interior in 2013, was accepted in 2013 and the “Temporary Protection Regulation” was issued in 2014.

With the YUKK numbered 6458, the concepts of refugee, conditional refugee, secondary protection, and temporary protection were re-evaluated. According to the law, “refugee” includes only those who seek international protection due to events that have taken place in Europe, which is the reason why applications are limited. On the other hand, the concept “conditional refugee”, includes all refugees from outside Europe who are belong under the scope of the

definition of refugee due to geographical restrictions. The concept of “secondary protection”, on the other hand, is regulated for persons who cannot be considered as refugees or conditional refugees, but who are likely to be exposed to death, torture, and threats when they are sent to their country (General Directorate of Migration Management, 2013).

The temporary protection arrangement for Syrians in the Law on Foreigners and International Protection is defined as follows: Article: 91. (1) Temporary protection can be provided to foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country they have left, and who come to or cross our borders en masse to find urgent and temporary protection. (General Directorate of Migration Management, 2013). In the Temporary Protection Regulation issued in 2014, direct references were made to Syrians: The Syrian Arab Republic, who came to or crossed our borders from the Syrian Arab Republic en masse or individually, for temporary protection, due to the events that took place in the Syrian Arab Republic as of 28/4/2011, nationals, stateless persons and refugees are placed under temporary protection even if they have applied for international protection.

During the period of temporary protection, individual international protection applications are not processed (Temporary Article: 1), (General Directorate of Migration Management, 2014). Syrians under temporary protection can benefit from health services free of charge in the province where they are registered. They can get a work permit six months after registration. They can benefit from schools and other educational institutions and benefit from social assistance. Temporary protection regulation regulates the services provided by the state for asylum seekers (such as education, health, working in the labor market and receiving social assistance) rather than the rights of asylum seekers (Şentürk, 2020, 8).

One of the most well-known controversial legal situations regarding Syrian refugees is the acquisition of Turkish citizenship by Syrians. Looking at the current data, it is seen that a small number (102,000 people) out of the 3.6 million population received the Turkish citizenship in 2019. It has been observed and proven that the Turkish public opinion has a significant negative attitude towards the idea that Syrians receive the Turkish citizenship (75.8% according

to the 2019 Syrian Barometer, Erdoğan, 2020, 205). Again, according to the 2019 Syria Barometer, while a significant percentage of the Syrian refugees (57.7%) have a desire for dual citizenship, the rate of those who only want to be a Turkish citizen is 22.6%. In the survey 2017, it was 8.4% (2020, 174). These data show that the tendency of asylum seekers to build a future in Turkey is getting stronger. In addition, it shows their desire to benefit from citizenship law. (Kaya & Çolakoğlu, 2020)

3.2.4. Return Policy

The end of the Cold War brought along an asylum regime in which voluntary returns were idealized. In this period, a process had begun that set the standards for return and aimed to develop a global approach for complying with these standards. This process led to the emergence of the concepts of “safe return” and “imposed return”, as well as the concept of “voluntary return”, which was frequently emphasized before the 1990s. This approach, which suggests that sub-ideal return conditions may be sufficient for the return of refugees, requires that voluntary return be placed in an appropriate context. It also laid the groundwork for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to take a more active role in the return processes. With the understanding that refugees will stay in the country of asylum for long periods of conflict, humanitarian aid-oriented refugee policies have been replaced by permanent solution-oriented policies, and UNHCR has begun to assume a greater role in funding and executing such studies.

At this point, the fact that countries evaluate refugees mostly on the axis of foreign policy or security and that they do not take any responsibility for the initiation and execution of integration-oriented activities also played a significant role. On the other hand, in some countries

where the responsibility is assumed, the direct association of integration or adaptation processes with the permanence and assimilation of refugees has started to create new concerns for the future, although it clearly reveals the nature of possible projects.

3.2.5. The Safe Zone

The safe zone is also problematic in the context of the return of refugees. Directing the return of refugees to the secured areas will lead to the formation of artificial settlements. In addition, it will be difficult for the refugees to return to the regions where they lived in Syria before. It would not be wrong to say that such artificial settlements will create a kind of internal displacement. Although it is known that most of the Syrian refugees who migrated to Turkey come from the north of Syria, the return movement for refugees who want to return outside the borders of the safe zone will essentially become a migration movement to another region. It is also another question that needs to be answered who will be under the control and supervision of the safe zone.

On the other hand, considering that Turkey will want to hold the administration of the safe zone to be established, it can be predicted that new conflicts of interest will occur in the region. To be more precise, if Turkey will take over the management of the safe zone alone, it will create a problem of international legitimacy. In this context, the administration within the framework of an internationally accepted coalition can be presented as a healthier solution for ensuring peace and stability and the safe return of refugees. Nevertheless, the management of such a safe zone by the conflicting parties involved in Syria will arise new problems. On the other hand, apart from the management problems mentioned here, it is a controversial issue to what extent the safe zone solution can be sufficient in solving the problem related to refugees, especially in creating a safe, voluntary, and sustainable return program. (İçduygu & Ayaşlı, 2019)

3.2.6. General info and statistics about Syrians in Turkey – June 2021

Several observations regarding the development and changes of the statistics of Syrians who are living in Turkey are done. In those statistics, it has been generally focused on the Syrian population number in Turkey, age range of the Syrians who are living in Turkey, the gender of them, percentage of women and children, Syrian youth population ratio, average age of Syrians living in Turkey, number of Syrians living in camps (Temporary Shelter Centers) and number of Syrians living in cities. In addition, it has been also focused on the percentage of Syrians per each province, provinces with the highest number of Syrians are ranked, provinces with the lowest number of Syrians, ratio of Syrians who received the Turkish citizenship and number of Syrians who've returned to their country. The number of Syrian students studying at state universities are also given. Furthermore, the number of Syrian Students in Kindergarten, primary, secondary and high school are also shared in statistics. Additionally, the number of Syrians who've received work permit, number of companies with at least one Syrian partner, number of Syrians who've received Turkish Citizenship and number of Syrians who were born in Turkey are also involved to the statistics which is monitored and updated accordingly. (Mülteciler Derneği, 2021)

3.2.7. Syrians Under Our Temporary Protection

Since the beginning of the internal trouble in March 2011, an increasing number of Syrian Arab Republic (Syrian) citizens have been coming to Turkey to seek international protection. Our country provides "temporary protection" to these people. The rapid increase in human rights violations in Syria in 2012 and after 2012 has brought about dramatic increases in humanitarian aid needs. Since the beginning of the internal turmoil, the Republic of Turkey, which has strong historical, cultural, and neighborly ties with Syria, has followed an "open door" policy for Syrian citizens affected by this situation.

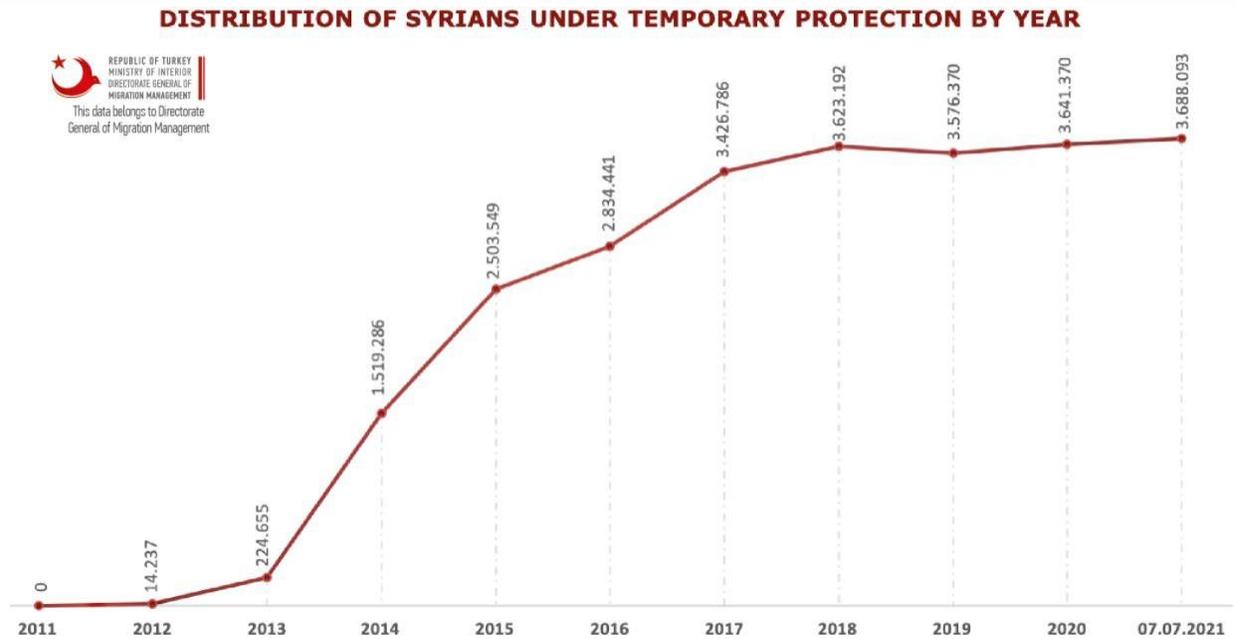
Turkey hosted 256,971 Syrians in 26 temporary accommodation centers established in 10 cities due to the immigration waves resulting from this humanitarian crisis. Due to the lack of peace and security in the Syrian Arab Republic, the duration of stay of Syrians under temporary protection in our country has been prolonged, which necessitated the provision of social cohesion. As a result of this requirement, people were supported to maintain their lives outside the temporary shelter centers, and as of the September 16, 2020, 59,877 Syrians under temporary protection are housed in 7 temporary accommodation centers in 5 provinces. Apart from this, there are 3,559,041 Syrians under temporary protection living outside the temporary shelter centers. Most Syrians in Turkey come from areas close to the Syrian-Turkish border. These regions are also regions with intense conflicts.

Educational services are available for all school-age children, including preschoolers, in temporary accommodation centers, and health services are provided at the standard given to Turkish citizens; places of worship are created for foreigners; A market is established to meet their needs. Adult education centers are also available for Syrian foreigners under temporary protection, and those who do not have a job are assisted to have a job by gaining sufficient skills.

Due to its historical mission, Turkey has not remained indifferent to these inhumane treatments in Syria and has been the most generous country in providing humanitarian aid to Syrian citizens affected by this tragedy both in temporary shelters and in various provinces within its borders, as well as in temporary shelter centers and various settlements within the borders of Syria. (T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü)

3.2.8. Statistics and data of MFA

Shape 2. Distribution of Syrians under temporary protection by year



Reference: (Directorate General of Migration Management, 2021)

Table 1. Distribution of Syrian refugees in the scope of temporary protection according to shelter centers

**DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOPE OF
TEMPORARY PROTECTION ACCORDING TO SHELTER CENTERS
(7 SHELTER CENTERS IN 5 PROVINCE)**

PROVINCE	NAME OF TEMPORARY SHELTER CENTERS	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
ADANA (1)	Sarıçam	18.938	18.938
HATAY (3)	Altınözü	2.546	8.803
	Yayladağı	3.435	
	Apaydın	2.822	
KAHRAMANMARAŞ (1)	Merkez	10.131	10.131
KİLİS (1)	Elbeyli	8.393	8.393
OSMANİYE (1)	Cevdetiye	8.809	8.809
TOTAL		55.074	
NUMBER OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION THAT NOT IN THE SCOPE OF SHELTER CENTERS			3.633.019

* by the date 07.07.2021

Reference: (Directorate General of Migration Management, 2021)

Table 2. Resettlement of Syrians in the 3rd countries within 2014 - 2021

**RESETTLEMENT OF SYRIANS IN THE 3RD COUNTRIES
WITHIN 2014-2021**

RESETTLEMENT OF SYRIANS IN THE 3RD COUNTRIES WITHIN 2014-2021	NO	COUNTRY	TOTAL
		TOTAL	
	1	CANADA (UNHCR)	5.389
	2	CANADA (DIRECT)	2.645
	3	USA	3.991
	4	BRITAIN	2.540
	5	NORWAY	1.926
	6	SWEDEN	168
	7	AUSTRALIA	115
	8	SWITZERLAND	92
	9	AUSTRIA	58
	10	BELGIUM	46
	11	LUXEMBOURG	46
	12	ROMANIA	43
	13	LIECHTENSTEIN	18
	14	NEW ZELAND	15
	15	ICELAND	13
	16	NETHERLANDS	3
	17	FRANCE	1

* by the date 07.07.2021

Reference: (Directorate General of Migration Management, 2021)

Table 3. Statistical data related to Syrian refugee who left country in the scope of one to one policy

STATISTICAL DATA RELATED TO SYRIAN REFUGEE WHO LEFT COUNTRY IN THE SCOPE OF ONE TO ONE POLICY

COUNTRY	TOTAL
TOTAL	29.454
GERMANY	10.891
AUSTRIA	213
BELGIUM	1.771
BULGARIA	85
DENMARK	31
ESTONIA	59
FINLAND	2.207
FRANCE	4.802
CROTIA	250
NETHERLANDS	4.712
SPAIN	878
SWEDEN	2.271
ITALY	396
LETONIA	46
LITHUANIA	102
LUXEMBOURG	206
MALTA	17
PORTUGAL	415
ROMANIA	68
SLOVENIA	34

* by the date 07.07.2021

Reference: (Directorate General of Migration Management, 2021)

3.3. ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Non-governmental organizations possess a big responsibility on focusing on the refugees' problems and trying to find solutions. They are focusing on several components and one of them is the economic condition of the refugees. NGOs are trying to find solutions for increasing the economic status of the refugees by trying to provide them a job, distributing CASH, or providing Livelihoods and Shelter. On the other hand, refugees are also affecting the economic status of the host countries. Therefore, institutes, academicians and research centers are researching and working on the economic factors and effects of refugees on the host countries. Some research centers prepared reports and examined the political, social, security and economic effects of Syrians in Turkey. As the Turkish folk may also be highly affected by these factors, it is a beneficial research and report which might be helpful to resolve some existing problems within the country. It can be said that each province has a different type of situation arising from its own demographic structure, economy, and political environment. For instance, border provinces have been affected more once the refugees started to come to the country as most of them preferred to live in the border provinces because they are closer to their home country. Another important factor why refugees prefer border provinces is that the cities on the border between Turkey and Syria are culturally closer to their home country / cities. For instance, Gaziantep, Hatay and Şanlıurfa have some cultural similarities with Syrian cities such as Aleppo. In this respect, many Syrian refugees have the same opinion about it. Several research and analysis have been made on the border provinces in order to examine the situation more efficiently.

Studies also examine if the Syrian will return to their country or continue living in Turkey. Syrian refugees have different opinions about it. Some of them miss their country and live with the hope to return once everything will be more secure and peaceful in their country. Some of them got used to Turkey, do not want to ruin the lives of their children as they already started to go to school in Turkey and speak fluently Turkish, feel more peaceful here or do not

believe that their economic status in Syria will be better or some of them do not want to return due to political conditions.

The second point is that, based on this fact, it has become inevitable to implement a comprehensive Syrian refugee policy, which includes preventing the reaction of the local people. It is argued that the issue should be handled as a social cohesion issue and concrete suggestions for decision makers are presented in the conclusion part. The third point is that if the “Syrian refugees issue” is managed successfully in the integration process, it will contribute to the development of Turkey's social wealth and multicultural structure in the long run. Researchers are also focusing on the social cohesion of the Syrian refugees as this is also an important factor which is highly affecting both, Syrian and Turkish people. In order to ensure that both sides feel more comfortable and peaceful, social cohesion has to be ensured. Neither Syrian should feel themselves as they were unwelcome, nor Turkish people should feel themselves uncomfortable. Unfortunately, a part of the host community is feeling that way and the bad feeling both sides innerly have is causing a vicious circle by making them feel mutually more negative. In order to avoid these negativities, social cohesion has to be ensured and everyone should learn to empathize. As this cannot be easily ensured by the human beings themselves, governments, institutes, research centers, NGOs are serving as key instruments to set up this system. These kinds of research are really significant for finding solutions regarding existing problems. Another type of research topic is to ensure the integration process of Syrian refugees and involve them fully to the society in order to ensure the development of social wealth and multicultural structure. As we can see, developed countries have a multicultural structure wherein many different human beings with different backgrounds, religions, languages, and cultures are living together equally and fairly under sufficient conditions. For the global development and cohesion, ensuring this is important. “Global development lacks a clear definition, but it is often linked with human development and international efforts to reduce poverty and inequality and improve health, education and job opportunities around the world. A variety of data can be used to describe what is also often referred to as international development, including a country’s gross domestic product or its average per-capita income, literacy and maternal survival rates, as well as life expectancy, human rights and political freedoms.” (Rosenkranz , 2011)

For being able to develop internationally, firstly countries should develop nationally. Hence, it is important to examine the current statistics, conditions, and the whole situation of the country. These numbers can be financial, population-related, educational, or other kinds of statistics. Every year, the number of populations in Turkey is analyzed. It also includes the number of Syrian refugees who are living in Turkey. It is important to know this for being able to analyze the current case of the refugees and how it can be developed and improved in the future.

You may see below the number of populations of Syrian refugees given per each province and the percentage based on the total percentage of the city-population. This data has been shared by the Migration Management on March 31, 2021. It shows the 30 cities with the highest number of Syrians and the density of Syrians in these cities are shown in the table below.

Table 4. Number of Syrians by province - 1

İllere Göre Suriyelilerin Sayısı

Göç İdaresinin **31 Mart 2021** tarihli verilerine göre en çok Suriyelinin yaşadığı 30 şehir ve bu şehirlerdeki Suriyeli yoğunluğu aşağıdaki tabloda yer almaktadır.

SIR A	ŞEHİRLER	SURİYELİ NÜFUSU	İL NÜFUSU İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMA
1	İstanbul	523.859	%3,4
2	Gaziantep	449.073	%21,5
3	*Hatay	436.004	%26,3
4	Şanlıurfa	423.359	%20
5	*Adana	254.058	%11,3
6	Mersin	226.922	%12,3
7	Bursa	179.201	%5,8
8	İzmir	147.997	%3,4
9	Konya	118.894	%5,3
10	*Kilis	105.643	%74,6
11	Ankara	100.746	%1,8
12	*Kahramanmaraş	93.600	%8,0
13	Mardin	89.242	%10,4
14	Kayseri	79.731	%5,6
15	Kocaeli	55.397	%2,8

Reference: (Mülteciler Derneği, 2021)

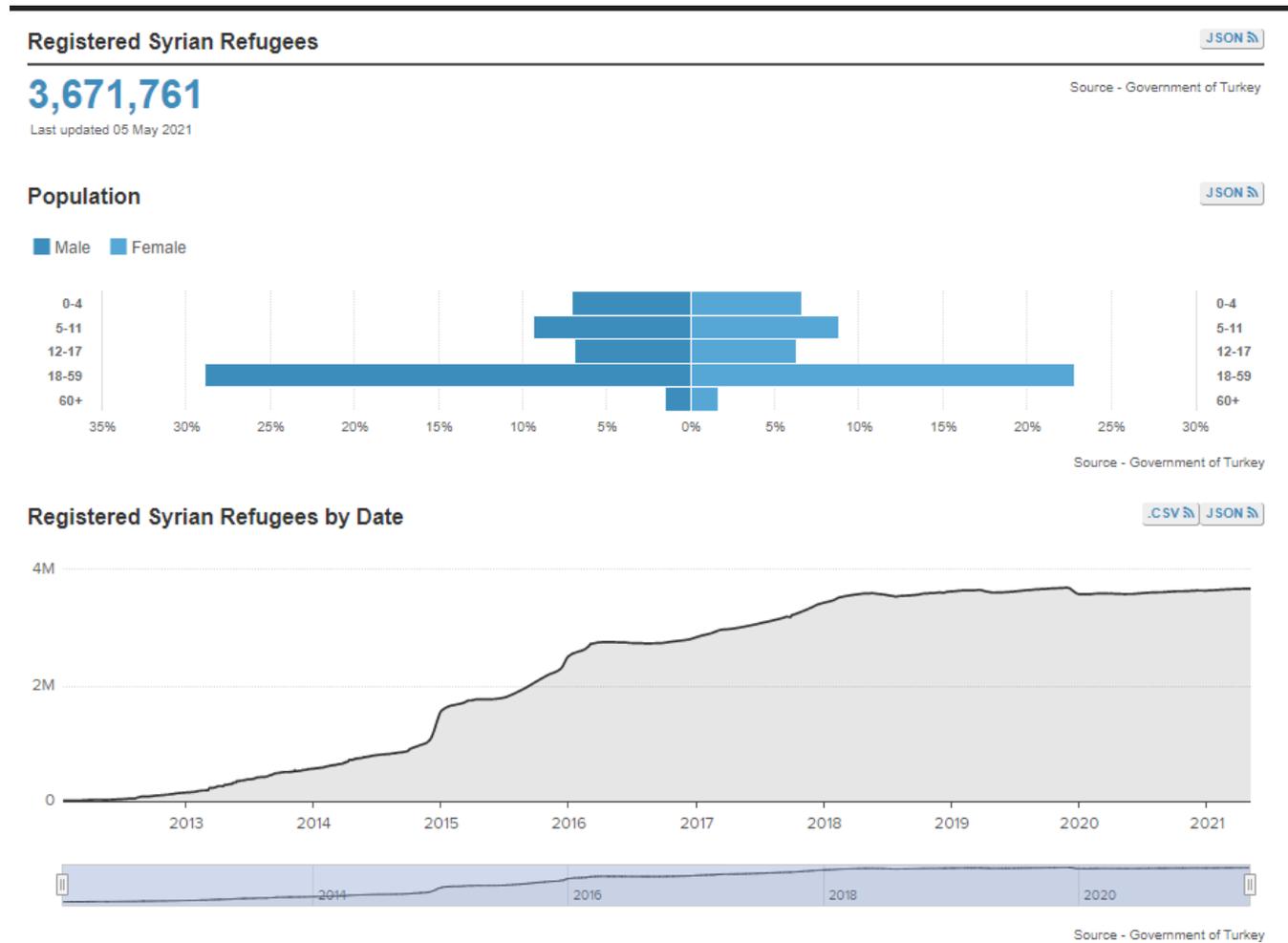
Table 5. Number of Syrians by province - 2

16	*Osmaniye	47.128	%8,6
17	Malatya	30.556	%3,8
18	Diyarbakır	23.685	%1,3
19	Adıyaman	22.325	%3,5
20	Batman	15.562	%2,5
21	Sakarya	15.522	%1,5
22	Şırnak	15.007	%2,8
23	Manisa	13.798	%0,9
24	Denizli	13.115	%1,2
25	Tekirdağ	12.497	%1,1
26	Elazığ	12.443	%2,1
27	Nevşehir	11.702	%3,9
28	Afyonkarahisar	11.517	%1,6
29	Muğla	11.304	%1,1
30	Burdur	8.249	%3,1

Reference: (Mülteciler Derneği, 2021)

See the statistics of registered Syrian Refugees shared by UNHCR:

Shape 3. Registered Syrian Refugees



Reference: (UNHCR, 2021)

Syrian Migrants started to migrate to Turkey after April 2011, the beginning of the Syrian War. This data / graphic shows that the migration process of Syrian refugees started to increase especially in 2015 and 2016 rapidly. Since 2018 the number of registered Syrian Refugees in Turkey is the more or less the same.

As stated above, the Syrian refugees started to migrate to Turkey in April 2011. Turkey started to implement an "open door policy" towards Syrians as of this date. AFAD made its first declaration about the asylum seekers on June 14, 2011 when announcing that 8.538 Syrians used to live in the camps in Hatay Yayladağı and Altınözü. According to the data of AFAD, the number of Syrian asylum seekers reached in August 2021 78.409 Syrians. At the time of these developments, Turkey had stated that 100,000 people were a critical threshold. Nevertheless, the number of the immigration wave increased immensely, even more than expected. Howbeit, Turkey continued welcoming the Syrian refugees to the country. In November 2014, the number of Syrians who were taken under temporary protection reached 1.645.000 Syrians. In Turkey, many camps had been arranged for the Syrians. In 10 cities, 16 "tent cities" had been set up for the refugees with the aim of providing a safe and livable shelter for the people in need of urgent help. In addition, 6 "container cities" had been established. In 2014, 221.447 Syrians used to live in the above-mentioned shelters. The majority of the refugees used to live in the cities with the local people. As of now, Turkey is hosting more than the expected number of refugees, which is a significant proof that an effective programme should be provided in order to balance the current situation. Turkey has spent starting in April 2011 until November 2014 in total 4.5 billion Dollars. Furthermore, over 500,000 patients had been shipped from the camps to the hospitals. The number of Syrian patients operated on in Turkey has exceeded 200,000. According to the data of the Ministry of Health in Turkey, around 35,000 Syrian births had been recorded until November 2014. Until November 2014, United Nations and European countries shared a total amount of 246 Million Dollar as international aid. (Orhan & Senyücel Gündoğar, 2015)

The total amount of financial aid which has been provided from Turkey to Syrians has been always a question mark for many people. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Alagöz made an analysis based on the statement of Recep Akdağ which had been made in 2017. Recep Akdağ stated that \$ 30.2 billion was spent for Syrians.

Based on the calculation made in 2017, the monthly cost of 1 Syrian for Turkey is 300 Dollars and the annually cost is 3600 Dollars. Based on this statistic, Turkey spent 71 billion dollars for Syrians starting 2011 until December 2020. (Unregistered employment, tax loss of the

state, unemployment of Turkish citizens due to cheap labor, decrease in the number of 4A permanent employees by at least 600 thousand in the official figure, housing and rent expenses, unregistered and unlicensed business opening and unfair competition, health, education and indirect costs and losses, such as the cost of hiring security personnel, are not included in this statistic.)

To be compared, in a study conducted at the University of Cologne, Germany, the cost of 1 Syrian for Germany for 1 month is 1,250 Euros. It has been calculated that the total cost of all Syrians in Germany will be 230 billion Euros. Based on several statistics, the extremely high amount and the entire burden of this migration process have fallen on Turkey's shoulders. Based on the statements of Deputy Prime Minister Akdağ, 30.2 billion dollars were spent for Syrians between 2011-2017 (population; around 3.500.000). In the same period, between 2011-2017, 50 billion dollars was spent for Turkish people, Turkish states and foreign investments (population; 80 million in Turkey, investments made in Turkish states, Balkans and African countries). When it is being analyzed based on the proportions paid for each population, it is seen that it has been spent much more for Syrians than for the Turkish people. In other words, while the money spent for 80 million Turks in 6 years was 625 USD per person, a total of 8571 USD was spent on each Syrian. It had exceeded from 1 million USD in 2014 and approached 3.5 million USD in 2017. Although the beginning of the migration and also payment was 2011, when the war started, the increase of the number of the Syrian population in Turkey had increased enormously after 2014. Therefore, after that period, the amount of costs of Turkey provided for Syrians increased also immensely. Considering that between 2011-2020 (including the money in 2021), a total of \$ 8.5 billion had been received for Syrians from organizations such as the EU, WHO and FAO, it has been seen that Turkey paid the majority of the total aid for Syrians under Temporary Protection. (Eraslan, 2021)

With the decision taken by the Ministry of Interior in October 2011, Syrian refugees registered in Turkey are given "temporary protection status". With the temporary protection regime, it has been provided for Syrians' services and rights such as protection and assistance, including unlimited stay, protection against forced return, and access to admission regulations

that respond to urgent needs. Apart from this, opportunities such as accommodation, food, education, health and access to water are provided to those living in the camps. The majority of the groups living outside the camps are only given free access to healthcare and medicines if they are registered. Those who do not register for various reasons do not have any rights.

When focusing on more economic factors, there is a picture where risks and opportunities are intertwined. Upon looking to the general picture, it can be seen that Syrians contribute to the Turkish economy in general. On the other hand, they contribute to the local economy in particular by trading with other countries because many Syrian businessmen in Turkey are plying trade with other countries. The landlords benefited from this situation but the hirers who belonged to the majority had problems while paying the rent. Simultaneously, it became more difficult to find flats and houses in the border provinces. Unfortunately, many people accused the asylum seekers of this dilemma which is not logical as they would also prefer to pay less as being done before the increase of rents. This situation did not only give harm to the host community, it was also a big problem for Syrians to pay that high amount as they had already big financial problems due to their conditions. Many landlords either did not want to give their flats to Syrians or they rented it for a higher price. Unfortunately, many landlords used it as an opportunity. In general, life became more expensive, especially for those who are living in the border provinces. As the demand grew, many things' prices increased. Not only the rents, also the prices of staple food increased. Due to these factors, the inflation in Gaziantep and Kilis became higher than the average in Turkey.

Moreover, Turkish people criticize another economic factor which had been raised as a problem after the migration of Syrians. Many employers started employing Syrians as cheap labor illegally in agriculture, industry, and other businesses. This caused another prejudice against Syrians and many Turkish people claimed that they took their job opportunities from Turks. Even though it is an unethical behavior from the employers who used this as an opportunity to give less salary for the same / sometimes even more workforce.

There are pros and cons in employing Syrians, depending on the legality of the process because if employers employ Syrians in an illegal way and a work accident happens, they will pay back much more than the salary-difference between Turks and Syrian. It is a bad situation for the employer in terms of legal penalty and it affects the reputation of the employer in a negative way as well. For instance, in Gaziantep, it is well-known that manufacturers are employing Syrians illegally for less salary and sometimes even more workforce. Artisans / other tradespeople are employing Syrians for craft work such as sewer or other kinds of craftsmanship for less payment and without paying the mandatory insurance as well. In some interviews, it has been stated that the local people do not want to work in the agricultural sector or factories. On the other hand, there is a great need for labor force in this field. Therefore, it cannot be claimed that Syrians take away all the job opportunities of the local people. In this case, they even fill in the gap in sectors which are less preferred by local people. On the other hand, there are still many local people who are defending their opinion that they have been dismissed by their employer due to Syrians or that they cannot find any job due to Syrian. The statistics of prejudices versus facts cannot be given precisely but there are both options / two possibilities. On the one hand, Syrians have been really preferred to Turks in terms of workforce. On the other hand, this has been also sometimes used as a perception and prejudice against Syrians.

As stated above, one of the most important problems created by the illegal employment of Syrians is their low wages and the possible impact on the labor market in the long run. Nevertheless, it is possible to say that Syrians contribute to the economy in different ways. Most of Turkey's humanitarian aid to Syrians living in camps and inside Syria is provided through local companies. Aid supplies going to Syria from all over the world are also met by companies in border provinces. This situation has created an opportunity especially for companies operating in the textile and food fields. Apart from this, aid materials going to Syria from all over the world are met by companies in border provinces. This ensures both the increase in production and the recovery of exports, which has been affected negatively from the civil war.

For example, while Gaziantep's exports to Syria were 133 million dollars in 2011, the exports from Gaziantep to Syria increased to 278 million dollars in 2013. Although the majority

of Syrians are rural and low-income segments, it is seen that investors and traders, especially from Aleppo, have moved to Turkey. In this respect, Mersin stands out. High-income Syrians prefer Mersin because of its ancient commercial connections and the trade opportunities offered by the port. In addition, the trade opportunity offered by the port attracts wealthy Syrians to Mersin.

Another province that stands out in this regard is Gaziantep. The number of Syrian companies registered with Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce increased significantly after 2011. Despite the increase in capital flows from Syria, one view is that greater opportunities for Syrian investment in Turkey have been missed. According to Gaziantep Chamber of Industry, approximately \$25 billion from Syria went to Europe through Greek Cypriot banks. The size of the investment that Syrians brought to Turkey as of 2014 is not at a level to have a critical impact, but there is a serious potential in this regard. Another contribution of the Syrians is that traders from Aleppo, who have good connections with the Middle East countries. As these Syrian traders trade from Turkey, it is also a positive effect for the Turkish economy. Traders deliver Turkish goods to the Middle East market through their business connections. Furthermore, it can be stated that Syrians make a positive contribution to the investment environment in border provinces. Labor potential is one of the factors that investors pay attention to.

In this direction, the increase in the workforce together with the Syrians can contribute to the investments in the border provinces. Asylum seekers began to participate in production, albeit on a small scale. The shops, bakeries and shoe manufacturing businesses opened by Syrians contribute to the economy. Syrians generally shop from such small-scale businesses, which is an understandable development considering that Syrians prefer shops that sell products in the style they are used to. However, another finding regarding these businesses is that many of them are illegal. This situation creates a reaction due to the unfair competition environment among the local tradesmen. For this reason, there have been many discussions between Syrian tradesmen and local tradesmen in border provinces. Smuggling in border provinces is a situation that existed before the civil war. However, with the crisis, the size of smuggling has increased. In

addition, a limited number of families started to benefit from smuggling, which was previously used by a large group.

This is especially the case for Kilis. Before the crisis in Syria, smuggling was described as a "smokeless factory" for the Kilis economy. Families from Kilis used to fill their tanks with gasoline from Syria, where they went with their vehicles, and return to Turkey with as much product as they could get. In this way, they were able to earn a level of income to make a living. After the civil war, this possibility disappeared due to the security problem. However, the villages on the border started to engage in large-scale smuggling. Thus, smuggling, in which the large population generates a low amount of income, has been replaced by the limited number of smugglers who are gaining a larger number of incomes. From a macroeconomic perspective, it is seen that Syrians have an impact on the general budget and unemployment figures. The money spent on Syrians from the Turkish budget has reached 4.5 billion dollars. In addition, with the figures announced in November 2014, the unemployment rate reached double digits with 10.1 %. It is possible that the entry of Syrians into the labor market has an impact on this increasement.

PART 4

SOCIOCULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL IMPACTS

4.1. SOCIOCULTURAL IMPACTS

There are many theories and research about the sociocultural perspective and impacts. Firstly, we need to know what “sociocultural” mean. This locution is used to express anything concerning a society or a social group and a unique culture at the same time. It is a combination of “social” and “cultural” and it is used in many research to comprehend problems among more than one different cultural groups more efficiently and to find solutions to solve cultural clashes among those groups with different cultural backgrounds. “The combination of social factors, some of which may be incidental to contemporary institutions, with cultural factors that are deeply ingrained and passed across generations, strongly coloring people’s identity and communication style. The resultant combination affects people’s tendencies to affiliations that can be related to languages, and this chapter utilizes metaphors of lines to symbolize existing sociocultural borders that may constrain cross-cultural communication along with other patterns of behavior.” (IGI Global)

Many research have been conducted and published in order to examine and discuss the social and cultural integration of the Syrian who are living in Turkey. In those articles, one of the examined aspects was the tendency of Syrians to integrate into the society. In addition, relevant to the above-stated context, their level of knowledge of Turkish and their motivation to learn a language has been also examined. It has been also focused on their children's continuing education and the marriage they have established with people from the host-communities’ society. There are also negative factors which are complicating and hindering an effectual integration process. For instance, exclusion, prejudices, and xenophobia are such kinds of evident impediments. In this context, the attitudes of the society towards Syrian refugees in Turkey and its dynamics are also discussed. Furthermore, the thoughts of asylum seekers about the future are also discussed in several research. Some Syrians have future anxieties due to their

tragic experiences from the past and some of them do not feel fully safe and guaranteed as a migrant living in another country.

In the Global Trends report (UNHCR, 2014) prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, it was recorded that there were 60 million displaced people worldwide as of 2014. While some of them have refugee and asylum status, some of them live far from their homes in or outside the country without any official status. 86% of these people are in developing countries. When evaluated according to continents; largest population is in Asia, 47% followed by Africa; 32%, Latin America 12%, 7% Europe; 7% and 1% are in North America. The countries hosting the highest number of refugees are Turkey 11% Pakistan 10.5% Lebanon 8% Iran 6% Ethiopia 4.6% and Jordan 4.5%.

In Europe and North America, 8% of the refugee population do live which is equal to about 7.5 million refugees. Instability and conflicts experienced in almost all parts of the world, but especially in underdeveloped or developing countries, have caused an increasing number of people to leave their homes and homes behind and migrate to safer areas every year. As noted in the report, the number of IDPs (IDP = internally displaced person) was 51.2 million in 2013, compared to 37.5 million in 2003. The 8.8 million increase from 2013 to 2014 was the highest increase ever seen. Merely, in 2014, 13.9 million people were displaced. This is the quadruple number of the number from 2010 (UNHCR, 2014). The biggest factors of this record increase are Syrian refugees who were forced to leave their homeland due to the civil war and scattered all over the world. According to UN sources, since the beginning of the civil war in March 2011, 11.6 million Syrians have been displaced, 7.6 million of them are within the country and 4 million abroad. The number of IDPs is changing and increasing every day. More than 2.5 million of them are in Turkey and almost the majority of this population lives in cities such as Istanbul, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa etc. The presence of Syrians in the country has become long time ago obvious. With this nature, the phenomenon appears as a problem that needs to be discussed and resolved in many areas of life, from daily life to politics, from academic field to social policies. At this point, one of the issues of urgency is the development and implementation of the necessary integration policies to ensure that these incoming people live in harmony with

the host society. This issue is of a necessary nature for the establishment and maintenance of the social order, which is beneficial for both the refugee groups and the host society. (Çetin, 2016)

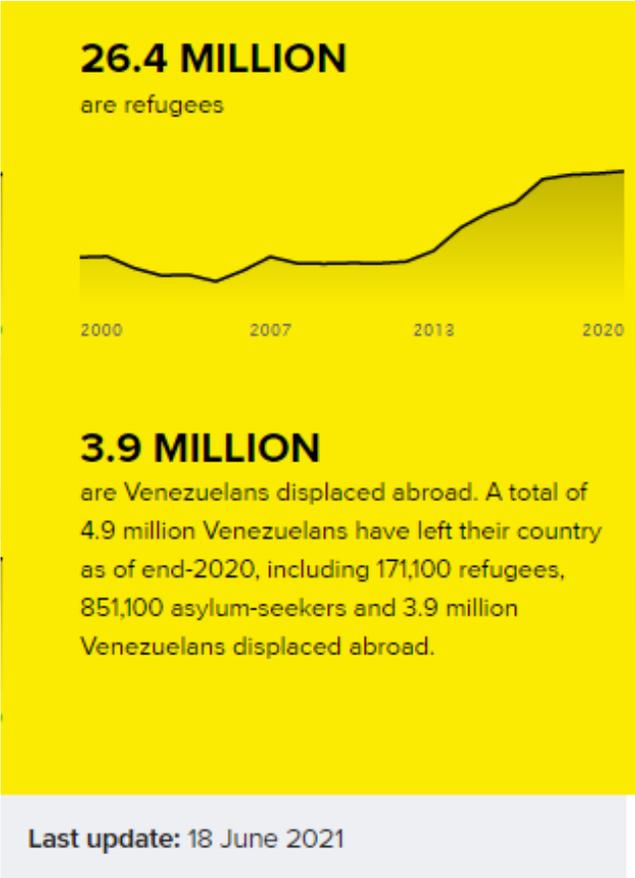
4.1.1. Refugee Statistics 2021

Shape 4. Refugee statistics 2021 (Displacement) - 1



Reference: (UNHCR)

Shape 5. Refugee statistics 2021 (Displacement) - 2



Reference: (UNHCR)

Shape 6. Refugee statistics 2021 (Displacement) - 3

68%

originate from just five countries

More than two thirds of all refugees under UNHCR's mandate and Venezuelans displaced abroad come from just five countries (as of end-2020).

Syrian Arab Republic	6.7 million
Venezuela	4.0 million
Afghanistan	2.6 million
South Sudan	2.2 million
Myanmar	1.1 million

39%

hosted in five countries

Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees, with nearly 3.7 million people. Colombia is second with 1.7 million, including Venezuelans displaced abroad (as of end-2020).

Turkey	3.7 million
Colombia	1.7 million
Pakistan	1.4 million
Uganda	1.4 million
Germany	1.2 million

35 million

are children

An estimated 35 million (42%) of the 82.4 million forcibly displaced people are children below 18 years of age (end-2020).

1 million

children were born as refugees

Between 2018 and 2020, an average of between 290,000 and 340,000 children were born into a refugee life per year.

285,400

refugees returned or were resettled

Some 251,000 refugees returned to their countries of origin during 2020 while 34,400 were resettled (with or without UNHCR's assistance).

86%

hosted in developing countries

Developing countries host 86 per cent of the world's refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad. The Least Developed Countries provide asylum to 27 per cent of the total.

4.2

million stateless people

Data on some 4.2 million stateless people residing in 94 countries was reported at end-2020. The true global figure is estimated to be significantly higher.

73%

hosted in neighbouring countries

73 per cent of refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad lived in countries neighbouring their countries of origin.

Reference: (UNHCR)

Integration is an important part of the culture. “To integrate is to put two or more things together to make something new. It also means the things that are put together often keep many of their individual characteristics or features. When we talk about integrating cultures we usually refer to several cultures coming together to form a new, multicultural society. Each culture keeps its character and many of its features and values. The important thing about integration is that the individual cultures, and members of cultural communities, are welcomed and accepted for what they are. There is respect for the practices, beliefs and values of that culture.” (Durham Immigration) The word “integration” is a term that can be understood differently depending on countries and context but is often defined as a process of mutual adjustment between the host community and the immigrant. Integration implies a sense of responsibility and respect for certain core values that unite immigrants and the host society on a common goal. Integration is essential for every stakeholder, not only as a way of generating economic and cultural benefits, but also as a way of ensuring the security and stability of societies as a whole. (IOM)

4.1.2. A Brief History of Integration Policies

Historically, various policies have been created related to the political management of cultural diversity within nation states. The first one is the assimilation policy which has been implemented in countries where more immigrants used to live, especially in the USA, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. According to this policy, which continued later with the name “melting pot”, it was assumed that cultural diversity and special belongings would melt into national politics with modernity and thus national identity could be built.

It has been understood that this situation expressed cultural homogenization and it cannot be achieved. After that, a new paradigm has been adopted. In this new policy known as multiculturalism, although the reality of cultural diversity is accepted, immigrant groups with different identities, minorities, etc. Integration policy has been developed, which assumes that it can be brought together around several common national denominators. In this new policy known as multiculturalism, although the reality of cultural diversity is accepted, an integration policy has been developed that assumes that immigrant groups and minorities with different identities can be brought together.

It can be stated that the basis of this policy change is "ethnic renewal, which has created a social mobilization that has enabled the rediscovery of the value and importance of private identities since the 1960s" (Doytcheva, 2013: 27). The multiculturalism policy, which stands out especially in Canada, has also been implemented in European countries. As a requirement of this policy, various policies have been developed over the years in order to ensure the integration of immigrant groups with national identity. These are learning of the national language, participation in economic activities, social cohesion and common values. Today, it can be said that no other policy has been developed to replace the integration policies. In this sense, it can be easily stated that multiculturalism and integration policies still maintain their validity in ensuring the coexistence of cultural diversity within the scope of the nation state.

Integration can be described as a multi-actor process. It enables the active participation and mutual relations of all members of a pluralistic society in economic, social, political and cultural life. In addition, it encourages common belongings at the national and local level. Within the framework of this definition, it can be mentioned that integration covers a two-way process. The first one expresses an acceptance situation in which the host majority group is willing to include the groups they want to integrate (inclusion). The second aspect can be formulated as the willingness of these groups to be included into the majority, the effort to adapt to the host-society and to have a motivation of integration and adaption within themselves. In this sense, integration

can be described as a multi-faceted and dynamic process that is not only within the responsibility of immigrant or minority groups. On the contrary, this is the responsibility of especially the state institutions, to prepare the society to accept the migrants. For example, in a society where xenophobia and anti-immigration can be observed, it is easily foreseeable that all efforts of the minority groups in terms of integration will result negatively.

4.1.3. The Social and Cultural Integration of Syrians

The integration process of the Syrian migrants in Turkey is an existing and ongoing problem which needs to be solved in order to ensure a peaceful environment. It is even the most essential topic and its importance will be recognized even more in the future. As a matter of fact, similar problems have started to arise for European states with the recent influx of refugees. Nevertheless, considering that Istanbul is the most multi-cultural city of Turkey, the folk in Istanbul is more used to International people than the people from other cities of Turkey. There are many tourists in Istanbul, many people went there for work-related issues and some Internationals moved to Istanbul for studying there. On the contrary, the people in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Adana or Mersin are not really used to host Internationals except for touristic aims. Therefore, the people from the above-mentioned cities and Syrians had more sociocultural difficulties among each other. The social media has been used by some factious people for negative purposes such as spreading xenophobic campaigns on the internet and opposing the presence of Syrians in Turkey. These offensive campaigns have been supported and propagated by other racist people as well. As not everyone is checking the veracity of an event or an argument, many people who are surfing on the internet are believing in the claims of propagandist webpages and they are easily influenced by the social media. This shows the power of social media, in this case, it can be expressed as “abuse of power” as the propagandist people are causing trouble and unrest within the country among two different societies. In this wise, they are also giving harm and negatively affecting the sociocultural integration process.

Dissatisfaction with the existence of Syrians and their expression sometimes on an operational level and sometimes on a discursive level can be considered as an indication that Turkish society still has a community-style social structure. It can be easily predicted that the seriousness of the problem will become more visible after the increase in the number of Syrians who have received Turkish citizenship. There is a widespread belief that these refugees have become permanent. The point to be underlined is that the acceptance of the existence of Syrians and the tolerance of some surroundings is closely related to the thought that they will move back to their country. This thought is arising due to the fact that the civil war in Syria is ongoing and they are partly still being evaluated as "temporary". The fact that the "temporary" status' of migrants are turning into Turkish citizenships beats a path to develop different arguments by the Turkish government and host community.

In the abstract, it can be observed that in course of time, more and more Syrians' presences are becoming permanent in Turkey. In the long run, it can be observed that the integration will be more developed for the new generations and their knowledge of Turkish will become much better than their parents and grandparents. Even now, it can be observed that the children who are born and / or raised in Turkey speak and behave like Turkish children and they are more integrated to the society and their peers. On the other hand, it would be a misinformation to claim that language is the only key of a successful integration process as there are many other components such as ensuring cultural affinity, breaking down prejudices which is the most difficult thing to do in the world, etc. Integration is progressing reciprocally, one the one side, there is a society trying to adapt and integrate. On the other side, there is another society which is the host community trying to comprehend, empathize and welcome. This is the way how it should be progressed in order to ensure an efficient integration process. Therefore, it is never sufficient if only one side will work to accomplish it. Evaluating the Syrians as a "guest" is hindering their integration process. As a result, their active participation in the social and economic processes can also not become true. It is a fact that politicians and the government play a big role in solving these problems and it is indispensable that the integration process can be fully developed and progressed without the support of the government and the politicians.

Turkey is becoming an important country of immigration. Therefore, effective immigration policies should be established.

4.1.4. Education of Children – Under the Sociocultural Framework

As an unfortunate result of the civil war, children could not go to schools anymore and it had been hindered that they could be educated. Education is one of the most important components of a human being's development continuum. It is also one of the most essential human rights that a person should possess in the world. As stated above, the civil war in Syria has not only displaced millions of people, but it has also pushed hundreds of thousands of Syrian children and youth out of the school system. Their education has been interrupted or could even never start due to this negative event. In particular, since 2011, when the civil war started, there were many children who were at the school age and who could never go to school during that period. Those children started to form the "lost generation" of Syria and they are the disgraceful result of the unscrupulous people. All the negative impacts of the war affecting the children can be even defined and seen as the "dark side" of the war because children are the most innocent human beings it is necessary to protect them rather than harming them. The school enrollment of Syrian children is carried out by the provincial education commission through central placement.

However, due to the bureaucratic complexities in the registration process many Syrian parents did not try register their children for schools and gave directly up at the very beginning. Communication problems play also a big role for giving decision because some Syrian parents believed that they could not overcome this due to these kinds of barriers. If the capacity of the temporary education centers is not sufficient, Syrian children can also register for public schools. This process is also done through central placement. Syrian children who are receiving education in public schools do receive their education within the framework of the MEB curriculum. On

the contrary, Syrian children who are receiving their education in temporary education centers do not receive it within the framework of the MEB framework.

There are also education centers established by Syrians and those centers provide education to Syrians in Arabic. However, those centers are not for free and as Syrian parents have to pay for these kinds of services, only certain students have the chance to benefit from these services.

4.1.5. Marriages

A marriage between a Syrian and a Turk has a significant function as it builds a connection between two societies and it brings them closer to each other. Two societies become relatives due to the marriages among Syrian and Turks. Even in the in the history, we can read that it has been used to strengthen cooperation between states. In this case, it had been seen as a chance to facilitate integration between Turkish and Syrian societies as well. It has been attached importance to this situation, not only because of the kinship situation which has been built among two societies, but also in terms of giving Syrian citizens the chance of receiving Turkish citizenship. Therefore, it can be seen as an important indicator of the integration that Syrians will establish with the society.

As we also read and hear via the news in Turkey, not all the marriages are done willingly. Unfortunately, there are many Turkish women who have been forced to marry men who are even sometimes elder than them. They become sometimes their second or third wife as polygamy is an uncommon but undeniable and unpleasant fact in the Turkish and Syrian culture. In this case, some young Syrian women have been also forced by their families to marry elder Syrian or Turkish men for a small fee which is an unacceptable and unethical mistreatment.

4.1.6. Exclusion and Xenophobia

All over the world, migrants are facing problems such exclusion and xenophobia. It cannot be claimed that the whole host communities are treating migrants like that as in each country there are two different groups, one of them is more tolerant towards migrants and the other one is more exclusive. In Turkey, it can be said that a certain group is exclusive towards Syrians due to economic reasons. The main reason for this is that it has been claimed that since Syrians came to Turkey that they started to take away the jobs of Turkish citizens, they affect labor market negatively, etc. Furthermore, Syrians are seen as the main reasons for the increasement of rents. Syrian refugees had been blamed by a certain part not only for the increasements of rents, but also for the increasement of food prices due to the increase in demand. One of the most essential reasons of the social exclusion and arises because of economic problems. This can be described as the nature of the problems. As seen in other studies, the majority of Turkish citizens' complaints against Syrians are emerging from economic problems.

The discriminatory attitude towards Syrians can sometimes reach the level of xenophobia. Some groups express their reactions to Syrians in verbal or by action. In some neighborhoods, people are even reacting as a mass in groups against each other, Turk to Syrians or vice versa. It is not complicated to observe it as there are much news about discussions and negative events among some Syrian and some Turkish people. These attacks usually gain a social dimension after an individual event or a rumor, with the participation of the people around them. To be more precise, either Turks or Syrians have been blamed by having done an embarrassing event and this claim has been spread in the neighborhood or has been even published in the news. After that, the opposing groups have been trying to attack the other group which has been blamed. These kinds of events are causing mass attacks and hindering the sociocultural integration. The justifications of these kinds of extreme events are mostly related to claims such as the Syrians attacking Turkish citizens, attempting to rape, applying pressure, etc., or vice versa. Unfortunately, both sides forget sometimes that there are always good and evil

people from each races, nationalities or religions. Therefore, some human beings generalize a negative issue and blame other people who are innocent due to that reason.

4.1.7. Thoughts and Expectations about the Future

Considering that the Syrians have experienced a horrible civil war, lost their family members and friends, left their homes, and tried to find a shelter in neighboring countries, it would be appropriate to say that they are in the middle of "uncertainty". Most of them do not know what will come towards them in the future as not everyone has Turkish citizenship. They want to feel secure and more guaranteed about their children or their close relatives as everyone else would like to feel as well. They feel uncertain about the chaotic situation in their own country. It can be stated that they have established their lives within the framework of efforts and short-term plans to save the day. To be more precise, many Syrians are trying to gain sufficient money in order to provide a livable life for their family members, rather than planning for their futures because it sounds more luxurious for them under these circumstances.

Unlike in Syria, it is much more difficult for Syrians to live in Turkey in terms of economic conditions. Electricity, water, rent and basic food needs are expensive compared to Syria. For this reason, asylum seekers express their concerns about the fact that they have to work hard in Turkey. Therefore, they have less free time and a less sociable social life. It is well-known that many Syrians are normally jovial people but compared to their life in Syria, Syrians who say that they have to work hard for being able to effort a livable life say that they cannot spend sufficient time for themselves and their families.

Another important expactation of Syrians for the future is that the civil war will end completely and some of them are planning to move back to their home country, family members,

relatives and friends. Many Syrians are missing their jovial lives as also stated above. Even if the host community and country is defined as good, most of the human beings have a strong boundary to their origin routes and home country. Despite of all the negative experiences due to the civil war, many Syrians still have a strong boundary to their country. This shows the accuracy of the above-written statement. Another important expectation to improve the current situation in Turkey and ensure a peaceful and livable life in Turkey. The people who make this expectation cannot predict when the civil war will end. Therefore, they prefer to stay in Turkey in order to ensure their safety. Not everyone prefers to live under uncertain conditions. Therefore, it would be more appropriate to act as if they were permanent here, and to establish a new life. (Çetin, 2016)

4.1.8. Sociocultural Impacts and Education

Human beings from various backgrounds and cultures are bringing with them different habits, human relations, attitudes etc. from where they come from. Learning new habits from people with different backgrounds may be enjoyable but it may also cause new problems that are difficult to overcome for both societies. As there is already an existing structure, some people do not want that other people interfere into their existing ways of living. It is interesting as human beings mostly love travelling and exploring new cultures and observing how they live, speak, eat, pray, sit etc. On the other hand, when they think about welcoming a new culture within their own culture which can be described as welcoming the migrants' culture in the host communities' culture, it does not sound for many people as enjoyable and sympathetic as living together for a short-term for touristic purposes. When situations are becoming more stable rather than short-term, opinions and attitudes are changing towards people with other sociocultural backgrounds. The reason might be as stated above that host communities have an existing structure and they do not want that migrants to change or affect that particular structure. In the past, before the civil war, many Syrians came to Turkey for touristic purposes. For instance, they came to Gaziantep

for shopping and travelling on the weekends. During that period, the Turks did not really complain about Syrians.

It can be thought that the Syrians in our country who came due to the unfortunate war condition want to continue and maintain the cultural structure of the country they came from because of the spiritual and cultural values they keep in themselves. They prefer mostly to live here with the same environment and fellow countryman. It can be thought that such a situation has caused unrest in the society and conflicts in terms of Turkish Culture and Syrian Culture. With migration, differences such as lifestyle, language, and the cultural structure of the society may be observed. It is an undeniable fact that the most important element that can help us to eliminate these differences is education.

UNICEF, the United Nations, the European Union and the Ministry of National Education cooperated in order to include children of school age in the education system and give them their rights of receiving education. It can be thought that the purpose of these studies was to enable students to adapt to the Turkish education system more easily and to minimize linguistic problems. It can be thought that by minimizing linguistic problems with these studies, the Ministry of National Education has enabled Syrian students to not feel outside the structure in the educational institution where they are located, to adapt to the Turkish culture and education structure more quickly and to adopt the sense of belonging to the society. Education can be considered as the biggest element that ensures the adaptation of the individual to the society. With education, the individual can overcome the problem of adapting to the culture of the country and contribute to the country in different ways.

4.1.9. The Relationship between Education and Sociocultural Impacts

Education is the most important tool for preventing the social problems created by Syrians. Thanks to education, both the adaptation and integration problem can be solved and a generation that contributes socially and economically to the country can be raised. However, there is still lack of education for Syrians. Many children and young people had to leave their schools and escape to other countries without being able to graduate.

A system where Syrians and Turkish citizens receive co-education together would help both sides to get used to each other, break the borders, and get closer. Especially, children who start from the first grade can start receiving their educations from the beginning on together. Normalizing this cohesion and unification is better than putting borders and walls in between children. This causes more polarization.

Since most of the problems with Syrians are caused due to different lifestyles, it is of great importance to encourage Syrians to adapt to the culture of the local people. However, there is a serious deficiency in terms of directing the asylum seekers. Therefore, it would be beneficial to set up an opinion leader group among the elite of Syrians. In addition, it would be also beneficial to encourage qualified Syrian manpower to contribute to Turkey and to Syrians. There are many qualified Syrian academicians, doctors, lawyers, and teachers. This plan would help to provide a more long-term, stable, peaceful, and efficient environment for everyone. (Orhan, 2015)

4.1.10. Social Problems of Syrian Students under Temporary Protection

Syrian students and their families, who had to come to Turkey as refugees after the civil war, had to face various problems after they came to our country. Social problems are at the forefront of these problems. Turkey had taken its measures against the refugee crisis after the civil war started in Syria. However, it was not possible to predict in which direction the conflicts would progress and what consequences they would lead. Depending on the severity of the civil war, the number of refugees has increased gradually, so the problems regarding refugees have increased in Turkey as well.

Refugees who stayed in the camps in the beginning, continued their lives outside the camps due to the insufficient capacity of the camps. Thus, interaction between Syrian refugees and Turkish society has increased as well. As a result, problems started to emerge and the perceptions of the society towards Syrian refugees were reshaped. As a result of exaggerating various information heard outside and spoken by the Turkish people, the rumors such as begging on the streets, creating a burden on the economy, benefiting from health services free of charge, being admitted to the university without exams have negatively affected the perception of Syrians in the society. The main social problems of Syrian students, which are summarized below, are mentioned.

The first example is that the refugee students in Turkey could not get used to the environment they lived in and could not adapt. In addition, it can be observed a difficulty in establishing relations with their Turkish peers because they cannot fully learn the language of the host country. Furthermore, it can be observed an inability to socialize with Turkish students due to cultural differences. Refugee students could not always be able to participate in activities due to financial, moral and some familial reasons and some of them could not be able to develop themselves socially. Some Syrian students have no social life at all. In addition, the influence of family perceptions and attitudes affect the child. In their environment, Syrian students are not interested enough in the facilities provided by the Turkish government to adapt them to social

life in every field, and they cannot benefit from these opportunities and become withdrawn. They cannot socialize because they do not fully understand our language structure and words and cannot enter groups and communities. It can be easily observed inability to socialize due to family pressure. Neither they nor their families can socialize adequately because many of them have livelihood and employment problems. Some family structures are not suitable for socialization. In addition, it can be observed inability to socialize due to post-war traumas and inability to socialize due to various chronic diseases and health problems. Some Syrian students cannot get along with Turkish students and various unrest in the school environment can be seen as well. Some of the Turkish peers do not accept these students among themselves. Some of the Syrian children feel disturbed due to the words they encounter in the school environment. In addition, some of them are not able to socialize after being unable to participate in activities such as cinema, theater and excursions due to limited financial working opportunities. The inability of Syrian students to socialize due to their involvement in various crimes and some of them due to severe psychological and emotional problems is another factor. Another factor is that some students are not able to socialize because they cannot fully adapt to the environment they live in and close themselves to the outside environment due to the desire to isolate themselves and not learn new things. Another important factor is that some of the Syrian students are not able to socialize because of their culture, customs and traditions. Many Syrian students have problems in socialization because they cannot adapt to social life. Unlike their daily work, they cannot improve themselves. (Ozdemir, 2017).

4.1.11. Cultural Problems of Syrian Students under Temporary Protection

Unlike many refugee groups, Syrian refugee students do not have a voluntary status when they leave their country. The reason why Syrian refugee students leave is because of necessity. It can be stated as a necessity of protection, livelihoods, shelter and basic human needs and human rights. As a result of this situation, the sudden change in the environment and environment they live in and their encounter with a different cultural environment force them to change in a

cultural sense. It is foreseen that their compulsory integration into the Republic of Turkey, where they are a minority, will lead to changes in their culture and lifestyle. Some cultural problems of Syrian refugee students are given below.

Firstly, it can be stated that changing the environment in which they used to live and own can be difficult for most of the human beings. Human beings generally prefer to work in the same region, with the same people, or same habits. Therefore, changing everything in one's life and starting somewhere else a new life is not easy for every person and it can result even traumatically. On the other hand, their culture is not the same as the new culture and the different understanding of their culture in the country they came from and the emergence of related problems. On the other hand, experiencing cultural conflicts in the environment where two different nations live is another relevant factor. Inability to adapt or understand the culture of the environment and nation they live in, and the exclusion of their post-war psychological and traumatic moods by the culture they integrated because of performing some negative behaviors that Turkish culture and customs do not welcome are other points. Although it is comforting in terms of the fact that Syrian students are Muslims and the Turkish state is a Muslim society, it is seen that Syrian refugee students have difficulties in adapting to Turkish customs and traditions. Syrian students who have not adopted the culture of the society they live in; They experience various difficulties due to their inability to develop themselves in terms of employment, communication, education and social aspects. Although some Syrians are commonly associated with crimes such as theft, extortion, and damage to public property, it has had a negative impact on people living in Turkey and is thought to be due to the culturally incorrect teachings of Syrian families and their inability to educate themselves. It is observed that the Turkish society maintains a cultural distance between itself and Syrian refugees and does not look forward to granting citizenship to refugees. In addition, it has been determined that Syrian female students living in the region where they are refugees perceive as a threat to the marriage of the local people, who have a certain cultural concept, customs and traditions, and experience problems leading to depression. (Kağnıcı, 2017). (Aydoğdu, 2019)

EDUCATIONAL IMPACTS

4.2.1. Through the Eyes of Syrian Educators in Turkey:

The Function of Education in the Migration and Integration Process and its Contribution to Peace

The world has been the scene of migrations due to many geographical and economic reasons such as war, conquest, famine and the search for a homeland throughout history. In addition to physical displacement, migrations have also caused cultural, political, economic and psychological interactions. These interactions caused the conflicts of the societies and resulted in the assimilation of the recessive side within the dominant side. Migration and its cultural, social, economic, political and educational dimensions; social sciences, educational sciences, psychology have been the subject of study, and this displacement movement has been examined from different perspectives. While these migrations had small effects when they were due to economic or different individual reasons, factors such as war caused more massive effects.

Anatolian geography has mostly been a safe place for asylum seekers and immigrants. As a result of the civil war that started in Syria in 2011, most of the people who were escaping from the war immigrated to Turkey. According to the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TBMM) Human Rights Investigation Commission report, this migration movement, which started with a group of 252 people entering Turkey on 29.04.2011, has progressed to the fact that Turkey hosts millions of Syrians today. According to the data of the T.R. Ministry of Interior, the number of registered Syrian immigrants was 3,583,584 until 17.04.2011. These data do not include unregistered migrations and the immigrant population born in Turkey.

Migrations started with border provinces such as Kilis, Gaziantep, Hatay, Şanlıurfa and spread to other big cities, especially Istanbul. It is seen that this spread increases based on its possibilities. The immigration situation, which has reached a level of more than millions with Turkey's open-door policy, has caused crises in areas such as education, health, job opportunities and socio-cultural structures. When social and physical difficulties are combined with economic difficulties, both asylum seekers and Turkish citizens were exposed to various problems.

It is seen that 1,179,264 of the Syrians who came to our country as a result of migration (according to the recorded data in 2020) are children between the ages of 5-18 who are receiving compulsory education, and 493,497 are individuals who receive undergraduate education. Considering that the total number corresponds to almost half of the registered migrant population, the issue of education draws attention as an issue that needs to be emphasized and improved. It is seen that Syrian children face difficulties in accessing education and it is thought that this may lead to an increase in crime rates in the long run.

Since Turkey does not have an existing infrastructure for the education of Syrian children, it had been firstly produced short-term solutions. The prolongation of the war and the gradual increase in mass migration encouraged studies to increase education policies on this subject. While these studies were being prepared, the importance of education in terms of human life and the construction of social identities, as well as the number of Syrian refugees in education age, were the most important factors.

The studies first started with the education of the children in the camps, and then turned to the education of Syrians outside the camps. The prepared circulars have an important place in this regard. The most comprehensive one of these circulars is the “Circular on Education and Training Services for Foreigners”, prepared by the Ministry of National Education, Directorate of Basic Education. With this circular, arrangements were made in many subjects such as the establishment of units to direct the education and training activities of foreign students in the provincial, district and national education directorates, the establishment of temporary education

centers, student registration admissions and equivalence procedures, Turkish language training, and employment of foreign volunteer trainers. Curriculum arrangements were made according to the education of the students in their countries and it was aimed to prevent the loss of the year. Centers and school buildings determined by the ministry were used for these services. The most important feature of the centers is that the language of instruction is Arabic and the trainers are Syrian, and the use of the curriculum reviewed by the Syrian ministry of education. The Turkish education given in the centers was provided by Turkish officials determined by the authorized institutions.

Syrian students preferred these centers more because of cultural proximity, language element and various psychological reasons, and they gradually transferred from these centers to existing public schools. In this process, Syrian volunteer educators also took part in various tasks in order to support educational activities in temporary education centers.

Social, cultural, and economic interactions arising as an inevitable result of migration; It has created various adaptation problems with the effect of different languages, beliefs and lifestyles. Education has been one of the most important problems among them and it has become the topic of most studies. The inclusion of immigrants in social life and the adaptation problem is an important issue, and the improvement and adaptation studies on education have been seen as one of the most important parts of the recovery process in this regard.

4.2.2. The Effect of Education and Temporary Education Centers on the Migration and Adaptation Process

Modern understandings of the state have formed the understanding of power and citizenship, and a new dimension has been gained with the effect of the understanding of borders and local power. The concepts of refugee and immigration and national agreements have thus become more systematic. Migration is seen as a concept that brings with it the integration and assimilation of the refugee society. Refugees who came to our country experienced in addition to war, traumas and losses, multidimensional problems with the effect of language and cultural differences. This caused various negative effects on the country they migrated to. Education was seen as one of these problems, but also as a solution. The financial losses caused by the migration led to the search for new opportunities in the migrated places. Immigrant families and their children applied for various jobs to meet their needs. Adults and children who had to work in low wages and unsanitary environments were exposed to many dangers. Orphaned children constituted another dimension. The lack of safe shelter and living conditions were huge problems. This also posed a threat to the increase in crime rates in the emigrated location. In this sense, it was an important requirement for children to receive education.

One of the most important points regarding the schools providing education to Syrians was seen as the teachers providing education. They were on a multidimensional task. In addition to providing education according to the curriculum, they also served as a cultural protection and transmission. Adapting to the new social structure was also one of the things they had to teach. It was seen that the teachers also experienced adaptation problems in the same way. Teachers served as the task of conveying the processes for students and families to be aware of their expectations and fulfill their duties. According to statements made by some, they saw this educational mission as one of the most important shields in protecting children from harmful habits and ways. Families with financial difficulties were working in long-term jobs and could not spare time for their children. Teachers were also aiming to close their gap in this regard.

These centers, which enabled immigrant children to receive education in their own language, were of great importance in terms of both, education, and culture. Children who learned to adapt to the society they live in felt more secure together with children who lived the same things and spoke the same language, and received additionally education to learn the language of the country they live in. This was a more reasonable choice for children who are likely to experience problems such as not being able to communicate, expressing themselves, and feeling excluded in a school where they do not speak the language. They felt more self-confident when they were together with children with whom they spoke the same language and shared a common background and experience, and it became easier for them to feel like they belonged where they were. The centers acted as a bridge for students and families to get to know their communities. These centers have been healthy transition centers for processes such as language learning and adaptation.

4.2.3. A Look at the Current Education System from a Multicultural Perspective

Migrating to a society they were foreign to in many ways meant a new acculturation process for refugees. They were introduced to a completely different culture in many ways, far from the land and habits they belonged to. This multicultural structure has led to various adaptation problems both for the host community and for the refugee community and has pushed people to get used to this multicultural structure. Conflicts often seemed inevitable and were seen as an inherent element of migration. Their inability to communicate was one of the main reasons for these conflicts. Evolving into a multicultural society had to be a gradual process and societies did not have such time and infrastructure. People needed gains such as respect for differences, commitment to human rights and law.

Syrian educators stated that their education system is of an extreme nationalist structure prepared by a certain group. They complained that education is national and not compatible with the current world. Among the issues they complained about was that it was in a structure likely to cause conflicts between different sects, beliefs and views. They said that this discriminatory attitude was also reflected in literature. One of the common complaints of educators and families was that education included propaganda according to the ruling class and they were not satisfied with it. At the same time, they thought that this system was dictating and suppressing people's thinking ability. The new curriculum and educational elements prepared for migrant children in our country constituted a structure that was prepared by taking into account the ideas of Syrian educators.

4.2.4. Education as an Opportunity for Laying the Way open for Peace

Education has an important power in regulating, changing and directing people's behaviors in a certain direction. This effect becomes more evident when we consider education as the building of individuals and individuals as factors building societies. When the Syrian educators were asked how the current world regulation could be changed to a peaceful world for all peoples, they received different answers. Among them were those who thought that an Islamic education system was peaceful and full of love. Another educator, on the other hand, had the opinion that an education plan would be more appropriate within the framework of certain moral foundations and basic human rights, regardless of differences of opinion, religion, and understanding. It was thought that an education system in which groups could find their own differences would destroy prejudices. At the same time, there was a desire for impartiality. (Şahin & Şahin, 2020)

4.2.5 Migration and Education:

A Review of Syrian Refugees

All displacements that occur within sufficient time to produce a meaningful distance and effect are defined as migrations. This need for relocation may arise from economic, social, political, cultural and many other issues. All these factors are important for the people in the migrated region as well as for the people who migrate, and they create an environment for new dynamics. Immigrants affect the cultural, social, economic conditions of the place where they settled and enter the adaptation process. This situation, which is not just a physical change, causes multidimensional problems. One of the main causes of problems is communication breakdown. Individuals who cannot establish social bonds cannot acquire a sense of belonging. Migration, which also affects the class, ethnic and religious communication of societies; it gives a new and complex dimension to the globalization process and enables it to take a clearer form.

The subject of education, which is defined as the process of creating changes in individuals and societies by combining human behaviors and their origins, philosophy of life, duties and responsibilities with human culture, has been one of the most sensitive topics in the case of migration. It is thought that a solution can be produced by making studies on the adaptation of the immigrants to the cultural, social, economic and many similar problems of the place where they settled to. Among these studies, it is taken into account that education has a multifaceted positive effect.

While it is a lifelong process for individuals to learn to live in accordance with the expectations of the society consciously and by gaining experience, the dynamic of migration makes this more difficult. The education topic develops in two structures as formal and informal. Informal education does not work with a certain plan, it has no purpose of clarity and the behaviors can be positive or negative. The external environment has a great influence on education. There are many factors such as family life, friends, street life, TV programs, social

media tools. In formal education, it is necessary to proceed according to a certain plan. There is a process that has a teacher, aims to reveal positive behaviors, and the place and curriculum are determined. It is divided into two as common and formal.

In formal education, individuals have educational levels in stages. It has steps such as pre-school education, basic education, secondary education, higher education, open education, distance education. There are age criteria for individuals according to these levels. The main objectives of national education are implemented. There is no age criterion for non-formal education. Any age can be involved into education. It offers options such as taking a break from education life and returning to it. It progresses within the framework of individual goals. There is no grading. Private lessons, public education, in-service training can be given as examples.

4.2.6. Syrian Refugees and Education

The Ministry of National Education has made many practices related to the education of Syrian children. It had been aimed to educate Syrian families to send their children to schools and it had been provided incentives in this regard. The opening of Turkish Teaching Course Centers (TÖMER) for teaching Turkish has supported the adaptation of Syrian children to the Turkish education system. With these supports and incentives, it has been observed that the schooling rate has shown a great improvement in a few years.

One of the studies is related to the establishment of temporary education centers. The provinces where these centers were established for the education of children: Adana, Adiyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Batman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Kilis, Konya, Malatya, Mardin, Osmaniye, Sakarya, Siirt, Şanlıurfa. (Alaca & Albak, 2020)

4.2.7. Within the Scope of the Preservation of Academic Heritage in the Middle East Project – Syrian Refugees and Education

One of the studies carried out by the Republic of Turkey for refugee students has been conducted within the scope of the Preservation of Academic Heritage in the Middle East Project precarried out under the auspices of the Presidency. The forum, which proceeds on the basis of migration and education, was organized under the Presidency of the Higher Education Institution, with the source of the studies based on field experience and needs analysis. Deputy Chairman of the Higher Education Institution Professor Doctor M. İ. Safa Kapıcıoğlu, Project Coordinator Professor Doctor Zeliha Koçak Tufan, Members of the Executive Board of the Higher Education Institution, President of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), General Manager of the Red Crescent, Vice President of the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB), Deputy Director General of Migration Management , United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), officials on behalf of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Chairman of the Board of Doctors Worldwide (YYD), the Promoting Integration of Syrian Children to Turkish Education System (PICTES) Project Manager of the Ministry of Education and the managers of the Migration Studies Application and Research Centers of the universities.

The Middle East has been the scene of wars and migrations since the beginning of the Gulf War. During these wars, the science and education centers in these lands were destroyed and damaged. This project, which is carried out with the aim of protecting historical science centers, academic heritage and academic life, revealing Turkey's role in the region, raising national and international awareness on the subject, was presented to Professor Doctor M. İ. It started with the opening speech of Safa Kapıcıoğlu. Then, it continued with the presentation of Professor Doctor Zeliha Koçak Tufan, Member of the Executive Board of the Higher Education Institution and Project Coordinator. Then, “Conversations about Immigrants: Field Experience and Needs Analysis for Education” and “International Perspective” panels were held.

Professor Doctor M. İ. Safa Kapıcıoğlu started her opening speech by talking about the benefits and opportunities Turkey is trying to provide regarding the immigrants coming to our country after the civil war in Syria. Emphasizing that our country, which has hosted more than millions of immigrants since the beginning of 2011, is the country with the highest number of Syrian immigrants, Kapıcıoğlu said that many students and lecturers whose education and training life are interrupted are among these immigrants. Professor Doctor M. İ. Safa Kapıcıoğlu said that they want the Syrian refugees in our country to stand on their own feet safely, and that the most reasonable way for this will be through education and training. He expressed his pride in the efforts of our country in the education of Syrian refugees. He said that the world average in terms of access to higher education is one percent, that 28,000 of the 540,000 immigrants aged 18-24 in our country receive education in our country, and he explained that this is more than five times of the world average. "Turkey has a young population with the 5–17 age group comprising 21% of the population, but the Syrian population is much younger as its rate is 30%. Turkey is also the country with the largest student population in the European Higher Education Area. The incomparable magnitude of the situation, among others, plays a crucial role in developing new integration policies. In spite of the ongoing difficulties and challenges, the past nine years proved a success story in protection, social cohesion and integration of these newcomers." (Erdoğan & Erdoğan, 2020) It has been stated that the Higher Education Institution has made arrangements that provide convenience in many areas such as equivalence or submission of documents for Syrian immigrants who had to give up on their education in their country due to crisis situations such as war and migration. "Decision dd. 18/01/2017 on "Recognition and equivalence application processes for those from countries under war, invasion and annexation conditions" of CoHE introduced procedures for those who are not able to submit diplomas, transcripts and/or any documents proving their level of education. It has been decided that: "Equivalence applications of those who have conditions of war, annexation and/or occupation in their countries, thus are not able to submit diplomas or transcripts or copies of these documents, and/or any documents showing their level of educational will be carried out by the commissions under a number of universities in Turkey selected for the determination/confirmation of the applicants' level of education/graduation and concerned have graduated and be subject to the Level and Proficiency Identification procedures". These countries are listed as Syria, Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Palestine, Somalia, Southern Sudan and

Crimea.” (enic-naric) He said that in addition to the facilities provided for students, about 400 Syrian immigrants work as academicians at universities in our country.

Kapıcıoğlu, besides the regulations, convenience, and studies of the Higher Education Institution; stated that there are studies regarding the subject in an international context, he cited the study of "Internationalization Strategy Document in Higher Education" dated 2017 as an example. Joint diploma programs have been developed by establishing connections with higher education institutions of other countries / abroad; In this context, he stated that they are working with five countries, namely the United States of America, England, Germany, France and the Netherlands. At the same time, it was emphasized that 47 new agreements were signed at the international and ministerial level. He said that the number of foreign students has increased at a high rate in a few years in our country, and that no other country has seen an increase even close to this level.

Turkey has taken an important step to heal the damage that has been seen for many years in a large geography with the project of Preserving the Academic Heritage in the Middle East, which was initiated under the auspices of the Presidency; announced that the project was supported by institutions such as TRT, Turkish Airlines and Anadolu Agency. It has exemplified how Turkey shows sensitivity in this regard with its works, and that meetings are held in various countries in this context. It has been stated that, as a country, we aim to build the next generations of our country on solid foundations by conducting a transparent and high-quality work, and to train qualified human resources needed in the academic context and labor market, especially in the countries of the region, in the near and heart geographies, and all over the world.

Emphasizing that it is important to create an international public opinion on the education of immigrants, in addition to the support and sensitivity shown by our country, Kapıcıoğlu emphasized that Preservation of Academic Heritage in the Middle East Project has a great importance in this sense, and stated that he was happy for this meeting. Kapıcıoğlu concluded his

speech by stating that he hopes that the sensitivity shown by our country will be supported in the international context and that the studies will increase.

Zeliha Koçak Tufan, Member of the Higher Education Council and Project Coordinator, who took over the speech, started her speech by stating that the studies on Migration and Education are carried out by our higher education institutions, migration research centers and academic units. Stating that multi-dimensional studies are carried out on problems refugees experience, they are supported by field studies and important data are obtained, Tufan said that sharing these studies with relevant institutions in the international context is important in terms of both, the course of the studies and the support of the studies carried out in universities.

She stated that the issue of refugees is a subject that can be discussed in many ways in our country, that it can be discussed from different dimensions and that it has a high potential to produce a project for the studies that can be done on this issue. Stating that the works that have been done and can be done are also important in terms of forming a global model, Tufan explained that the forum will be productive and the sensitivity towards this efficiency.

She stated that the data obtained by the Higher Education Council will be mentioned first and explained that these data will be supported by different institutions and organizations, adding that she thinks it will be a useful forum for mutual exchange of views. Noting that at the end of the program, a Migration and Education booklet will be published containing the work of Migration Research centers, he added that it will be ensured that a written document containing the opinions expressed will be available.

The majority of international students in Turkey come from Syria; Zeliha Koçak Turan stated that Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Germany followed them, and stated that there were more than three thousand foreign lecturers. She added that the United States was the first among the countries from which the faculty members came from, followed

by Syria, Iran, Azerbaijan, England, and Germany. In addition, she stated that refugees reside in developing countries rather than developed countries, and that Turkey is the country hosting the highest number of refugees among developing countries. Moreover, she added that Uganda, Pakistan, Lebanon and Iran are in the top five, following Turkey, and explained that Syria is the country that sends the most refugees. In this context, it has been stated that the work to be done, especially the field, and the yield obtained will be an important model for other countries.

Table 6. Top 10 countries which send internationals to Turkey for Higher Education

Country	Number of Students
Syria	27,606
Azerbaijan	18,830
Turkmenistan	16,592
Iran	7,144
Iraq	6,468
Afghanistan	6,632
Germany	4,310
Somalia	3,077
Bulgaria	3.003
Egypt	2,752

Source: Prepared based on the statistics announced by the Turkish Higher Education Board

Top 10 countries which send international students to Turkey for Higher Education (Based on the statistics of the Academic Year of 2018-2019)

Reference: (Erhan & Gümüş, 2020)

Stating that the Republic of Turkey has a structure that analyzes risks and produces fast solutions, Tufan stated that the regulations on refugees are carried out with fast decisions and steps. She emphasized that a significant part of the population coming from Syria and included in the scope of temporary protection is old enough to receive education and training, and that this

issue is sensitive. She added that there is a significant number of Syrians receiving education at the undergraduate level, and that an increase is foreseen at the graduate and doctorate levels in the following years. Improvements facilitating integration, recognition and equivalence facilities, and scholarship opportunities were provided for Syrians at higher education level. It is known that students who came to Turkey by fleeing the war from countries such as Iraq and Yemen outside of Syria benefit from similar facilities. Zehra Koçak Tufan stated that Turkey follows a legislation that will set an example for many countries in this regard. The applications for granting equivalency to students have increased in a few years; she stated that equivalence applications were received mostly for the fields of pharmacy, dentistry, medicine, theology, and education.

Meetings on immigration, refugee and asylum policies were held in higher education institutions; It is stated that extensive studies have been carried out on many subjects such as health and education. It was stated that problems were identified about the subjects and solutions were offered.

Zehra Koçak Tufan stated that the Academic Heritage Preservation Project in the Middle East is an awareness raising project. She stated that they aim to remind human about the lives lost in war zones, education and training that has come to an end, students, scientists and academics. Slides including images from war zones were shown, and images of cities that were destroyed were given. Within the scope of the project, videos about the life stories of refugee students and academics were prepared. Tufan, who ended his speech by explaining the global steps taken to internationalize the project and the connections established, reiterated her goals for supporting the works.

In the first session held after the opening speeches, Deputy Chairman of the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities (YTB) Abdulhadi Turus, Head of Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) Doctor Mehmet Güllüoğlu, Deputy Director General of Migration Management Doctor Gökçe Ok, Promoting Integration of Syrian Children

to Turkish Education System (PICTES) Project Manager of the Ministry of National Education Pınar Özer provided information by presenting the studies conducted in their institutions on the subject. After the briefing, the questions of the participants were answered by going to the question-answer section mentioned in the opening speech. Among the topics discussed are the equivalence problems of refugee students, employment problems of students and educators, academic studies, and the required permits.

Abdulahdi Turus, Vice President of the Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities; He stated that the migration and refugee problem should be discussed multidimensionally. In addition, he stated that it is an issue of humanitarian, legal, economic and many dimensions and that the refugee issue is not only the subject of migration regions but has become a global problem. Furthermore, Abdulhadi Turus stated that the future studies and ways are more important than the studies carried out so far on the subject, and that this project has a greater importance for this reason.

Activities are carried out for Turkish citizens living abroad and “sister communities” with which we share common values; emphasized that this is of great importance. In this direction, Abdulhadi Turus stated that foreign students studying in Turkey will play a major role in carrying and keeping the common academic and cultural heritage alive and stated that their scientific development is more important for this reason. He also stated that such projects will have a greater spread if these foreign students graduate and have the opportunity to work in different countries. Additionally, he stated that science knows no boundaries geographically, cannot be divided into societies and cultures, and has a transnational importance; Emphasizing that it is the common value of all humanity, he emphasized his sensitivity to giving importance to this issue.

Head of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Doctor Mehmet Güllüoğlu, started his speech by stating that he has many years of experience related to migration and the activities implemented, and that the subject has achieved a high level in many areas. He

stated that what happened in Syria created important dynamics for Turkey, and that the human tragedy and destruction there was quite shocking. He explained that the camps prepared for refugees are important in terms of humanitarian aid, and that it is important to come to the point of education in terms of understanding the progress achieved. In addition, he stated that four percent of the refugee population is in the camps and the remaining ninety-six percent are outside, adding that education is a more sensitive point at this point. “It is published that the number of Syrians who live in temporary accommodation centers are 62 thousand 133 people according to 11.06.2020 data. This number was 63.002 people on last month (June 2020), and it was 143.558 people at the beginning of 2019, it was 228.251 people at the beginning of 2018. Only %1,72 of Syrians are living in camps. As June 11, 2020; it is published that the number of Syrians who live in the cities is 3.538.577 people. According to last month, that number is increased as 16.381 people. %98,28 of Syrians are living in the cities. In which city Syrians are going to live is decided by Immigration Authority. Some of big cities such as İstanbul are closed to Syrians.” (Refugees Association, 2020) Stating that the camp process was managed well, but that many needs were seen later, Güllüoğlu stated that the need for education became more evident as the refugees dispersed to the cities.

He stated that Operation Euphrates Shield (Fırat Kalkanı Harekâtı) was a turning point and that it was of great importance for the coordination of aid going into Syria. Drawing attention to the importance of the curriculum in terms of the education provided by non-governmental organizations and the education given to refugee students in Turkey, Güllüoğlu emphasized that detailed studies were carried out by addressing the issue from many perspectives. He stated that many needs such as the need for teachers, physical needs and competencies, cleaning and nutrition arose, and that Turkey showed great devotion to meet these needs.

It is stated that the studies on the curriculum are carried out meticulously for primary, secondary and high schools; reported that a great improvement was achieved in the rate of schooling as a result of the studies conducted. He stated that studies on migration and immigrants are important not only for Syrian refugees, but also for people migrating from different countries,

and that there is a need for more developmental studies on this issue. Before concluding his speech, he focused on the impact of immigrants on Turkey's workforce situation and employment after higher education.

Ministry of National Education / Promoting Integration of Syrian Children to Turkish Education System (PICTES) Project Manager Pınar Özel started her speech by talking about her own projects. Stating that the project is supported by the European Union, Özel stated that the project operates in 26 provinces. Furthermore, she stated that these provinces are the provinces with the highest number of Syrian refugees and that the Syrian population has moved a lot within the country. She added that the fact that the population has a variable dynamic affects the project too much.

Noting that the population between the ages of 5 and 17 in need of access to education corresponds to close to one and a half million, she explained that Turkey ensures that about sixty-two and a half percent of this number is schooled. Talking about the possibility of reducing the lower limit of the target audience to the age of 3 for that period, Özel stated that there are 650 thousand more children they are aiming for schooling. Additionally, she stated that pre-school education is also low in the education of Turkish citizens and that this corresponds to a higher number for Syrian refugees.

Stating that one of the main aims of the project is to solve the language problem in education, that is, to teach Turkish to Syrian students in order to facilitate integration, Özel explained that they use both Arabic and Turkish in education. She stated that one of the important steps of the project is the closure of the temporary education centers opened according to the Syrian curriculum within a few years and the Syrian children starting to receive education in Turkish schools and she also added that at that time, 15% of Syrian students were educated in Temporary Education Centers and 85% in public schools.

Adding that there were some Syrian students who had never started to receive education during this period, it was stated that training was provided for these students in order to ensure the compensation of the missing education period. Furthermore, disciplined and efficient field studies were carried out. It was stated that a support team was established for academic courses, and material aid was provided to socioeconomically weak students. In addition, it was added that family awareness meetings were organized and the processes of enlightening the families about the education of their children took place.

Stating that one of the most important activities is the psychological state of Syrian students, Pınar Özel explained that they work with Psychological Counseling and Guidance (PDR) teachers so that they can receive psychological support, and that teacher support is provided to schools where the numbers are not sufficient. It has been added that they are sensitive about cleaning and security, and that employment is provided in this regard. She stated that material support was provided to schools and that teachers with Syrian students were trained on the subject.

Besides, it has been stated that they aim to increase social cohesion by stating that especially high school age children have a lower participation rate in education and that various incentives should be given in this regard. Pınar Özel stated that the lack of schools with a capacity to meet the immigrant population in some provinces is one of the field problems encountered, and that increases are targeted in this regard.

Stating that some families do not want to send their girls to school after a certain age, Pınar Özel stated that families are also given training on this subject. In her speech, Özel emphasized that the greatest need for the project to reach a healthier and desired level is to solve language-related problems and to be able to provide Turkish education and added that studies on language will be supported.

After Pınar Özel, Gökçe Ok, Deputy Director General of Migration Management, took over the speech. Gökçe Ok stated that there are currently close to 260 million immigrants in the world, 68.5 million of them are forcibly displaced people, and 25 million are immigrants. She stated that there are immigrants from 192 different countries in our country, and one of them is home to a group consisting of stateless people. Stating that our country is a target country not only as an international protection area but also in many areas of migration, Gökçe Ok added that the reasons for this are issues such as economy, employment, and geopolitical position.

Expressing that hundreds of Syrian children are born in Turkey, it was stated that there are concerns and studies for the future of these children, especially education. She added that one of the most important responsibilities of the Ministry of National Education is preparations in this regard and meeting the need for classrooms. Stating that Kızılay and AFAD work with great devotion for the children in the camps, Gökçe Ok stated that many refugee children cannot establish social bonds with the outside world. Besides, she stated that these camps were not befitting human dignity and that they were being closed gradually.

Stating that it is of great importance to ensure preventing that the girls are being forced to be married, to prevent discrimination and peer bullying in schools, Gökçe Ok stated that field studies on these issues continue. She focused on ensuring that students will be able attend the classes. In addition to providing various opportunities and facilities for students at higher education level, such as scholarships, equivalence, and adaptation; she stated that the necessary studies were carried out with great care, taking into account all kinds of problems that young children may encounter. It has been stated that families must be educated in order to avoid the tradition of employing Syrian boys at an early age to contribute financially to their families' livelihoods and forcing girls to marry at a young age.

Moreover, emphasizing the importance of language education in order to bring the regulations on education to a healthier and more applicable level, Gökçe Ok emphasized that this is one of the most important needs. Saying that there is a high density in the centers related to

immigration and immigrants, Gökçe Ok drew attention to the psychological support and working conditions of the people working here and concluded her speech by stating that people face various difficulties while working and that support is expected about them.

İbrahim Altan, General Manager of Kızılay, took over the speech and started to talk by talking about the historical background of the migration situation in Islamic geographies. Drawing attention to the academic structures in these geographies, Altan mentioned the existence of many historical and cultural treasures and emphasized that they are also of universal importance.

Talking about the monthly aid provided by the Red Crescent, Altan explained that most of the aid is given to Syrian families. He emphasized the sensitivity on this issue by stating that various aids were provided to support the education of children. Noting that community centers have been opened to support Syrian refugees, he pointed out that such support will increase. In addition, he stated that they motivate school-age children of various ages to go to school and build a good future. Focusing on the issue of scientists, Altan drew attention to the fact that this issue should also be supported.

After İbrahim Altan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Representative Jennifer Roberts took the floor. Roberts, who started her speech by addressing the Global Compact, the New York Declaration and the Global Compact on Refugees, also focused on supporting refugee students.

Robert said that there are 68 million people in the world who are subject to forced migration; stated that the attendance of these students to education is 1%, and this number is close to 4% in Turkey. Stating that the continuation of refugee students' education is of great importance both individually and socially, Roberts mentioned about the issues that are supported and should be supported as a result of the problems they face.

Doctor Yahyahan Güney, President of the Doctors Worldwide Charity, took over the speech and emphasized that they are a non-governmental organization working in the field of health. Stating that they also have observations in the fields of law, engineering, education, and agriculture, but it would be more accurate to talk in their own fields first, Güney explained that the Association operates in more than 50 countries. He stated that various observations and studies have been carried out in various countries since their establishment in 2000. Moreover, he stated that they have established health centers in various countries such as Yemen, Gaza, Chad, Somalia, Cameroon, Niger, Uganda, Sudan and Syria and that they operate meticulously. Additionally, he stated that they mainly operate in underdeveloped countries and explained that psychosocial support is provided in addition to physical health support.

Indicating that they carried out 300 thousand medical examinations and around 30 thousand psychosocial studies in the Middle East, Güney expressed that health education in these regions is difficult. Stating that they support the medical centers and universities established in various countries, he stated that they show sensitivity about basic health services.

Furthemore, he stated that they carry out various studies with the Turkish Cooperation and Development Agency. Güney explained that they provide training support in branches such as nursing, x-ray technician, dental assistant, pregnancy and laboratory technician.

After Yahyahan Güney, Specialist Doctor Mustafa Bahadır Sucaklı, representing the World Health Organization, took the floor. From the approaches of the World Health Organization and its studies in Turkey; He talked about his steps on migration and manpower. Doctor Mustafa Bahadır Sucaklı explained that there are two problems regarding health. First, the current health working conditions in the countries, the necessity of healthy manpower and the necessity of these people to be able to stay in their country; He explained that the second one is to ensure that health workers who must immigrate can work as health workers in the regions

where they immigrated and to benefit from their rights. Besides, he stated that the second problem is one of the problems of the countries that are the target of immigration, and that our country is also experiencing this problem.

“WHO works closely with Turkey’s Ministry of Health to provide culturally and linguistically sensitive health services to Syrian refugees. From the Country Office in Turkey, WHO:

- supports 7 refugee health training centres where Syrian doctors and nurses receive on-the-job training while providing health services for Syrian patients;
- trains Arabic–Turkish language interpreters to serve as patient guides at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of care;
- provides continuing medical education to Turkish and Syrian health workers in diagnosing and treating mental health conditions such as depression, anxiety and post-traumatic disorders; and
- trains and employs Syrian community health support staff to provide home care to older and disabled Syrian people.” (World Health Organization)

Moreover, he stated that one of the studies carried out by the World Health Organization in Turkey is to remove the condition of being a Turkish citizen in order to work as a healthcare worker and physician in Turkey. In this way, immigrants and other foreign health workers have the opportunity to work in Turkey. Stating that they are working together with the Ministry of Health, Sucaklı stated that the opportunity for Syrian doctors to work in Turkey is a more positive step in terms of getting along with Syrian patients. With the support of the Social Security Institution, Syrian doctors, nurses, health technicians and other employees were determined, and they were employed to work in the public interest after recognizing equivalence. It has been stated that these physicians and nurses also work in immigrant health centers, providing ease of communication here as well.

Sucaklı, who argued that Syrian doctors and health workers should be supported in matters such as working in private health institutions and being supported academically, expressed that a language proficiency would be required in this process. He emphasized that specialist physicians could not be adequately evaluated in the Turkish health system, emphasizing that this is an important problem. In addition, he added that dentists and pharmacists currently do not have the opportunity to work in Turkey and that regulations are needed in this regard.

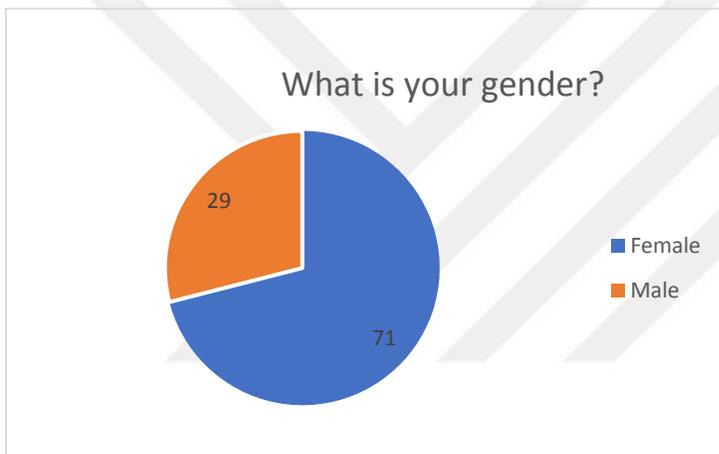
Doctor Mustafa Bahadır Sucaklı, explained that with the beginning of the migration of Syrian refugees, an important humanitarian aid group formation started to provide aid in Turkey. Furthermore, he added that Turkey's manpower is at a level that can support these works and stated that there is a need to support the staff who will serve. In conclusion, he finalized his speech by stating that this manpower could provide global benefits in the future and that their support would be important in this regard. (Koçak Tufan et al.)

PART 5

SURVEY

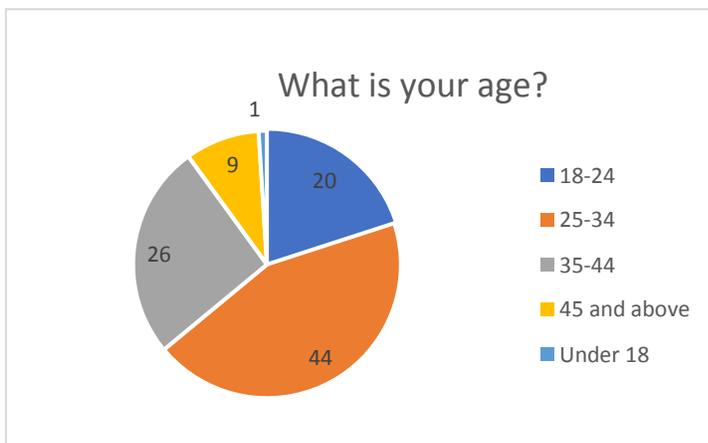
5.1 SURVEY RESULTS AND GRAPHICS

Gender of participants



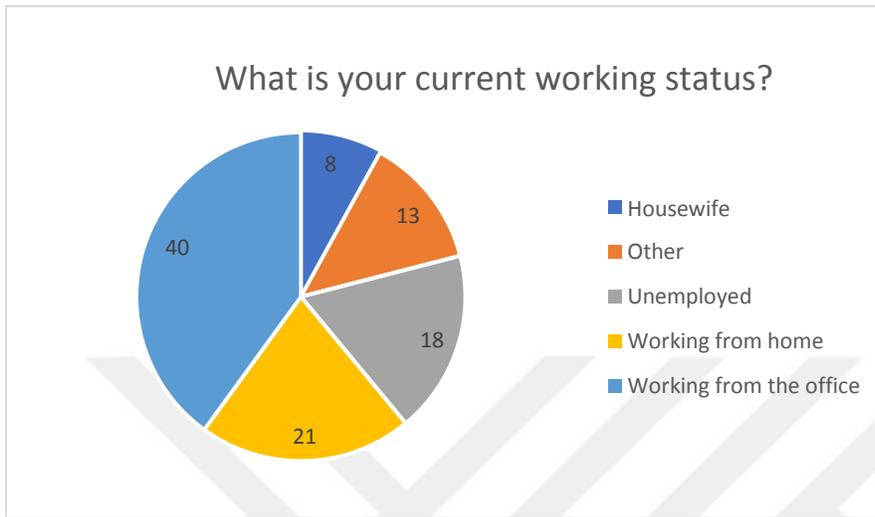
Most of the participants were female.

Age of participants



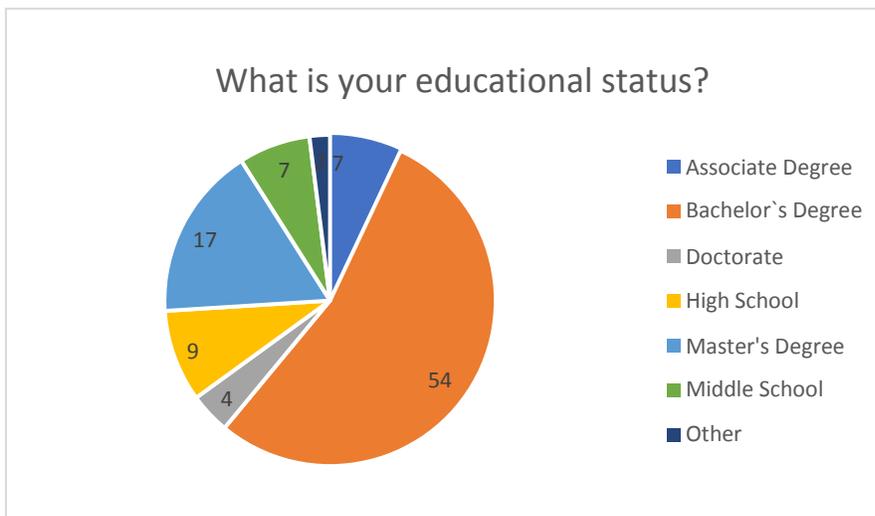
Most of the survey participants were 45 years old and above.

Current working status of participants



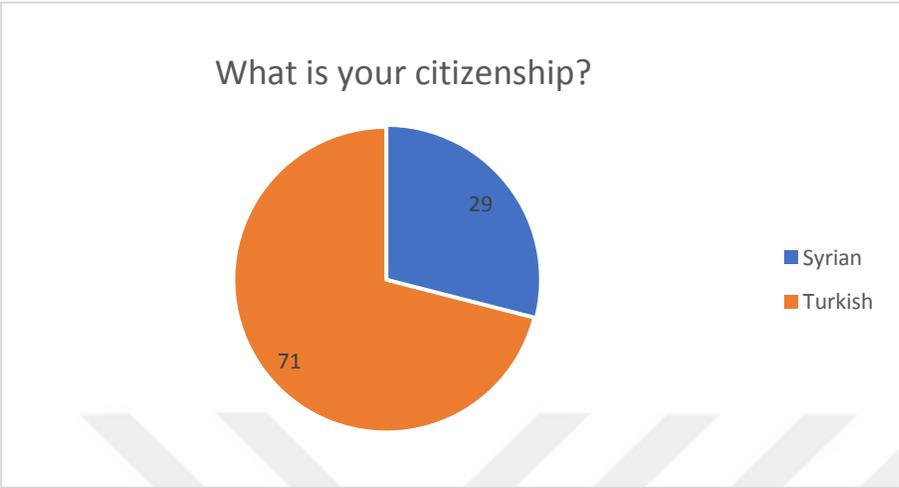
8 % of them were housewives, 18 % were unemployed, 21 % were working from home, 40 % were working from the office and 13 % belonged to the category “others”.

Educational status of survey participants



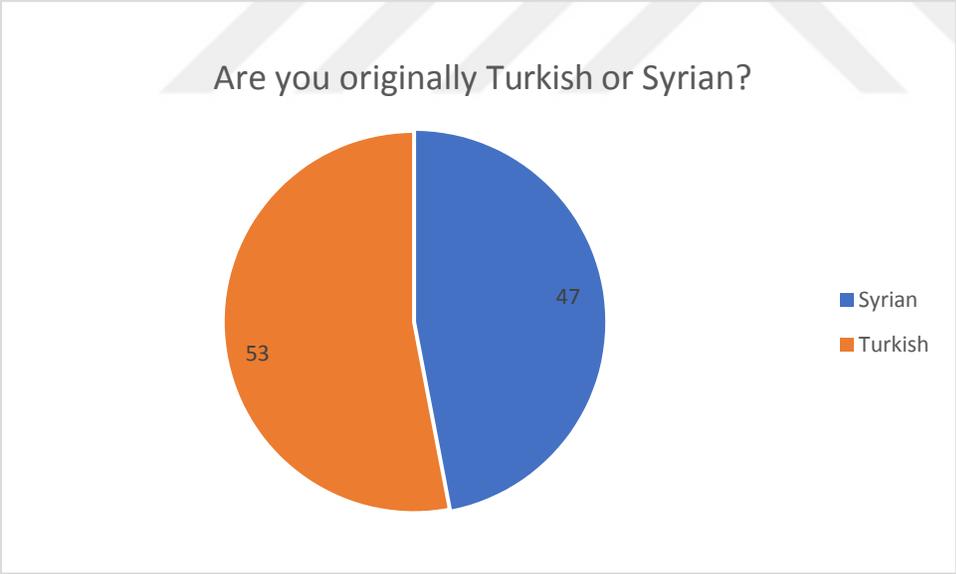
More than half of the participants possessed a Bachelor's Degree.

Citizenship of survey participants



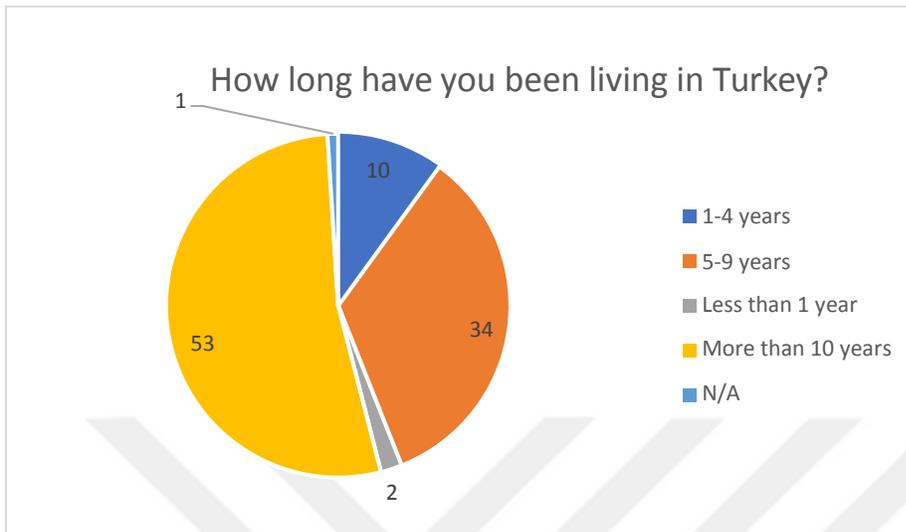
71 % of the participants had Turkish citizenship. 29 % of them had Syrian citizenship.

Original nationality of participants



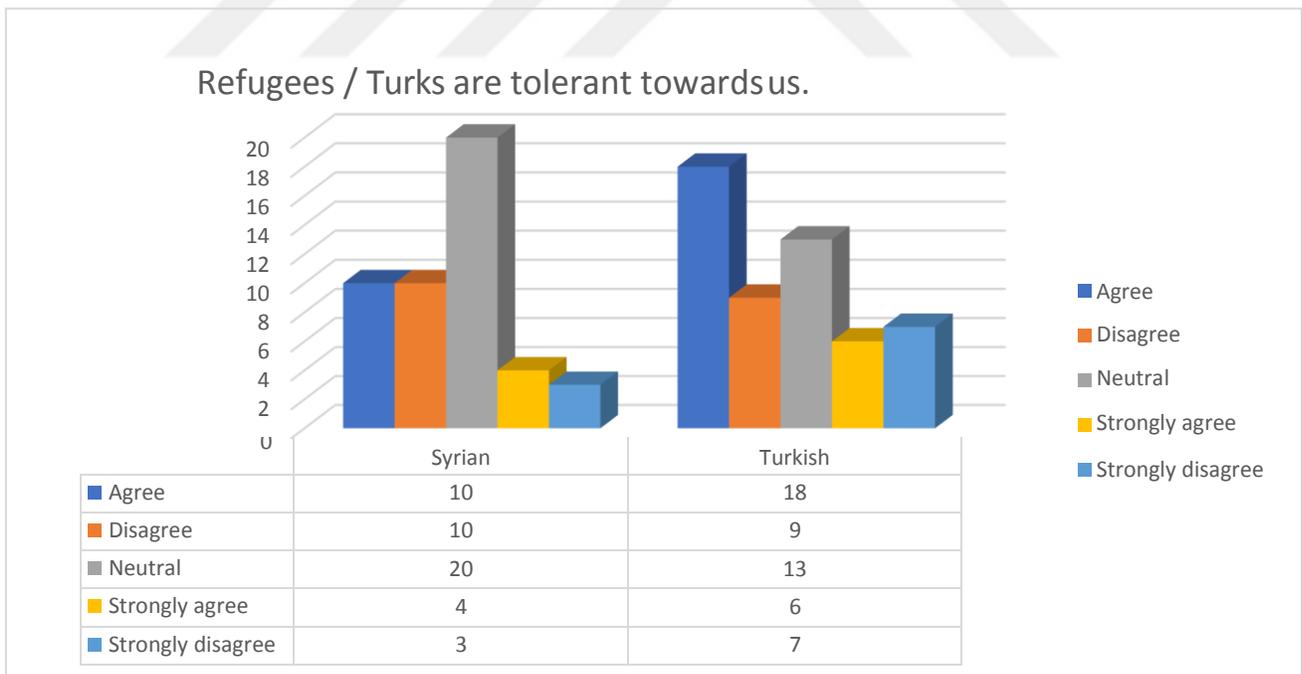
53 % of them were originally Turkish and 47 % of them were Syrian.

The duration participants spent in Turkey



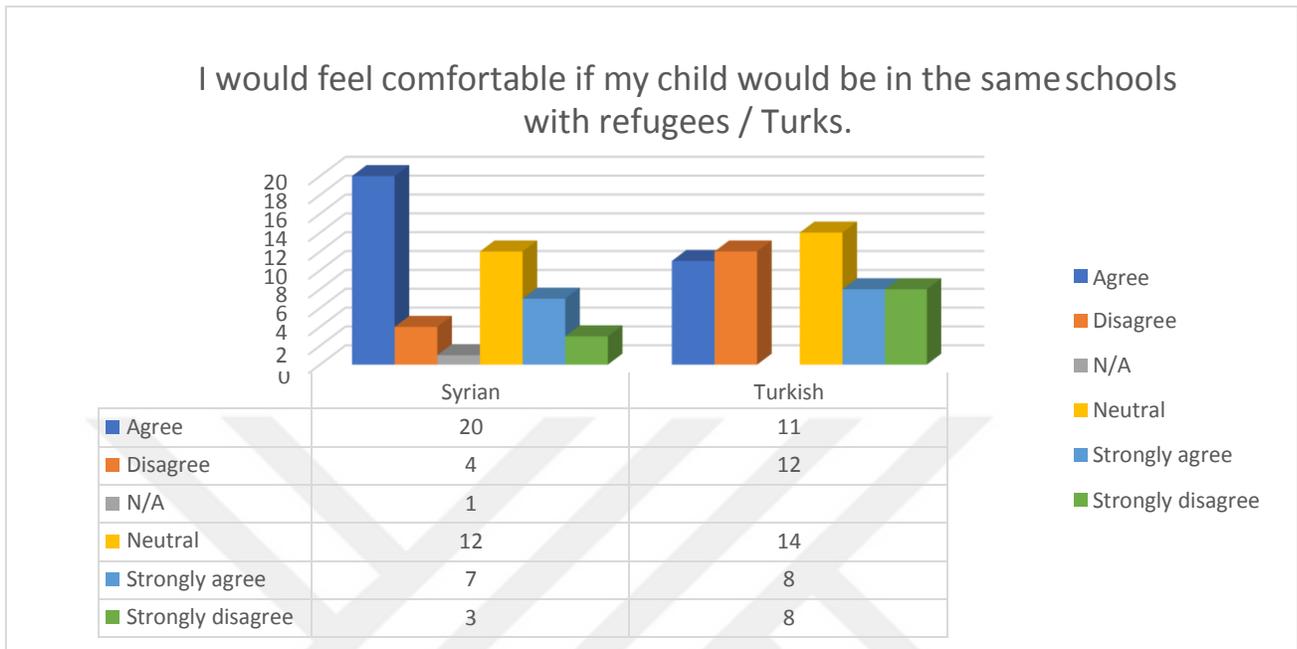
Most of them have been living more than 10 years in Turkey.

Tolerance towards each other



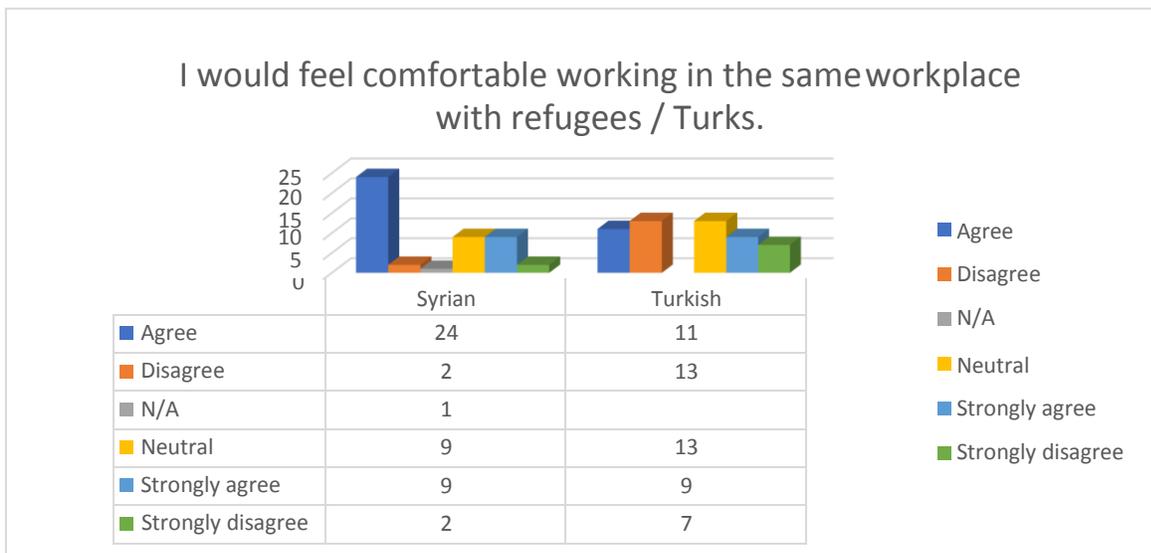
Most of the Syrians replied the above-given statement as “neutral”. On the other hand, most of the Turks agreed on it and supported the statement that refugees are tolerant toward them.

Child going to school with Turks / Syrian



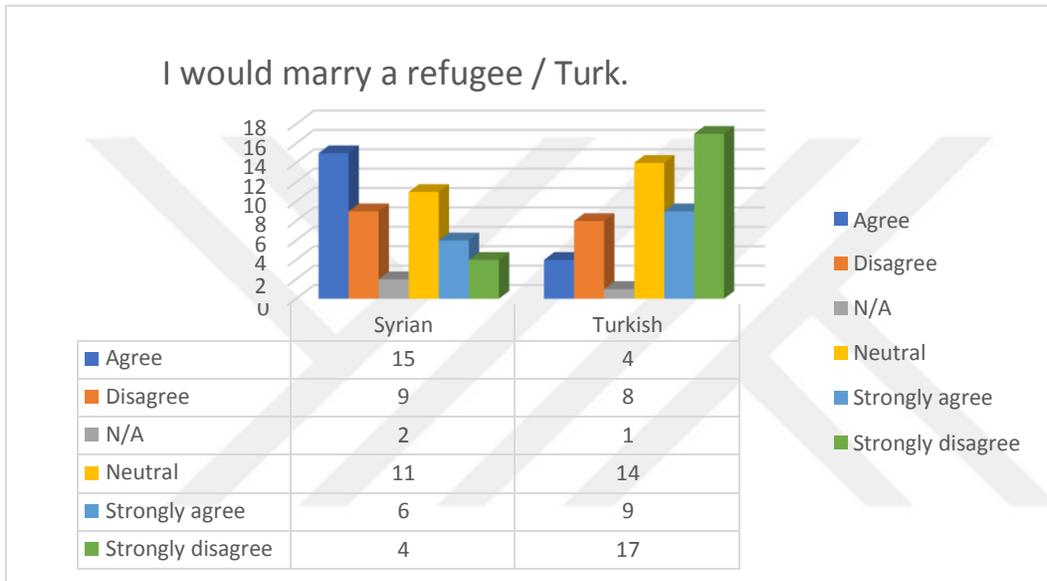
Majority of Syrian participants stated that they would feel comfortable if their child would go to the same school with Turks. Whereas most of the Turks replied it as “neutral”. This result shows that in general none of the societies have a negative opinion about each other’s children to socialize, study together and get along with each other. This is an important key for a successful integration process.

Working with Turks / Syrian



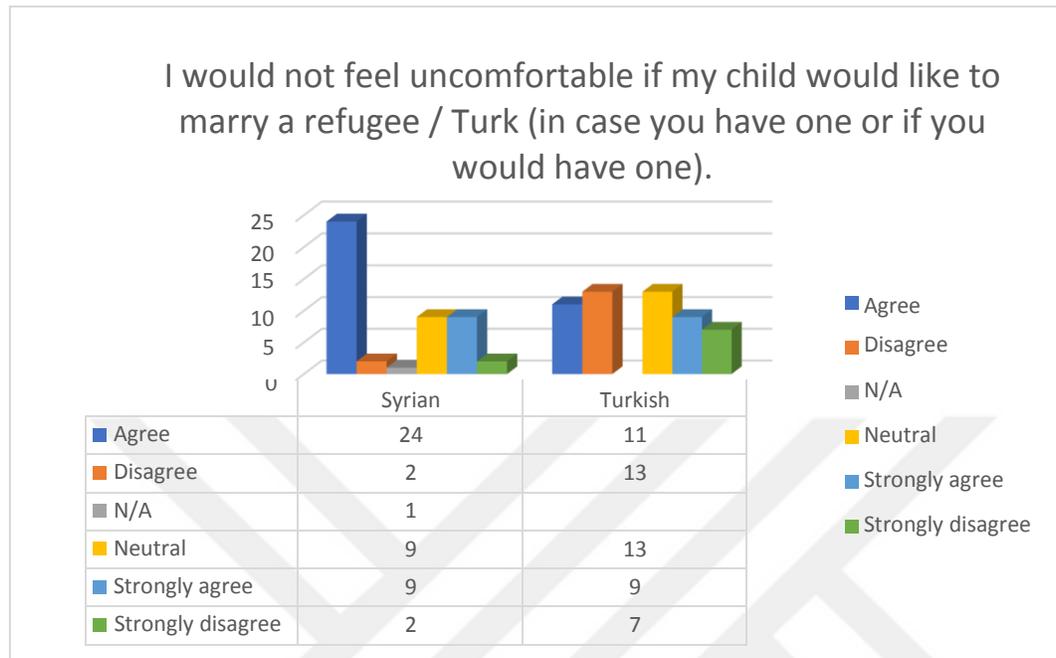
Most of the Syrians would feel comfortable working in the same workplace with Turks. Conversely, Turks replied it mostly as either “disagree” or “neutral” which shows that they still have concerns about it. The reason might be the fact that most of the Turks did not work with Syrians before and they do not know what would come towards them in case they would work together.

Marrying a Turk / Syrian



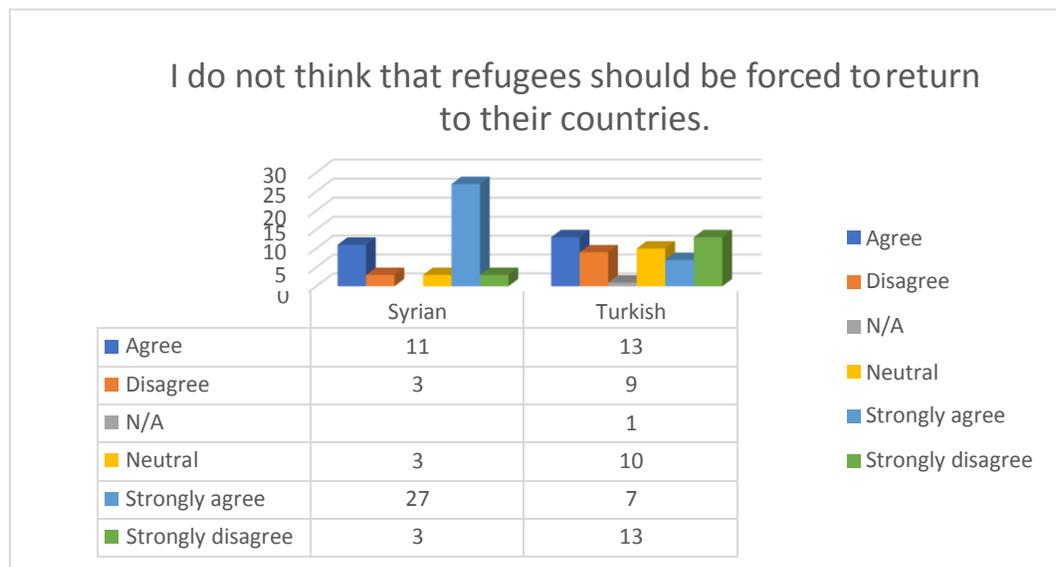
Majority of Syrians would feel comfortable marrying a Turk whereas most of the Turks either strongly disagreed with the statement or were neutral. This shows that Turks prefer less to become relatives with people from the other societies. This is also a proof of a sociocultural conflict and concern.

Child marrying a Turk / Syrian



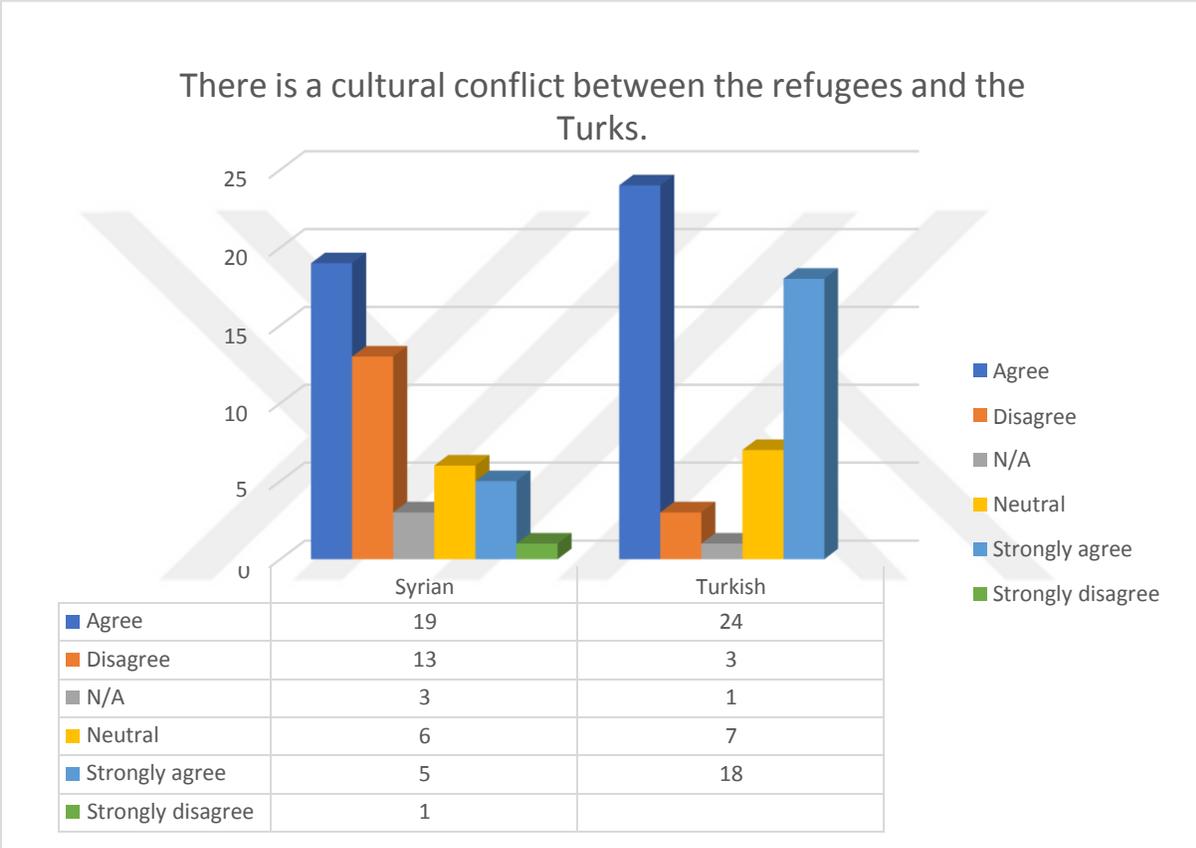
Approximately half of the Syrians would feel comfortable if their child would like to marry a Turk. On the other hand, most of the Turks either disagreed with the statement or were neutral. As they prefer not to marry them, they also do not prefer their child to marry a Syrian. The reason might be the fact that it did not happen before so much. Turks are generally not used to it so they might have concerns regarding cultural conflicts.

Refugees being forced to return



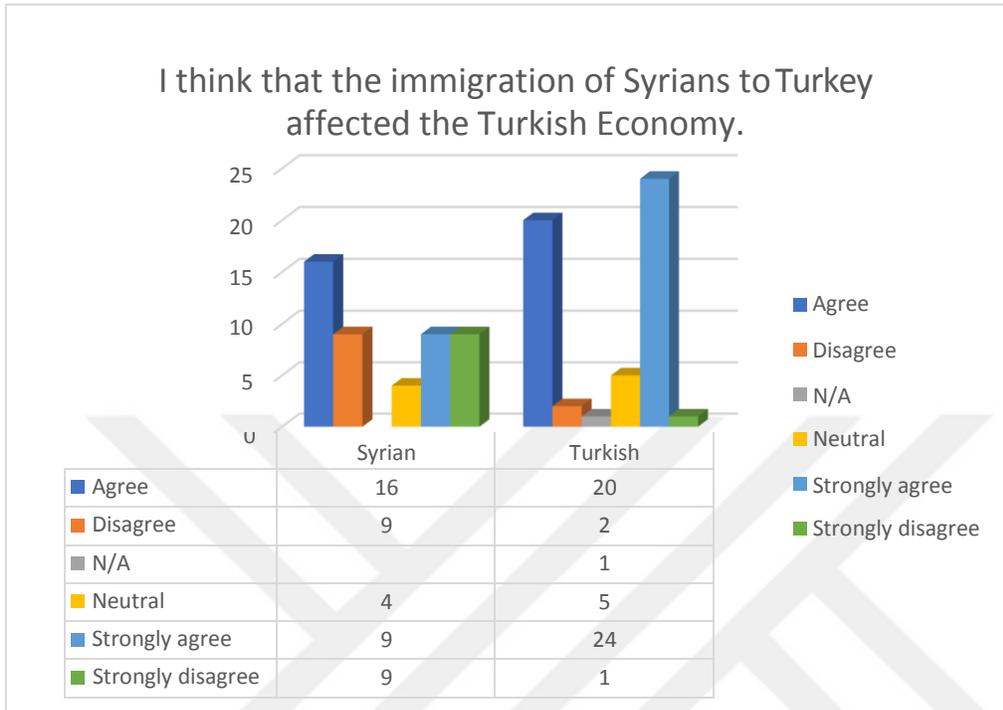
Syrians strongly disagree with the idea that refugees should return to their countries. Conversely, most of the Turks either agreed or disagreed with the statement. It can be observed a radical difference of ideas, even among Turks.

Cultural conflict



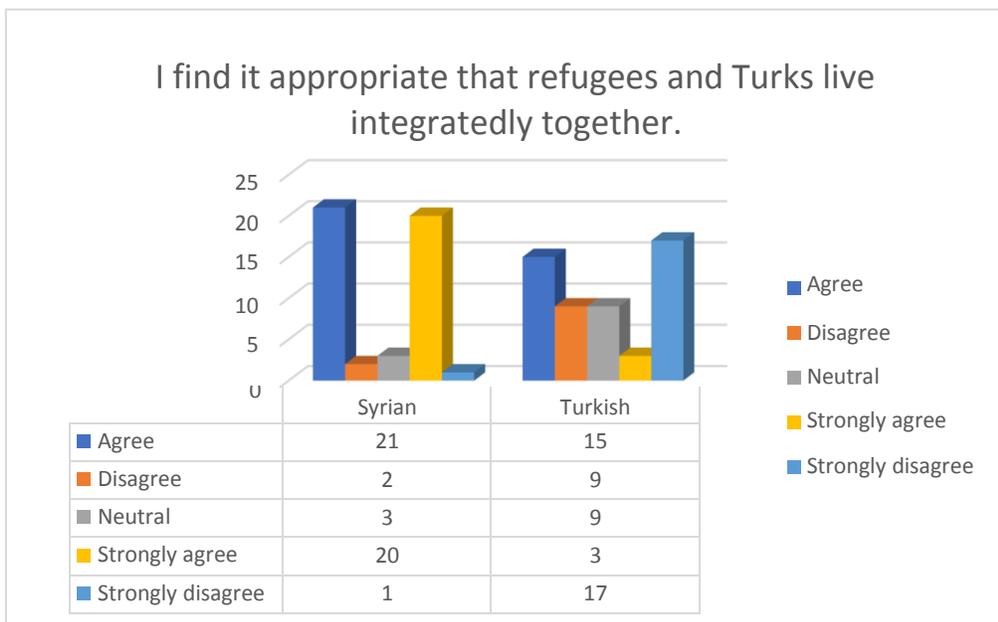
Both of the societies agree / strongly agree with the fact that there is a cultural conflict between the refugees and the Turks. Even though they were always neighbors and they had similarities with each other, still both sides observe a cultural conflict among each other. These kinds of conflicts complicate the harmonization and integration process.

Effect on economy



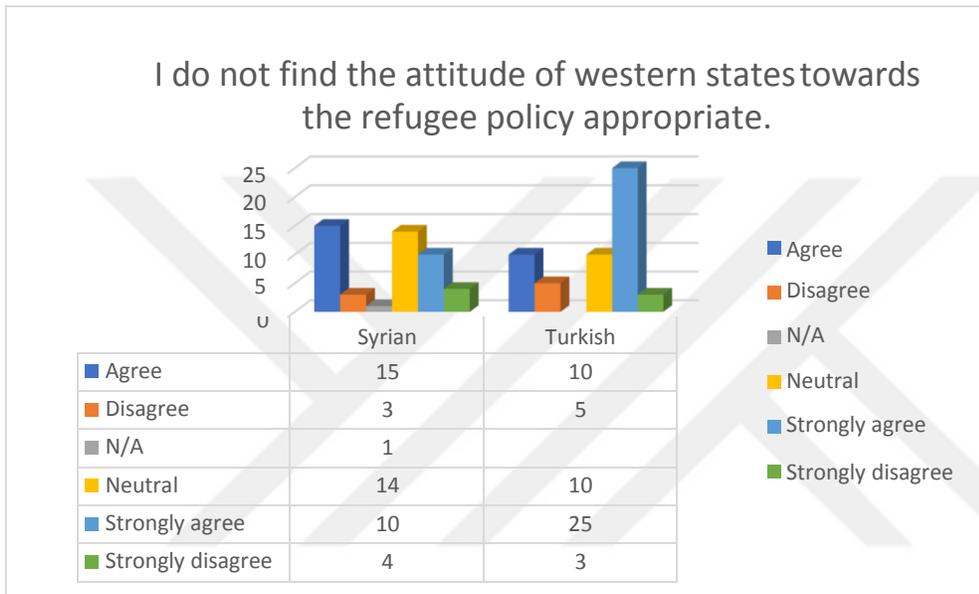
Majority of Syrians agreed on the statement that the immigration of Syrians affected the Turkish economy. Most of the Turks strongly agreed on it. This shows that the immigration process affected both societies economically.

Living integratedly together



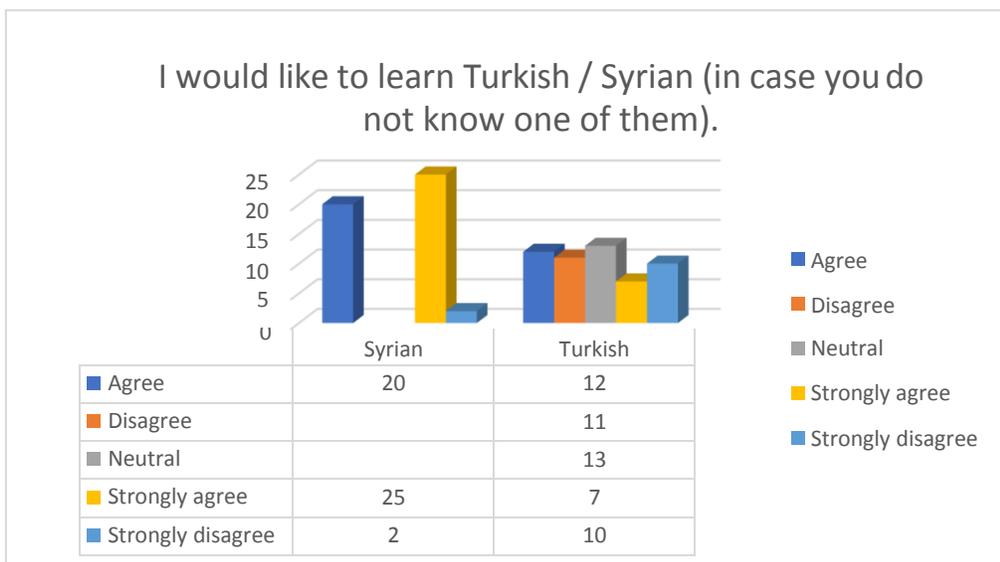
Furthermore, most of the Syrians think that refugees and Turks live integratedly together. On the other hand, most of the Turks either strongly disagreed or agreed with the statement. This showed again that the Turks have different opinions about it and there is still a part indicating that the integration process has not been efficient.

Attitude of western states towards the refugee policy



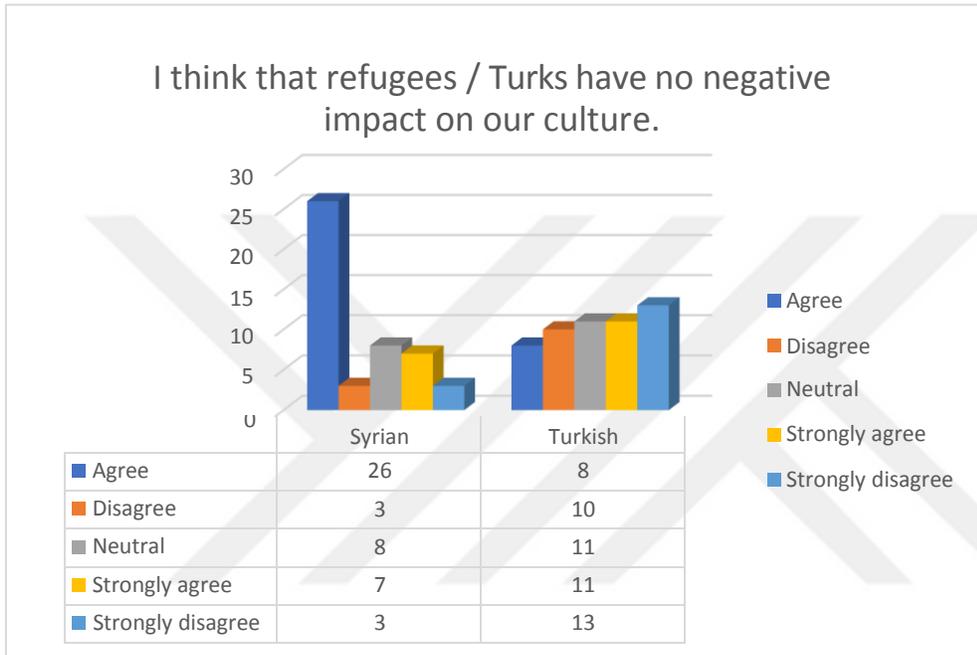
Moreover, the majority of Syrians do not find the attitude of western states towards the refugee policy appropriate. Most of the Turks strongly agreed with the statement.

Learning Arabic or Turkish



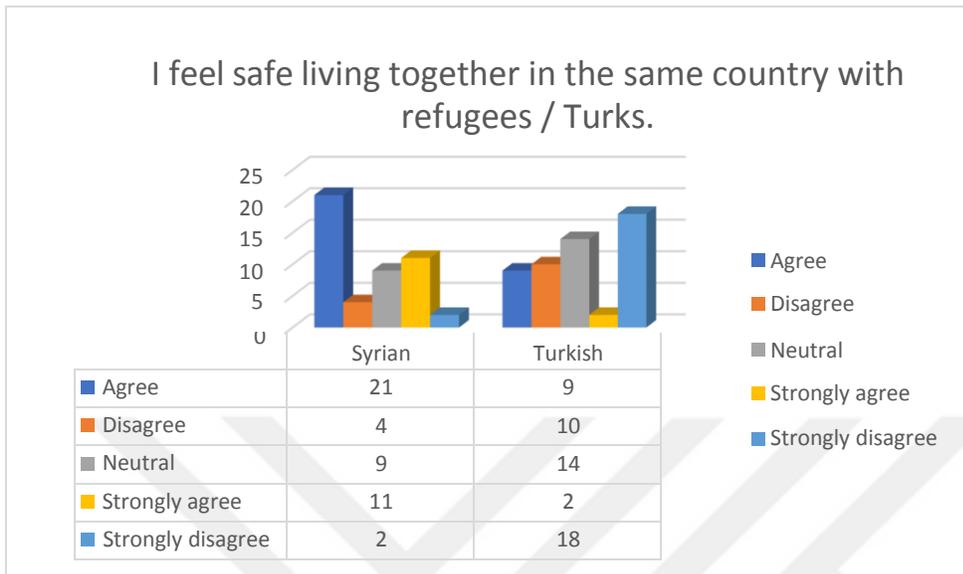
Most of the Syrians would like to learn Turkish and Turks are more neutral about it learning Arabic. The reason is that Syrians feel obliged to learn Turkish in order to integrate efficiently. On the other hand, Turks generally want to learn Arabic for work-related goals.

Impact on culture



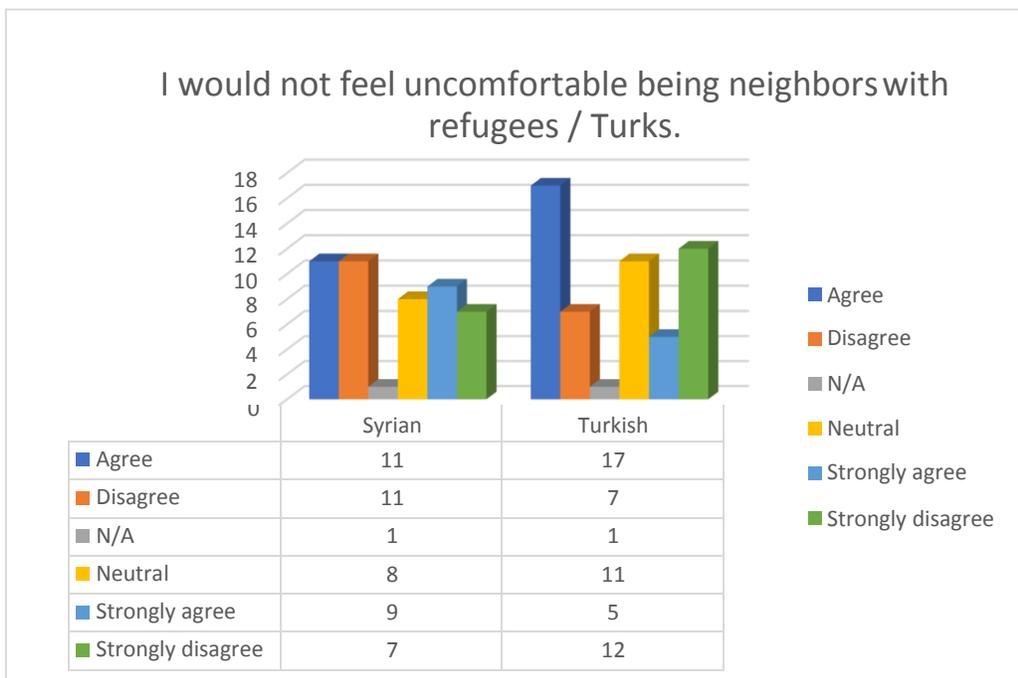
Furthermore, most of the Syrians think that Turks have no negative impact on their culture whereas most of the Turks either disagree with this statement or chose “neutral”. The reason is most probably the fact that in all over the world, minorities are not welcomed 100 % to the host country. The host community generally does not feel fully comfortable while welcoming migrants and they generally have the idea that the migrants did not integrate well and that there is a cultural conflict among each other. This has been observed in many other countries.

Feeling safe



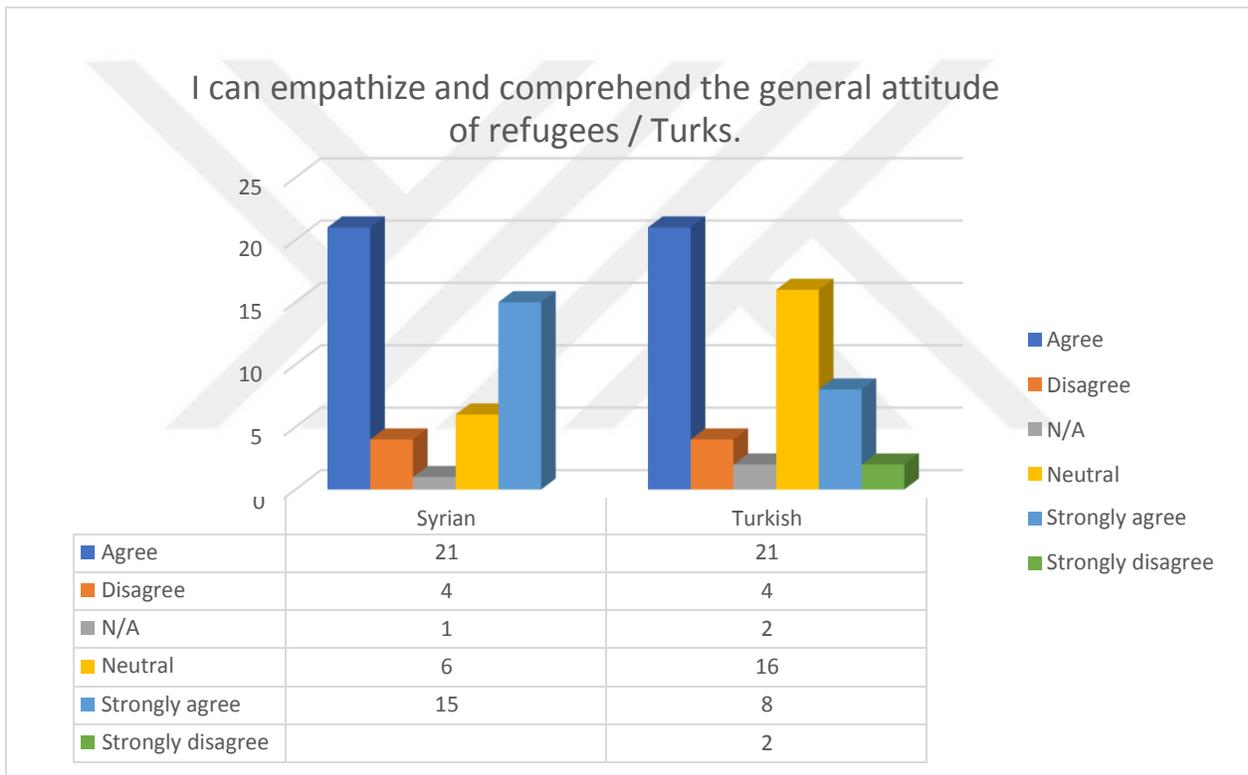
Majority of Syrians feel safe living in the same country with Turks. Conversely, most of the Turks strongly disagreed with the statement, they do not feel safe living together in the same country. This shows that even though they are living together since many years, many people in the host community still cannot get used to this situation. This shows that the migration process had a negative impact on most of those Turks who replied this survey.

Being neighbors



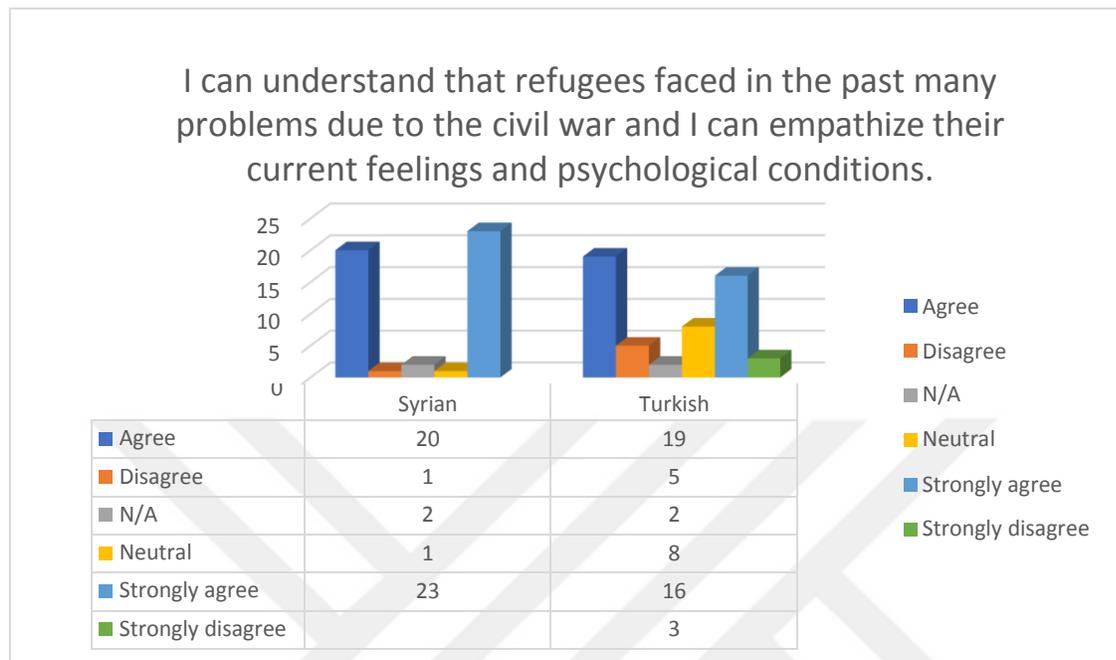
Moreover, most of the Syrians either agreed or disagreed on the statement that they would not feel uncomfortable being neighbors with Turks. This shows that there are radical opinion differences among each other, even in the same society. The same has been observed with Turks as well. Most of the Turks either replied that they would not feel uncomfortable being neighbors with refugees or they strongly disagreed with this statement. This result shows again that the sociocultural impact of migration is partly negative and partly people are still stay positive and get along with each other.

Empathizing and comprehending each other



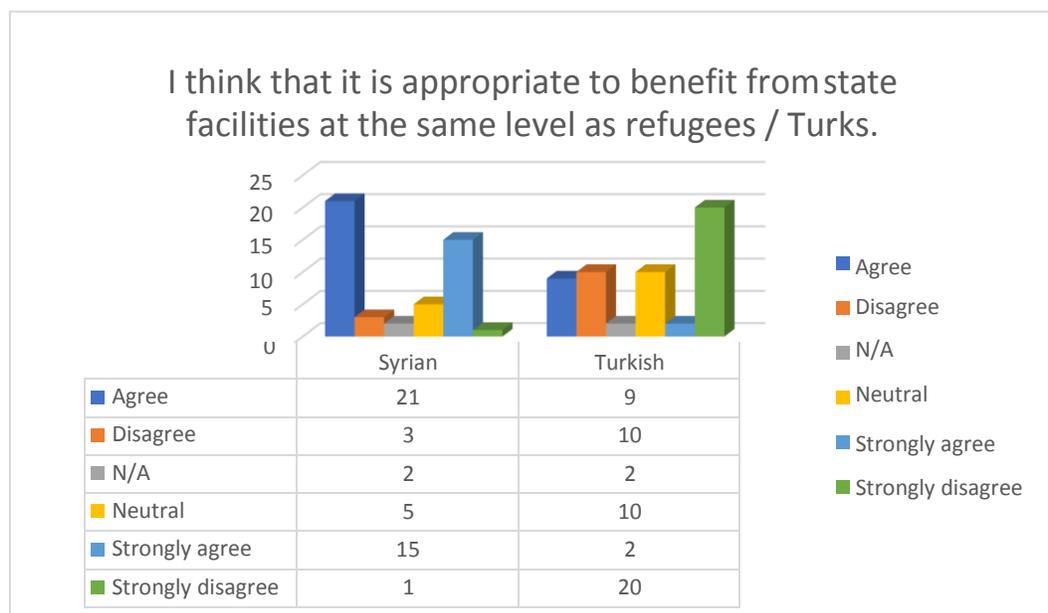
Most of the Syrians can empathize and comprehend the general attitude of Turks. Likewise, most of the Turks can also empathize and comprehend the general attitude of refugees. This is a positive attitude and it can facilitate that the integration process can be developed.

Understanding refugees' problems caused due to the civil war



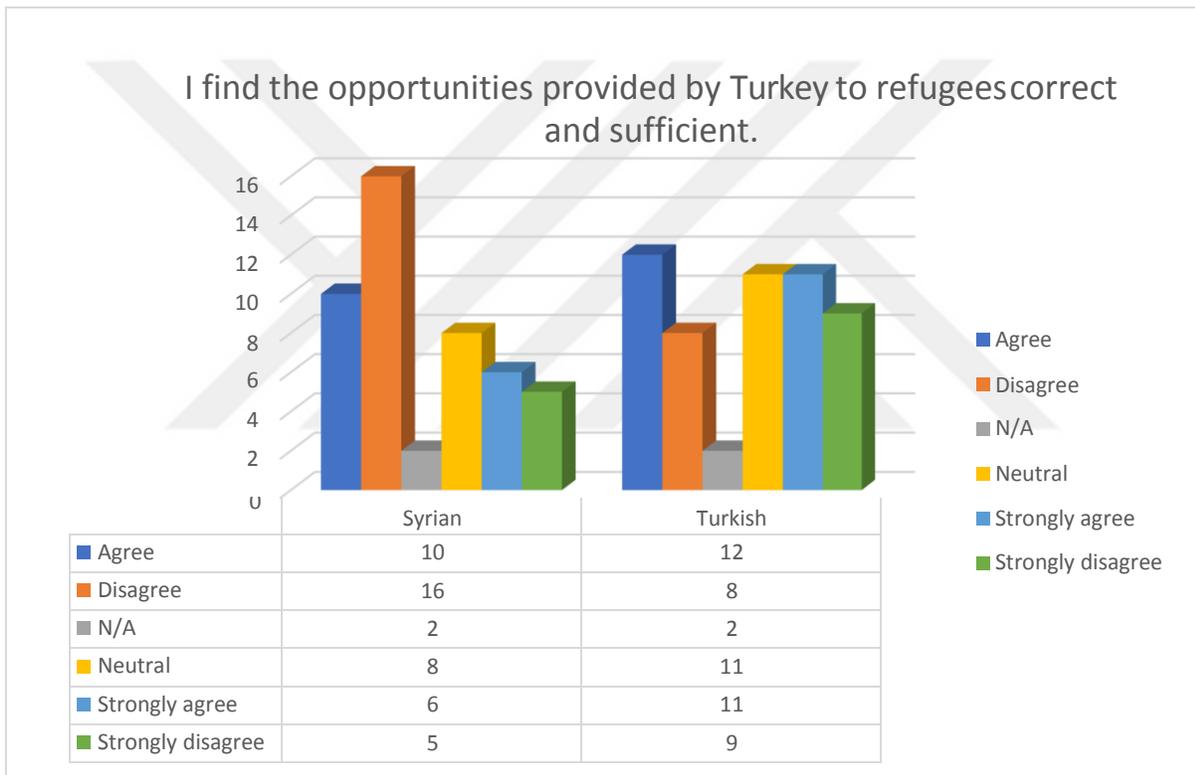
A significant majority can understand that refugees faced in the past many problems due to the civil war and they can empathize their current feelings and psychological conditions. As mentioned above, this empathic attitude can facilitate that the integration process can be developed. In addition, it is a positive impact in terms of the psychosocial and sociocultural needs of the refugees.

Benefitting from state facilities



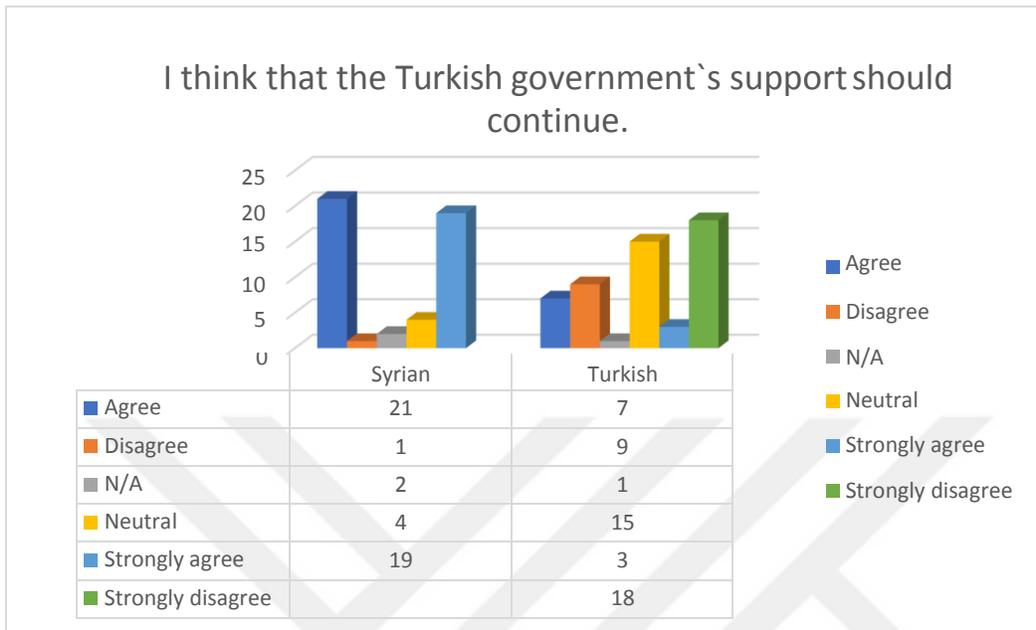
Additionally, most of the Syrians think that it is appropriate to benefit from state facilities at the same level as Turks. On the contrary, Turks do not feel comfortable that they benefit from state facilities at the same level. The reason is generally that the Turks think that the state should give priority to its own folk, such as other folks do as well. In the whole world, people want to be the priority of their states. They do not want to exclude minorities or refugees, they want to be helpful but at the same time they want to benefit more as they state that it is their own state who should support primarily its own folk.

Provided opportunities for refugees by Turkey



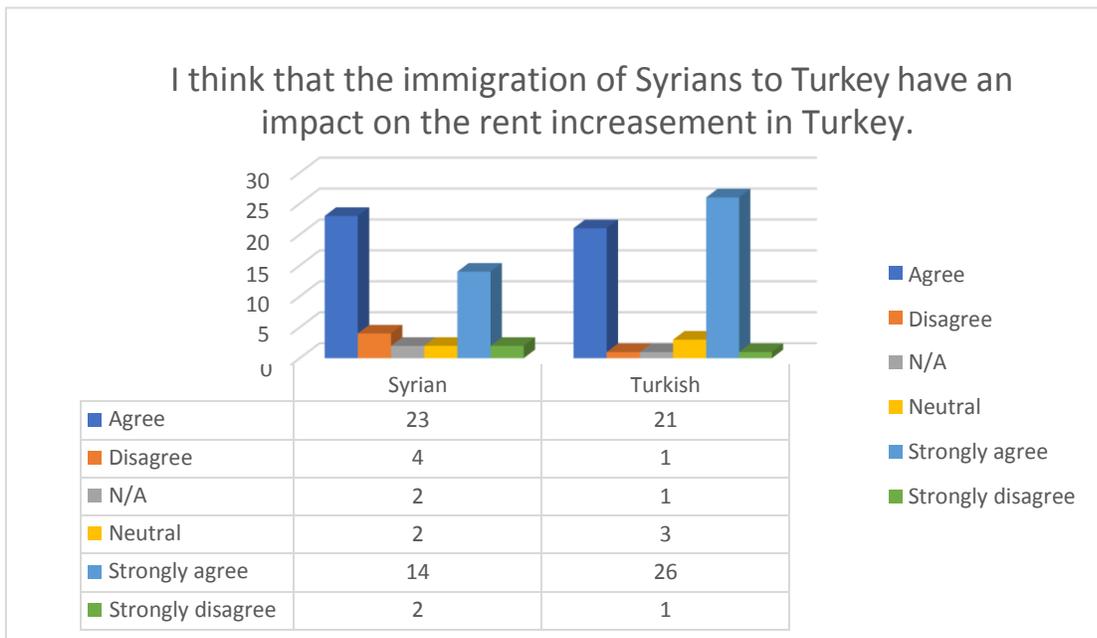
Most of the Syrians do not find I find the opportunities provided by Turkey to refugees correct and sufficient. On the other hand, most of the Turks think that the opportunities provided by Turkey to refugees correct and sufficient.

Continuation of the government's support



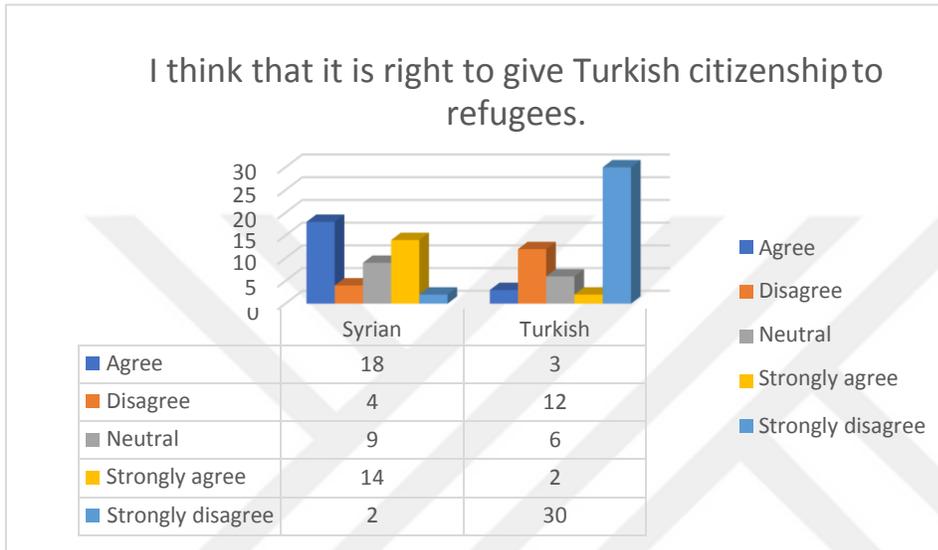
Furthermore, majority of Syrians think that the Turkish government's support should continue. Conversely, most of the Turks strongly disagreed with this statement or chose "neutral". This shows that the economic impact of this process is affecting the host community.

Rent increasement



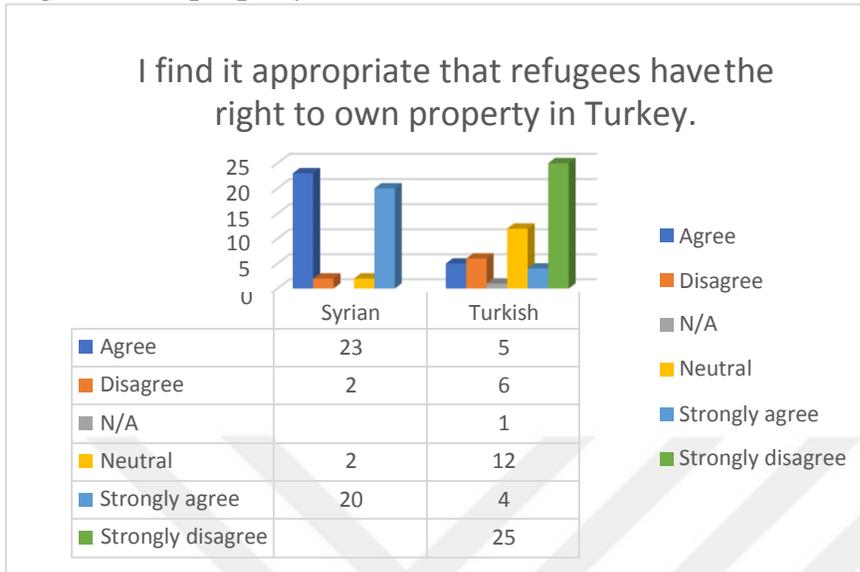
Both societies think that the immigration of Syrians to Turkey have an impact on the rent increasement in Turkey. In this case, it shows that the economic impact is significant on both, Turks and Syrians.

Turkish citizenship



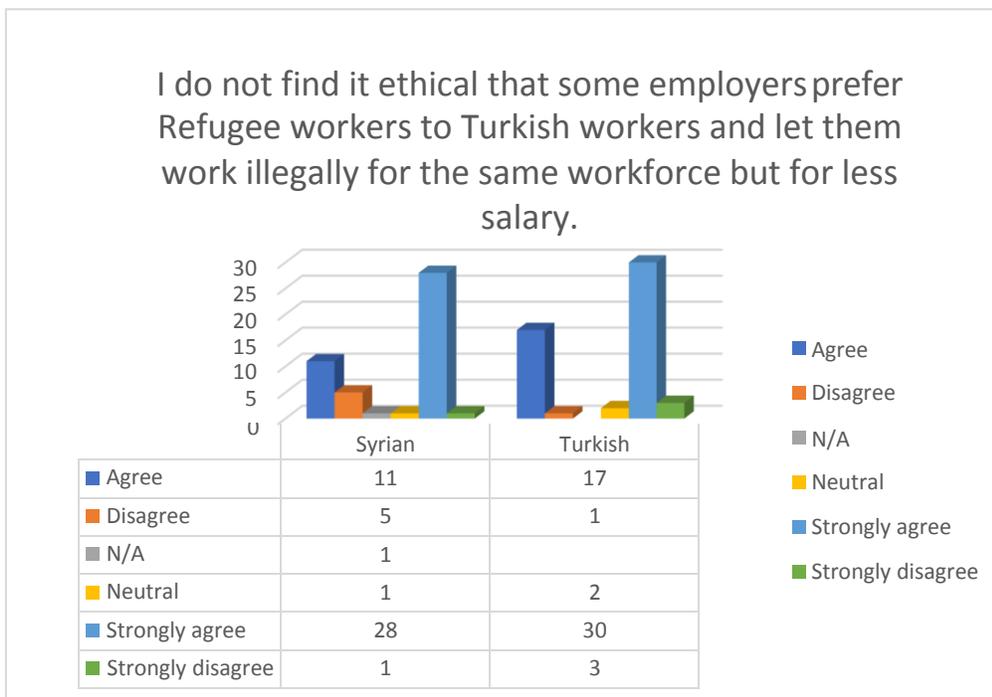
Majority of Syrians think that it is right to give Turkish citizenship to refugees. On the other hand, most of the Turks strongly disagreed with this statement. It has been observed since many years that many Turks do not feel comfortable about this situation. They mostly think that supporting and helping people should be done but ensuring the same opportunities for everyone is not preferred by some of them.

Right to own property



On the other hand, most of the Syrians find it appropriate that refugees have the right to own property in Turkey whereas most of the Turks disagreed with this statement.

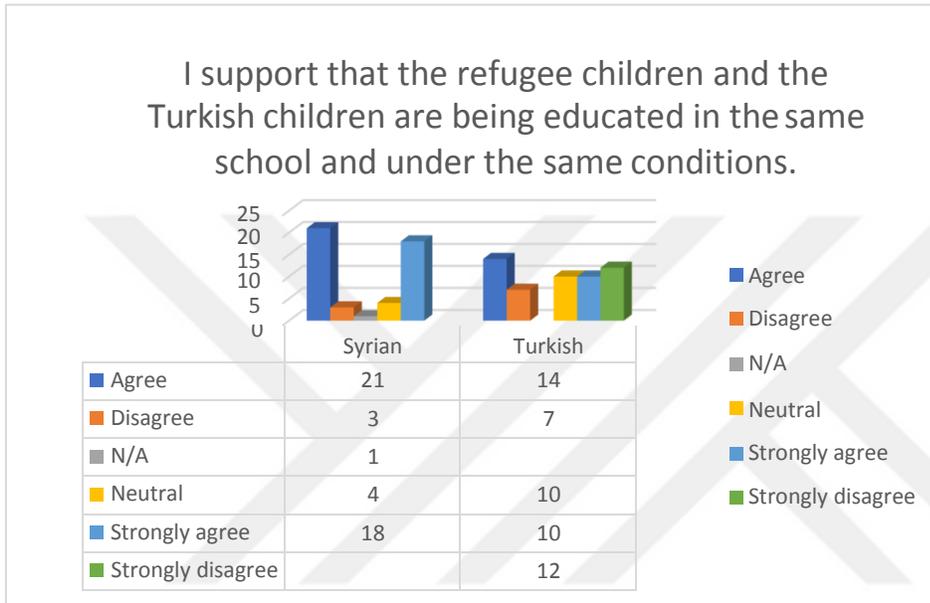
Syrian working illegally for less salary



Majority of Syrians strongly agreed on the statement that they do not find it ethical that some employers prefer Refugee workers to Turkish workers and let them work illegally for the same workforce but for less salary. Likewise, most of the Turks also strongly agreed on this statement.

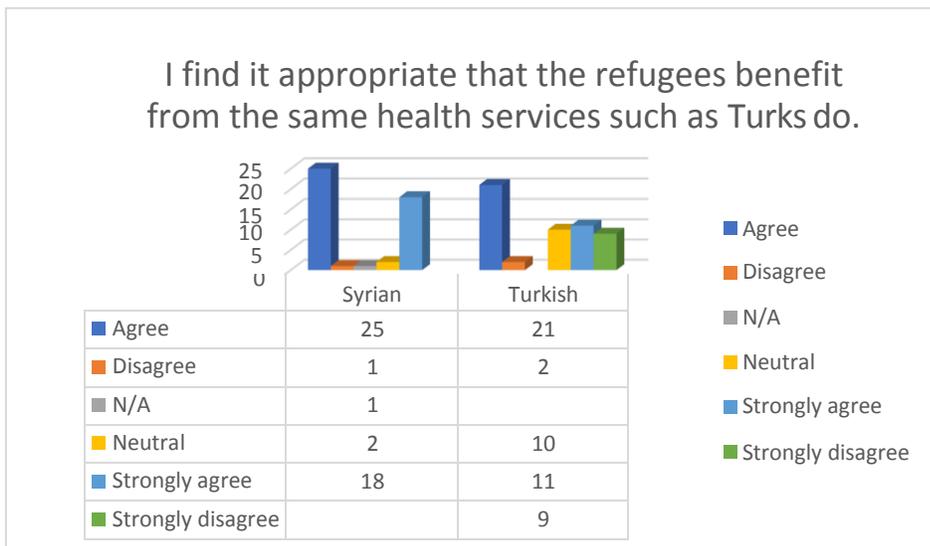
Syrians are affected from this situation because in that case, they must work illegally and for less salary. Some Turks complain about this situation because they think that in this way, Syrians take away their jobs. This can be observed again as a negative economic impact.

Syrian children’s education conditions



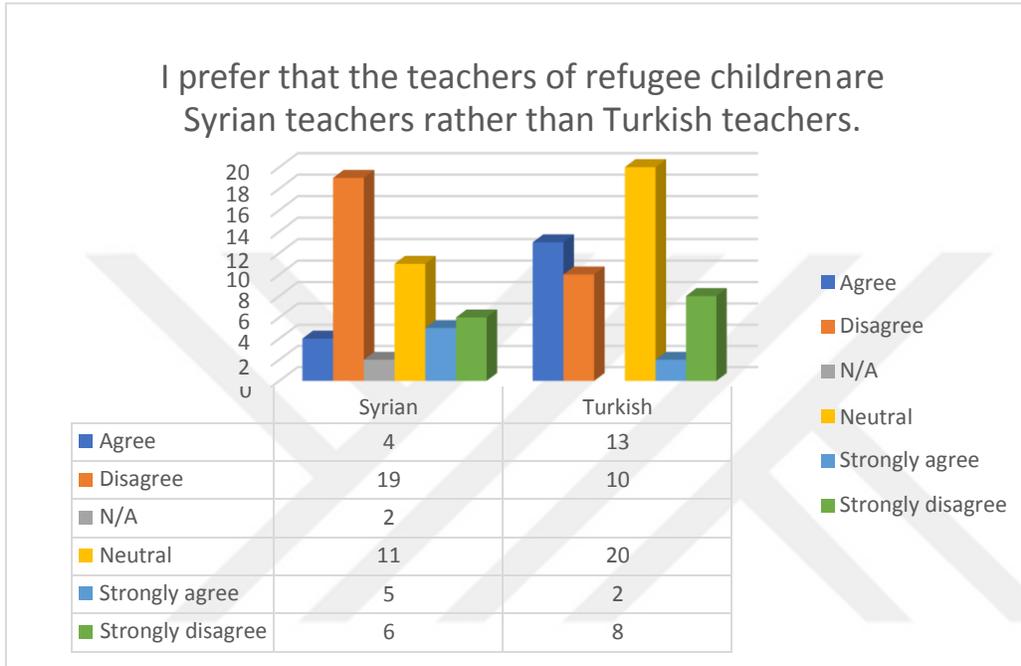
Majority of both societies agreed on the statement that they support that the refugee children and the Turkish children are being educated in the same school and under the same conditions. This can be seen as a positive sociocultural and educational impact / attitude.

Health services



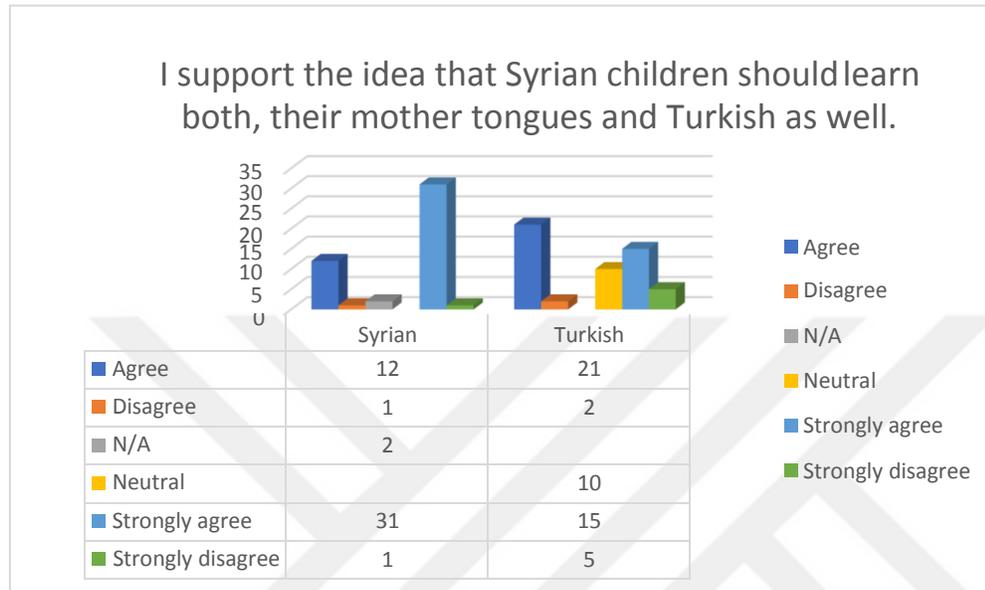
Both societies agreed on the statement that the refugees should be able to benefit from the same health services such as Turks do.

Preferring Syrian or Turkish Teachers for refugee children



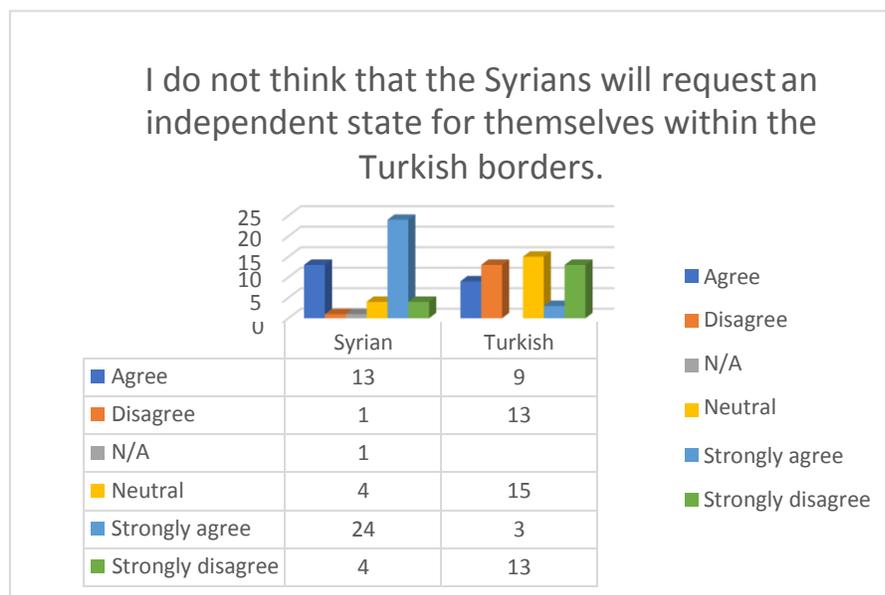
Moreover, majority of Syrians do not agree on the idea that the teachers of refugee children should be Syrian teachers rather than Turkish teachers whereas Turks are more neutral about this situation.

Children learning Arabic and Turkish



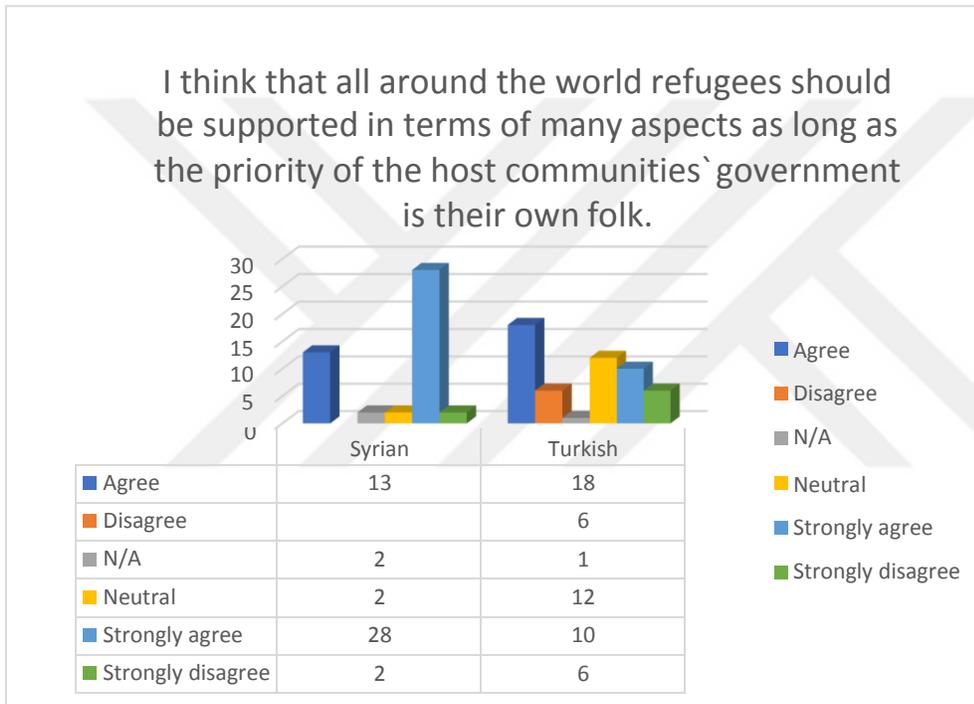
Most of the Syrians strongly support the idea that Syrian children should learn both, their mother tongues and Turkish as well. Majority of Turks agreed on the statement as well. This shows that they want them to be integrated by protecting their own values and culture such as being able to speak in the own mother tongue.

If refugees would request an independent state



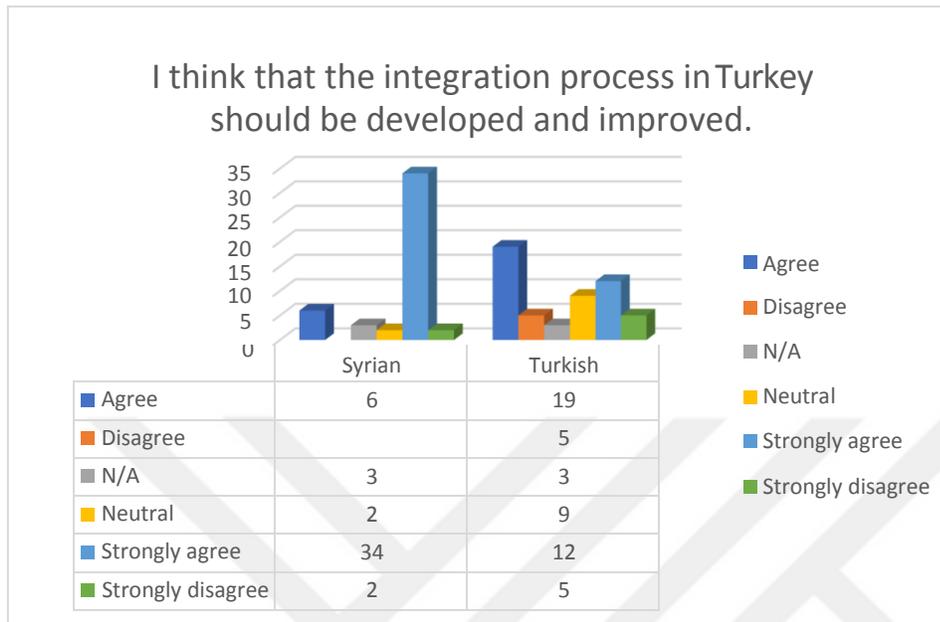
Furthermore, most of the Syrians do not think that the Syrians will request an independent state for themselves within the Turkish borders. On the contrary, most of the Turks either strongly disagreed with this statement or chose “neutral”. It can be observed that many Turks have concerns about this issue as Turkey is dealing since many years with a similar problem. They want to feel safe, and they want to guarantee their borders. This shows that many Turks feel economically and politically affected by the migration process.

Supporting refugees



Both societies either agreed or strongly agreed on the statement that all around the world refugees should be supported in terms of many aspects as long as the priority of the host communities` government is their own folk. This is since many years the main idea of the host community as they feel affected, especially economically.

Developing the integration process



Lastly, both societies agreed / strongly agreed that the integration process in Turkey should be developed and improved. This shows that both societies are not fully gratified of the political, economic, psychosocial, educational and sociocultural impacts of the migration process as all these components are important components of integration process.

PART 6

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, wars and conflicts have been going on in this world for years. As a result, the migration process is applied throughout the world. Psychosocial, economic, political, socioeconomic and educational effects of the migration process have been observed on both the immigrants and the host society. All of these factors determine the welfare level of the society and are therefore important components for a successful migration and integration process.

In this study, in terms of methodology, a qualitative study based on quantitative data has been conducted. It has been conducted via qualitative research instruments such as historiography through archived materials and documents. Furthermore, a survey has been used in order to collect information / opinions of migrants and Turks about the impacts of migration. Additionally, books, research, articles and journals have been used.

Moreover, the concepts “migration” and “empathy” have been used. “Migration” is the main component of this study; therefore, it has been chosen as a concept. In addition, “empathy” is an essential need in order to ensure a peaceful environment during the migration process. It has been researched and studied based on the theory of the theorist is Ravenstein and his study about migration. Ravenstein’s goal was to find the generally accepted laws of the phenomenon of migration. Ravenstein built his work on the data of the British census statistics of 1871 and 1881 and determined seven immigration laws based on these data. Furthermore, Ravenstein studied on theories and models of migration, and this is very important. The work which had been published by Ravenstein in 1885 has been acknowledged as the first known work on migration. The laws are “migration and distance”, “migration and steps”, “diffusion and absorption”, “migration chains”, “direct migration”, “the difference between rural- and city-

settlers” and “the difference between male and female”. All the laws cover the essential components of the migration concept. Moreover, Carl Rogers worked on the concept “empathy”. Carl Rogers was an American psychologist. He was one of the founders of the humanistic approach and he worked on the concept “empathy”. As stated before, Rogers firstly mentioned about empathy in his book Client-Centered Therapy.

Firstly, it has been focused on the psychosocial impacts of migration on migrants and host communities. It is well-known that wars result with negative impacts such as mental health deterioration and trauma of human beings. Several UN Organizations and NGOs are working under the roof of the Protection Units for the well-being of the mental health of migrants. As mentioned before, Mobile Psychosocial Support Teams (MPSS) is provided by the Protection units for the victims of the war. MPSS teams are based in strategic locations in the whole country where especially vulnerable migrants are living. The needs of each migrant are analyzed and based on the outcome, PSS activities are provided for adults and children.

Furthermore, the mains reasons of migration are finding a better work opportunity, a more peaceful environment, political factors, forced displacement or due to other reasons. It can be stated that politics can affect the migration process. On the other hand, politics can be also affected by the migration process. In 2011, the political event which is called “Arab Spring” has evolved into a civil war in many countries and in Syria. Afterwards, the civil war in Syria caused that Syrians migrated from Syria to Turkey. This migration incident caused a significant impact on Turkey's foreign and domestic politics. Partly, some Turks complained about the migration process and blamed the government for this occasion, this event changed the political view of those people. On the other hand, some Turks tried to empathize and behaved more neutrally about this event. Voting rounds had been conducted by Turkish parties in order raise their voices and show their opinions about this occasion. A significant part of the folk and the politicians complained about this event and they wanted to find solutions. One of the main reasons was that they had concerns about their economic situation, security and other future phenomenon.

Moreover, as stated above, economic concerns were one of the major problems of the folk and some politicians. Many people were talking that Turkey spent a significant amount for Syrians, but the certain amount has been a question mark for everyone. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Alagöz made an analysis based on the statement of Recep Akdağ which had been made in 2017. Recep Akdağ claimed that Turkey spent then \$ 30.2 billion for Syrians. Based on the calculation made in 2017, the monthly cost of 1 Syrian for Turkey was 300 Dollars and the annually cost was 3600 Dollars. Based on this statistic, Turkey spent 71 billion dollars for Syrians during the period starting in 2011 until December 2020. The host community mostly complained about the increasement of the rents. As the landlords and real estate agencies started to increase the rents after Syrians came to Turkey, the host community mainly stated that the reason of this occasion is the migration of Syrians to Turkey. In addition, many companies let the Syrians work illegally for less salary. This was another big complaint of Turks, as many Turks were trying to find jobs and they stated that Syrians took away their jobs. On the other hand, Syrians were not satisfied as well because they worked for the same labor force but for less salary compared to Turks. Economically, both sides were affected by the migration process.

On the other hand, Turks and Syrians were also affected in terms of sociocultural impacts. There was a cultural conflict among both sides and this situation obstructed the integration process more. Integration is strongly intertwined with sociocultural factors and it can be described as a multi-actor process. It enables the active participation and mutual relations of all members of a pluralistic society in economic, social, political and cultural life. Furthermore, it is a combination consisting of national and local belongings. It could be observed that the integration of the new generation can be ensured easier compared to the elder generation as the new generation speaks the Turkish language easier than the elder their parents and grandparents. Furthermore, it can be observed that the children who are born and / or raised in Turkey speak and behave like Turkish and that they are more integrated to the society. Conversely, it would not be correct to claim that the language barrier is the only key for ensuring an efficient integration process because it consists of several other components such as cultural affinity, breaking down prejudices which is the most difficult thing to do in the world, etc. Education is

one of the most important components of a human being's development continuum, it is strongly connected to the sociocultural factors and it is affecting it greatly.

All in all, integration can be described as a multi-faceted and dynamic process that is not only within the responsibility of immigrant or minority groups. Conversely, the state institutions are responsible to prepare the society to accept the migrants. The integration process can hardly be completed if one of the actors is not acting properly, the state, host community and migrants, all of them are responsible for ensuring a successful integration process. For example, in a society where xenophobia and anti-immigration can be observed, it is easily foreseeable that all integration-efforts of the minority groups will result with lack of success.

Additionally, education is one of the most important components for a successful integration process. It was seen that 1,179,264 of the Syrians who came to our country as a result of migration (according to the recorded data in 2020) were children between the ages of 5-18 who were receiving compulsory education, and 493,497 are individuals who receive undergraduate education. Education had been observed as an important key for an efficient development of everyone which needs to be improved. It had been observed that Syrian children face difficulties by accessing education. As a result, this may lead to an increase in crime rates. For educational services and purposes, centers and school buildings determined by the ministry were used. It had been important that the language of instruction was Arabic, and the trainers were Syrians. Furthermore, it was important to use the curriculum reviewed by the Syrian ministry of education. The Turkish officials determined authorized institutions, and the education given in the centers was provided by them.

According to the results of this study's survey which has been answered by Syrian immigrants and Turks, both communities were affected by all of the above-mentioned factors. Psychosocially, many Turks do not feel safe and comfortable in their own country, on the other hand, Syrians still feel the effects of the war and their wounds are not totally healed yet. Economically, there are many Syrians who lost their houses and jobs in Syria and started to build

a new life here in Turkey. There are also many Syrians who work illegally for less salary compared to Turks. On the other hand, many Turks complain that Syrians take away their job opportunities and that the government is giving more than enough benefits to Syrians even though the welfare level of Turks is not sufficient. Politically, both societies are not fully gratified of the current situation as they especially complain about the integration process and demand that the integration process should be developed. Socio-culturally, especially Turks claim that there is a cultural conflict among each other. In terms of education, Turks stated that Syrian children should benefit likewise with the Turkish children. As education is one of the most important components of a successful migration and integration process, it is a positive attitude that Turks support the educational services provided for Syrian children.

In this study, it was aimed to reveal how the migration process affects the Syrians and Turks in terms of economics, politics, education, psychosocially and socioculturally. Surveys had been conducted as a methodological instrument and the results of the survey had been analyzed. The methodology had been combined by qualitative research instruments such as historiography through archived materials and documents, as the current situation is also partly related to the recent history of both countries. In addition, published books, research, articles and journals are also some key elements for conducting an efficient method. Thus, the results obtained in the light of information and data had been interpreted via graphics and statements.

As a result, it had been observed that Syrians and Turks were affected by the migration process in terms of political, economic, psychosocial, sociocultural and educational factors. The aim was to observe the above-stated results and it had been achieved accordingly. Based on the survey results, the impacts of the migration could be analyzed. For instance, in terms of politics, it had been observed that neither the majority of Syrians found the attitude of western states towards the refugee policy appropriate, nor most of the Turks strongly found it appropriate. In terms of economics, Syrians and most of the Turks strongly agreed on the statement that the immigration of Syrians affected the Turkish economy. Additionally, Majority of Syrians strongly agreed on the statement that they did not find it ethical that some employers preferred Refugee workers to Turkish workers and let them work illegally for the same workforce but for less salary. Likewise, most of the Turks also strongly agreed on this statement. Psychosocially, the

majority of Syrians could empathize and comprehend the general attitude of Turks. Likewise, most of the Turks also empathized and understood the general attitude of refugees. In terms of sociocultural impacts, most of the Syrians would feel comfortable working in the same workplace with Turks. Conversely, Turks replied it mostly as either “disagree” or “neutral” which shows that they had concerns about it. Educationally, both societies agreed on the statement that they supported that the refugee children and the Turkish children should be educated in the same school and under the same conditions. This could be seen as a positive sociocultural and educational opinion. In the survey, there were several more opinions and results reflecting the impacts of migration.

All in all, all around the world, migration is an important, unavoidable and humanitarian process. Therefore, the government, host community and migrants should work together in relationship in order to ensure an efficient migration and integration process. If one of these sides does not support this process, it cannot be fully completed and gratifying. The government’s role is to organize and arrange the economic / work-related conditions for both societies, ensure the safety and peace for everyone, develop the integration process, provide psychosocial support for healing Syrians’ wounds, provide an efficient education service, provide shelter and food for people in need, monitor and evaluate all components efficiently, provide sociocultural orientations for everyone, conduct surveys in order to analyze both societies’ needs and thoughts, etc. In addition, the government’s role is to ensure that Syrians learn Turkish for a better communication with Turks and for a gratifying integration process. On the other hand, some people in the host community should be more empathic and welcoming. Lastly, some refugees should be also more willingly to integrate well and to ensure a peaceful environment with a high level of welfare.

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ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1. SURVEY

Online Survey for Migrants and Host Communities

Questions about psychosocial, sociocultural, economic, political and educational impacts of Migration on Migrants and Host Communities.

Değerli Katılımcı,
Aşağıda yer alan anket forumdaki bilgilerden Yüksek Lisans Tez çalışması için yararlanılacaktır. Anket soruları genel olarak değerlendirileceği için isim istenmeyecektir, anket anonimdir. Araştırmaya katkıda bulunduğunuz için teşekkür ederiz.

Büşra KIRLANGIÇ
Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Uluslararası İlişkiler ve Siyaset Bilimleri (%100 İngilizce) Tezli Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi

Dear Participant,
The information in the survey below will be used for the Master's Thesis. Since the survey questions will be evaluated in general, no names will be asked, the survey is anonymous. Thank you for contributing to the research.

Büşra KIRLANGIÇ
Hasan Kalyoncu University, International Relations and Political Sciences (100% English)
Master's Student

عزيمي المشارك ،
سيتم استخدام المعلومات الواردة في الاستبيان أدناه لأطروحة (رسالة) الماجستير. سيتم تقييم أسئلة الاستطلاع بشكل عام ،
فذلك لن يطلب أي أسماء ، وسيكون الاستبيان مجهول الهوية. شكرا لك على المساهمة في البحث.

بشرى كيرلانكج
جامعة حسن كاليونجو، العلاقات الدولية والعلوم السياسية (100% الإنجليزية) طالبة ماجستير برسالة.

Section 1

1. What is your gender? / Cinsiyetiniz nedir? / ما هو جنسك؟

- Female /
Kadın / أنثى
- Male / Erkek
/ ذكر
- Prefer not to say / Söylememeyi tercih ediyorum / افضل ألا أقول

2. What is your age? / Kaç yaşındasınız? / ما هو عمرك؟

- Under 18/yaş
altında/
تحت ١٨
- 18-24 / ١٨ - ٢٤
- 25-34 / ٢٥ - ٣٤
- 35-44 / ٣٥ - ٤٤
- 45 and above / 45 yaş ve üzeri / ٥٤ سنه وما فوق

3. What is your current working status? / Şu anki çalışma durumunuz nedir? /

ما هو وضع عملك الحالي؟

- Working from the office / Ofisten çalışıyorum / العمل من المكتب
- Working from home / Evden
çalışıyorum / العمل من المنزل
- Housewife / Ev kadını / ربة المنزل
- Unemployed / İşsiz /
عاطل عن العمل
- Other / Diğer / أخرى

4. What is your educational status? /

Eđitim durumunuz nedir? / ما هو وضعك التعليمي ؟

- Primary School / İlkokul / المرحلة الابتدائية
- Middle School / Ortaokul / المرحلة المتوسطة
- High School / Lise / المرحلة الثانوية
- Associate Degree / Ön lisans / درجة الزمالة
- Bachelor`s Degree / Lisans / درجة بكالوريوس
- Master`s Degree / Yüksek lisans / درجة الماجستير
- Doctorate / Doktora / دكتوراه
- Other / Diğer / أخرى

5. What is your citizenship? / Vatandaşlığınız nedir? / ما هي جنسيتك ؟

- Turkish / Türk / تركي
- Syrian / Suriyeli / سوري

6. What is your gender? / Cinsiyetiniz nedir? / ما هو جنسك ؟

- Female / Kadın / أنثى
- Male / Erkek / ذكر
- Prefer not to say / Söylememeyi tercih ediyorum / أفضل ألا أقول

7. How long have you been living in Turkey? / Ne zamandan beri
Türkiye'de yaşıyorsunuz? / منذ متى وانت تعيش في تركيا؟.

- More than 10 years / 10 yıldan fazla / أكثر من سنوات 10
- 5-9 years / 5-9 yıl / سنوات 5-9
- 1-4 years / 1-4 yıl / 1-4 سنوات
- Less than 1 year / 1 yıldan az / أقل من سنه واحده



8. Do you agree or disagree with the below-given statements? / Aşağıdaki ifadelere katılıyor musunuz yoksa katılmıyor musunuz? / هل توافق او لا توافق على البيانات الواردة أدناه		Strongly disagree / Kesinlikle katılmıyorum / لا أوافق بشدة	Disagree / Katılmıyorum / لا أوافق	Neutral / Nötr / حيادي	Agree / Katılıyorum / أوافق	Strongly agree / Kesinlikle katılıyorum / أوافق بشدة
1	Refugees / Turks are tolerant towards us. / Mülteciler / Türkler bize karşı hoşgörülü. الأتراك/اللجائين تجاهنا متسامحين	1	2	3	4	5
2	I would feel comfortable if my child would be in the same schools with refugees / Turks. / Çocuğum mülteciler / Türkler ile aynı okullarda olsaydı kendimi iyi hissederdim. / إذا كان طفلي في المدرسة مع اللجائين /الأتراك سأشعر بالراحة	1	2	3	4	5
3	I would feel comfortable working in the same workplace with refugees / Turks. / Mülteciler / Türkler ile aynı iş ortamında çalışsam iyi hissederdim. / سأشعر بالراحة بالعمل بنفس مكان العمل مع اللجائين /الأتراك	1	2	3	4	5
4	I would marry a refugee / Turk. / Bir mülteci / Türk ile evlenirdim. يمكن ان أتزوج من لاجئ / التركي /	1	2	3	4	5
5	I would not feel uncomfortable if my child would like to marry a refugee / Turk (in case you have one or if you would have one). / Çocuğum bir mülteci / Türk ile evlenmek isterse (eğer varsa veya olsaydı) bu durumdan rahatsız olmazdım. / لن أشعر بعدم الارتياح اذا رغب طفلي في الزواج من لاجئ/ التركي(في حال كان لديك ابن او ابنة او اذا كان سيكون لديك اطفال في المستقبل)	1	2	3	4	5
6	I do not think that refugees should be forced to return to their countries. / Mültecilerin ülkelerine dönmeye zorlanmaları gerektiğini düşünmüyorum. / لا أعتقد أنه يجب إجبار اللجائين على العودة إلى بلدانهم	1	2	3	4	5
7	There is a cultural conflict between the refugees and the Turks. / Mülteciler ve Türkler arasında kültürel bir çatışma var. / هناك صراع ثقافي بين اللجائين والأتراك	1	2	3	4	5

	8. Do you agree or disagree with the below-given statements? / Aşağıdaki ifadelere katılıyor musunuz yoksa katılmıyor musunuz? / هل توافق او لا توافق على البيانات الواردة أدناه	Strongly disagree / Kesinlikle katılmıyorum / لا أوافق بشدة	Disagree / Katılmıyorum / لا أوافق	Neutral / Nötr / حيادي	Agree / Katılıyorum / أوافق	Strongly agree / Kesinlikle katılıyorum / أوافق بشدة
8	I think that the immigration of Syrians to Turkey affected the Turkish Economy. / Suriyelilerin Türkiye'ye göç etmelerinin Türkiye Ekonomisini etkilediğini düşünüyorum. / أعتقد أن هجرة السوريين إلى تركيا أثرت على الاقتصاد التركي	1	2	3	4	5
9	I find it appropriate that refugees and Turks live integratedly together. / Mültecilerle Türklerin bir arada yaşamasını uygun buluyorum. / أجد أنه من المناسب أن يعيش اللاجئين والأتراك معا باندماج	1	2	3	4	5
10	I do not find the attitude of western states towards the refugee policy appropriate. / Batılı devletlerin mülteci politikasına yönelik tutumunu uygun bulmuyorum. / لا أجد موقف سياسة الدول الغربية تجاه اللاجئين مناسباً	1	2	3	4	5
11	I would like to learn Turkish / Syrian (in case you do not know one of them). / Türkçe / Suriye Arapçası öğrenmek istiyorum (herhangi birini bilmiyorsanız). / أرغب في تعلم التركية / السورية (في حال كنت لا تعرف أحدهما)	1	2	3	4	5
12	I think that refugees / Turks have no negative impact on our culture. / Mültecilerin / Türklerin kültürümüze olumsuz bir etkisi olmadığını düşünüyorum. / أعتقد أن اللاجئين / الأتراك ليس لهم تأثير سلبي على ثقافتنا	1	2	3	4	5
13	I feel safe living together in the same country with refugees / Turks. / Mültecilerle / Türklerle aynı ülkede birlikte yaşarken güvende hissediyorum. / أشعر بالأمان في العيش في نفس البلد مع اللاجئين والأتراك	1	2	3	4	5
14	I would not feel uncomfortable being neighbors with refugees / Turks. / Mülteci / Türklerle komşu olmaktan rahatsızlık duymam. / لن أشعر بعدم الارتياح لكوني جيران مع اللاجئين / الأتراك	1	2	3	4	5
15	I can empathize and comprehend the general attitude of refugees / Turks. / Mültecilerin / Türklerin genel tavrını empati kurup anlayabiliyorum. / Turks. / يمكنني التعاطف وفهم الموقف العام للاجئين / الأتراك	1	2	3	4	5

8. Do you agree or disagree with the below-given statements? / Aşağıdaki ifadelere katılıyor musunuz yoksa katılmıyor musunuz? / هل توافق او لا توافق على البيانات الواردة أدناه		Strongly disagree / Kesinlikle katılmıyorum / لا أوافق بشدة	Disagree / Katılmıyorum / لا أوافق	Neutral / Nötr / حيادي	Agree / Katılıyorum / أوافق	Strongly agree / Kesinlikle katılıyorum / أوافق بشدة
16	I can understand that refugees faced in the past many problems due to the civil war and I can empathize their current feelings and psychological conditions. / Mültecilerin geçmişte iç savaş nedeniyle birçok sorunla karşılaştıklarını anlayabiliyorum ve onların şu anki duygu ve psikolojik durumlarıyla ilgili empati kurabiliyorum. / أستطيع أن أفهم أن اللاجئين واجهوا في الماضي العديد من المشاكل بسبب الحرب الأهلية ويمكنني أن أتعاطف مع مشاعرهم الحالية وظروفهم النفسية	1	2	3	4	5
17	I think that it is appropriate to benefit from state facilities at the same level as refugees / Turks. / Mültecilerle / Türklerle aynı düzeyde devlet olanaklarından yararlanmanın uygun olduğunu düşünüyorum. / أعتقد أنه من المناسب الاستفادة من مرافق الدولة بنفس مستوى استفادة اللاجئين / الأتراك.	1	2	3	4	5
18	I find the opportunities provided by Turkey to refugees correct and sufficient. / Türkiye'nin mültecilere sağladığı imkanları doğru ve yeterli buluyorum. / أجد أن الفرص التي توفرها تركيا للاجئين صحيحة و كافية.	1	2	3	4	5
19	I think that the Turkish government`s support should continue. / Türk hükümetinin desteğinin devam etmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorum. / أعتقد أن دعم الحكومة التركية يجب أن يستمر.	1	2	3	4	5
20	I think that the immigration of Syrians to Turkey have an impact on the rent increasement in Turkey. / Türkiye'deki kira artışında Suriyelilerin Türkiye'ye göçünün etkisi olduğunu düşünüyorum. / أعتقد أن هجرة السوريين الى تركيا لها تأثير على زيادة الإيجارات في تركيا.	1	2	3	4	5
21	I think that it is right to give Turkish citizenship to refugees. / Mültecilere Türk vatandaşlığı verilmesini doğru buluyorum. / أعتقد أنه من الصواب منح الجنسية التركية للاجئين.	1	2	3	4	5

8. Do you agree or disagree with the below-given statements? / Aşağıdaki ifadelere katılıyor musunuz yoksa katılmıyor musunuz? / هل توافق او لا توافق على البيانات الواردة أدناه		Strongly disagree / Kesinlikle katılmıyorum / لا أوافق بشدة	Disagree / Katılmıyorum / لا أوافق	Neutral / Nötr / حيادي	Agree / Katılıyorum / أوافق	Strongly agree / Kesinlikle katılıyorum / أوافق بشدة
22	I find it appropriate that refugees have the right to own property in Turkey. / Mültecilerin Türkiye'de mülk edinme hakkına sahip olmalarını uygun buluyorum. / أجد أنه من المناسب للاجئين أن يكون لهم الحق في التملك في تركيا.	1	2	3	4	5
23	I do not find it ethical that some employers prefer Refugee workers to Turkish workers and let them work illegally for the same workforce but for less salary. / Bazı işverenlerin Mülteci işçileri Türk işçilere tercih edip aynı iş gücü için daha az maaşla kaçak çalıştırılmasını etik bulmuyorum. / لا أجد أنه من الأخلاقي أن يفضل بعض أصحاب العمل اللاجئين على العمال الأتراك وأن يوظفهم بشكل غير قانوني لنفس القوة العاملة بأجر أقل.	1	2	3	4	5
24	I support that the refugee children and the Turkish children are being educated in the same school and under the same conditions. / Mülteci çocukların ve Türk çocuklarının aynı okulda ve aynı koşullarda eğitim görmelerini destekliyorum. / أنا أؤيد تعليم الأطفال اللاجئين والأتراك في نفس المدرسة وفي نفس الظروف.	1	2	3	4	5
25	I find it appropriate that the refugees benefit from the same health services such as Turks do. / Mültecilerin de Türklerle aynı sağlık hizmetlerinden faydalanmalarını uygun buluyorum. / أجد أنه من المناسب أن يستفيد اللاجئين من نفس الخدمات الصحية التي يستفيد منها الأتراك	1	2	3	4	5
26	I prefer that the teachers of refugee children are Syrian teachers rather than Turkish teachers. / Mülteci çocukların öğretmenlerinin Türk öğretmenlerden ziyade Suriyeli öğretmenler olmasını tercih ederim. / أفضل أن يكون معلمي الأطفال اللاجئين مدرسين سوريين بدلاً من مدرسين أتراك	1	2	3	4	5

27	<p>I support the idea that Syrian children should learn both, their mother tongues and Turkish as well. /</p> <p>Suriyeli çocukların hem anadillerini hem de Türkçeyi öğrenmeleri fikrini destekliyorum. /</p> <p>أنا أؤيد فكرة أن الأطفال السوريين يجب أن يتعلموا لغتهم الأم واللغة التركية.</p>	1	2	3	4	5
28	<p>I do not think that the Syrians will request an independent state for themselves within the Turkish borders. / Suriyelilerin Türkiye sınırları içinde kendilerine bağımsız bir devlet talep edeceklerini düşünmüyorum. /</p> <p>لا أعتقد أن السوريين يطالبون بدولة مستقلة لأنفسهم داخل الحدود التركية</p>	1	2	3	4	5
29	<p>I think that all around the world refugees should be supported in terms of many aspects as long as the priority of the host communities` government is their own folk. / Ev sahibi toplulukların hükümetlerinin önceliği kendi halkı olduğu sürece tüm dünyadaki mültecilerin birçok yönden desteklenmeleri gerektiğini düşünüyorum. /</p> <p>أعتقد أن اللاجئين في جميع أنحاء العالم بحاجة إلى الدعم بعدة طرق ، طالما أن أولوية حكومة المجتمعات المضيفة هي قومها</p>	1	2	3	4	5
30	<p>I think that the integration process in Turkey should be developed and improved. / Türkiye'deki entegrasyon sürecinin geliştirilmesi ve iyileştirilmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorum. /</p> <p>أعتقد أن عملية الاندماج في تركيا يجب تطويرها وتحسينها</p>	1	2	3	4	5