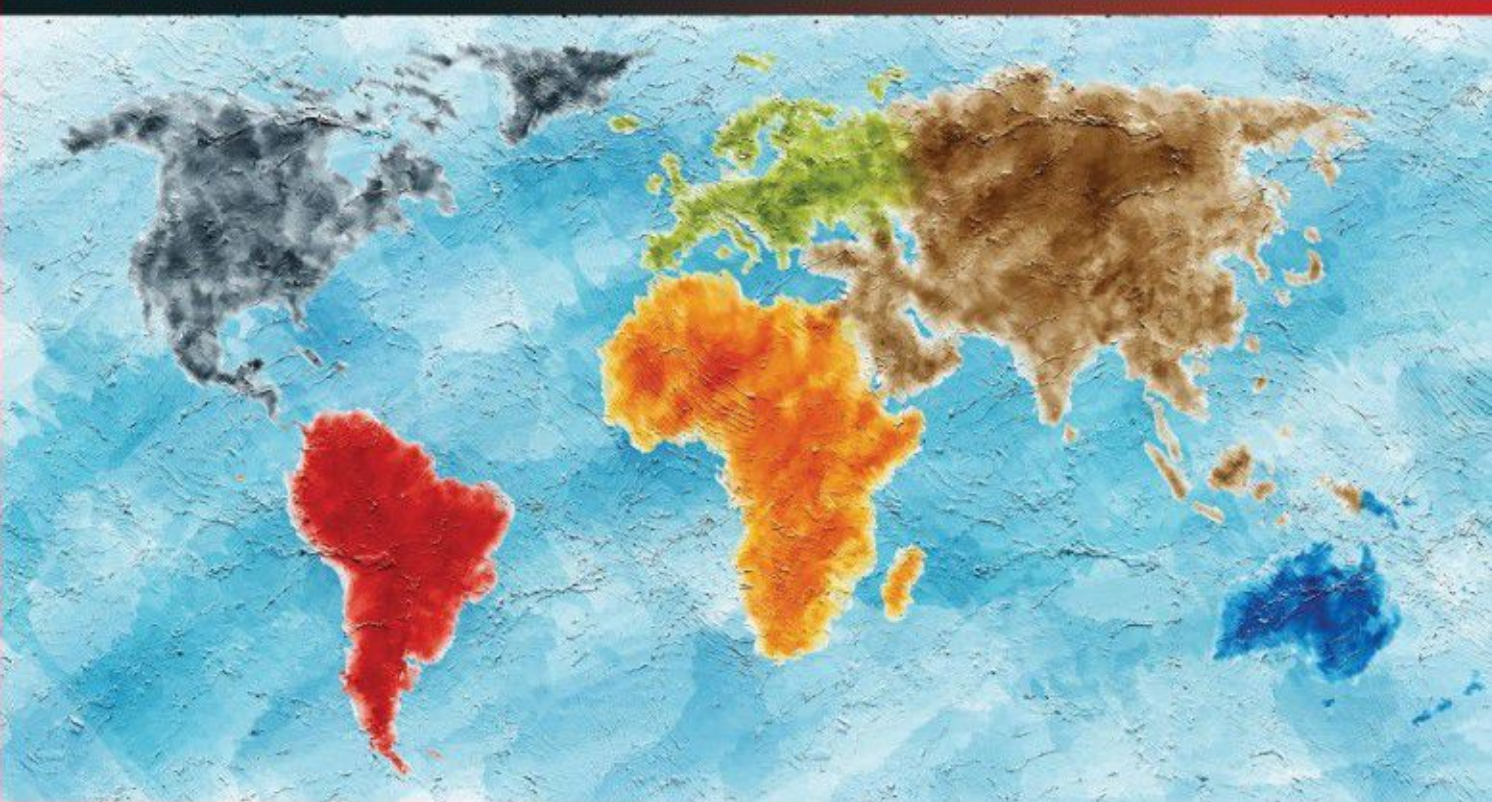


# THE SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES CAUSED BY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BEFORE THE **2019 PANDEMIC** WITH THE EXAMPLE OF SYRIAN REFUGEES



**Süleyman ÖZMEN**



LIVRE DE LYON

2023

Social Sciences

**THE SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES CAUSED  
BY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BEFORE  
THE 2019 PANDEMIC WITH THE EXAMPLE  
OF SYRIAN REFUGEES**

**Süleyman ÖZMEN**

**Project Coordinators**

**Aybike AÇIKEL**

**Esin YALÇINTAŞ**

**Hüseyin M. LEHİMLER**



**LIVRE DE LYON**

**Lyon 2023**



**THE SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES CAUSED  
BY INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BEFORE  
THE 2019 PANDEMIC WITH THE EXAMPLE  
OF SYRIAN REFUGEES**

**Süleyman ÖZMEN**

**Project Coordinators**

Aybike AÇIKEL

Esin YALÇINTAŞ

Hüseyin M. LEHİMLER



LIVRE DE LYON

Lyon 2023

**The Socio-Cultural Changes Caused by International Migration Before the 2019 Pandemic with the Example of Syrian Refugees**

**Author** • Süleyman Özmen • Orcid • 0000-0003-4102-5733

**Project Coordinators** • Aybike Açikel & Esin Yalçıntaş & Hüseyin M. Lehimler

**Cover Design** • Motion Graphics

**Book Layout** • Motion Graphics

**First Published** • March 2023, Lyon

**ISBN:** 978-2-38236-525-0

**copyright** © 2023 by **Livre de Lyon**

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior written permission from the Publisher.

**Publisher** • Livre de Lyon

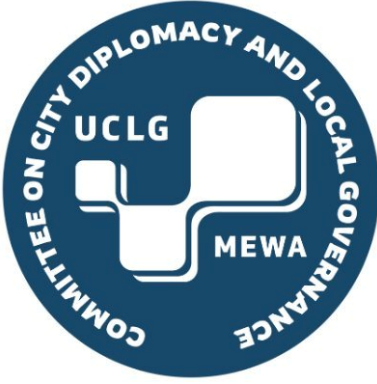
**Address** • 37 rue marietton, 69009, Lyon France

**website** • <http://www.livredelyon.com>

**e-mail** • [livredelyon@gmail.com](mailto:livredelyon@gmail.com)



LIVRE DE LYON



*To all the suffering hearts...*



Source: Ashley Gold & Paul Blake, 2015, BBC News, Washington.

*“Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
the wretched refuse of your teeming shore, send these, the homeless, tempest-  
tossed, to me: I lift my lamp beside the golden door.”*

*Emma Lazarus*

# CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS.....	VII
APPRECIATION.....	IX
ABSTRACT.....	XI
PREFACE.....	XIII
INTRODUCTION.....	XV
1. URBAN DEVELOPMENT URBAN LIVABILITY CONCEPT.....	1
2. MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	5
2.1. Survey Research Imprint.....	8
2.2. Selected Indicators for the Research.....	9
2.3. Survey Research Field.....	10
2.3.1. Istanbul Survey Research Area.....	11
2.3.2. Districts Conducted Research.....	14
2.3.3. Implementation Time and Questionnaire of the Research.....	14
2.3.4. Sample, Confidence Level and Interval.....	15
2.3.5. Sample Size.....	16
2.3.6. Research Methodology.....	17
3. MIGRATION MOBILITY.....	19
3.1. Migration and Asylum.....	19
3.2. Terminology of Migration.....	21
3.2.1. Migration and Causality.....	21
3.2.1.1. Voluntary Migration - Forced Migration.....	22
3.2.1.2. Temporary Migration / Permanent Migration.....	22
3.2.1.3. Voluntary Migration.....	23
3.2.2. Migration and Place.....	25
3.2.2.1. Source ( <i>Source Country</i> ) Survey Research Field.....	25
3.2.2.2. Transit ( <i>Transit Country</i> ).....	25
3.2.2.3. Arrival ( <i>Destination Country or Target Country</i> ).....	25
3.2.3. Migration and Size.....	26
3.3. Turkish Immigration Legislation and Practice.....	26



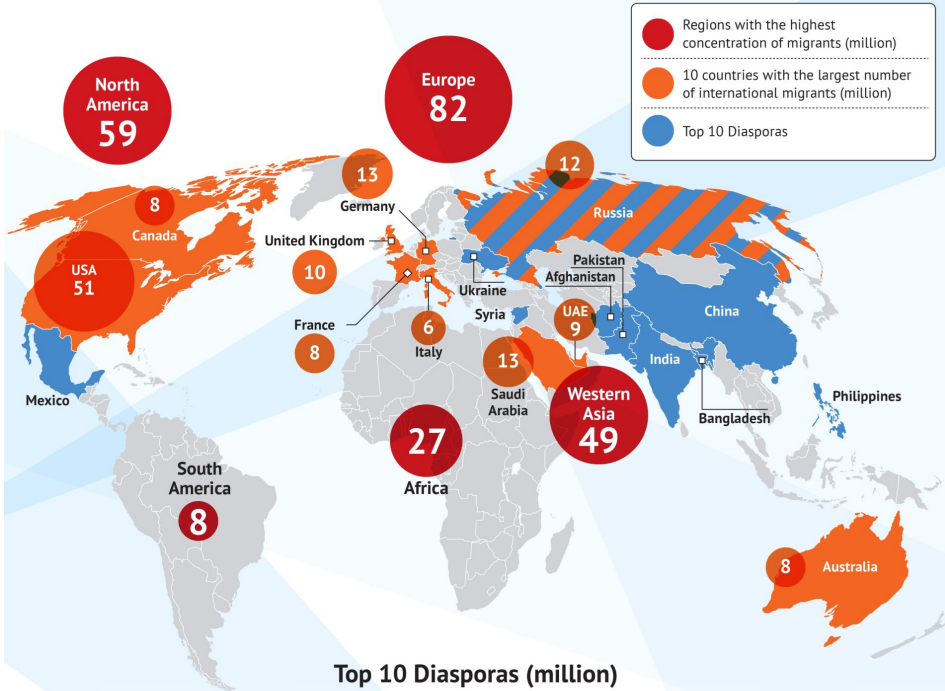
3.3.1. 1923 - 1938 .....	28
3.3.2. 1938 - 1960 .....	28
3.3.3. 1960 - 2004 .....	29
3.3.4. 2004 and Beyond .....	29
3.4. Immigration and Statuses .....	30
3.4.1. Immigrant.....	31
3.4.2. Refugee .....	34
3.4.3. Asylum Seeker.....	37
4. TEMPORARY SYRIAN REFUGEES.....	41
5. FINDINGS .....	45
5.1. Research Demographics .....	45
5.2. Gender Distribution of the Participants of the Survey .....	46
5.3. Age Status of Survey Respondents.....	49
5.4. Marital Status .....	53
5.5. Education.....	56
6. RESEARCH PROFILE.....	61
6.1. Residence Status.....	62
6.2. Work Status in Turkey .....	65
6.3. Employment / Work Status in Turkey .....	69
6.4. Number of Children.....	72
7. THEMATIC FINDINGS .....	73
7.1. Place of Residence in Syria .....	73
7.2. Rent Amount.....	74
7.3. Did you live in another city in Turkey before Istanbul?.....	75
7.4. Reason for Settling in Istanbul .....	76
7.5. Number of Dependent Individuals .....	77
7.6. Number of Children Born in Turkey (As of 2019).....	78
7.7. General Problems Experienced .....	81
7.7.1. Public Security Problem .....	83
7.7.2. Municipal Support .....	83
7.7.3. Insufficient Municipal Services.....	86

---

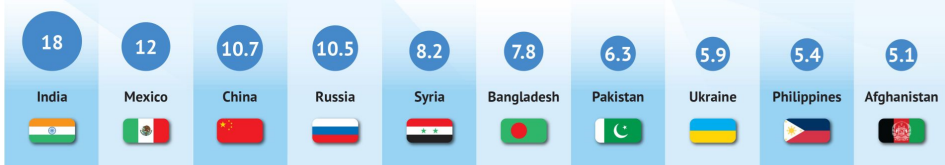
7.7.4. Other Problems .....	87
7.8. Relations with Neighbors .....	88
7.9. Social Discrimination .....	90
7.10. Adaptation .....	92
7.11. Equal Benefit from Public Services.....	94
7.12. Satisfaction with Public Services .....	95
7.13. Housing Satisfaction.....	96
7.14. Establishing a Joint Business .....	98
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	101
LIST OF TABLES .....	107
LIST OF CHARTS.....	109
LIST OF PICTURES .....	111
REFERENCES .....	113
ATTACHMENTS.....	121
ANNEX 1: Ethics Committee Application Form (Annotated).....	121
ANNEX 2: Additional Comments on the Study.....	125
ANNEX 3: Arabic Questions.....	129
ANNEX 4: Turkish - Arabic Questions .....	133
ANNEX 5: Some Examples of Participation Certificates for Academic Studies Attended on the Subject .....	139
AUTOBIOGRAPHY .....	145

# Global Migration

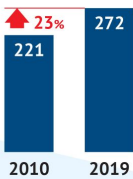
The number of international migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million in 2019, outpacing growth rate of the world's population



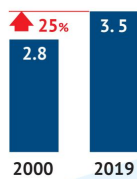
Top 10 Diasporas (million)



Number of migrants in the world (million)



% of migrants to the world's population



One out of every seven international migrants was under the age of 20



Three out of every four international migrants are of working age (20-64 years)



# ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Amnesty International
AIDA	Asylum Information Database
BAP	Scientific Research Program
CPT	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ( <i>AİÖK</i> )
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights ( <i>AİHM</i> )
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ECHO	Directorate General of European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
ESSN	Emergency Social Safety Net
FIPL	Foreigners and International Protection Law ( <i>YUKK</i> )
GDMM	General Directorate of Migration Management ( <i>GİGM</i> )
MPM	Migrants Presence Monitoring Programme
TPS	Syrian with Syrian Temporary Protection Status ( <i>GKS</i> )
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
GPRC	Istanbul Rumeli University Global Policy Research and Application Center ( <i>RUPAM</i> )
TUIK	Turkish Statistical Institute ( <i>Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu</i> )
IPEC	International Protection Evaluation Commission
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WALD	World Academy for Local Government and Democracy
UCLG-MEWA	United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Section ( <i>Birleşmiş Kentler ve Yerel Yönetimler Orta Doğu ve Batı Asya Bölge Teşkilatı</i> )



## APPRECIATION

*“The act of migration puts into crisis everything about the migrating individual or group, everything about identity and selfhood and culture and belief.”*

Salman Rushdie

This project was carried out with the support of Istanbul Rumeli University’s Scientific Research Program (BAP). I would like to express my gratitude to the Scientific Research Coordination Unit Board of Istanbul Rumeli University for their support.

I want to thank the Rector of Istanbul Rumeli University, Prof. Dr. H. Tamer Dodurka, who supported and inspired us in this project. The Vice Rector of Istanbul Rumeli University, Prof. Dr. Ahmet Mucip Gökçen, and the Deputy Dean of FEAS and Head of the International Relations Department of Istanbul Rumeli University, Dr. Sinem Yüksel Çendek, also deserve my heartfelt appreciation for mentoring us throughout our studies.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Mehmet Duman, President of United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Regional Organization (UCLG - MEWA), who is the main stakeholder of our research project, for his constant support and contribution to working in harmony with his team.

In addition, I would like to thank the following individuals for their contributions to the survey research that constitutes the first stage: Prof. Dr. Murat Erdoğan, UCLG - MEWA Coordinator Hülya Alper, Field Coordinator Aybike Açikel, RUPAM Coordinator Hüseyin Murat Lehimler, 18 undergraduate students, 6 graduate students, and 6 assistants (*For detailed name, see Page 18*).

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Hüseyin Afşin Balcı, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Istanbul Rumeli University, for his generous support towards this work. Furthermore, I extend my appreciation to the entire Rumeli University community, despite its status as a young academic institution. I am deeply thankful to all those who have contributed to this study at various levels.

I would like to thank the municipalities of Avcılar, Beylikdüzü, Bağcılar, Gaziosmanpaşa, Kağıthane, Esenler, Sancaktepe, Şişli, Esenyurt, Küçükçekmece and Sultangazi districts belonging to the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality for their assistance and cooperation.

Finally, I want to thank Dr. Fatih Sansar for providing all kinds of support during the printing phase of the book and giving direction and inspiration to our research team.

Süleyman Özmen

# ABSTRACT

## **The Socio-Cultural Changes Caused by International Migration Before the 2019 Pandemic: *With the Example of Syrian Refugees***

International migration is the illegal or legal displacement of people. This concept, in addition to providing change and transformation among people, also affects countries socially and politically. Due to its geopolitical position, Turkey is a transit country that fits the concept of migration. Countries have developed and implemented various policies to take advantage of the effects of migration or to reduce its adverse effects. International migration, especially the migration of Syrian refugees, has caused changes in the social, cultural, and economic structures of the countries in which they have been accepted.

These include factors such as language, religion, lifestyle, economic status, and others. For Türkiye, which receives immigrants from many countries, Syrian immigrants have special importance mainly because of their numbers. Studies and projections about economic integration, social cohesion, legal status, public policies, and political changes must be supported by data obtained from the monitoring of refugee mobility.

This article has been prepared both to make an up-to-date contribution to the epistemological paradigm debates in the discipline of International Relations and to provide references to researchers who want to obtain and use data that can be considered as criteria in measuring and evaluating the effects of their mobility using the example of Syrian refugees.

**Keywords:** International Migration, Urban Development, Urban Livability, Socio-Cultural Change, Syrian Refugees





## PREFACE

The number, complexity, and long-lasting nature of conflicts today have led to an unprecedented number of displaced people. Currently, approximately 80 million people worldwide have been forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, widespread violence, and human rights violations. In 2019, the number of people who were displaced within their countries or fled to other countries due to war, persecution, and conflicts reached nearly 80 million. This shows that more than 1% of the world's population, or one in every 97 people, has been forcibly displaced. While most of the forcibly displaced people remain within their own countries, approximately 30 million refugees have sought protection and refuge in other countries to ensure their safety.

Syrians constitute the world's largest refugee population. Half of Syria's population before the conflict has experienced the negative consequences of displacement, and over 5.5 million Syrians have sought refuge in neighboring countries. Turkey, located in a geography where intensive migration and asylum movements have occurred throughout history, is the country that hosts the most refugees in the world, with approximately 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including more than 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection.

Turkey has established a comprehensive legal framework for international and temporary protection, which regulates the legal stay, registration, and access to rights and services of individuals in need of international protection in Turkey through the Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the Temporary Protection Regulation. On the other hand, the services of public systems and national institutions have been expanded to ensure that individuals who apply for international protection in Turkey have access to health, education, and social services, as well as livelihood opportunities.

The study titled "*Socio-Cultural Changes Caused by International Migration Before the 2019 Pandemic, with the Example of Syrian Refugees*", conducted by Dr. Süleyman Özmen and his team, is supported by data obtained from following the refugee movement, and presents research and projections on economic integration, social cohesion, legal status, public policy, and political change. The aim of this study is to obtain data that could be accepted as a standard to measure and evaluate the impact of refugee movements.

For this purpose, 11 districts were identified within a research area that constituted 22% of the population of Istanbul, which was 15,067,724 in 2019, and a questionnaire compatible with the SPSS 21 program was used to collect data in accordance with the aim of the research. Following a literature review, the scope and data collection techniques of the research were determined through the questionnaire prepared. In the first stage of the research, a total of 1013 people, mostly women, under Temporary Protection (TP) were surveyed with the participation of 112 volunteer enumerators. 137 of these surveys were not completed for various reasons. A survey study was conducted with a controlled sample of 876 Syrian refugees. In the second stage, 717 surveys were deemed valid and included in the study following the evaluation of the surveys.

This study, which aims to examine the socio-cultural changes caused by international migration, is particularly remarkable in terms of the number of participants in the sample and has obtained data that can be accepted as a standard to measure and evaluate the effects of refugee movements and make it available to researchers. As the Rectorate of Istanbul Rumeli University, I sincerely congratulate Dr. Süleyman Özmen and his team for their dedicated and beneficial work.

Prof. Dr. H. Tamer Dodurka

# INTRODUCTION

In our country, the transformation of cities due to migration is a major characteristic of urbanization. It has been argued that migration has been a significant factor in the historical development of cities and social transformation. Kemal Karpat's work, which aimed at Ottoman cities, determined that the social, cultural, and ethnic identities of cities can undergo rapid and intense change due to migration. This observation was confirmed for the Republican period by today's urban scientists, especially Ruşen Keleş.

Migration was the main determinant in the change of cities during the period when economic liberalism was put at the center after 1980. The effects of migration that change and direct cities have gained momentum, revealing more intense change in shorter periods. The process that began with shantytowns has now taken on a character that adds small cities to the main city in a short period of 10 years in many urban peripheries.

One of the results of the transformation of cities is the increasing role of the country's policies in their formation and implementation. In particular, over the last 30 years, two-thirds of the population has begun to live in cities, forcing general policies to be turned into urban policies. As a result, the increasing administrative weight of cities necessitates monitoring migration, which has become the primary change dynamic of the city (Weber, 2003, p. 23). At this point, there are two situations in the relationship between the migration movements originating from Syria and the cities.

The sudden waves of immigration, the first of which started in 2012 and appeared as mass entry, have turned toward immigrant cities that have not yet undergone intense changes with immigration. From a social and cultural perspective, the majority of the local population that welcomes Syrian refugees in cities is the first or second-generation immigrant population. Although this immigration originates from internal migration and therefore has different dynamics, it can be argued that this situation has an impact on the fact that Syrian refugees are relatively less exposed to inhumane treatment than they are encountered in other countries.

The second situation is that Syrian refugees who live in rural areas in their own country and in the far peripheries of the city tend to migrate to towns that are still undergoing change due to internal migration in our country. Therefore,

the migration movement originating from Syria has the feature of being accepted to a country that offers access to socio-economic change and urban living conditions, as well as political reasons.

To monitor this change, which cannot be sufficiently described with hypothetical data, field studies need to be increased. It is necessary to determine whether the levels of urban livability will be as effective as the political and security level in both Turkey and Syria areas and the return decisions of Syrian refugees. The level of access to urban livability is crucial (Weber, 2003, p. 27).

Understanding the perception of urban livability on both sides of the border and the ratio of the decision to return or stay in Turkey, which can be associated with it, is crucial for both the reconstruction and resettlement work in Syria and for Syrian refugees who may choose to stay in Turkey. This will help establish the necessary integration and harmonization policies (Deniz, 2014, p. 178).

Determining the perception of urban livability will also benefit from another aspect: With the Syrian crisis, a new socio-geography has emerged between Turkey and Syria, which have become each other's hinterland (Çabalar, 2001, p. 41). In addition to the refugees, whose number is approaching 5 million, a population in contact with the refugees has emerged in the cities where they are densely settled. The interaction between these two population clusters will affect the orientation and profile of future cities in Turkey and Syrian cities that will emerge with the return of refugees to Syria.

International migration is the movement of people who move from one country or region to another for many different reasons. This movement may be caused by social, economic, political, environmental, or cultural reasons (Ekici, 2019). Before the 2019 pandemic, international migration movements continued around the world. However, the situation is somewhat different for Syrian refugees. Due to the civil war and human rights violations in Syria, millions of Syrians have had to flee their country. Most of these people took refuge in nearby countries, especially Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon (Gökçe, 2012). However, many Syrians also preferred to migrate to Europe and other countries around the world.

On March 15, 2011, pro-democracy and anti-government demonstrations began in Deraa, Syria. Immediately afterward, the number of people under international protection or those who applied for it in Turkey was 58,018.

In October 2011, Temporary Protection Status was granted to Syrians. As of January 2012, the number of Syrians under Temporary Protection in Turkey was 14,237. By January 2013, the number increased to 224,655, and by January

2014, it reached 1,519,286. The number continued to rise, with 2,503,549 in January 2015, 2,834,441 in January 2016, and 3,426,786 in January 2017.

According to official records, the number of Syrians under Temporary Protection in Turkey was 3,623,192 in January 2018 and 3,628,120 in January 2019. It is evident that a significant number of Syrians migrated to Turkey only from 2011 until the pre-pandemic year of 2019 (Erdoğan, 2019).

Considering that the Syrian population was 20.1 million in 2019, the seriousness of this number becomes more apparent.

These refugees from Syria have had an impact on the social, cultural, and economic structure of the countries where they are accepted. This impact includes changes in language, belief, lifestyle, and economic situation, among other factors. At the same time, the increase in the number of Syrian refugees has led to an increase in existing problems in areas such as employment, health, and education in the countries where they are accepted.

As a result, international migration, especially the migration of Syrian refugees, has caused changes in the social, cultural, and economic structure of the countries where they are accepted.

Our research and projections on economic integration, social cohesion, legal situation, public policy, and political change, titled “*Socio-Cultural Changes Caused by International Migration Before the 2019 Pandemic: The Case of Syrian Refugees*”, have been supported by data obtained from refugee movement monitoring. In this study, we aimed to obtain data that can be accepted as a standard for measuring and evaluating the impact of refugee movements.

For this purpose, we determined 11 districts within a research area that constitutes 22% of the population of Istanbul, which was 15,067,724 in 2019, and used a questionnaire compatible with the SPSS 21 program to collect data for our research. The scope of the research and data collection techniques were determined through the questionnaire prepared after a literature review. In this context, we conducted a survey with a total of 1,013 people, mostly women, within the scope of Temporary Protection (GKK), which was carried out with the participation of 112 volunteer interviewers in the first stage of the research. Of these, 137 questionnaires could not be completed due to various reasons. We then conducted a controlled sample survey with 876 Syrian refugees. As a result of the evaluation made on the questionnaires in the second stage, 717 questionnaires were accepted as valid and included in the study.

This study, which aims to examine the sociocultural changes caused by international migration, is a particularly remarkable quantitative study in terms

of the number of participating samples and aims to obtain and present data that can be considered standard for measuring and evaluating the impact of refugee movements.

This study is based on the project numbered BAP2019001, titled “*Migration, Urban Development, and Urban Livability*”, carried out with the support of the Istanbul Rumeli University Scientific Research Program (BAP). It is also a developed and revised version of the paper titled “*Socio-Cultural Changes Caused by International Migration*” presented at the 6th International Conference on Innovative Studies of Contemporary Sciences, held in Tokyo, Japan on August 1-2, 2022.

Dr. Süleyman Özmen

## PART 1

# URBAN DEVELOPMENT URBAN LIVABILITY CONCEPT

Since World War II, the population living in cities has started to exceed the population living in rural areas around the world. This phenomenon, which is also seen in our country, has become a reality for many countries in the world, resulting in two-thirds of the world's population living in cities before the first quarter of the 21st century.

Recently, the concept of urban livability has become an important topic on the political and academic agenda related to cities. The fact that cities are starting to define the majority of human settlements in countries requires the consideration of the concept of urban livability in sustainable development efforts both nationally and internationally.

The concept and discussions of urban livability arise from the complementary basic factors of the city and society, and the development of advanced urban functions that meet the socio-economic development of city residents (Kaygalak, 2009, p.11). The concept is also important in terms of removing physical and social barriers that make it difficult to present the welfare created by the city's economy, social life, and finally the infrastructure to the access of city residents.

Today, urban livability is a subject that different sciences, disciplines, methods, and policies deal with, considering indicators such as transportation, education, security, health, and environmental quality, as well as many socio-economic and cultural variables underlying them (Altunbaş, 2020).

Weber's definition of the city still remains relevant. According to him, a settlement unit becomes a city as it gains elements such as trade, commerce, law, employment, and management; and the quality and effectiveness of these factors reveal the city's differences and identity (Weber, 2003, p.33).

The theory of Jane Jacobs, one of the first writers to address the livability of cities, emphasizes the need for cities to be vibrant and livable spaces that can meet the needs and expectations of communities and allow for easy human



relationships. Jacobs argues that the current structure of cities, which isolates communities and forces them to live in unnatural environments, can be harmful. The concepts of livability and urban quality are closely related.

Livability refers to the contribution of spatial, social, and environmental characteristics and quality to individual and collective well-being and the satisfaction of being a resident of that settlement, beyond meeting basic needs. Livability research studies are conducted using indicators and sub-variables determined for the research field. Livability indicators generally include topics such as health, education, transportation, economy, and the environment. The concept of livability aims to gather the thoughts of city residents who have migrated to the city and their views on the livability of the city (Bayrak, 2001).

Livability indicators combine essential human needs with factors that contribute to happiness in life. In this study, health, education, and security services are used as livability indicators. The rapid transformation and movement of urban spaces have two dimensions: first, the transformation of cities creates a complex sustainable development profile from the local to the national and global level. This is due to the identities and relationships that are redefined and affected by changes in social, cultural, economic, and technological areas (Kocak and Terzi, 2012, p.164).

Second, urban spaces stand out in the production of public policies and services that can directly respond to these changes. The main problem is that the development of policies for these spaces lags behind the increasing problems of cities. Governments' solution-oriented policy and service production has become dependent on mechanisms established for monitoring and cooperation with the community since the emergence of problems and demands.

At the Habitat II Istanbul Conference on Human Settlements (1996), livability concepts and quality of life criteria were identified based on social demands and observability. This list has been updated in subsequent periods. The table below reflects the principles and values agreed upon worldwide.

**Table 1: Social Demands and Livability Concepts in terms of Traceability**

<b>Problem Area</b>	<b>Values</b>
<b>Ecology</b>	Noiseless and clean environment, air and water quality
	Ecology and Economy balance
<b>Land Use</b>	Self-contained and uncommon land
	Coexistence of living and working space
<b>Health</b>	Protection of public health
	Creation of healthy living spaces
	Accessible, healthy and sustainable food and agricultural products for all
<b>Public Spaces</b>	Ensuring adequate public space for all
	Affordable, comfortable and accessible housing
	Ensuring the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes
	Structure suitable for diversity, disadvantaged and needy
	Preventing segregation and isolation of people
	Respect for the knowledge, experience and opinions of citizens
<b>Development</b>	Respect for social, sexual and ethnic identities
	Protecting local business enterprises and local production patterns
	Ensuring an economic environment that can create job opportunities, encouraging entrepreneurship
	Providing capacity building opportunities for all
<b>Education &amp; Culture</b>	Promoting local development models
	Ensuring education and social integration
	Respect for cultural identities
	Free socializing spaces for children and young people
<b>Security</b>	Accessible and affordable education for all
	Security for the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms
	Making cities attractive and safe for all age groups
<b>Transport</b>	Ensuring individual security
	Providing cheap, comfortable and safe transportation opportunities for everyone
	Increasing accessibility and service quality for people with disabilities
<b>Design &amp; Planning</b>	Ensuring easy access to urban public services
	Local climatic conditions and use of materials
	Transferring traditional architectural styles to future generations
	Supporting folk arts

Source: UN Conference on Human Settlements Habitat II, Goal, Principles and Commitments, 1999.

“Social Demands and Livability Concepts in Terms of Traceability” table is shown in detail as “Problem Area / Principles and Values” in the table below.

Table 2: Problem Area / Principles and Values of Livability Concepts

Ecology	Ecological architecture and urban design	Development	Protection of local business and production	Security	Protection of fundamental rights / freedoms	Transport	Encouraging public, pedestrian and bicycle transportation								
Public Spaces	Ecological architecture and urban design	Development	Business environment that supports business opportunities and entrepreneurship	Capacity building opportunity for everyone	Making cities attractive and safe for all age groups	Cheap, comfortable and safe public transport for everyone	Accessible and quality service for the disabled								
	Conserved environment in local landscape							Renewable energy, sustainable development priority business environment	Ensuring individual security	Compliance with healthy living in architecture and urban design					
	Ecological sustainability										Public and private sector cooperation	The priority of the individual's life and property safety in public services	Priority to public transportation in land use		
	Noiseless environment; clean air and water													Developing community-based organizations	The design is in harmony with local and regional history
	Public environment compatible with social relations														
	Street compatible with social relations	Protecting monuments, image icons, places of memory of citizens	Ensuring easy access to urban public services												
	Enough public space for all			Investing in interactive and quality artworks	Mixed land uses										
	Affordable comfortable housing					Supporting folk arts	Proximity of workplace-residence distances								
	Participation in decision-making processes							Making urban design and aesthetics the agenda	Pedestrian and bicycle priority routes						
	Structure suitable for diversity, disadvantaged and needy									Developing aesthetic values	Places accessible by public transport				
People should not be separated into classes and isolated	Protection of public health and communities	Self-contained and uncommon land													
Priority of dialogue in all environments and conditions			Respect for the gene pool of individuals and communities	Innovative uses											
Public events that keep public spaces alive					Creation of healthy living spaces	Coexistence of living and working space									
Respect for the knowledge, experience and opinions of citizens							Accessible, healthy and sustainable food and agricultural products								
Preserving and sustaining the neighborhood															
Social Respect and Respect for Society															
Respect for sexual and ethnic identities															
					Health	Land Use									

## PART 2

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The acceptance of Syrian refugees who have come to our country requires the observation of three different types of mobility, mainly related to urban space. This can also be referred to as three-stage mobility.

The first mobility arises from the increasing urban population and space growth process in our country, which has gained momentum in recent years, with the addition of Syrian refugees with Temporary Protection Status (*TPS*). It can be seen that *TPS* Syrians rapidly start living in urban areas from the moment they arrive in our country and prefer urban areas more than rural areas (Gürel Üçer, Özkazanç, and Atılgan, 2018, p. 612).

The second mobility consists of population clusters who did not enter Turkey and remained in Syria in refugee conditions, escaping certain operations resulting from the dominant military efforts in the Syrian crisis, and reaching the border regions. These groups continue to live in refugee conditions in villages, towns, and small cities where public order can be partially maintained in Syria. The aim is to prevent these population groups from entering Turkey and thus to avoid further increase of the current Syrian refugee population in Turkey.

The third mobility is the return of refugees who entered Turkey and stayed for a certain period, or their attempt to go back to their country or to go to a third country.

The three mobility situations also carry political, economic, social, and cultural elements that could affect not only Turkey but the world as well. Studies and projections related to economic integration, social cohesion, legal status, public policies, and political changes must be supported by data obtained from monitoring the three mobility situations. Data obtained from monitoring these mobility areas is crucial for all actors, particularly policymakers. After all, the common ground for the three mobility processes is urban areas (Tuna, 2014, p.33).

In Turkey, migration-induced changes in cities are the main characteristic of urbanization. It is primarily argued that social transformation through migration is one of the primary factors in the historical development of cities, according

to Kemal Karpat's observations on Ottoman cities. Today's urban experts, particularly Ruşen Keleş, also make the same observations for the Republican period (Keleş, 2010).

In the post-1980 period, when economic liberalism took center stage, migration was also the primary determinant of change in cities (Weber, 2003, p. 78). The effects of migration, which directs and transforms cities, gained momentum by creating more intensive changes over shorter periods of time. Starting with shanty towns, this process has taken on a character that adds small towns to and creates them in city peripheries in as little as ten years.

One of the consequences of the changing nature of cities is the increasing weight of urban policies in the formation and implementation of national policies. In particular, the fact that two-thirds of the population have started living in cities in the last 30 years has forced general policies to turn into urban policies (Tuna, 2014). Therefore, the increasing administrative weight of cities requires the monitoring of migration, which has become the main dynamic of change in the city. At this point, there are two situations in the relationship between Syrian-origin migration movements and cities:

The first is that the sudden waves of mass entry, which started in 2012, were directed towards cities that have not yet undergone intense migration and have not become fully migrant. Socially and culturally, the majority of the local population that received Syrian refugees in these cities are also first or second-generation migrant populations (Tuna, 2014). Although this migration has different dynamics because it is internal, the fact that TPS / GKS Syrians do not encounter inhumane treatment as they do in other countries can be attributed to this situation.

The second situation is that the TPS Syrians, who actually live in rural areas or on the outskirts of cities in their own country, are turning to cities that are still undergoing change through internal migration in our country. Therefore, the Syrian-origin migration movement has the feature of being admitted to a country that offers socio-economic change and access to urban living conditions, in addition to political reasons (Atılğan, 2018).

Since hypothetical-deductive data is not sufficient to monitor this change, field research needs to be increased. Especially, the level of urban livability in both Turkey and Syria needs to be described, and the degree to which access to urban livability affects the decision of TPS Syrians to return needs to be determined. The level of access to urban livability has a separate importance.

Understanding the perception of urban livability on both sides of the border and the proportion of return or stay decisions that can be associated with

it will help in the development of integration and adaptation policies for TPS Syrians who may choose to stay in Turkey (Çabalar, 2005, p. 27), as well as in the reconstruction and settlement efforts in Syria.

Determining the perception of urban livability will also be beneficial in another way: a new socio-geography has emerged between Turkey and Syria with the Syrian crisis, where they have become each other's hinterland. The interaction between the two population groups, the refugees numbering close to 5 million and the population that comes into contact with them in the cities where they are heavily concentrated, will affect the direction and profile of the cities in Turkey and the cities that will emerge in Syria as a result of return (Çabalar, 2005).

**Picture 1: Survey Research Team**



## **2.1. Survey Research Imprint**

### **Project Manager**

Dr. Süleyman Özmen

### **Project Management**

Istanbul Rumeli University Global Policy Research and Application Center  
(GPRC / RUPAM)

United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Regional  
Organization (UCLG-MEWA)

### **Project Management Board**

Prof. Dr. H. Tamer Dodurka

Istanbul Rumeli University Rector

Dr. Mehmet Duman

Head of United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia  
(UCLG-MEWA)

### **Project Science Coordinators**

Prof. Dr. Murat Erdogan

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Mucip Gökçen

Prof. Dr. Ali Tilbe

Prof. Dr. Ali Denizli

### **Researchers**

Dr. Fatih Turan Yaman

Dr. Banu Dalaman

Dr. Sinem Yüksel Çendek

### **Field Coordinators**

Hüseyin Murat Lehimler

Istanbul Rumeli University Global Policies Application and Research  
Center (GPRC / RUPAM) Coordinator

Aybike Açikel

UCLG-MEWA and World Academy of Local Government and Democracy  
Foundation (WALD)

**Field Team** (*Istanbul Rumeli University Global Policy Research and  
Application Center (GPRC / RUPAM)*)

Assistant Bahtiyar Dedeoğlu

Assistant Çağlar Özdemir  
Assistant Esin Yalçıntaş  
Assistant Tolga Bulut  
Assistant Yiğit Eryiğit  
Graduate Student Efe Genç  
Graduate Student Faruk Demir  
Graduate Student Halil Günay  
Graduate Student Sibel Terzioğlu  
Graduate Student Oğuzhan Demir  
Graduate Student Yüksel Anıt  
Undergraduate Student Can İlhan  
Undergraduate Student Ekim Paça  
Undergraduate Student Elmas Demir  
Undergraduate Student Emrullah Kocabaş  
Undergraduate Student Fethi Furkan Elbir  
Undergraduate Student Halit Mert Kaya  
Undergraduate Student Gamze Karagöz  
Undergraduate Student Gamze Yavuz  
Undergraduate Student İlknur Ulutaş  
Undergraduate Student İrem Ece Akpınar  
Undergraduate Student Mert Bilecen  
Undergraduate Student Rüstem İnan  
Undergraduate Student Selenay Özmen  
Undergraduate Student Tuğba Tekin  
Undergraduate Student Yasin Bican  
Undergraduate Student Yiğitcan Karagöz  
Undergraduate Student Zeynep Gür

## **2.2. Selected Indicators for the Research**

In the study, a survey method was used, and questions were directed from 9 question groups (problem areas). The universe of the study consists of individuals living in 8 districts in Istanbul, which mostly consist of immigrants. The sample size of the study was determined based on the size of the Syrian refugee population and migration intensity in the districts.

A pilot test was conducted on 40 subjects to test the applicability of the survey and identify any possible problems. The data used in the research was obtained through the survey. Closed and open-ended questions were used in the



survey form. The collected data was analyzed using the SPSS 17.0 statistical program (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), and frequency analysis was used in data analysis. Detailed data was attempted to be obtained using face-to-face interview method.

### 2.3. Survey Research Field

As a research area, 8 districts have been identified. There is a research area that constitutes 22% of Istanbul's population, which is 15,067,724. The number of Syrian refugees residing in the area is 26% of the total number of refugees in Istanbul. The percentage of Syrians among the total population of Istanbul is 3.7% according to the TPS (General Directorate of Migration Management). Three districts in the research area; Avcılar, Esenler, and Küçükçekmece, have a much higher percentage of Syrian refugees than the general rate in Istanbul with 5.2%, 5.9%, and 5.8% respectively. Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece, and Silivri have much lower percentages of Syrian refugees with rates of 2.4%, 2.6%, and 1.5% respectively among the total population of Istanbul.

The percentage of Syrian refugees in the 8 districts is 4.29%, which is half of the total refugee rate in Istanbul. These districts are known for their high levels of migration movement and are considered as settlements that emerged with the motive of "migrating to Istanbul." Although they are considered within the peripheral area of Istanbul, they are still settlements that continue to experience migration.

Silivri and Çatalca districts are ranked first and second in terms of district land size in Istanbul. With their land sizes of 1043.58 km<sup>2</sup> and 862.54 km<sup>2</sup> respectively, they are shown as spatial development projection areas in the 1/100,000 scale Istanbul Environmental Plan and Plan Report prepared by the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

The plan predicts spatial development based on the principle of the function. *"For example, it suggests that knowledge and communication-based attraction centers, which will be the driving force of the structural transformation process of Istanbul, will be located in Silivri on the European side and Kartal and Tuzla-Orhanlı on the Anatolian side."*

Therefore, limitations on population growth rates are predicted at different physical scales, as well as growth through qualified migration. Within this planning forecast, the situation of Syrian refugees (%4.29) gains importance.

Research will be conducted in an area size that will affect the orientation of Istanbul (and therefore our country) in terms of urban livability. The population

sizes of refugees in districts are at rates that should be considered in studies aimed at livability goals. Therefore, the perspectives of refugees who have a city resident identity and live in districts regarding the city and urban livability carry importance. It is also necessary to examine the effect of these opinions on refugees' decisions to return to their countries.

The views of refugees in the area regarding urban livability stem from their first city experience outside their countries, whether or not they affect their decisions to return. Accordingly, Syrian TPS obtain an urban living experience in Istanbul districts that are compounded by migration, and it is necessary to consider that they will also bring these experiences to their own country's cities after a possible return. In this case, obtaining data that can be used to develop a projection on the orientation of cities close to Turkey's borders after the return is planned.

### 2.3.1. Istanbul Survey Research Area

The first municipal organization similar to a municipality was established in Istanbul in 1855 under the name of "*Şehremaneti*", and after the Republic, municipal services were provided by the governorship for a long time. With the Municipalities Law No. 1580 issued on April 3, 1930, Istanbul was divided into a total of 16 branches, 10 of which were within the boundaries of provincial municipalities. Terms such as "*Şehremaneti*" and "*Şehremeni*" were also abolished with the same law.

In Istanbul, which was managed in the same way until the 1950s, the first administrative changes were experienced with the district status of Şişli in 1954 and Zeytinburnu in 1957. Due to the expanding city boundaries and increasing populations, new changes were seen in the following years.

In 1963, Gaziosmanpaşa; in 1987, Büyükçekmece, Kâğıthane, Pendik, and Ümraniye; in 1989, Küçükçekmece; in 1990, Bayrampaşa; in 1992, Avcılar, Bağcılar, Bahçelievler, Güngören, Maltepe, Tuzla, and Sultanbeyli; and in 1993, Esenler were separated from their districts and became independent districts.

In Istanbul, Syrian TPS (Temporary Protection Regulation) holders tend to reside in districts formed in the last 50 years due to internal migration. These districts provide advantages for them in terms of job opportunities such as daily or unskilled labor.

All refugees, conditional refugees, and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in Turkey fall under the scope of international protection. Therefore, the process of determining their status is the same, although temporary protection

is subject to different procedures (*although it does not constitute an independent protection category, humanitarian residence permits that allow individuals to stay in Turkey for one year or longer for humanitarian reasons have also been implemented through the Law on Foreigners and International Protection*). According to information provided by the General Directorate of Migration Management (GDMM), a total of 114,537 people have applied for international protection in Turkey (GDMM, International Protection, 2019).

After a status determination process conducted by the GDMM, individuals coming from a European country who are found to meet the refugee status criteria under Article 1(A)(2) of the 1951 Convention are granted refugee status (*Law on Foreigners and International Protection, Article 61*). According to Article 3 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, the term “Europe” covers countries that are members of the Council of Europe and other countries determined by the President (*Law on Foreigners and International Protection, Article 3(1)(b)*).

Refugees have the right to obtain identity and travel documents, as well as residence permits valid for three years, and access to education, the labor market, social assistance, and health services in Turkey. Therefore, it is possible to define refugee status as the most generous international protection status in Turkey (*These residence permits can be renewed. Law on Foreigners and International Protection, Articles 83 and 84*).

In 2008, with the addition of Arnavutköy, Ataşehir, Başakşehir, Beylikdüzü, Çekmeköy, Esenyurt, Sancaktepe, and Sultangazi as districts, Istanbul has a total of 39 districts, 782 neighborhoods, and 152 villages. All districts were included within the service area of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality through a law published in the Official Gazette on July 22, 2004. Survey research was conducted in 11 districts of Istanbul, which are Avcılar, Beylikdüzü, Bağcılar, Gaziosmanpaşa, Kağıthane, Esenler, Sancaktepe, Şişli, Esenyurt, Küçükçekmece, and Sultangazi.

As part of the Local Government Refugee Protection Desks Project conducted by WALD, refugee participants will be identified. Collaborations will be made with district municipalities for participant groups composed of residents. The districts where the survey was conducted within Istanbul are shown in bold in the table below.

**Table 3: Population and Number of Syrian Refugees in Istanbul Districts (2019)**

District	Number of Syrians	District Population	%
Adalar	194	16.119	1,2
Arnavutköy	20.748	270.549	7,7
Ataşehir	1.670	416.318	0,4
<b>Avclar</b>	<b>22.744</b>	<b>435.625</b>	<b>5,2</b>
<b>Bağcılar</b>	<b>43.784</b>	<b>734.369</b>	<b>6</b>
Bahçelievler	20.599	594.053	3,5
Bahçelievler	20.599	594.053	3,5
Bakırköy	2.548	222.668	1,1
Başakşehir	30.735	427.835	7,2
Bayrampaşa	12.799	271.073	4,7
Beşiktaş	322	181.074	0,2
Beykoz	2.265	246.700	0,9
<b>Beylikdüzü</b>	<b>7.826</b>	<b>331.525</b>	<b>2,4</b>
Beyoğlu	13.773	230.526	6
Büyükçekmece	6.461	247.736	2,6
Çatalca	498	72.966	0,7
Çekmeköy	2.686	251.937	1,1
District	Number of Syrians	District Population	%
<b>Esenler</b>	<b>26.378</b>	<b>444.561</b>	<b>5,9</b>
<b>Esenyurt</b>	<b>33.937</b>	<b>891.120</b>	<b>3,8</b>
Eyüpsultan	12.537	383.909	3,3
Fatih	35.763	436.539	8,2
<b>Gaziosmanpaşa</b>	<b>20.598</b>	<b>487.046</b>	<b>4,2</b>
Güngören	14.803	289.331	5,1
Kadıköy	756	458.638	0,2
<b>Kağıthane</b>	<b>16.535</b>	<b>437.026</b>	<b>3,8</b>
Kartal	2.062	461.155	0,4
<b>Küçükçekmece</b>	<b>44.523</b>	<b>770.317</b>	<b>5,8</b>
Maltepe	2.594	497.034	0,5
Pendik	5.759	693.599	0,8
<b>Sancaktepe</b>	<b>14.041</b>	<b>414.143</b>	<b>3,4</b>
Sarıyer	2.040	342.503	0,6
Silivri	2.762	187.621	1,5
Sultanbeyli	23.486	327.798	7,2
<b>Sultangazi</b>	<b>36.553</b>	<b>523.765</b>	<b>7</b>
Şile	193	36.516	0,5
<b>Şişli</b>	<b>17.760</b>	<b>274.289</b>	<b>6,5</b>
Tuzla	3.250	255.468	1,3
Ümraniye	17.282	690.193	2,5
Üsküdar	2.311	529.145	0,4
Zeytinburnu	29.079	284.935	10,2

Source: GİGM, [http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/ikamet-izinleri\\_363\\_378\\_4709](http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik3/ikamet-izinleri_363_378_4709)  
(Date of access: 20.01.2021)

### 2.3.2. Districts Conducted Research

A survey was conducted in 11 districts of Istanbul. These counties are; Avcılar, Beylikdüzü, Bağcılar, Gaziosmanpaşa, Kağıthane, Esenler, Sancaktepe, Şişli, Esenyurt, Küçükçekmece and Sultangazi districts.

The universe and parameters on which the research is based are given in the table below. According to this table, the total number of people surveyed is 1013.

Of these, 137 questionnaires were not completed. The number of questionnaires that were selected from among the 876 completed questionnaires and evaluated was 717.

**Table 4: The Universe and Parameters Based on the Research (2019)**

DISTRICT	Number of Syrian (TPS) Status	Population (2019)	Proportion in District Population (%)	Number of Abandoned Surveys	Total Survey Study	Number of Surveys Taken into Evaluation
Avcılar	30.021	436.897	7	6	49	43
Beylikdüzü	8.302	789.633	1	9	21	12
Bağcılar	79.305	737.206	11	28	142	114
Gaziosmanpaşa	37.362	487.778	8	13	67	54
Kağıthane	36.640	442.415	8	5	58	53
Esenler	58.342	446.276	13	16	100	84
Sancaktepe	16.445	456.861	4	2	26	24
Şişli	5.705	365.572	2	3	11	8
Esenyurt	127.210	957.398	13	31	214	183
Küçükçekmece	49.749	789.633	6	14	86	72
Sultangazi	63.331	537.488	12	10	101	91
<b>İLÇE</b>	<b>512.412</b>	<b>6.447.157</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>717</b>

### 2.3.3. Implementation Time and Questionnaire of the Research

The application timeframe of the survey we conducted for Syrian refugees; 22 June 2019 - 28 August 2019.

The computer-assisted face-to-face survey method we carry out for Syrian refugees is the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) program, which gives very reliable results in such studies.

### 2.3.4. Sample, Confidence Level and Interval

The average household size according to the Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) (*Adrese Dayalı Nüfus Kayıt Sistemi (ADNKS)*) for the Turkish population's perceptions regarding Syrians was determined as 3.35 people in 2019. Household sizes in the districts where the research was conducted range from 2.7 to 4.1 people.

The average household size in the research area was calculated as 3.6. The number of households is calculated as 83 million 154 thousand 997 people living in the country in 2019  $\div$  4.1 = 20,281,706. Based on these figures, the sample size was calculated to be 1,014 with a 95% confidence level and  $\pm 1.88$  confidence interval.

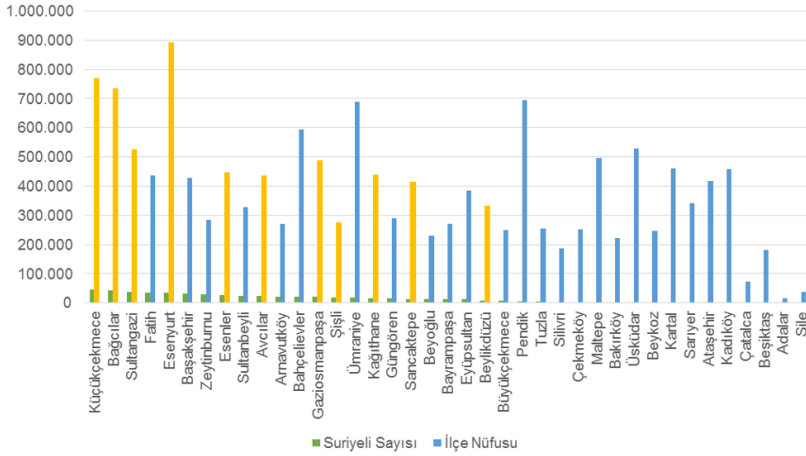
The table below shows “Household Sizes in Istanbul Research Area Districts” according to the 2019 data.



**Table 5: Istanbul Research Area Districts Household Sizes (2019)**

County / District Name	Average Household Size
Avcılar	3,5
Beylikdüzü	3,4
Bağcılar	4,0
Gaziosmanpaşa	3,6
Kağıthane	3,3
Esenler	3,8
Sancaktepe	3,8
Şişli	2,7
Esenyurt	3,7
Küçükçekmece	3,5
Sultangazi	4,1
<b>Research Area</b>	<b>3,6</b>

**Chart 1: Population of Syrian Refugees Residing in Istanbul and Population of Istanbul / 11th of November 2019**



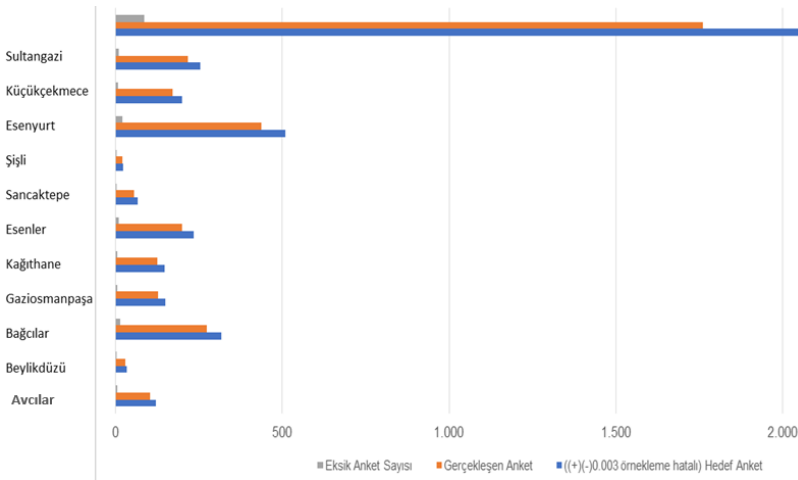
Green colour: Number of Syrians & Blue colour: District population

**2.3.5. Sample Size**

$\alpha = 0.05$  Sample Sizes for (Yazıcıoğlu and Erdoğan, 2004, p. 47), (Çömlekçi, 2001, p.33).

**Table 6: Sample Sizes**

Universe Size	+- 0.03 sampling error (d)			+-0.05 sampling error (d)			+-0.10 sampling error (d)		
	p=0.5	p=0.8	p=0.3	p=0.5	p=0.8	p=0.3	p=0.5	p=0.8	p=0.3
	q=0.5	q= 0.2	q=0.7	q=0.5	q= 0.2	q=0.7	q=0.5	q= 0.2	q=0.7
100	92	87	90	80	71	77	49	38	45
500	341	289	321	217	165	196	81	55	70
750	441	358	409	254	185	226	85	57	73
1000	516	406	473	278	198	244	88	58	75
2500	748	537	660	333	224	286	93	60	78
5000	880	601	760	357	234	303	94	61	79
10000	964	639	823	370	240	313	95	61	80
25000	1023	665	865	378	244	319	96	61	80
50000	1045	674	881	381	245	321	96	61	81
100000	1056	678	888	383	245	322	96	61	81
1000000	1066	682	896	384	246	323	96	61	81
<b>100 Million</b>	<b>1067</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>81</b>

**Chart 2: Number of Subjects Over the Sample (Istanbul Districts)**

**Grey: Missing number of surveys & Orange: Conducted survey & Blue: (+) (-) 0.003 sampling error target survey**

### 2.3.6. Research Methodology

In 2019, Istanbul Rumeli University Global Policies Research and Implementation Center (RUPAM) conducted a field study with the support of the World Academy of Local Democracy and Democracy Foundation (WALD). The objectives of the research were defined as follows:

Determination of the definitions made by persons living in Istanbul with the status of forced refugees but who are citizens of the Syrian state, primarily aged between 15-99, regarding the urban livability phenomenon;

✓ Views on staying in Istanbul and Turkey in terms of urban livability phenomenon;

✓ Their behavior, preferences, and tendencies indicating their commitment to living in Istanbul districts in the context of urban livability phenomenon were tried to be understood by their responses to the survey questions.

The survey was conducted at the offices of the Refugee Support Unit established within the scope of the “*Organization of Local Initiatives in Work for Migrants and Testing Experiences in the Settlement of Refugees*” project, which was carried out in collaboration with district municipalities by the World Academy of Local Democracy and Democracy Foundation (WALD).



**Picture 2: Mutual Cooperation Agreement Signing Ceremony Between GPRC / RUPAM and UCLG - MEWA**



On May 27, 2019, a cooperation protocol was signed between Istanbul Rumeli University Global Policy Research and Application Center (GPRC / RUPAM) and the United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia (UCLG - MEWA) at the historic Talat Pasha Mansion in Istanbul's Sultanahmet district. *“The purpose main of this protocol is to research issues related to migration, urban development, and livability, and to collaborate internationally on these issues.”*

For detailed information, see; <https://rumeli.edu.tr/tr/haberler/goc-kentsel-gelisim-ve-kentsel-yasanlenenlik-projesi?page=4>

<https://rumeli.edu.tr/uploads/Rupam/Aratirma/Arastirma4.pdf>

## PART 3

# MIGRATION MOBILITY

### 3.1. Migration and Asylum

**M**igration, which generally refers to moving beyond an administrative boundary of where one lives, is a multidimensional social action that affects both the countries of origin and the destination (Castles and Miller, 2008; Faist, 2003). Although migration is a phenomenon that everyone talks about, researches, produces policies for, and appears in news, it is known that there are many misuses in many dimensions, from the definition of migration to the determination of their legal statuses.

Being able to develop a common understanding among all parties on a subject is strongly dependent on agreeing on basic concepts. This is of central importance for the field of social work and social workers as well. Social work experts should have a consistent understanding of issues such as the position and status of the people they will work with and provide services to during the migration process (Yaylacı & Sirkeci, 2019).

Migration is the most common human mobility that has continued from ancient times to the present day. Considering that migration is seen in almost all living things, it can be said to be a sign of vitality. Therefore, there are few vital spaces or lifestyles where migration has not occurred or has not been affected. Humans have not given up migration mobility today, and have become involved in migration processes in different forms for different reasons. Today, migration has become an action that can be thought of not only as an intra-planetary action, but also as an interplanetary action (Deniz, 2009).

Migration has many different reasons and types. Like all living things, humans also need to live in a certain space. The livability of this space depends on the ability of humans to survive, live healthy, and have the opportunity to realize their mental and physical activities (Yaylacı, 2019).

However, like all living things, humans also respond to the opportunities that space cannot provide by transforming or adapting to it. If the space is suitable for transformation and provides the necessary resources, it can be transformed

into a more livable space by humans. With the architecture, professions, and arts that emerge from the climate, soil, water, and other reserves of space, a new space is created (Canatan, 1990).

Sometimes, humans adapt to the space that cannot provide what they need and cannot be physically transformed, by transforming themselves to become compatible with it. For example, living in a desert, steppe, or polar region can lead to evolutionary changes in the human body that allow for adaptability over time (Unat, 2017).

The livability of space for humans is not always dependent on their compatibility with the climate and other features of the space. Even in cases where compatibility with space can be naturally or technologically achieved, livability may be disrupted or livability conditions may disappear (Betts, 2017).

When looked at historically, competition among humans since their existence has eliminated many livable places and livability conditions. Wars and conquests are among the most significant human causes of this. Throughout history, many communities have resorted to wars and conquests to acquire more suitable places to live without giving up their cultural and emotional identities (Edwards, 2008).

Today, new spaces are still being sought through wars. In essence, the desire to live in a place with better opportunities without giving up the self-values of space, such as language, beliefs, folklore, etc., lies at the heart of such initiatives. This condition sometimes leads to disregarding or even destroying the architectural and other human values produced by the former society in the space acquired through war.

So much so that numerous city ruins can be seen almost everywhere in the world, dating back to the Neolithic Age when humans settled down and the first cities emerged. Many of them have become ruins due to wars and conquests, indicating that this path is not a valid method to increase livability, as the new communities that acquire space through war or conquest might think (Canatan, 2013).

When the livability conditions in the space where humans live become difficult, interrupted, or disappear, the first attempt is to resist. Resistance can be achieved through methods such as adapting to the new situation, trying to produce technological solutions that can remove natural or artificial barriers. However, if this resistance cannot be achieved or sustained, the most significant reaction of humans has always been migration (Unat, 2017).

Migration is an action based on instinctual or mental decisions made by individuals or communities to access livable conditions that have been

designed by humans. The main motives for migration are the avoidance of risks or the realization of the existence of spaces that offer better living conditions. From this perspective, every migration decision is relatively necessary and compulsory. However, in order to formalize the definition of migration, it needs to be classified. This classification makes it easier to make the operational and factual qualification of migration (Castles & Miller, 2008).

Two disciplines stand out in defining and classifying migration. The first is sociology, as migration is a human and community behavior. On the other hand, especially after the Industrial Revolution, migration has been rapidly studied by law, since every migration action affects rights and responsibilities in private and public spaces, and must be evaluated from the perspective of public order. One of the international sources that define and regulate migration is the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Glossary on Migration Terminology. According to the Glossary, migration and its types are defined as follows:

*“The movement of a person or group of persons, either crossing an international border or moving within a State. It is a population movement, irrespective of its duration, composition and causes. It includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, such as family reunification.”*

### **3.2. Terminology of Migration**

Migration has a terminology that is defined and named for both individuals and society in order to understand this complex phenomenon. This terminology is necessary to understand migration, which is a widespread but complex event. Despite this necessity, it is observed that the proper use of terms is not paid attention to in practice. The first distinction in migration terminology is causal. After causality, the duration and spatial aspects of migration come to the forefront. Finally, there are terms related to the parties and size of migration (Demirtaş, 2003).

#### **3.2.1. Migration and Causality**

Migration is an act of leaving a place and, like any action, is based on a reason. This reason cannot be limited by the will of the migrant. According to the causal distinction, the types of migration are as follows.

### 3.2.1.1. Voluntary Migration - Forced Migration

The events that cause migration can be based on pressure. This pressure can be based on social reasons such as exposure to violence or the natural conditions in the region disappearing due to disasters. In this case, “*forced migration*” is involved. However, if there is no vital threat or restriction, and the aim is only to access better living conditions, the phenomenon of “*voluntary migration*” arises. One of the theories relied on in determining the causality of migration is the push-pull model. According to this model, factors that cause leaving the country are considered “*push factors*”, and factors that cause going to a new country and living there are called “*pull factors*” (Doğan, 2016).

### 3.2.1.2. Temporary Migration / Permanent Migration

Migration is a phenomenon that is defined and classified based on the duration of the process. It is considered important to know how long the action of migration, which is the displacement from the current location to the desired location, will last. This is because, in the case of permanent migration, there is a higher risk of loosening or even severing the social and legal ties with the place left behind. In this case, significant changes will occur in the place left behind, and in most of these changes, the conditions for the individual or community to return will be different.

On the other hand, the duration of stay in the migrated and settled location will also cause changes, and the social and legal relationships between the old residents and the migrants may need to be reorganized and reinterpreted (Ekici, 2019).

In short-term migrations, both changes in the locations will be temporary, and palliative tools and methods may be sufficient to regulate social or legal interactions. To give a concrete example, the first important issue where the scale of permanence/temporariness is important is housing. In a temporary migration, the dwelling left behind will remain a possession that does not require the sale of the property rights, and the legal rights over the property can still be claimed and retained even when returning. However, in a permanent migration, this dwelling will turn into a property that can no longer be claimed as a right, may have to be sold, and may be used by others against the owner’s will, making it more difficult to retain ownership when returning (Gencer, 2017).

The same problem may also arise regarding citizenship rights. Many states may consider long-term migration as a decision to leave the country and

renounce citizenship. However, these states may accept that citizenship ties are not affected by temporary migrations, and may not exempt the migrant from obligations such as taxes and military service.

There is no agreed-upon duration for migration at the international level among states. However, United Nations texts on migration mention a one-year duration, and this period has been accepted as a custom among states and in scientific literature (Göksel, 2017).

### **3.2.1.3. Voluntary Migration**

Migration is generally defined as the act of a population leaving the place where they live for different reasons. This departure can be temporary or permanent and can be voluntary or forced. Coercion can be based on natural or social/political events.

Another distinction made regarding migration is based on its acceptability by states. Accordingly, if migration takes place with the permission of a state, it is called regular migration, while movements outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit, and receiving countries are considered irregular migration. An important aspect of irregular migration is the absence of documents such as passports or transit papers or their lack of approval or visa-free entry. The migrant is attempting to cross the border illegally (Bartram & Monforte, 2017).

From a humanitarian perspective, an important aspect of migration is its relationship with national security. Most migration movements originate from a population group not feeling safe in their own country. On the other hand, the migrant is also subject to security in the receiving country. The issue of how safe the migrant feels and what the migrant means for the public order and security of the receiving country is constantly being debated.

Migration is also a livability issue. From a sociological perspective, a process in which livability becomes increasingly or somewhat controversial from one's own experience in their own country is taking place. Therefore, the impossibility of partially or completely providing livability can provide scales that need to be considered in terms of the emergence of migration and migration management.

This is also true for migration movements where the conditions of return of displaced persons are discussed. When livability cannot be provided, migration becomes inevitable, and migration management becomes more difficult, and return conditions cannot be discussed (Betts, 2017).

In order to understand the relationship between migration and livability, it is important to emphasize that livability is a concept within the literature. The 17 development goals set by the United Nations (UN) also explain the criteria for livability. Therefore, the UN leads efforts to achieve these 17 goals with their subheadings, which are known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as a universal call to action to eradicate poverty, protect our planet, and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity.

The fulfillment of these conditions is important for the provision of return conditions for millions of people living in Turkey and other countries.

Repatriation is a defined concept in the literature. In international documents, the right of refugees or prisoners of war to return to their country of citizenship is defined (1949 Geneva Conventions and 1977 Protocols, Annex to the 1907 Hague Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land). According to these documents, returning is an individual's personal right.

As important as the achievability of livability criteria in the migrant's decision to return, the other significant issue is who will decide whether these conditions exist or not. In cases where the migrant has clear and available livability conditions, they cannot be forced to make a return decision. The international refugee law principle prohibits states from returning refugees to countries or borders where their life and freedoms may be at risk (Ekici & Tuncel, 2015).

The non-refoulement principle is seen as a part of international customary law. Another area of regulation that allows for return is readmission agreements that states make with each other. These agreements complement the migration management legislation either as an individual's choice or as a decision made by states. Migration management means a planned approach to developing policies, legal and administrative regulations to address key migration issues alongside institutional arrangements.

One of the difficulties that migrants face during the migration process is access to reasonable livability conditions in a "safe country." The definition of a safe country as a place where livability can be provided internationally is made by the UN. The UN considers safe countries in two categories. The first category is safe countries of origin, where the conditions that lead to refugee status are assumed not to exist, and the second is safe countries of asylum, where those seeking refuge can take shelter. In both categories, an assessment of livability scales, especially in terms of personal safety, needs to be made. (Bayrak, 2001).

### **3.2.2. Migration and Place**

Migration is the action of leaving one space and continuing to live in another space. Often, this travel between the two spaces requires being in other spaces as well. Therefore, in the spatial definition of migration, there is a need for terminological distinction of spaces. Thus, it is possible to describe the spaces involved in migration as “*source*”, “*transit*” and “*destination*”. This situation has been subject to national differentiation in the literature (Koç & Akbıyık, 2015).

#### **3.2.2.1. Source (*Source Country*) Survey Research Field**

Migration is a process that starts with leaving a certain place with the intention of settling elsewhere. Those who continue their lives here may have migrated from another place, either recently or a long time ago, or they may be residents who can be considered “*native*” without remembering where they came from or when they arrived. Regardless of this situation, the place where settlement is lived for a short or long time and the decision to leave are defined as the “*source*”.

#### **3.2.2.2. Transit (*Transit Country*)**

During the process of migration, it may not be possible to reach the desired destination directly from the source. The migrant usually directs the migration process towards a specific destination. However, in most migration movements, there needs to be another transit country for a short or long time in order to reach the desired destination.

The transit country that needs to be present for a short or long time in order to reach the desired country is called a transit country in international literature. Transit migration, which is considered a subcategory of irregular migration, describes the situation of being in transit countries. The sensitive aspect of migration mobility in transit countries is the possibility of temporary migration always turning into legal or illegal permanence (Özer, 2004).

#### **3.2.2.3. Arrival (*Destination Country or Target Country*)**

Migration is a process that ends when the individual or group reaches the target country after leaving the place where they used to live. Unless the migrant decides to migrate again, they aim to live and even have their future generations



live in the new country. The destination can be reached directly from the source or through transit.

### 3.2.3. Migration and Size

The number of people involved in migration is one of the scales used to categorize migration. According to this, mobility carried out by a single person or by multiple people is considered as a migration indicator and a distinction is made between “*individual*” or “*mass*” migration. Individual migration is defined as “*the situation where individuals migrate alone or with their families.*” “High numbers of sudden human movement” are defined as mass/collective migration.

The 18th and 19th centuries caused important mass migration movements. In Turkey, mass migrations began to stand out in this period and beyond. The 1774 Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca during the Ottoman Empire is considered the beginning of mass migrations that continued until recent times (Özyakışır, 2013).

Wars with Russia in 1783, 1828, and 1851 led to the mass migration of Tatars, Circassians, Abazas, and Lazs to Anatolia. The Ottoman-Russian War (93 War) in 1877-1878 led these migrations to turn into major human movements.

As part of these events, many individuals and groups applied for political asylum (refuge) to both the Ottoman Empire and European states. During this chaotic period until the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, the Ottoman Empire lost 69% of its territories and 300,000 people migrated (Deniz, 2014).

### 3.3. Turkish Immigration Legislation and Practice

Turkey has been constantly involved in the phenomenon of migration since its establishment and has experience in almost all types of migration, as a source country, a transit country, and a destination country. Under *the Treaty of Lausanne*, which was signed in 1923 to establish the Republic of Turkey, it was forced to make a migration agreement called “*Exchange.*” Since then, it has been involved in different migration movements at short intervals.

This frequent and intense migration history has continuously affected the country’s demographic structure. In addition to external migration, internal migration movements have also continued without interruption. Internal migration, which emerged as a migration from rural areas to urban areas, the labor migration with Europe, and the latest mass migration movement due to political crises and wars in other countries, the last being the Syrian-originated migration movement (Deniz, 2014).

Despite these intense migration movements, Turkey's migration management policies and legislation have shown slow development. This is due to the desire to see each migration movement with its political or social aspects and its mass impact. The political will in Turkey has wanted to manage migration management with individual decisions. Therefore, the phenomenon of migration has been approached through settlement issues, which is the first impact that migration movements create. Practical issues such as where individuals and families will settle, how they will be accepted by society, how well they will be able to adapt to society, and similar issues have been given priority over political motivations (Özyakışır, 2013).

In other words, Turkey has inherited a tradition that existed before its establishment, and has accepted individuals and families who are subject to migration movements as a measure, and has tried to stay away from mass migration experiences as much as possible. A remarkable point is that, with a practical approach, the assumption that if a person or family has entered the country through migration, they will be assumed to stay permanently in the country. In this respect, Turkey can be considered as a “*migration-friendly*” country.

Turkey is currently the country that hosts the most refugees in the world. As of September 2019, the number of Syrian refugees who have sought refuge in Turkey to escape conflicts has reached 3.6 million (UNHCR, “*Syria Regional Refugee Response*”, 2019).

On the other hand, since Turkey still maintains the geographic reservation it placed in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (*1951 Convention*), it is not obliged to grant refugee status to refugees coming from outside of Europe. This reservation placed by Turkey in the 1951 Convention has shaped and continues to shape the country's asylum laws and policies for a long time. The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was signed on July 28, 1951, and came into effect on April 22, 1954.

As a state policy, Turkey prefers to be cautious against mass migration waves, but chooses to manage migration through practical results when faced with the inevitability of mass migration. The second characteristic that stands out in Turkey's migration management understanding is its long-standing insistence on “*gene-focused*” migration settlement (Sağlam, 2006). Turkey's migration management policies and legislation can be historically examined in four periods (Ekici & Tuncel, 2015).

### 3.3.1. 1923 - 1938

During the years of the Ittihad ve Terakki (*Union and Progress*) government and the years following World War I, population transfer and resettlement practices targeting the non-Muslim population based on internal and external security concerns changed the composition of the population in Anatolia.

It can be said that about one-third of the country's population, which was 17.5 million, was displaced as a result of the resettlement movements that took place between 1913-1918. These resettlements are the main determinants of today's ethnic and religious distribution in Anatolia (Sağlam, 2006).

The second article of the Settlement Law No. 885, dated May 31, 1926, which regulates the conditions for those who will be accepted as external immigrants, states that "*those who do not belong to Turkish culture, anarchists, spies, Gypsies, and those who have been expelled from the country will not be accepted.*" The basic feature sought in those who will be accepted as immigrants was determined as "*Turkish culture*". Law No. 885 on Settlement remained in force until 1934 as the main legal regulation for the settlement of immigrants accepted under various names and titles, and for the displacement of people within the country, within the framework of the principles it set for immigration policy (Koç & Akbıyık, 2015).

### 3.3.2. 1938 - 1960

During the period when migration movements gained momentum, external migration from the Balkans was predominant towards the country. However, the development of industrialization and urbanization began to lead to the first steps being taken towards controlling external migration. Turkey's migration policies were tried to be managed with a dual system. Generally, international exchanges were taken into account, but in practice, domestic legal regulations and traditional practices dominated.

In 1934, the Settlement Law No. 2150 and the Passport Law No. 5682, which were aimed at regulating migration movements through domestic legislation, were enacted along with the Law No. 5683 on the Residency and Travel Rights of Foreigners in Turkey.

In 1951, Turkey became a party to the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, with reservations on "*history*" and "*geography*". This convention is significant for Turkey's migration management history as it is the first time that Turkey has recognized international concepts and provisions.

### 3.3.3. 1960 - 2004

During this period of sudden and radical changes in the social structure, 77% of Turkey's population has moved and settled in urban areas within the country. Policies aimed at achieving rapid and intense urbanization and the delayed transfer of the Industrial Revolution to the country have been deemed inevitable to transition into the category of developing countries (Ekici & Tuncel, 2015).

These policies were implemented alongside the political and economic crises that occurred during this period. As a result, the country's legal system and democracy have experienced consequences such as "*frequent changes in laws and loss of effectiveness in implementation*," as well as "disruption of democracy with military coups and constant revisions of the constitution with two constitutional amendments."

### 3.3.4. 2004 and Beyond

The systematic change referred to as the "*new right*" globally, which generally focuses on the integration of neoliberal policies with populist movements and the global economy, has also had an impact in Turkey. The technological and digital advancements in the world have been interpreted as a new and major change called the Industry 4.0 or the Digital Revolution. The adaptation to this change has affected all countries, regardless of their level of development, but the adaptation of developing or underdeveloped countries has been more difficult.

The social problems that have roots dating back to the Cold War, coupled with the global economic crisis of 2008, have given rise to street movements such as the Arab Spring, Occupy Wall Street, Yellow Vests, and the Gezi Resistance. The Arab Spring, one of these movements, is considered to be the cause of the massive migration flow originating from Syria. Another noteworthy characteristic of this period in Turkey is its emergence as a prominent transit or destination country for migration flows originating from Asia and the Middle East, in addition to the migration flows from Syria.

This has led to the second major change in Turkey's migration policies after its recognition of international concepts and provisions with the 1951 Geneva Convention. Migration management has been organized into a bureaucratic system, while migration law has been regulated by special provisions such as the 1994 Asylum/Refugee Regulation issued by a Cabinet decision.

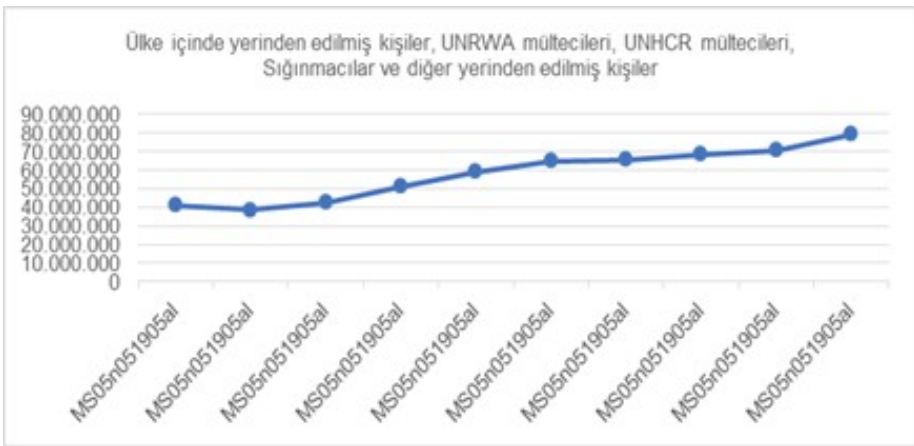
### 3.4. Immigration and Statuses

The phenomenon of migration has given rise to a terminology in the literature, and individuals who migrate are defined with different statuses in international law and national laws. These statuses determine the rights and responsibilities of the person or group affected by the migration, and provide guarantees for them. International documents regulate the general statuses and rights of migrants. Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in any country.

According to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the return of refugees to countries where they may be at risk of persecution is prohibited. The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families includes the responsibility to protect migrants and their families. These protections and statuses have been further addressed in documents such as the 1969 African Union Organization Convention, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, the European Union Common Asylum System, and the Dublin Procedure.

The number of people in the world who are in the statuses of migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeker is increasing every year, and according to UNHCR data, 79.5 million people have been forced to leave their country or city of residence.

**Chart 3: Internally Displaced Persons, Refugees and Asylum Seekers**



### 3.4.1. Immigrant

Despite its prevalence and importance for humanity, there is no universal definition of a migrant in international law. This is mainly due to the complex nature of migration and the inability to objectively determine when a person may leave a location or a country. Factors such as the reasons for leaving, the duration (*temporary / permanent*) of the act of leaving, the likelihood of returning, and the permanence in the destination country are all within the scope of an individual's exercise of their rights and make it difficult to establish a specific standard for the intention, decision, thought, or actions in the public domain. The notion of standardizing these aspects is considered a violation of personal rights and may lead to the violation of fundamental human rights.

Nevertheless, many international organizations, including the United Nations, propose universal definitions. For example, in the Migration Terms Glossary, the International Organization for Migration (*IOM*) defines a migrant as:

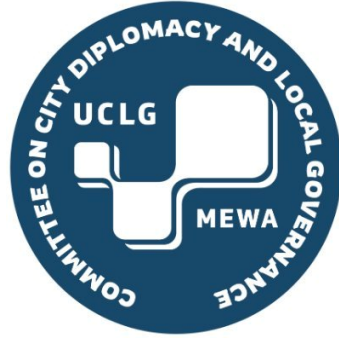
*“The United Nations defines a migrant as any person who lives in a foreign country for more than one year, regardless of the reasons, voluntariness, migration routes, regularity, or irregularity of the migration. Under this definition, individuals traveling for shorter periods as tourists or businessmen are not considered migrants. However, common usage also encompasses some types of short-term migrants, such as seasonal agricultural workers who travel for short periods to plant or harvest crops.”*

This passage provides a definition of migration, emphasizing that time is the most important factor and that a one-year limit is accepted. The International Amnesty and many international civil organizations define a migrant as a person who lives outside of their country and is not a migrant or refugee. There are two tendencies in the development of legislation protecting the rights of migrants.

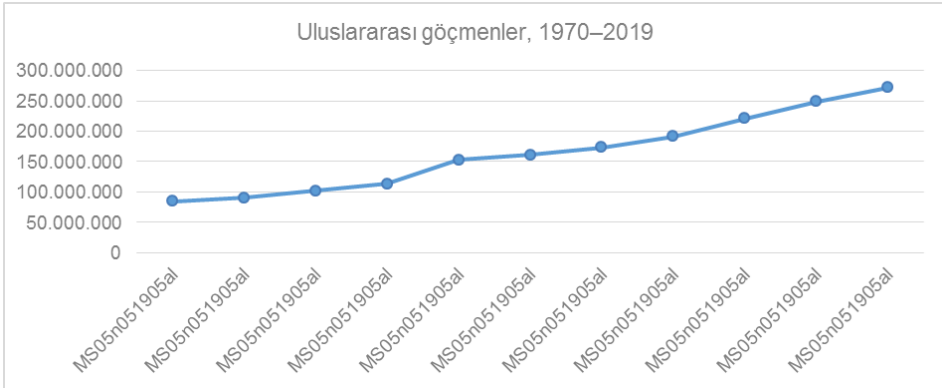
Firstly, countries continue to consider regulations that protect the rights of migrant individuals and groups as their own internal affairs, preferring to bring the issue into the international arena through bilateral agreements with other states. This makes it difficult to prepare an agreement that could create a universal migrant law with an impact in the international arena.

Secondly, there is a tendency for migration to become a type of refugee status, becoming the basis of migration law. Both in the international and national arenas, due to its emergence and processes, refugee status causes severe human rights violations, making it an important subject for human rights law. This situation leads to priority acceptance of regulations related to refugees in the international and national arenas.

Therefore, regulations related to refugees within migration law generally lead to texts that can be applied to all migration categories. Today, the reality of the “constantly increasing number of migrants” in our world leads to an increase and reinterpretation of migration categories.



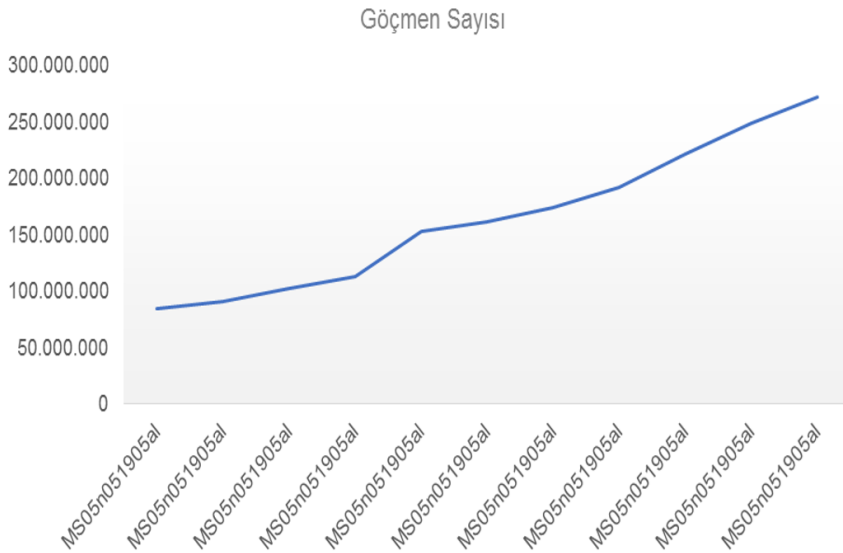
**Chart 4: The Rise of Immigration Internationally (1970 - 2019)**



**Table 7: International Migration Mobility**

International Immigrants Between 1970 - 2019		
Year	Number of Immigrants	Ratio of World Population
1970	84.460.125	2.3%
1975	90.368.010	2.2%
1980	101.983.149	2.3%
1985	113.206.691	2.3%
1990	153.011.473	2.9%
1995	161.316.895	2.8%
2000	173.588.441	2.8%
2005	191.615.574	2.9%
2010	220.781.909	3.2%
2015	248.861.296	3.4%
2019	271.642.105	3.5%

Source: Marie McAuliffe, Binod Khadria, World Migration Report 2020.

**Chart 5: Number of Immigrants**



### 3.4.2. Refugee

Refugee, originally a subcategory of migration, has become a dramatic stage over time and has turned into a primary and prominent type of migration law. Today, refugees have become a priority, which includes migration. Conceptually, refugee status is considered as a category that distinguishes between voluntary and forced migration. According to this, refugee status is a decision to leave the place where one lives due to one or more of the elements of personal safety, physical integrity, and personal freedom being under severe threat.

These threats are considered to be conflict, war, assassination, torture, and similar actions. In addition to these classical reasons, being discriminated against due to differences such as race, language, belief, sexual orientation, and political views, losing freedom, being excluded, being deprived of public rights, and having property rights ignored, or the risk of human rights violations occurring at any moment, are also accepted as reasons for seeking asylum in international law (Berry, 1997).

Refugee movements have been on the agenda of mankind throughout history, and they also have a causal relationship with major social movements. Masses who were forced to leave their places of residence due to wars and occupations have caused political, cultural, economic, and social changes in both their source and destination countries, in addition to major demographic changes. Escaping from persecution in their own lands and the necessity to protect these people have been one of the oldest problems in human history. Ancient communities such as the Hittites, Ancient Greeks, Babylonians, and Assyrians also faced the problem of refugees (Betts, 2017).

The necessity to protect refugees has been accepted as a fundamental and humane reference value in almost all religions and civilizations. There are rules stating that if they take refuge in religious institutions, they will gain immunity. Likewise, the protection of refugees and not returning them to the states they fled from have been considered as characteristics that earned praise for ancient kings and emperors. Developments in the 19th and 20th centuries played an important role in the international treatment of refugees. Various efforts were launched to solve the refugee problem after World War I.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) declared in 1921 that it would provide protection for over one million Russian refugees. The League of Nations appointed a “*high commissioner*” for the management of assistance to Jewish and other refugees between 1931 and 1935. Similarly, Norwegian

polar explorer Dr. Fridtjof Nansen was appointed as High Commissioner for the 1923 exchange of Turkish-Greek populations in Lozan.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted after World War II, ushered in a new era in the field of refugees. Article 14 of this declaration formed the basis of refugee law. Subsequently, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1950.

On July 2, 1951, the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was adopted, but two restrictions prevented the universal applicability of the rights granted to refugees. The first limitation is that the Convention covers refugee movements that occurred before January 1, 1951. The second and more important limitation is that the coverage is limited to events that occurred only in Europe (Berry, 2011).

This agreement, which had limitations in terms of time and geography, made the status of refugees controversial worldwide and showed that the issue could be seen as a matter that states could decide within their own sovereignty. Despite the lack of an international agreement directly regulating refugees, efforts have been made to fill the gap by including provisions on refugees in many international agreements.

Some of the agreements that include provisions on refugees are: “*the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Prevention of Statelessness,*” and various definitions, practices, and statuses related to migration in the international arena vary from country to country.

The most obvious area where these changes can be seen is related to the status of migrants. These differences are related to the definitions of statuses such as migrant, irregular migrant, asylum seeker, and refugee. Some of these definitions align perfectly with the international definition, and are not subject to debate. For example, the status of recognized refugee (*mandate refugee*) is based on United Nations agreements, and is recognized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

According to the United Nations (UN) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which was signed in Geneva on July 28, 1951, and which forms the basis of refugee terminology, a refugee is “a person who has a well-founded

fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". Another difference in definition arises from interpretation. While the definitions of statuses such as migrant and refugee are generally made separately, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) includes refugee status under the heading of migrants (Berry, 2011).

In the literature and legislation, a refugee is defined as a foreigner who is outside their country of nationality or habitual residence and is unable or unwilling to return to it due to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. Refugees are also considered as irregular migrants along with other categories of displaced persons.

Refugees have legal protection under international law, which obliges states to provide them with necessary assistance and protection. In Turkey, refugees are under the protection of the government and are provided with temporary protection status. To acquire permanent residency in Turkey, they need to meet certain conditions determined by the government.

The differences in definitions by countries that receive immigrants arise from their own policies, and some countries do not grant refugee status to migrants to whom another country has granted such status, or only do so in very limited circumstances. Turkey's regulations and practices regarding refugees date back to a long time ago. In both the Ottoman Empire and the Republican era, asylum and individual or mass migration movements toward the geography have also occurred, and regulations have been made regarding these events. One of the refugee movements to the Ottoman Empire, which has historical significance for the world, was the Jewish community living in Spain seeking asylum in the Ottoman Empire.

After World War II, the wars, political problems, and crises that occurred around the world also led to the proliferation of refugees. In 1492, Sephardic Jews took refuge in the Ottoman Empire as they were forced to convert to another religion by Inquisition courts, and those who refused were killed. Remarkable names in individual asylum attempts can be given as examples.

### ***Historical Examples of Refugees in Turkey***

Many historical figures sought refuge in Turkey for various reasons. Some of these individuals include Mehmet Emin Resulzade, the founder of the

Republic of Azerbaijan (1905: Ottoman Empire, 1919: Germany, 1950: Turkey); Ferenc Rakoczi, a leader of the Hungarian independence movement (1718: Ottoman Empire); King Charles XII of Sweden (1707: Ottoman Empire); Adam Mickiewicz, the Polish national poet (1850: Ottoman Empire); Seyyid Jamal al-Din Asadabadi, an Iranian opposition poet and politician (1891: Ottoman Empire); Clemens Holzmeister, a German architect and Nazi opponent (1939: Turkey); Joseph Stalin, a Soviet statesman (1910: Ottoman Empire, Batumi); Lev Trotsky, a Soviet statesman and dissident (1933: Turkey); and Ayatollah Khomeini, an Iranian political leader (1979: Turkey). In addition, individuals like Hungarian Prime Minister Miklos Kallay (1943), painter Nikola Kalmikof (1920), and ballerina Lydia (Krassa Arzumanova) (1921) were also forced to leave their countries as refugees.

### 3.4.3. Asylum Seeker

An asylum seeker is defined in the literature and legislation as a foreigner who, due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of their country of origin or has no nationality and is outside the country of their habitual residence. Asylum seekers are considered as irregular migrants along with other categories of displaced persons.

In the literature, legislation, and practice, asylum seeking refers to a person who leaves their country and enters another country temporarily or with the aim of obtaining refugee or immigrant status. Therefore, an asylum seeker is a person who has not yet obtained refugee or immigrant status under international or domestic law. They may need to fulfill certain conditions according to international or domestic law to obtain refugee or immigrant status (Erdoğan, 2017).

In the IOM Glossary of Migration Terms, an asylum seeker is defined as follows: *“A person who is outside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who is unable or unwilling to return to that country due to persecution or serious harm, and who is seeking international protection. This person may have applied for refugee status in accordance with relevant national or international instruments and is awaiting the outcome of the application process. If the application is rejected, such persons may be required to leave the country and, if they are not granted permission to remain in the country on humanitarian or other grounds, they may be subject to deportation like any other foreigner who is unlawfully present in the country.”*

Seeking asylum is a very difficult stage in the process of migration due to the lengthy and complex application procedures required to obtain refugee status in almost every country. During this period, asylum seekers may struggle to access public services such as housing, healthcare, and education. They may also face restrictions on travel and work, and struggle to make a living.

The study population consists of TPS / GKS Syrians who reside in Turkey with refugee status, in our country and in the districts included in the research area. Refugee status is regulated by three important legal arrangements based on laws in our country, which have remained stable for many years. These laws are *the Settlement Law of 1934*, *the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees of 1951*, and *the Regulation on Asylum/Refugee Status of 1994*, which regulates temporary asylum. In our legislation, it is directly defined by *the Regulation on Asylum/Refugee Status* dated November 1994.

The regulation is an important arrangement made by Turkey, which has a reservation to non-European refugees who signed the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, after a long time. In this regulation, asylum seekers are defined in two types. The first type is European refugees defined in *the 1951 Geneva Convention*. The second type is non-European asylum seekers who aim to settle in another country (*third country*) from their own country or Turkey. *The Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458*, which came into force in April 2013, reflects international trends. The law regulates rules on family reunification, long-term residence, education, healthcare services, and the mobility that regular and irregular migrants can create in the labor market (Huddleston ve Pedersen 2011).

The legal regime of temporary protection in Turkey is regulated within the framework of the Foreigners and International Protection Law (*FIPL*) Article 91 and the Temporary Protection Regulation, which came into effect on October 22, 2014. Article 91 of the FIPL states that “*temporary protection may be provided to foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country they have left, have come to our borders or crossed our borders en masse to find urgent and temporary protection.*”

While the Council of Ministers was previously responsible for deciding when the temporary protection regime would be implemented and when it would end, and which individuals could benefit from temporary protection, this authority now belongs to the President.

Since 2011, all Syrians, Palestinian refugees who have previously lived in Syria, and stateless individuals have been able to benefit from temporary

protection in Turkey as a group (*Temporary Protection Regulation, Temporary Article 1*).

Under the EU-Turkey Statement of March 2016, Syrians returned to Turkey from Greece can also apply for temporary protection status. However, there is no guarantee that these individuals will be granted this status (European Commission, 2016). Individuals who fall under Article 1/F of the 1951 Convention, those considered to pose a danger to national security, public safety, or public order, or those who have been found to have committed or planned terrorist acts or participated in these acts are excluded from the scope of temporary protection (*Temporary Protection Regulation, Article 8*).





## PART 4

### TEMPORARY SYRIAN REFUGEES

Since the beginning of internal turmoil in March 2011, an increasing number of Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) citizens have been coming to Turkey to seek international protection. Turkey provides these individuals with “*temporary protection.*”

**Table 8: Profile of Syrians Living in Turkey (2019)**

Age range	Man	Woman	Total	Rate %
0-4	260.601	243.273	503.874	13,7
5-9	290.410	272.752	563.162	15,3
10-14	218.271	205.046	423.317	11,5
15-18	137.844	118.056	255.900	6,9
19-24	283.100	213.284	496.384	13,5
25-29	220.725	160.190	380.915	10,3
30-34	166.447	120.801	287.248	7,8
35-39	124.891	97.807	222.698	6,0
40-44	85.343	74.407	159.750	4,3
45-49	57.848	56.554	114.402	3,1
50-54	45.890	44.761	90.651	2,5
55-59	34.917	34.969	69.886	1,9
60-64	23.019	23.768	46.787	1,3
65-69	14.993	15.829	30.822	0,8
70-74	8.860	9.760	18.620	0,5
75 +	8.657	11.339	19.996	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.981.816</b>	<b>1.702.596</b>	<b>3.684.412</b>	<b>100</b>



The rapid increase in human rights violations in Syria in 2012 and beyond has also led to a dramatic increase in humanitarian needs. Since the beginning of the internal turmoil, the Republic of Turkey, which has strong historical, cultural, and neighborhood ties with Syria, has pursued an “*open door*” policy for Syrian citizens affected by this situation (TC Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-korumamiz-altindaki-suriyeliler>).

Turkey has hosted 256,971 Syrian foreigners in 26 temporary shelters established in 10 cities due to the migration waves caused by this humanitarian crisis. Since the peace and security situation could not be established in Syria, the prolonged stay of Syrian individuals under temporary protection in Turkey has made it necessary to ensure social integration. As a result, the support for people to sustain their lives outside temporary shelters has been encouraged, and as of September 16, 2020, 59,877 Syrians under temporary protection are hosted in 7 temporary shelters in 5 cities.

Additionally, 3,559,041 Syrian individuals under temporary protection are living outside of temporary shelters. Most of the Syrians in Turkey come from the regions close to the Syria-Turkey border, which are also the areas of intense conflict. According to Article 26 of the Temporary Protection Regulation, it is envisaged that social assistance can be provided to those benefiting from temporary protection, but there is no obligation stated to provide this assistance.

It was possible for Syrians to benefit from social and financial assistance provided by various organizations and government agencies, including the Emergency Social Safety Net (*ESSN*), Social Solidarity and Assistance Foundation, Social Services Centers operating under the umbrella of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, and municipalities (BMMYK, 2019).

In the framework of the *ESSN* program, Syrian and other refugees in Turkey receive a monthly assistance of 120 Turkish Liras (approximately 19 Euros) per person, and they are given a card to spend this amount in local shops and businesses. This program, which is supported by the EU and implemented in cooperation with the World Food Programme and the Turkish Red Crescent, aims to facilitate the social integration of the refugee population into Turkish society. It reaches approximately 1.4 million refugees in Turkey.

Syrians who have temporary protection status in Turkey are protected against deportation. Both the Temporary Protection Regulation and the Temporary Protection Law state that no one who benefits from temporary protection can be sent to a place where they would be subjected to torture, inhumane or degrading treatment, or where their life or freedom would be

threatened due to their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion (Temporary Protection Law, Article 6). Syrians also have the right to obtain identification documents and access health services provided by public hospitals and other public health institutions.

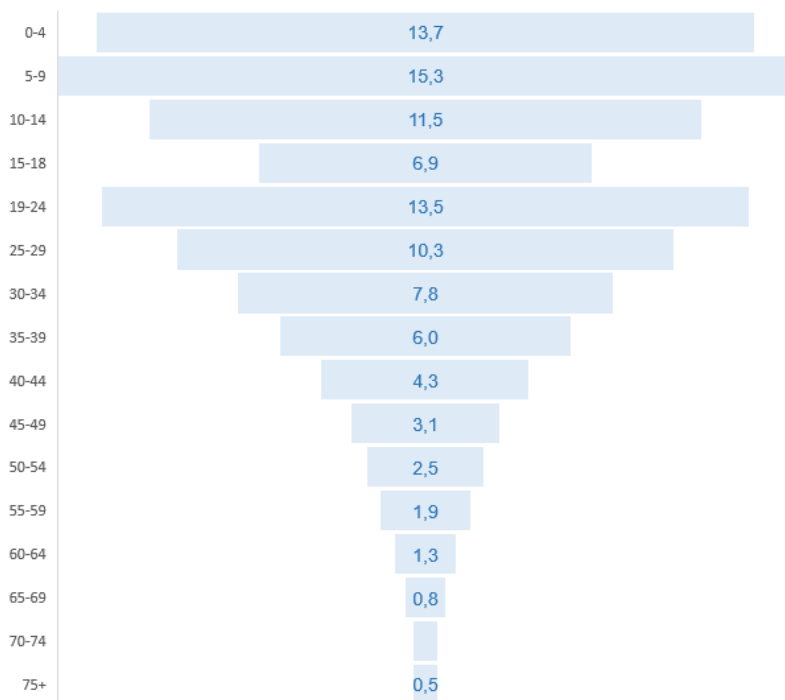
Since the beginning of 2016, with the financial support provided by the EU, Migrant Health Centers have been established to provide free health services to Syrians. Currently, a total of 10 Migrant Health Centers operate in Turkey. Syrians also have the right to education and limited work opportunities (Temporary Protection Law, Articles 5, 31, 48, 49, and 53). In summary, Syrians with temporary protection status have fewer rights compared to refugees, but they have more access to rights than conditional refugees.

Education services are available for all school-age children, including pre-school, in temporary accommodation centers. Health services of the same standards provided to Turkish citizens are available to foreigners, and places of worship are established for them. Markets are established to meet their needs. Adult education centers are also available for foreign nationals under temporary protection, and those who do not have a profession are trained to acquire skills and become employed.

The reason for choosing cities as the working area is that refugees have settled in cities at a high rate of 92%. According to a report prepared by IPM, “According to the 2014 UNHCR report, 6 out of every 10 refugees in the world live in urban areas. By comparison, this ratio was 5 out of 10 in 2009” (Auveen & Kayalı, 2017, p. 33). According to the April 2019 data of the Refugee Association, this rate has reached 96.16%. In this study, Istanbul and Thrace cities, which have a high intensity of both internal migration and Syrian-origin migration (*refugees*), were taken as the first working area. This area is defined as *Version I*.



**Chart 6: Syrian Refugee Profile in Turkey (Age Range)**



**Picture 3: Bardarash Refugee Camp**



Source: <https://www.unhcr.org/cy/2019/10/22/refugee-arrivals-to-iraq-pass-7000-mark-in-seven-days/>

## PART 5

### FINDINGS

#### 5.1. Research Demographics

In this part of the report, the distribution of the participants, who were surveyed within the scope of the field research, according to their demographic characteristics such as gender, age and education level is given. The criterion for demographic variables was determined by taking into account the purpose of the survey, as mentioned in the research methodology section.

**Table 9: Districts Where the Survey Was Taken (2019)**

Districts	Number of Syrian TPS Asylum Seekers	Population (2019)	Proportion in District Population (%)	The Ratio of the Number of TPS Syrians in the District to the Total of the Research Area (%)
Avcılar	30.021	436.897	7	5,86
Beylikdüzü	8.302	365.572	2	1,62
Bağcılar	79.305	737.206	11	15,48
Gaziosmanpaşa	37.362	487.778	8	7,29
Kağıthane	36.640	442.415	8	7,15
Esenler	58.342	446.276	13	11,39
Sancaktepe	16.445	456.861	4	3,21
Şişli	5.705	266.793	2	1,11
Esenyurt	127.210	957.398	13	24,83
Küçükçekmece	49.749	789.633	6	9,71
Sultangazi	63.331	537.488	12	12,36
<b>Research Area</b>	<b>512.412</b>	<b>5.924.317</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>

The survey application was carried out in 9 districts of Istanbul. The number of people to be applied on a district basis has been determined by taking into account the distribution of TPS Syrians to districts.

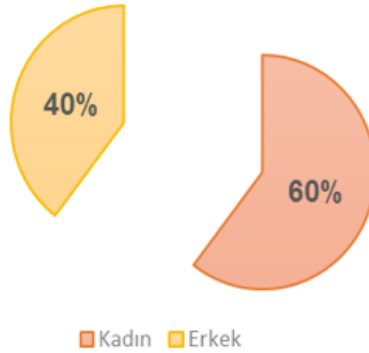
## 5.2. Gender Distribution of the Participants of the Survey

Looking at the gender distribution of the participants, 60.5% are female and 39.5% are male.

**Table 10: Gender Distribution of Survey Respondents (2019)**

Gender	Number	Ratio (%)
Woman	447	60,5
Man	270	39,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 7: Gender Distribution**



**Orange colour: Man & Red colour: Woman**

60.5% of Syrian survey participants are women. In the data announced by the public authorities in the surveyed districts, this rate is 50% on average. According to the 2019 population data, the gender ratios of the population living in the districts are shown in the table.

**Table 11: Populations of Districts Researched (2019)**

District	District Population	Man Population	Woman Population	E(%)	K(%)
Avçılar	436.897	219.428	217.469	50,22	49,78
Beylikdüzü	789.633	395.884	393.749	50,14	49,86
Bağcılar	737.206	374.475	362.731	50,80	49,20
Gaziosmanpaşa	487.778	244.783	242.995	50,18	49,82
Kağıthane	442.415	223.447	218.968	50,51	49,49
Esenler	446.276	229.277	216.999	51,38	48,62
Sancaktepe	456.861	231.744	225.117	50,73	49,27
Şişli	365.572	178.615	186.957	48,86	51,14
Esenyurt	957.398	491.843	465.555	51,37	48,63
Küçükçekmece	789.633	395.884	393.749	50,14	49,86
Sultangazi	537.488	274.044	263.444	50,99	49,01
Research Area	6.447.157	3.259.424	3.187.733	50,56	49,44

No special effort was made in the research to ensure that the majority of the survey participants were women, and those who received support from the “*Social Protection Desk*” offices to which WALD contributed were satisfied with the announcement made by the office managers.

The fact that women are more willing to participate in the survey than men is based on the following reasons, according to the observations of the interviewees:

✓ *Men are more hesitant than women to interact with official institutions. Those who are indifferent are concerned that their identity information could be identified in surveys like this and that records may be kept about their return or transfer to another city. Some male participants stated that in July 2019, statements made by public authorities about the transfer of unregistered individuals to cities other than Istanbul created anxiety about participating in the survey.*

✓ *Women have more trust in organizations that provide social and financial assistance and show more interest in the projects of these organizations. This trust has increased their interest in the survey, which is perceived as a measurement research that will identify certain deprivations and provide continued support or remediation for existing support.*

✓ *Women are more assertive than men in providing information about their situation, sharing their problems, and searching for solutions to their problems.*

✓ *Men work during the hours when face-to-face interviews can be conducted in survey research. The lower rate of female employment and entrepreneurship in the female population has made it easier for them to be aware of the survey, come to the survey location, and allocate time for the interview.*

Based on these observations:

*In interpreting the data from this survey and in subsequent surveys, the time period of the survey, the country's agenda, and the channels used to announce the survey should be taken into consideration. According to the 2020 data from the General Directorate of Migration Management, 1,983,796 (53.79%) of Syrian refugees with temporary protection status in Turkey are male, and 1,704,297 (46.21%) are female.*

#### **Picture 4: Syrian Refugee Children are Overcoming Unimaginable Trauma**



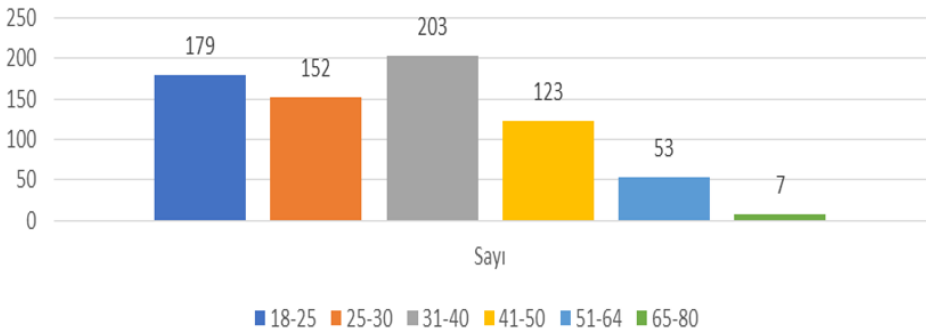
Source: <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/syrian-refugee-children-are-overcoming-unimaginable-trauma/#lives%20of%20refugee%20children>

### 5.3. Age Status of Survey Respondents

**Table 12: Age Ranges of Subjects (2019)**

Age Range of Subjects	Number	Ratio (%)
19-24	179	25
25-29	152	21,2
30-44	203	28,3
45-49	123	17,2
50-59	53	7,4
60-79	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 8: Age Ranges of Subjects (2019)**



The survey application was carried out in 9 districts of Istanbul. The number of people to be applied on a district basis has been determined by taking into account the distribution of GCS Syrians to districts.

According to the research findings, the mean age of the subjects participating in the survey is 29.4, the standard deviation is 13, and there is no difference between men and women in terms of average age.

Regarding the age and gender distribution of TPS Syrians in Temporary Protection Status residing in Turkey, when we look at the data of the General Directorate of Migration Management, it is seen that children and young people are more in favor of male gender.



**Table 13: Age and Gender Distribution of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019)**

Age	Man	%	Woman	%	Total
19-24	283.383	57	213.497	43	496.880
25-29	220.946	58	160.350	42	381.296
30-34	166.613	58	120.922	42	287.535
35-39	125.017	56	97.904	44	222.921
40-44	85.429	53	74.481	47	159.910
45-49	57.906	51	56.610	49	114.516
50-54	45.936	51	44.806	49	90.742
55-59	34.952	50	35.004	50	69.956
60-64	23.041	49	23.792	51	46.833
65-69	15.008	49	15.844	51	30.852
70-74	8.869	48	9.769	52	18.638
75-79	4.361	45	5.406	55	9.767

In the male category; the male gender ratio of TPS Syrians is higher than females nationwide. Respondents were invited to participate in a survey with the requirement of being of legal age and falling within the age ranges of 19-24, 25-29, 30-44, 45-49, 50-59, 60-69, and 70-79.

✓ *There are 179 respondents in the 19-24 age range and 25% of the participants are in this age range. The TPS Syrian rate in this age range is 57% nationwide.*

✓ *There are 152 respondents in the 25-29 age range and 21.2% of the participants are in this age range. The TPS Syrian rate in this age range is 58% nationwide.*

✓ *There are 203 respondents in the 30-44 age range and 28.3% of the participants are in this age range. The TPS Syrian rate in this age range is 55.66% nationwide.*

✓ *There are 123 respondents in the 45-49 age range and 17.2% of the participants are in this age range. The TPS Syrian rate in this age range is 51% nationwide.*

According to these findings, it is noteworthy that the number of respondents in each age group of (19-24), (25-29), and (30-44) among men should be half of

the corresponding age group rates of TPS Syrians in Turkey, while for the age range of 45-49, it should be one-third. In the 45-49 age range, the TPS Syrian tables approach the female-age data of TPS Syrians in the country.

When age and gender data are evaluated together, it can be observed that the behavior development of Syrian refugees in Istanbul's districts is linked to "*feminization of migration*". Poverty, exclusion, and income inequality resulting from migration cause women to stand out in quantitative and qualitative aspects.

As in the example of Syria, women who come from patriarchal social structures try to keep themselves or their families afloat in transition or destination countries. In an environment of violations of rights, exploitation, and exclusion that often involves abuse, women, either willingly or by force, distance themselves from their role in patriarchal families and can engage in ventures that are deemed appropriate only for men to provide for themselves. They may have to accept limited employment options that are already presented to them, even if it means accepting to work under inhumane conditions.

One option for immigrant (DGMM Refugee) women is the humanitarian aid and support provided to immigrants. Access to social assistance, which is one of the initiatives that women undertake to overcome their livelihoods, combat poverty, and keep their families afloat, makes them more proactive in applying to organizations that provide social assistance or support.

The use of surveys in problem-need analyses is a change utilized in almost all international organizations that provide humanitarian aid and support, and it is also used in this research. The higher participation of DGMM Refugee women in surveys, and this participation being proportional to the rate of DGMM Refugee women in Turkey, aims to protect most of the young male members of their families as well.

The behavior of "*feminization of migration*" can be observed in the Syrian profile of Istanbul's districts when age and gender data are evaluated together. The poverty, exclusion, and income inequality caused by migration lead women to stand out in quantitative and qualitative terms. Like in the Syrian example, women from patriarchal social structures try to keep themselves or their families afloat in transit or arrival countries. In an environment of violations of rights, exploitation, and exclusion, women move away from their role in patriarchal families, either willingly or forcibly, and can engage in endeavors that are traditionally reserved for men, which could provide them with a means of livelihood. They may have to accept limited employment options, even if it means working under inhumane conditions.

One option for migrant (TPS Refugee) women is the humanitarian aid and support offered to migrants. Access to social assistance, which is one of the initiatives to overcome poverty, fight against it, and keep families afloat, makes them more proactive in applying to social assistance or support organizations.

The use of surveys in problem-need analyses is a common practice in almost all international organizations that provide humanitarian aid and support, and this was also utilized in this study. The higher participation of TPS Refugee women in surveys and the realization of this participation in the proportion of TPS Refugee women in Turkey aim to protect most of their young male family members.

In families and communities that mostly adhere to traditional lifestyles, it is considered a shameful behavior for the family's male members to apply for humanitarian aid and support. Men may be hesitant to apply to these organizations or accept invitations to avoid being embarrassed in their families and communities. From a psychological perspective, this situation is understandable for women who have become dominant characters during the migration process.

The fact that the female members of the family apply for the aid and support offered to TPS Syrians, and their more participatory approach during the survey process to access this support, also aims to protect men. The following information was obtained during non-survey interviews conducted by interviewers to understand why women are more involved in surveys: Men's situations during the Syrian civil war remain uncertain. Turkish authorities may deport men due to any public security issues that may arise on the streets.

It is in the best interest of young and unmarried men to stay away from the streets and public authorities as much as possible, both for themselves and their families. Going back and forth to offices in government buildings to obtain humanitarian aid and support, even if it is due to international projects, draws attention and may provoke a negative reaction from the local community.

TPS Syrian women consider applying for assistance and joining the queue for help as a critical responsibility to prevent the formation of a profile of young Syrian men who could work but choose to seek aid. Due to their socialization in Syria, men tend not to participate in surveys aimed at gathering data on problems/needs because they believe in being self-sufficient and not needing support. Humanitarian aid and support are more directly relevant to women and their families.

Men prefer to apply to institutions related to their own needs, such as employment. They do not find participating in surveys related to themselves interesting. Men, whose future remains uncertain, have stated that they fear being identified and located due to their experiences of tension with the Syrian regime and their ongoing efforts to avoid detection. According to observations and interviews conducted outside of the survey, the prominence of women in the data interpretation may be a result of the feminization of migration; however, measures should be taken to increase participation by TPS Syrian men who still adhere to patriarchal social norms and traditions in subsequent surveys.

*Based on the Temporary Protection Regulation No. 6418 enacted in accordance with the 13/10/2014 date and 2014/6883 numbered Temporary Protection Regulation, which provides temporary protection status, Article m12(3) added by RG-25/12/2019-30989-CK-1851/7 indicates that the temporary protection status of those who fail to fulfill their reporting obligations without excuse for three consecutive times will be canceled by the governorships. It has been noted that many TPS Syrian men are undocumented due to this regulation.*

#### 5.4. Marital Status

**Table 14: Marital Status of Subjects (2019)**

Marital Status	Number	Ratio (%)
Married	619	86,3
Single	98	13,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

According to authorities and literature research, the general profile of the Syrian population group is young and dependent. In Turkish Law, marriage is subject to strict formal requirements. The most important of these requirements are the minimum age for marriage and the procedures for concluding the marriage contract.

*Article 134 of the Turkish Civil Code, along with other provisions and the Marriage Regulation No. 85/9747 and the Population Services Law No. 5490, also indicate that marriages in Turkey are based on monogamy.*

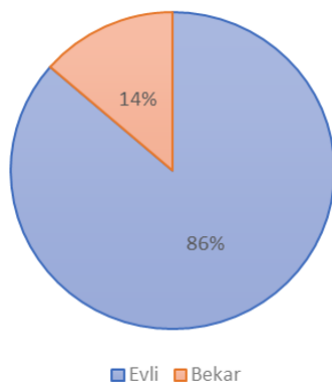
Until 1953, marriage conditions and procedures in Syria were carried out under the Family Law, which continued from Ottoman Family Law. The Syrian Civil Code came into force in 1953. According to this law, marriage can

be concluded with a contract arranged and approved by a judge. Although the minimum age for marriage is 18 for both men and women, families can apply to the judge, claiming that their sons are eligible to marry at the age of 15 and their daughters at the age of 13. In practice, a religious marriage called “*imam nikah*” is also legally recognized in Syria, and the approval obtained by imam-nikah spouses through their application to the judge is used as proof. Polygamy is also legally recognized in Syria. Syrian refugees face two problems regarding marriage:

The first problem is the failure to have the religious marriage they performed in Syria approved and registered by the judge. This makes it difficult to present documents that will serve as a basis for the validity of their marriages in Turkey. Another related problem is the validity of polygamous marriages in Turkey.

The second problem is related to their desire to marry at an early age and have multiple spouses according to their traditions when they are in Turkey. Both of these situations are not possible under Turkish Law, which results in marriage procedures being conducted informally.

**Chart 9: Marital Status of Subjects**



**Blue colour: Married & Pink colour: Single**

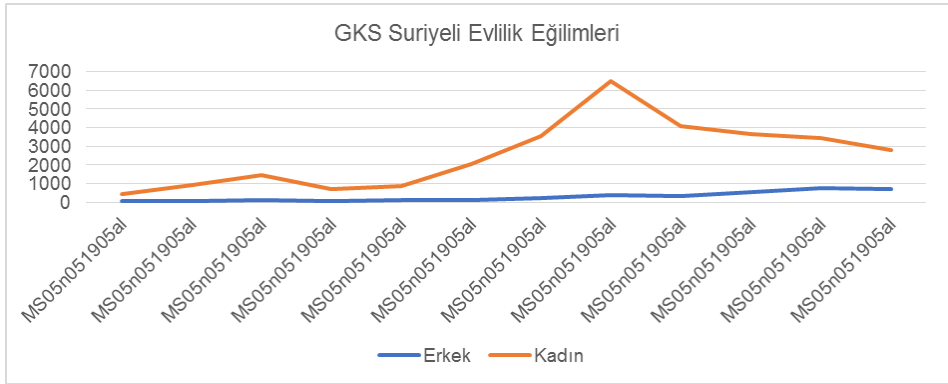
There is no official data on the marital status of TPS Syrians living in Turkey and Istanbul. However, there is a significant difference between the number of marriages of TPS Syrian (*Syrian national*) women and the number of marriages of TPS Syrian (*Syrian national*) men, considering the data of TUIK.

**Table 15: TPS Syrian Marriages (2019)**

TPS Syrian	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Man</b>	58	106	143	241	377	323	560	760
<b>Woman</b>	694	873	2049	3569	6495	4074	3637	3442

According to TUIK data, when the general marriage trends of Syrian refugees in Turkey are evaluated, significant differences are observed between the marriage numbers of Syrian women and men.

Based on this data, first of all, the number of marriages performed by Syrian women indicates that a significant proportion of those who marry in Turkey are non-Syrian nationals. The upward trend that started in 2013 reached its peak in 2017 and then declined. Although it continued until 2020, the rate is remarkably high. However, there is no official data disclosure showing how many of the spouses are Turkish nationals.

**Chart 10: TPS Syrian Marriage Trends**

**Blue colour: Man & Pink colour: Woman**

Source: Prepared from TÜİK data. (Access date: 4/4/2021: <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Evlenme-ve-Bosanma-Istatistikleri-2020-37211>)

Secondly, the tendency to marry among Syrian refugee women is quite high compared to men. This reinforces the assumption that female refugees marry at an early age in accordance with the customs of life in Syria, compared to men. When compared with research data, there is a debatable opinion about

the reasons why significant numbers of TPS Syrian women participating in the survey are married.

*According to the observations and non-survey interviews conducted by the surveyors, the high prevalence of marriage among women stands out in interpreting the data from this survey, as it is seen as a solution for reducing the burden of living expenses that girls add to the family. Some participants have indicated that they see the marriage of girls, especially with Turkish citizens, as a legal basis that could prevent them from being sent back if a repatriation decision is made.*

*Among the reasons for marrying TPS Syrian women and young girls is the belief that they should not undergo social changes that their families cannot accept during the migration process, and the person being married should also be a TPS Syrian. Even in this case, the number of marriages of TPS Syrian women to non-Syrian men is quite high. (There is no official data on how many of the men that TPS Syrian women married are Turkish citizens, and how many of the women who married are young, divorced, or widowed.)*

### 5.5. Education

The system difference between Turkey and Syria was tried to be taken into account in the education levels of the subjects. Basic education in public schools covers a period of 12 years consisting of three different levels. This system includes 4 years of primary school (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades), 2nd grade of 4 years of secondary school (5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades) and 4 years of third grade high school (9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades).

#### Picture 5: Will Syrian Refugee Children Become a Lost Generation?



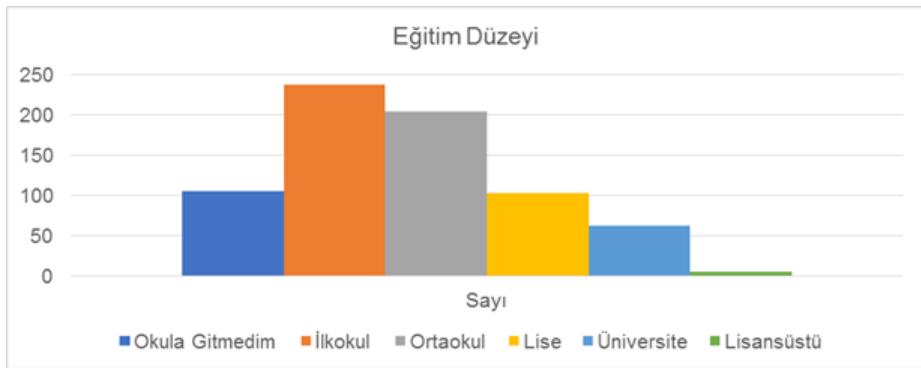
Source: <https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/education-in-emergencies-will-syrian-refugee-children-become-a-lost-generation>

**Table 16: TPS Syrian Education Level (2019)**

Education level	Number	Ratio (%)
I did not go to school	105	14,6
Primary school	238	33,2
Middle school	204	28,5
High school	103	14,4
University	62	8,6
Postgraduate	5	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

In Syria, there are schools called “*El-Medarisü Şer’iyye*” or “*Ma’hedül İslâmiyye*” that consist of 6 years of education, including 3 years of primary school, followed by 3 years of middle school and high school. In Syria, the middle school portion is referred to as “*Merhaletül İdadiye Eşşer’iyye*” and the high school portion is referred to as “*Merhaletü Saneviyye Eşşer’iyye*”.

The age for starting school in Syria is 6 years old, and primary school lasts for 6 years, while middle and high school each last for 3 years.

**Chart 11: TPS Syrian Education Level (2019)**

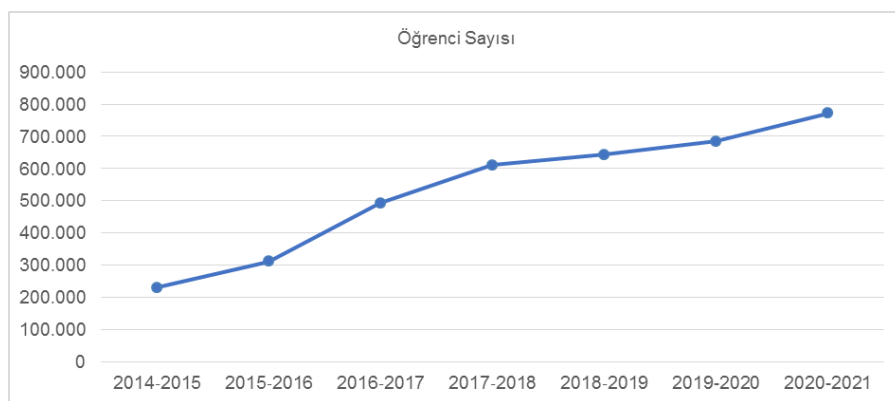
**Blue colour: I did not go to school & Orange: Primary school & Gray: Middle school & Yellow: High school & Light Blue: University**

The data obtained in the quantitative research for the field study show that children and young people of educational age mainly consist of students



studying at primary and secondary school level. Educational services offered to TPS Syrian children and youth and adults in the districts of the research area were determined according to the Turkish education system. (*such as pre-school, primary school, secondary school, high school, associate degree, undergraduate, graduate and doctorate*)

**Chart 12: Number of TPS Syrian Students in Turkey (2019)**

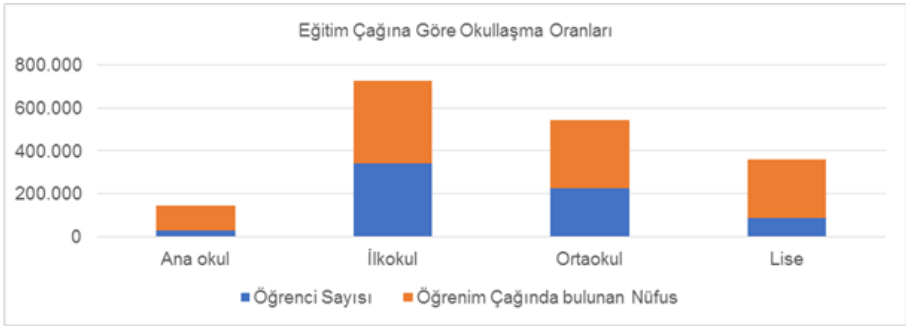


Source: Prepared by using the data of the Ministry of National Education “TC MEB HBO” General Directorate Bulletin.

**Table 17: Schooling Rates by Age of Education (2019)**

School	Number of Students	Number of Age of Education
Kindergarten	30.678	112.834
Primary school	341.325	382.357
Middle school	224.365	318.251
High school	88.360	268.730
<b>Total</b>	<b>684.728</b>	<b>1.082.172</b>

Those who chose “*I Didn't Go To School*” in the survey are 105 people and they are 14.6% of the total. This rate is high for the adult profile. Despite this, 33.2% of primary school graduates and 28.5% of secondary school graduates are close to the average of Turkey-wide TPS Syrian refugees. The total ratio of primary and secondary school graduates is close to 64%. The illiteracy rate of the local population in the districts they live in is given in the table below.

**Chart 13: Schooling Rates in Turkey by Age of Education (2019)**

**Blue colour: Number of student & Orange: Population in school age**

**Table 18: Illiteracy Rate in the Countries Covered by the Survey (%) (2019)**

DISTRICT	Number of Syrian TPS Refugees	Population (2019)	Illiteracy Rate (%)	Literate	Illiterate
Avçılar	30.021	436.897	1,41	369.153	6.169
Beylikdüzü	8.302	789.633	0,35	294.665	2.765
Bağcılar	79.305	737.206	1,97	635.586	14.533
Gaziosman-paşa	37.362	487.778	1,93	425.639	9.403
Kağıthane	36.640	442.415	1,63	386.334	7.199
Esenler	58.342	446.276	2,10	388.235	9.384
Sancaktepe	16.445	456.861	1,85	371.193	8.433
Şişli	5.705	365.572	1,08	233.174	3.962
Esenyurt	127.210	957.398	1,61	737.820	15.398
Küçükçek-mece	49.749	789.633	1,66	674.129	13.142
Sultangazi	63.331	537.488	1,50	284.089	8.064
<b>Research Area</b>	<b>512.412</b>	<b>6.447.157</b>	<b>1,53</b>	<b>4.800.017</b>	<b>98.452</b>

Source: Prepared by authors using data obtained from Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Open Data Portal.

(Accessed on April 4th, 2021: <https://data.ibb.gov.tr/dataset/ilce-bazli-okuma-yazma-bilen-bilmeyen-kisi-sayisi>)

According to the table data, the percentage of illiterate individuals among the local population in the research area ranges from 0.35% to 2.10%, with an average of 1.53%. However, according to survey data, the illiteracy rate is more

than ten times higher than these districts. In terms of illiteracy, the education profile of Syrian refugees within the research area is not in a good condition compared to the local population.

*According to observations and informal conversations with survey respondents, 22 individuals refused to answer this question. The fact that some interviewers and translators did not explain whether they could read and write in Arabic and the fact that Arabic was not explicitly written in the survey question directly affected this situation.*

*No clear relationship has been observed between the settlement preferences of TPS Syrian refugees in Istanbul districts based on their education levels. It was not possible to determine whether educated TPS Syrian refugees are more concentrated in districts with a high number of locals with advanced education levels. However, Syrian refugees within the TPS who have lower levels of education tend to cluster in neighborhoods with a lower level of education. The information provided by the surveyors indicates that the survey should have included questions about neighborhood profiles. (No correction was made for this survey accordingly.)*

**Picture 6: UNICEF Efforts to Prevent  
“Lost Generation” of Syrian Children**



Source: <https://www.unicef.org/turkiye/en/press-releases/more-35000-refugee-children-turkey-benefit-latest-european-union-funding-education>

## PART 6

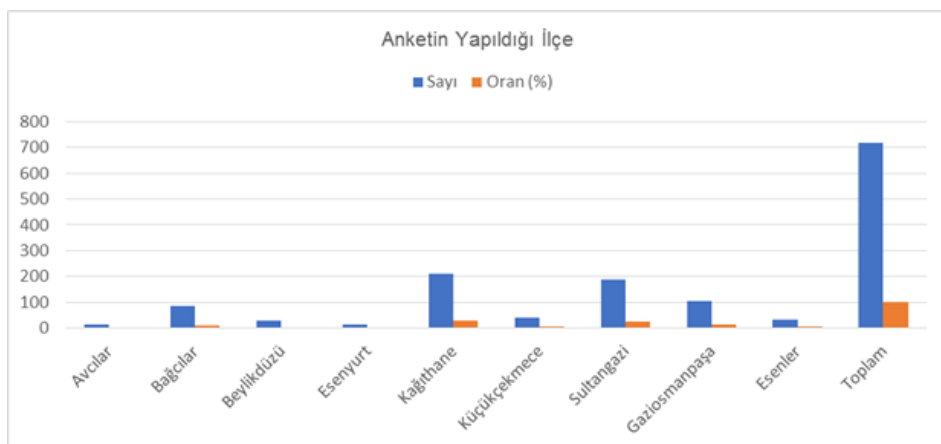
### RESEARCH PROFILE

**Table 19: Districts Where the Survey Was Conducted within the Scope of the Research (2019)**

Surveyed Districts	Number	Ratio (%)
Avcılar	12	1,7
Bağcılar	84	11,7
Beylikdüzü	28	3,9
Esenyurt	14	2
Kağıthane	212	29,6
Küçükçekmece	42	5,9
Sultangazi	188	26,2
Gaziosmanpaşa	106	14,8
Esenler	31	4,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

Survey participants consist of Syrians at the Refugee Information Offices provided by WALD and provided by the district municipalities, informed by the office directors. The number of participants in the survey varies according to the districts of the people to whom the survey is offered.

*Attention was paid to conduct surveys above or close to the target numbers determined in the research draft. Only in Küçükçekmece, less than the targeted number of surveys could be conducted.*

**Chart 14: Districts where the Survey was Conducted**

**Blue colour: Number & Orange: Ratio (%)**

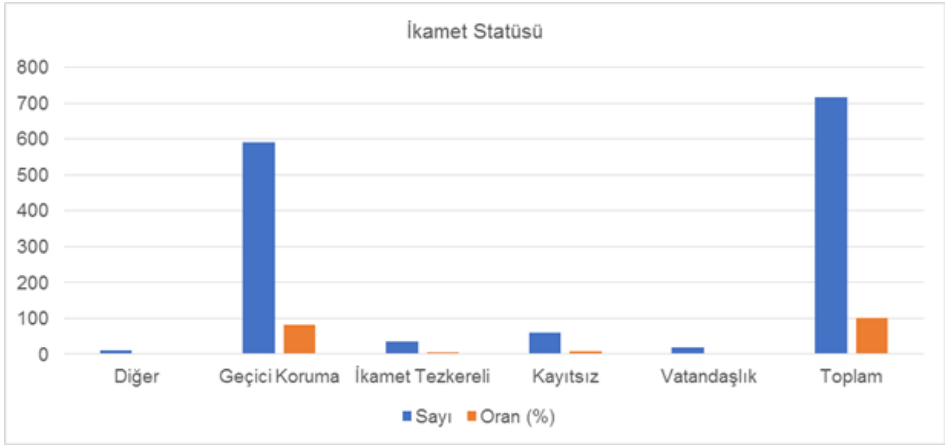
### 6.1. Residence Status

Looking at the general residence status, it is seen that 82.6% of the participants are in the “*Temporary Protection Status*”. This rate is below the Turkey average. (*Turkey Average was 91% in 2019*)

**Table 20: Residence Status in Turkey (2019)**

Status	Number	Ratio (%)
Other	10	1,4
Temporary protection	592	82,6
Residence Permit	36	5
Unregistered	61	8,5
Citizenship	18	2,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

The unregistered ones are mostly those who registered in another province but came to Istanbul and settled in the district. These people did not disclose the province and district they came from. Unregistered option may not mean “*illegal immigrant = irregular immigrant*” (***Irregular immigration means entering a country illegally, staying in a country illegally, or entering legally and not leaving within the legal time limit.***)

**Chart 15: TPS Residence Status in Turkey (2019)**

**Blue colour: Number & Orange: Ratio (%)**

According to Article 91 of Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, which entered into force on October 22, 2014, the first and fundamental right provided by the Temporary Protection Regulation is the right to stay and reside in Turkey. To exercise this right, it is necessary to make a pre-registration at registration centers. When this pre-registration is made, Syrian individuals are given a document with a 98 starting identification number and a validity period of 30 days. Later, the application is evaluated and a decision is made as to whether the person will stay in the country or not. Another opportunity provided by the document and the status is the person's ability to benefit from health services free of charge.

For those whose applications are positively evaluated, a Temporary Protection Identity Document is issued. At this stage, a foreign identification number starting with 99 is assigned to the person. With this document, Syrian refugees can benefit from basic rights and public services, especially health and education, make public or private law contracts, and sign contracts for subscriptions or renting houses or workplaces. Syrian individuals with TPS can change the city they reside in by obtaining permission from the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management.

The "temporary protection status" within the foreign residence regime applied by Turkey provides an exceptional residence system. The main document is the "residence permit," which allows foreign individuals who have entered Turkey by obtaining a visa to obtain a residence permit to stay in Turkey after

the visa period has expired, according to *the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection*. However, the sudden, compulsory, and mass entry of Syrians to Turkey since 2011 has resulted in the non-application of residence permit procedures. After obtaining TPS status, they are considered to be allowed to reside due to their status.

A different treatment for Syrians regarding residence permits is that they are considered to be allowed to reside immediately upon their entry into Turkey and obtaining Temporary Protection Status (TPS), without requiring the condition of exceeding the visa period.

*There are two different regimes applied in the practice of granting residence permits in the world. In the first one, the country accepting the refugee grants the permit with the condition of residing in a certain place. There is a condition to reside in a certain settlement in the residence permit and the permit becomes invalid when the person leaves that city. The second regime does not require the residence permit holder, who can reside anywhere in the country, to be bound to reside in any settlement. Therefore, the refugee with a residence permit can change the city, district, or neighborhood by notifying the authorities.*

***All of the participants in the survey conducted have entered Turkey from the southern border cities and moved to large cities after a while.***

**Picture 7: Refugees of the Syrian Civil War in Turkey**



Source: Date of access 10.04.2020 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refugees\\_of\\_the\\_Syrian\\_civil\\_war\\_in\\_Turkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refugees_of_the_Syrian_civil_war_in_Turkey)

## 6.2. Work Status in Turkey

According to the Implementation Guide for Work Permits of Foreigners under Temporary Protection published by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, TPS Syrians under temporary protection, in accordance with the Law on Foreigners and International Protection numbered 6458 dated 4/4/2013, can apply for a work permit after the completion of six months of temporary protection, as specified in the “*Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners under Temporary Protection*” published in the Official Gazette numbered 29594 on 15/1/2016. (<https://www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/medias/6248/gkkuygulamarehberi1.pdf>)

**Table 21: Work Status of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019)**

<b>Do You Work in Turkey?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio (%)</b>
<b>Yes</b>	229	31,9
<b>No</b>	488	68,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

TPS Syrians’ applications are rejected in the following cases:

- ✓ The number of temporary protection beneficiaries employed in the workplace exceeds 10% of the number of Turkish citizens employed in the same workplace.
- ✓ The application is made for jobs and professions that are only allowed to be performed by Turkish citizens under special laws.
- ✓ Lack of pre-approval from the Ministry of Health for healthcare professionals, or from the Ministry of National Education or the Council of Higher Education for education professionals.
  - ✓ Not meeting the evaluation criteria.
  - ✓ Existence of a negative opinion from relevant authorities.



**Chart 16: Work Status of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019)**

**Blue colour: Number & Orange: Ratio (%)**

When asked if they work in Turkey, approximately 32% of respondents answered yes. Questions regarding their application for a work permit and the reasons for any rejections were excluded from the survey, taking into account employment criteria.

The working situation of Syrian TPS (*Temporary Protection Regulation*) holders in Turkey is important for their social and economic integration into society. Ahmet Icduygu and Evin Millet note that the permanence of Syrian refugees in Turkey is increasing, and as a result, their level of employment participation is also expected to increase (Icduygu & Millet, 2016).

Another study confirming the permanence of Syrian refugees and the increasing importance of their employment participation is the ORSAM (*Center for Middle Eastern Strategic Studies*) Report (ORSAM, 2015).

The research aimed to investigate two aspects. The first aspect is the employment status of Syrian TPS holders in the districts where they reside. When looking at the responses, 68.1% of respondents stated that they were not employed. There is a paradox when comparing this rate with the unemployment rates in the districts where Syrian TPS holders reside.

**Table 22: Development Level and Ranking of the Research Conducted Districts (2017)**

SEGE Districts Socio-Economic Development Ranking Survey				
Districts where the survey was conducted	Ranking (TR)	Within Istanbul Ranking	Socio-Economic Development	Score
Avcılar	78	30	2. Kademe	1,451
Beylikdüzü	29	14	1. Kademe	2,163
Bağcılar	37	18	1. Kademe	2,012
Gaziosmanpaşa	82	31	2. Kademe	1,378
Kağıthane	57	25	2. Kademe	1,692
Esenler	152	36	2. Kademe	0,936
Sancaktepe	132	35	2. Kademe	1,003
Şişli	1	1	1. Kademe	7,730
Esenyurt	33	15	1. Kademe	2,074
Küçükçekmece	39	19	1. Kademe	1,955
Sultangazi	<b>218</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2. Kademe</b>	<b>0,583</b>

The table above is based on data from the SEGE-2017 research on the Socio-Economic Development Rankings of Districts, prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Technology, which takes into account the size of the local economy and the frequency of economic activities such as textiles, construction, and other manufacturing industries (*industrial zones*) (SEGE, 2017). The observation of the surveyors regarding the fact that 68% of TPS Syrians in the districts where they reside declared that they do not work is that most of them work in the informal sector and are reluctant to report this situation.

In the “*Human Development Index of Districts (İge-İ) 2017 - From Consumerism to Humanism*” study published by İNGEV, scales that determine the adequacy of the index in terms of urban welfare and access to public services were used (Şeker & Bakış, 2018). In this index, the adequacy of housing for providing humane conditions, urban infrastructure, transportation, and other physical conditions are mainly measured. TPS Syrians are spread across districts in three levels. All the districts where different living conditions and rental amounts are concerned are of a quality that can be considered top-ranked nationwide. There is no official data on the unemployment rates of TPS Syrians in each district.

**Table 23: INGEV Human Development Index (2020)**

INGEV (2020) Human Development Index				
Districts where the survey was conducted	Ranking (TR)	Within Istanbul Ranking	Socio-Economic Development	Score
Avcılar	22	12	1. Düzey	0,620
Beylikdüzü	24	13	1. Düzey	0,614
Bağcılar	112	35	3. Düzey	0,432
Gaziosmanpaşa	55	28	2. Düzey	0,534
Kağıthane	48	25	2. Düzey	0,542
Esenler	47	24	2. Düzey	0,543
Sancaktepe	117	36	3. Düzey	0,424
Şişli	4	3	1. Düzey	0,736
Esenyurt	84	32	3. Düzey	0,483
Küçükçekmece	34	19	1. Düzey	0,587
Sultangazi	119	37	3. Düzey	0,422

Source: Compiled from the table found on page 109 of “*Human Development Index Districts (İge-İ) 2017 - From Consumerism to Humanity*”, Istanbul 2018.

Regarding the reasons for the high unemployment rate of 68.1% that emerged in the research, the Refugee and Migration Studies Center Association (IGAM) emphasizes the following possibilities (IGAM, 2020):

- ✓ *They face serious legal barriers to accessing registered employment,*
- ✓ *Economic insecurity and financial pressures pose obstacles to self-sufficiency,*
- ✓ *Language barriers greatly affect access to employment opportunities.*

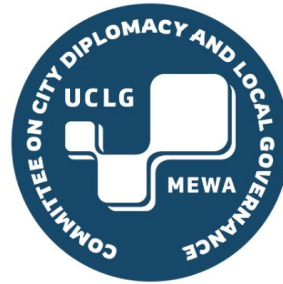
According to international organizations including the International Labour Organization (ILO), working TPS Syrians mostly work in low-skilled, informal jobs (ILO, 2020).

*During the interviews conducted by the surveyors, it was learned that a significant portion of women who provided information about their*

*employment status were engaged in assembly work at home or nearby factories and workshops, receiving low wages paid informally. This activity should be considered as a question option in this survey and other studies.*

### 6.3. Employment / Work Status in Turkey

According to the Implementation Guide for Work Permits of If TPS Syrians participating in the survey are working in Turkey, their employment status is asked. All participants answered this question, and 40.9% of the respondents stated that they were unemployed. The proportion of those who work regularly and receive monthly salaries was 19%.

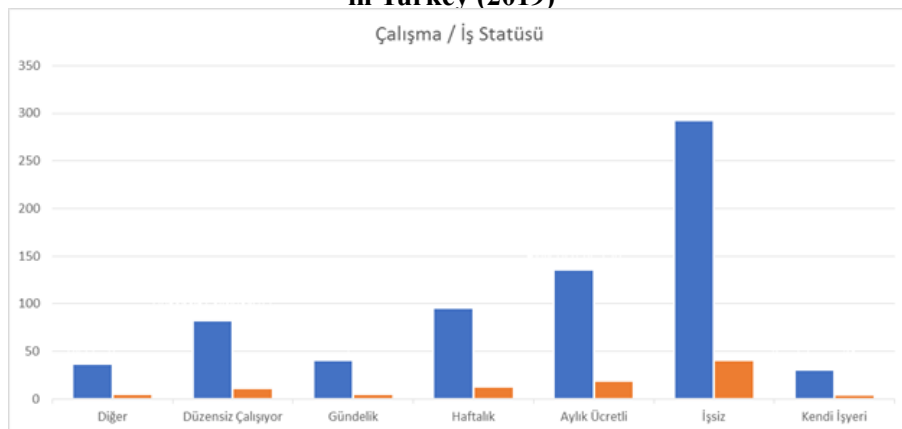


**Table 24: Employment / Work Status of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019)**

Your Working Status	Number	Ratio (%)
Other	37	5,2
Works Irregularly	83	11,6
Everyday	41	5,7
Weekly	96	13,4
Monthly Fee	136	19
Unemployed	293	40,9
Own working place	31	4,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

Employees in Turkey have to be registered with the registries under the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Social Security Institution, and have to work at employers registered in these registries. The question about whether Syrian employees have these two records was raised because of the participants' uneasiness and their desire to leave the rest of the questionnaire unanswered.

**Chart 17: Employment / Work Status of TPS Syrians  
in Turkey (2019)**



**From left to right (Other, Works irregularly, Working Daily, Working weekly, Monthly fee, Unemployed, Own workplace), see Table 24 for details**

The working status of Syrian refugees under Temporary Protection Status (TPS) living in Turkey is regulated by general legal regulations related to the employment of foreigners in Turkey, including *the Law on Work Permits for Foreigners No. 4817 of 2003*, the Regulation on the Implementation of *the Law on Work Permits for Foreigners*, the Regulation on the Employment of Foreign Personnel in Direct Investments, and *the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458 of 2013*.

The basic regulation is governed by the International Labor Law. According to the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners under Temporary Protection, which came into effect in 2016, it is not possible for foreigners under temporary protection to work or be employed in Turkey without a work permit (Kara, 2020).

In order to obtain a work permit, the following rules must be followed (Work Permit, Syrian Worker Employment Procedure, 2021):

✓ *The TPS Syrians under Temporary Protection Status must have a temporary protection identity card/foreigner identification card and a foreigner identification number.*

✓ *The temporary protection period must have been completed for at least six months as of the date of the work permit application.*

✓ *The application must be made to work in the province where the TPS Syrians under Temporary Protection Status are granted the right to stay according to their temporary protection registration.*

✓ *Those under temporary protection who will work in occupations that require prior permission must obtain a preliminary permission document from the relevant ministries.*

✓ *There should be no work permit already issued for the TPS Syrian or a previously unresolved application for that foreigner to work for another employer.*

✓ *The number of TPS Syrians working under temporary protection in the workplace must not exceed 10% of the number of Turkish citizens working in the same workplace.*

✓ *The application must be made for occupations and professions that are only permitted to be executed by Turkish citizens under special laws.*

✓ *No preliminary permission should be obtained from the Ministry of Health for healthcare professionals or from the Ministry of National Education or the Council of Higher Education for education professionals.*

✓ *The evaluation criteria must be met.*

✓ *There should be no negative opinions from relevant authorities.*

The majority of the profiles in the Denek database being women indicates that Syrian women under Temporary Protection Status (TPS) are at a disadvantageous position under the legislation regarding their work situation. The general approach of the legislation, which generally considers individuals with a profession and education, also negatively affects the stay permits of women with low education levels. In Mahmut Kaya's research, the general outlook of TPS Syrian women is described as "*having low education levels or illiteracy, being unaware of their social rights, facing language barriers and housing problems most often in Turkey...*" (Kaya, 2015).

According to the report on Syrian Women in Turkey prepared by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), 87% of women do not have a source of income (AFAD, 2014).

During observations of surveyors, it was seen that most of the ***participating women came with their small children. In their statements, it was learned that the lack of nurseries and childcare centers where they can leave their young children, their inability to afford such a service, or the possibility of discrimination against their children in nurseries or childcare centers hinder their job search and employment.***

#### 6.4. Number of Children

All participants from the TPS Syrian population under temporary protection status answered this question in the survey. According to the answers, the rate of children born in Turkey is 79.1% in the age group of 0-4.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that the number of TPS Syrian children residing in Turkey is 1.7 million. As of 2019, around 400,000 children are still out of school, while 680,000 children are enrolled in schools (UNICEF, 2019).

**Table 25: Ratio of TPS Syrian Children (%) (2019)**

Number of Children	Number of Subjects	Ratio (%)
0	166	23,2
1	69	9,6
2	91	12,7
3	122	17
4	123	17,2
5	47	6,6
6	40	5,6
7+	59	8,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the statement made by the Refugees Association, the number of children born in Turkey between 2011-2019 is 450 thousand. According to the data of the General Directorate of Migration Management, the age ranges of children born in Turkey within the scope of the Syrian TPS are shown in the table.

When the annual birth numbers of those born in Turkey within the scope of TPS are analyzed by years; There is a decrease of 59,659 (11.76%) births in 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017 compared to 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016, which constitute the previous period (Refugees Association, 2020).

**Table 26: Number of Syrian Children Born in Turkey under Temporary Protection Status (2011-2021)**

Age	Man	Woman	Total
0-4	262.239	244.802	507.041
5-9	292.234	274.466	566.700

## PART 7

### THEMATIC FINDINGS

#### 7.1. Place of Residence in Syria

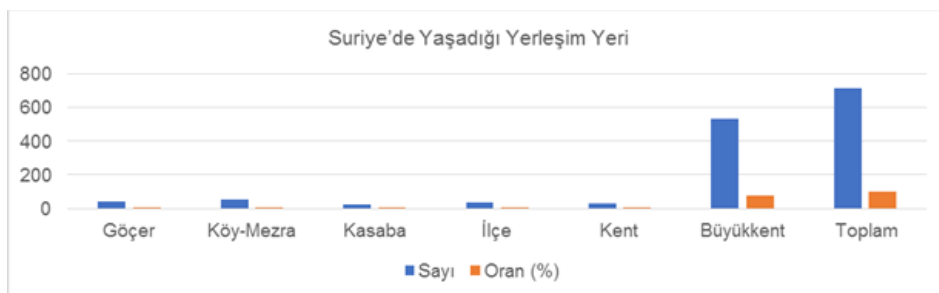
In the literature, it is seen that two scales are used for the definition of the city. In the first scale, the population is taken into account, and settlements with a population of more than 10 thousand are considered as cities (Keleş, 2002). The second criterion is the administrative status of the settlement. Provincial and district centers are considered cities according to the view generally adopted in Turkey and the attitude revealed in official documents (Kurt, 2014).

**Table 27: Place of Residence in Syria (2019)**

Place of Residence in Syria	Number	Ratio (%)
Nomad	43	6
Village-Place	52	7,3
Town	25	3,5
District	36	5
City	28	3,9
Metropolitan city	533	74,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

74.3% of the Syrian population with temporary protection status comes from big cities. The population size order of the cities in Syria is in the form of hamlets, villages, townships, districts and cities. There is no metropolitan municipality system as in Turkey. It is understood that the scales they use when describing the cities they come from are the names of the cities they belong to. The fact that people from Aleppo only gave information about the cities they were registered in Syria during their entry to Turkey caused the answers to be concentrated mainly on the big city option.



**Chart 18: Place of Residence in Syria (2019)**

**Blue colour: Number & Orange: Ratio (%)**

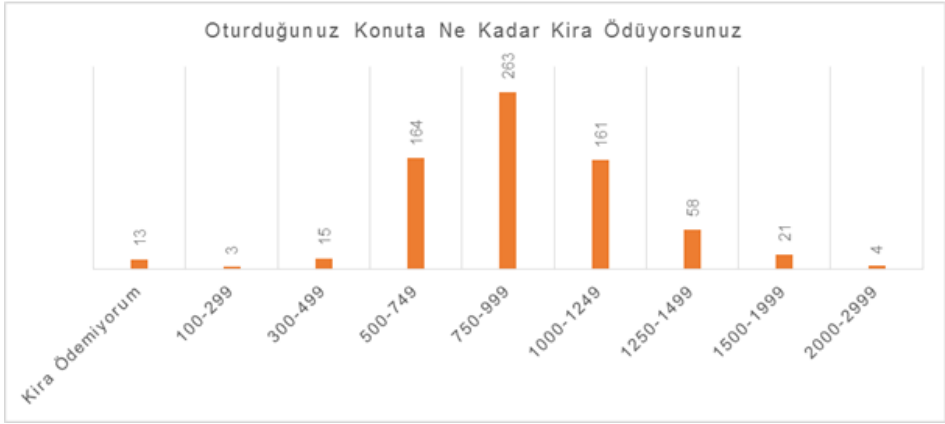
## 7.2. Rent Amount

TPS Syrians reported that 702 out of 717 are tenants. The percentage of those who live in rented housing is 99.3%. When looking at the rental profiles, it is understood that most of them reside by paying rents close to the district / neighborhood rental rates. The number of those who pay rents well below the district rates is at the level of 3%. The rate of rental housing above the district average is at 2%.

**Table 28: TPS Syrian Refugees Pay for Rent in the Apartments They Reside in Turkey (2019)**

How Much Rent Do You Pay for Your Residence?	Ratio
I don't pay rent	18
100-299	13
300-499	15
500-749	164
750-999	263
1000-1249	161
1250-1499	58
1500-1999	21
2000-2999	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>

**Chart 19: TPS Syrian Refugees Pay for Rent in the Apartments They Reside in Turkey (2019)**



### 7.3. Did you live in another city in Turkey before Istanbul?

**Table 29: Living in a City other than Istanbul (2019)**

Did you live in another city in Turkey before Istanbul?	Number	Ratio (%)
Yes	182	25,4
No	535	74,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

The Syrian population with temporary protection status has been deployed to camps and then to non-camp settlements since 2011.

*Almost all of those who were allowed to live outside the camps participated in the internal migration movement and left the cities and towns where they first settled and moved to big cities, especially Istanbul.*

**Chart 20: Living in a City other than Istanbul (2019)**

**Blue colour: Yes & Orange: No**

#### 7.4. Reason for Settling in Istanbul

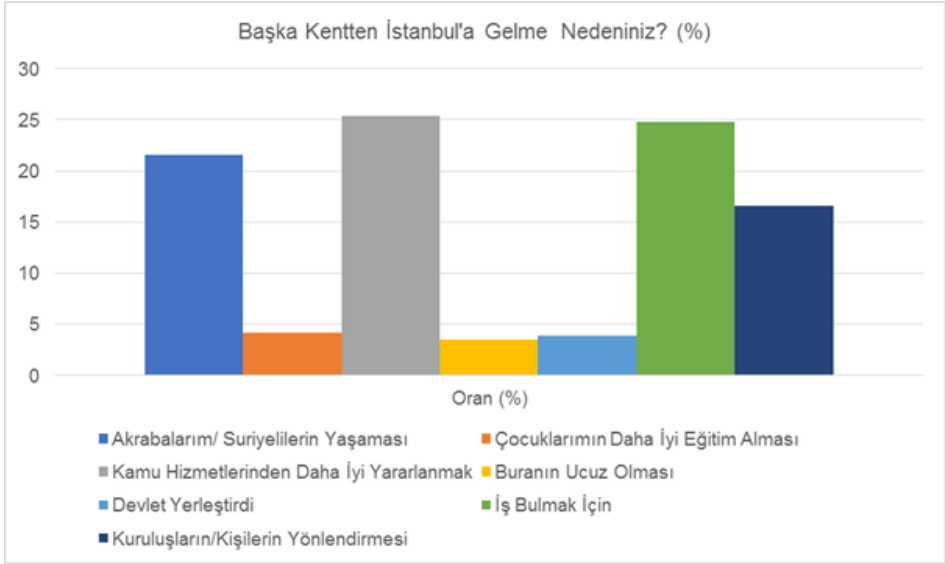
The numerical ratio of those who preferred the options to find a job and benefit more from public services among the reasons for leaving the districts and cities where they first settled is 25% for each of the options.

The secondary preference was the impressive reasons for the living of relatives in big cities and the indoctrination or organization of non-governmental organizations.

**Table 30: Reason for Preferring to Residence in Istanbul (2019)**

Why did you come to Istanbul from another city?	Number	Ratio (%)
My Relatives/ TPS Syrians Living	155	21,6
My Children Get Better Education	30	4,2
Making Better Use of Public Services	182	25,4
It's Cheap Here	25	3,5
The State Placed	28	3,9
To Find a Job	178	24,8
Orientation of Organizations/Persons	119	16,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 21: Reason for Preferring to Residence  
in İstanbul (2019)**



**Light Blue: Orientation of Organizations/Persons & Orange: My Children Get Better Education & Gray: Making Better Use of Public Services & Yellow: It's Cheap Here & Green: To Find a Job & Dark Blue: My Relatives/ TPS Syrians Living**

### 7.5. Number of Dependent Individuals

The concept of being responsible for care has been defined in terms of social security law. Accordingly, an individual who has general health insurance is considered to be responsible for caring for their spouse and children under the age of 18 who are not covered by insurance.

However, a disabled child of the insured individual who is 60% or more disabled is considered to be a person for whom care is required indefinitely. Additionally, an individual who is a student at an apprenticeship training center under Law No. 5510, a child up to the age of 20, or a child receiving university education up to the age of 25, are considered as persons for whom care is required.

Furthermore, parents who are not covered by any insurance and are not receiving health assistance from their other children are also considered as persons for whom care is required (SGK, 2019).

**Table 31: Number of Persons for Whom Care is Required (2019)**

<b>Number of Persons for Whom Care is Required</b>	
Number of people	Total Number
0	213
1	49
2	59
3	76
4	88
5	99
6 - 10	97
11 +	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>

Nearly one-third of the survey participants (213 people) stated that they were not responsible for caring for anyone. The number of those who chose this option is also approximately the same as those who are single among the survey participants. Those who answered six or more represent approximately 10% of the participants.

An important issue to consider in relation to the number of people one is responsible for is the issue of acquiring citizenship through naturalization. *According to Article 11 of the Citizenship Law No. 5901*, dated May 29, 2009, one of the necessary conditions for a positive outcome and acquisition of citizenship status is to have “*sufficient income or profession to support oneself and those whom one is responsible for.*”

When this condition is taken into account, it is determined that 29.7% of the sample group does not comply with this provision.

### **7.6. Number of Children Born in Turkey (As of 2019)**

In the question about the number of children born in Turkey, only 36% of the 717 participants stated that they had children in Turkey. Therefore, the tendency to have more than two children decreases towards having three or more children.

**Table 32: Number of Children Born in Turkey (As of 2019)**

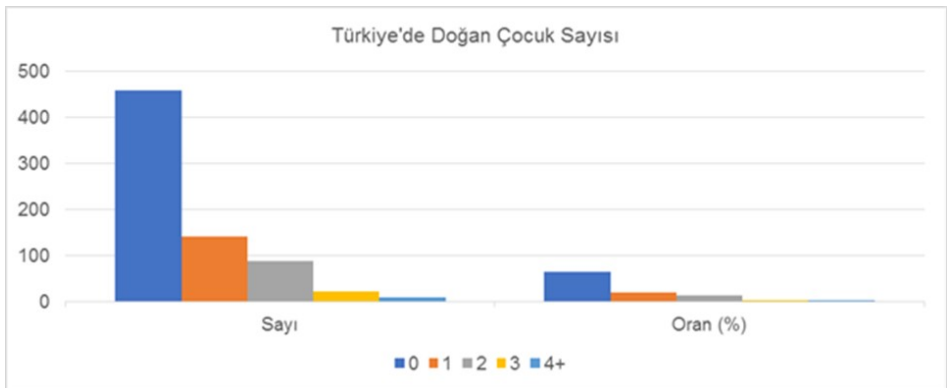
Number of Children Born in Turkey	Number	Ratio (%)
0	459	64
1	141	19,7
2	87	12,1
3	22	3,1
4+	8	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

The children of Syrian refugees who are born in Turkey are one of the complex issues of migration management for TPS Syrians. The problems these children will face now and in the future directly affect the situation of the TPS Syrian population in the migration management process (Moralı, 2019).

As shown in the table, Syrian refugees with TPS status and their children born in Turkey are present in urban and rural areas - in between places. They have been born or raised in a metropolitan district in Turkey for a period of time. Despite all the efforts of families, language and other identity factors are shaped in Turkey (Seydi, 2014).

For detailed information on this topic, Ali Rıza Seydi's article titled "Turkey's Policies for Solving the Education Problems of Syrian Refugees" published in SDU Social Sciences Journal in April 2014 can be consulted.

Similarly, we can refer to Gürkan Moralı's article titled "Challenges Encountered in Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language to Syrian Refugee Children" published in the International Community Research Journal in August 2018 as an example on this issue.

**Chart 22: Number of Children Born in Turkey (As of 2019)**

**The left columns show the numbers, the right columns the ratio.**

**Table 33: Literature Analysis of Components Affecting the Return or Integration of TPS Syrian-born Children in Turkey**

Literature Analysis of Components Affecting the Return or Integration of TPS Syrian-born Children in Turkey		
Problem	Syria	Turkiye
<b>Language</b>	Arabic is as much as it can be learned in the family and in the immediate environment. There is little chance of getting formal education in Arabic outside of the course. When they return to Syria, they are likely to experience language-based discrimination (Seydi, 2014).	Turkish has a function close to the mother tongue. The possibility of speaking Turkish without an accent in a short time improves if they participate in formal education in Turkey and mingle with Turkish students (Morali, 2018).
<b>Education</b>	The Syrian education system and the Turkish education system are different in terms of form and content. The processes of learning and documenting learning in Turkey are unclear on the Syrian state side for children born in Turkey (Şahin, 2020).	The Turkish education system differs from the Syrian state in terms of form and content. The Temporary Protection Status provides Turkish citizens with the conditions and options for education (Tanrikulu, 2017).
Literature Analysis of Components Affecting the Return or Integration of TPS Syrian-born Children in Turkey		
Problem	Syria	Turkiye
<b>Profession</b>	Most of the families of the children came from rural areas and small cities in Syria. These settlements consist of primitive crafts and occupations that are evident in the socio-economic structure (Koca, 2019).	If children meet the occupational conditions in Istanbul metropolis, they can reach many options and acquire different professions (Ereş, 2017).
<b>Belief</b>	Syria has a heterogeneous structure. There are many religious and ethnic elements. The proportions of religious groups in the population are defined as: 74% Sunni, 12% Nusayri, 10% Christian, 3% Druze (Altuğ, 2008), (Cevad & Şahin, 2019).	Although there is an urban life that can be considered quite secular for the Middle East in the metropolitan area of Istanbul, religious organizations and sects offer options in different faith categories (Çağınlar & Altunkaynak, 2019).

<b>Ethnic identity</b>	A significant proportion of the TPS Syrian population is of Arab and Kurdish origin (Doğan, 2016).	Depending on the rate of participation of children born in Turkey in Istanbul and social life, it is unclear whether they are ethnically integrated or define themselves as a minority (Ekici, 2019).
<b>Career</b>	Syria exhibits a typical Middle Eastern socio-economic structure. The country's integration with the global economy is incomplete. Individuals' career options are suitable for local conditions and give the opportunity to rise to the lower and middle levels (Gökçe, 2012).	Children born in Turkey and still growing up in Istanbul have a good chance of meeting the conditions and making a career in their chosen professions (Altunbaş, 2020).

### 7.7. General Problems Experienced

The period of time that Syrian individuals with Temporary Protection Status (TPS / TPS) spend in Turkey can be divided into three stages. In the first stage, they were admitted to Turkey through individual or mass migration, and were required to reside in camps. This compulsion was lifted shortly thereafter, and they were allowed to move to cities by leaving the camps.

In the second stage, the settlement period in cities, with priority given to border cities, began. During this second stage, TPS Syrian individuals moved to other cities alone, with their families, or with groups of friends, for short or long periods of time, mostly to metropolitan areas.

The weight of Syrians who migrated during the second and third stages in the research area was asked in the later stages of the survey. The aim was to measure the general problems they faced and the status of their spatial expectations.

*The aim was to evaluate the responses qualitatively by looking at the general situation in the space and the issues that came into contact with them, as well as their relationships with other people living in the space.*



**Picture 8: Syrian Refugees Arrive on Lesbos, Greece**

Source: <https://theelders.org/news/refugee-crisis-how-language-contributes-fate-refugees>

**Table 34: General Problems Encountered in the District (2019)**

<b>What Problems Do You Have in Your Neighborhood/ District?</b>	<b>Sayı</b>	<b>Oran (%)</b>
Public Security Issue	21	2,9
Insufficient Municipal Support	23	3,2
Municipal Services / Inadequate	15	2,1
Having Too Many Syrians/Refugees	6	0,8
Other	33	4,6
Language Difference	39	5,4
Living difficulties	29	4
Low Income	23	3,2
All	15	2,1
We Have No Problems	377	52,6
Unemployment	49	6,8
My Neighbors' Exclusion	71	9,9
Lack of Social Opportunities	16	2,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

### 7.7.1. Public Security Problem

The general criminal situation in the place TPS defines the perception of security that affects the living spaces of Syrian individuals. Whether or not individuals are victims of any crime in the place where they live is determinative. The interviewers were asked to explain whether they had any concerns about whether they were victims of a crime or not, if the subjects asked for clarification. Accordingly, 21 of the subjects are concerned about a public order problem in the district where they live, which they are afraid of being the victim of. Considering that the total number of subjects is 2.9%, it can be concluded that TPS Syrian individuals feel safe in these districts.

### 7.7.2. Municipal Support

Municipalities, TPS provide support to Syrian individuals and families, communities, across Turkey and in the districts that are research areas, to resolve their problems arising from Immigration / Asylum. Some of these supports (*Compiled from Open Internet Sources*) are shown in the table.

**Table 35: Examples of Support for TPS Syrians by Municipalities in the Researched Districts (2019)**

District	Various Examples of Services Provided
<b>Avçılar</b>	In the project, which is served in the municipal buildings, 2 mobile consultancy vehicles continue to work in the neighborhoods where refugees who cannot access the offices are densely populated (Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants / SGDD-ASAM, 2020).
<b>Beylikdüzü</b>	The Migration Services Unit, established by the Beylikdüzü Municipality Women and Family Services Directorate; It carries out studies in education, health and legal fields in order to ensure social equality of Syrian citizens, immigrant groups and asylum seekers living in the district and to adapt them to social life. There are 3,000 Syrians, 900 of whom are children and 2,100 adults, registered in Beylikdüzü. Beylikdüzü Municipality Migration Services Unit, which also plans social support services, ensured that approximately 250 children are placed in schools in their neighborhoods within the scope of schooling of Syrian children. The unit, which also carries out the procedures related to the harmonization processes, opened Turkish language courses and vocational courses (Beylikdüzü Municipality, 2020).
<b>Bağcılar</b>	The “ <i>Social and Cultural Harmony of Refugees Project</i> ” was carried out in order to contribute to the social cohesion of Syrian refugees living in Istanbul. An aid campaign was launched for Syrian refugees. Bağcılar Municipality has launched an aid campaign for Syrian refugees, whose number exceeds 200 thousand, who had to take shelter in Turkey due to the civil war in their own country. The collected aid will be transferred to the aid account opened by the Prime Ministry and will be delivered to the refugees (Bağcılar Municipality, 2020).
<b>Esenyurt</b>	Since the first day of migration, social services, health services, psychosocial support, culture, education, etc. work in the fields. The services offered by the Esenyurt Municipality are provided for all foreigners, especially refugees, without discrimination. Established under the Directorate of Foreign Relations, one of the service units of the Municipality, the Immigration Services and Foreigners Bureau is tasked with providing consultancy services regarding the solution of the problems faced by foreigners (Kaya, 2020).

District	Various Examples of Services Provided
<b>Esenler</b>	Esenler Municipality Directorate of Women and Family Services launched the project <i>“Supporting Local Administrations for Supporting Syrian Refugees to Live in Peace with Local People”</i> in partnership with the World Academy of Local Administrations and Democracy (WALD) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2020).
<b>Gaziosmanpaşa</b>	Baby Food and Goods Aid to Syrian Families in Gaziosmanpaşa: Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality has not forgotten the Syrian refugee families and babies in the district. Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality, which regularly provides food aid for the babies of Syrian refugee families, also provided second-hand goods, coats, boots and food aid to the families. Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality extended a helping hand to Syrian families in the district. A total of 5 tons of baby food, 10 thousand fruit juices, second-hand goods, coats and women’s boots were provided to the Syrian families in need across the district (Ihlas News Agency, 2020).
<b>Kağıthane</b>	Assistance to Syrian refugees: We assist Syrian refugees who took refuge in our country due to the civil war in Syria, and those who came to our district, with food, clothing and goods. Necessary assistance and guidance are provided at the point of health services (Kağıthane Municipality, 2020).
<b>Sancaktepe</b>	In Sancaktepe, there is a career center in the social service center that will help Syrians find a job. Sancaktepe donates goods to anyone in need, including Syrian and other refugee groups. All the social services directorates interviewed stated that the distribution of donations is one of the main ways to help Syrians and drew attention to the generosity of the people in their districts for the donated items (Woods & Kayalı, 2017).
<b>Küçükçekmece</b>	<p>The ongoing <i>“Cash for Business Aid Project”</i> stands out. The project is carried out jointly by Küçükçekmece Municipality and International Blue Crescent Humanitarian Relief and Development Foundation. Within the scope of this project, a total of 287 Syrian and 359 Turkish beneficiaries have been employed in the district since the beginning of the project in December 2017. Thanks to the project, Syrians, who are employed by obtaining work permits in different units of municipalities, have contributed to both their access to the legal labor market and to their social cohesion processes as a result of their working together with Turkish citizens. Our beneficiaries are actively working in nearly 60 locations in Küçükçekmece (International Blue Crescent Humanitarian Relief and Development Foundation / IBC, 2020).</p> <p>Turkish courses for Syrians under temporary protection living in Küçükçekmece continue, Turkish Course for Syrians under Temporary Protection is carried out under the coordination of the International Middle East Peace Research Center (IMPR), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Küçükçekmece Municipality Strategy Development Directorate (International Center for Middle East Peace Studies / IMPR, 2020).</p>

District	Various Examples of Services Provided
<b>Şişli</b>	<p>In Şişli, where 10 thousand Syrians live, “<i>Şişli Municipality Refugee Information and Support Center</i>” was opened on 30 October 2016. The Refugee Counseling and Support Center, which was established in order to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees, to support them in solving the problems they encounter in daily life, and to enable them to benefit from public services effectively, was put into service in Şişli with the support of the Migrant Solidarity Center and the French government (United Cities and Local Governments Ortaköy). Regional Organization for East and West Asia / UCLG-MEWA, 2019).</p>
<b>Sultangazi</b>	<p>Sultangazi Municipality TPS carries out the following support activities for Syrians. These; Sultanbeyli Refugees Health Center, Sultanbeyli Refugees Rehabilitation Center, Sultanbeyli Refugees Turkish Education and Workshops Center, Sultanbeyli Refugees Kindergarten, Sultanbeyli Refugees Temporary Education Centers, Vocational Training Courses, Temporary Guesthouse, Guest Houses for Disadvantaged Refugee Women and Children, Cultural Work, Social Work, Refugee Orientation Social Media and Visibility Studies, Legal Support, Employment Support, Business Establishment and Licensing Support and Basic Needs (Humanitarian Aid) Support activities (Refugees Association, 2019).</p>

When evaluated on a district basis, 52.6% of Syrian temporary protection status participants stated that they did not have a problem. This response rate is higher than the averages encountered in satisfaction surveys conducted for the Turkish population.

*As the primary reason for this situation, the shyness arising from the survey being conducted in official locations can be shown.*

*The secondary reason may be that they have formed an opinion in this direction by comparing what they experienced between 2011 and 2019. A detailed investigation of this rate has not been possible under the conditions in which the survey was conducted.*

### 7.7.3. Insufficient Municipal Services

In the dual structure of urban governance in Turkey, municipalities, which are part of the governorate (*district governorship*) supervision, are located. In Article 6 of *the Municipal Law No. 5393* and frequently in other articles, the system of obtaining permission from the local administration by the president or council or board organs is adopted.

The primary duty of municipalities is considered to be ensuring the access of citizens residing within their geographical boundaries to local public services. This understanding has been continuously evolving since *the Municipal Law No. 1580 dated 1930*. With the current *Municipal Law No. 5393* in force, the duties of municipalities have spread to every aspect of citizens' lives. This approach, called Social Municipalism, requires municipalities to produce activities as an institution that contributes to the social and cultural life of citizens, not just providing infrastructure services (Çelik, 2017).

Another characteristic of the understanding of social municipalism is that these services should be provided equally and fairly to everyone living in the municipality, not just to citizens. The expectation that municipal services in the public sphere should be provided with an understanding that increases the quality of life and satisfaction of city residents is a parallel development worldwide (Arslan, 2019)

Indeed, in the literature, it is emphasized that municipalities have a responsibility to produce policies and services for immigrants in order to ensure the continuation of public peace and welfare (Atmaca, 2020).

Similar regulations have also been made in terms of legislation. Article 96/1 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458 states that “... *depending on the country’s economic and financial capabilities, local governments, civil society organizations, universities, and international organizations can plan integration activities by benefiting from the proposals and contributions of foreigners, applicants or international protection status holders in facilitating their mutual integration with the society in our country*” (Çamur, 2017).

When evaluated on a district basis, 2.1% of Syrian temporary protection status participants stated that they had no problems. This rate is higher than the averages encountered in satisfaction surveys prepared for the Turkish population.

#### **7.7.4. Other Problems**

Looking at the preferences of those who reported problems, language differences and exclusion by neighbors can create the perception of social integration problems. When examined from the perspective of refugee rights legislation, the rates given to options such as security problems, inadequacy of municipal support, and lack of social opportunities were lower than the district averages.

*Other problem titles include the large number of Syrians/refugees, language differences, financial difficulties, low income, unemployment, exclusion by neighbors, and lack of social opportunities.*

*Although unemployment and exclusion by neighbors are high with rates of 6.8% and 19.9% respectively, they remain below the results of studies measuring the satisfaction levels of the settled population in these districts (Arslan, 2020).*

**Chart 23: What Problems Do You Have in Your Neighborhood/District?**

From left to right (*Public Security Issue, Insufficient Municipal Support, Municipal Services / Inadequate, Having Too Many Syrians/Refugees, Other, Language Difference, Living Difficulties, Low Income, All, We Have No Problems, Unemployment, My Neighbors' Exclusion, Lack of Social Opportunities*), see Table 34 for details.

### 7.8. Relations with Neighbors

In the responses given by Syrian temporary protection status participants to this question, which can be evaluated in terms of “*integration and assimilation,*” “*relationships with neighbors*” was accepted as an indicator.

When asked to evaluate the problems they experienced, 40% of them stated that they had problems. The main problem in relationships was found to be language differences. It was seen that language differences were a problem that also included the alphabet.

Other options consisted of questions asked to the local population during the internal migration process. It can be said that the responses given to these questions were similar to the response averages given to internal migration/local population surveys.

**Table 36: Relations with Turkish Neighbors in the Area of Residence (2019)**

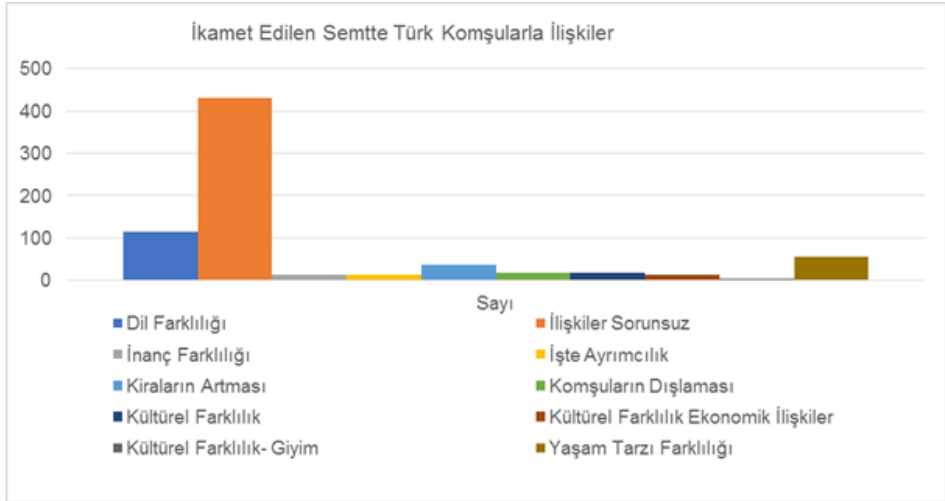
<b>What are the reasons that complicate your relations with your Turkish neighbors in the neighborhood you live in?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio (%)</b>
Language Difference	114	15,9
Relationships Seamless	431	60,1
Faith Difference	13	1,8
Discrimination at Work	14	2
Increase in Rents	36	5
Exclusion of Neighbors	18	2,5
Cultural Difference	19	2,6
Cultural Difference / Economic Relations	13	1,8
Cultural Difference / Clothing	3	0,4
Lifestyle Difference	56	7,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

276 (38.49%) of the subjects preferred the options regarding the problems they had with their neighbors. Among these problems, the “*language*” difference ranks first with 15.9%. In the second place comes “*lifestyle difference*” with 7.8%.

During the survey, it was observed that the surveyors complained about the limited access to language courses for the respondents to overcome the language barrier. Considering that most of the respondents were women, it can be argued that there is an inadequacy in the opportunities for “*women’s participation in language learning education and processes*” that are limited to the “*research population*”.



**Chart 24: Relations with Turkish Neighbors in the Area of Residence (2019)**



Top to bottom, left to right (*Language Difference, Relationships Seamless, Faith Difference, Discrimination at Work, Increase in Rents, Exclusion of Neighbors, Cultural Difference, Cultural Difference / Economic Relations, Cultural Difference / Clothing, Lifestyle Difference*), see Table 36 for details.

*In the survey, the observers noted that exclusion by neighbors mainly occurred as “peer bullying” among “neighborhood children on the street” or “schoolmates at school.”*

*During the survey, the respondents reported experiencing exclusion based on their lifestyle, such as the strangeness of their clothing preferences, feeling ridiculed by their neighbors because of their differences, and having their kitchen and eating habits considered strange by their neighbors.*

*During the survey, it was also observed that the nature of neighborhood relationships differed between single-family homes and apartment buildings. Respondents who lived in single-family homes reported having fewer problems with their neighbors than those who lived in apartments.*

### 7.9. Social Discrimination

Approximately one-fifth of the respondents to this question, which can be considered important both in terms of monitoring the Harmonization and Integration processes and the legislation on refugee rights, stated that they do

not think that they are exposed to any discrimination. Of those who stated that they were discriminated against, 8.2% preferred the definite option.

**Table 37: Perception of Discrimination by Neighbors and Environment (2019)**

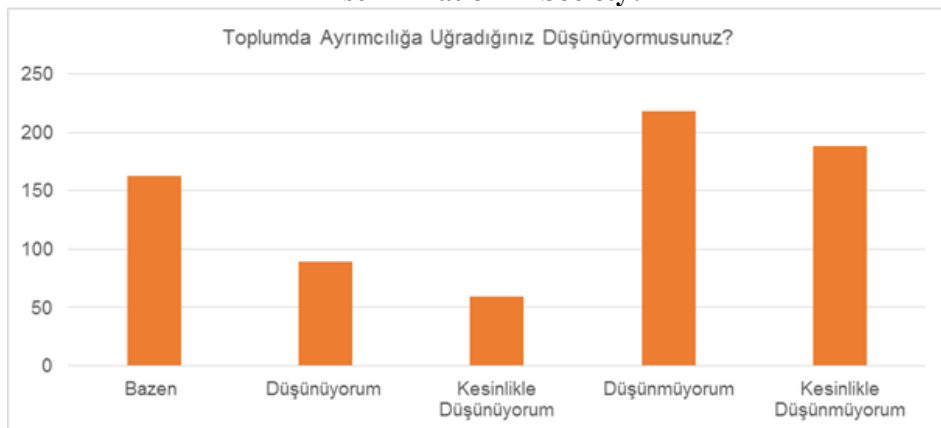
<b>Do You Believe You Have Experienced Discrimination in Society?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio (%)</b>
Sometimes	163	22,7
I am thinking	89	12,4
I'm definitely thinking	59	8,2
I don't think	218	30,4
I definitely don't think	188	26,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

In literature, discrimination is defined as “*stereotypical thoughts about a person or group leading to discriminatory behavior, resulting in unfair and negative treatment of individuals based on their belonging to a particular group*” by Aronson, E. & Wilson, T.D. Aslı Yayak, who cites this definition, associates exclusion of immigrants with the concept of “*xenophobic*” fear. According to this view, “*exclusion*” is an intense manifestation of othering and is a political dynamic that is sometimes used and sometimes not, as seen in examples in Europe (Yayak, 2017).

Of the respondents to the survey, 406 (56.62%) stated that they had not experienced discrimination from their neighbors. In light of this rate, the fact that only 8.2% of those who chose the “*sometimes,*” “*I'm thinking,*” and “*I'm definitely thinking*” options gave a “*definitely*” response can be evaluated in conjunction with the societal agenda of the year the research was conducted.

The literature on the exclusion experienced by immigrant communities is examined under the headings of “*economic,*” “*cultural,*” “*racial,*” and “*ideological*” (Gül & Kaylı, 2020). However, questions related to these distinctions were not included in the survey.

**Chart 25: Do You Believe You Have Experienced Discrimination in Society?**



From left to right (*Sometimes, I am thinking, I'm definitely thinking, I don't think, I definitely don't think*), see Table 37 for details.

*According to the observations made by the interviewers during the survey, social media was identified as one of the areas where social exclusion occurs.*

*In addition, during the interviews, the main reason for social exclusion was identified as "the provocative language of the media".*

### 7.10. Adaptation

**Table 38: Do You Think You and Your Family Members Have Adapted to Turkey? (2019)**

Do You Think You and Your Family Members Have Adapted to Turkey?	Number	Ratio (%)
Partially	163	22,7
Yes we adapted	89	12,4
We're definitely very harmonious	59	8,2
No we couldn't adapt	218	30,4
Absolutely we couldn't adapt	188	26,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

The rate of those who gave a definite negative answer to this question regarding the traceability of the integration and integration process, in terms of individuals and families, is 18.4%. In the question about the phenomenon of

“adapting” with the family factor, the rate of giving a negative answer is below 20%.

*This rate is below the survey results for internal migration, which exceeds 20%.*

**Chart 26: Do You Think You and Your Family Members Have Adapted to Turkey? (2019)**



From left to right (*Partially, Yes we adapted, We're definitely very harmonious No we couldn't adapt Absolutely we couldn't adapt*), see Table 38 for details.

Compared to the answers given to the survey about exclusion, the fact that the rate of exclusion from close neighbors remains at 2.5% and at the district / district level at approximately 10% can show that the reason for not adapting cannot be attributed to exclusion alone.

**Table 39: Number of Exclusions and % Rate (2019)**

Exclusion	Number	Ratio (%)
District / District / City Level	71	9,9
At Neighborhood Level	18	2,5

*The surveyors have shown during their interviews conducted during the survey that one of the areas where social exclusion is experienced is social media.*

*During the interviews, the primary reason for social exclusion has been identified as “the provocative language of the media.”*

### 7.11. Equal Benefit from Public Services

It was verbally explained by the interviewers to the survey participants that the category of public services included options such as municipal services, education, health, and transportation.

*Within this framework, it is observed that participants responded with a rate of 38.9% indicating that they were not discriminated against in accessing these services.*

**Table 40: Fair Access to Public Services (2019)**

Do You Think You Have Been Discriminated in Public Services?	Number	Ratio (%)
Sometimes I think	148	20,6
I don't think	279	38,9
I am thinking	79	11
I definitely don't think	168	23,4
I'm definitely thinking	43	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 27: Do You Think You and Your Family Members Have Experienced Discrimination in Public Services in Turkey? (2019)**



From left to right (*Sometimes I think, I don't think, I'm thinking, I definitely don't think, I'm definitely thinking*), see Table 40 for details.

*In the interviews conducted by the interviewers during the survey, one of the areas where social exclusion is experienced was shown as social media.*

### **7.12. Satisfaction with Public Services**

The service category, which includes options such as municipal services, education, health, and transportation, was explained verbally by the surveyors to the survey participants.

The service scale that forms this framework presented separate options for municipal services, education, health, labor, security, and other public services.

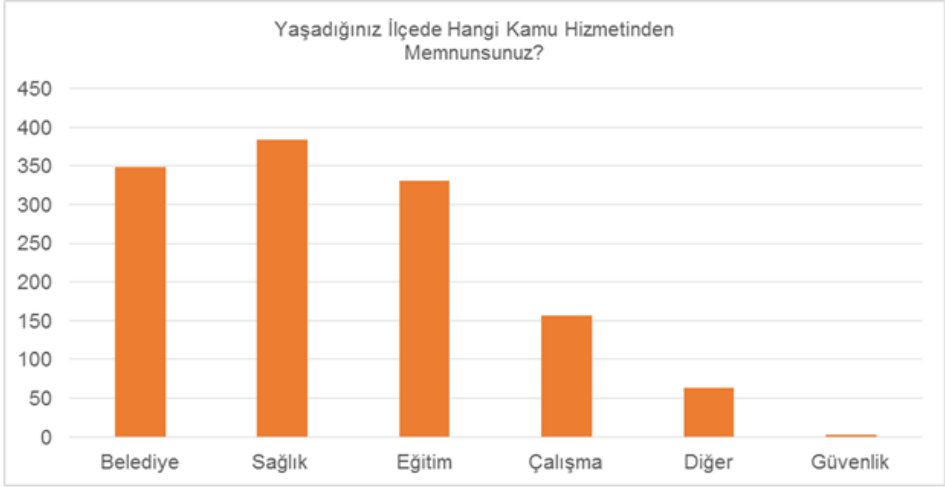
*According to the survey results, the satisfaction levels of the participants regarding education and health are in the range of 25-30%. Similarly, there is also a satisfaction rate of around 30% for municipal services. However, the satisfaction rate regarding security is very low, only 0.2%.*

**Table 41: Satisfaction with Public Services (2019)**

<b>Which Public Service Are You Satisfied with in Your District?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio (%)</b>
Municipality	349	27,1
Health	384	29,9
Education	331	25,7
Work	156	12,1
Other	63	4,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

*In the interviews conducted by the interviewers during the survey, social media was shown as one of the areas where social exclusion is experienced, as stated before.*

**Chart 28: Which Public Service Are You Satisfied With In The City You Live In? (2019)**



From left to right (*Municipality, Health, Education, Work, Other, Security*), see Table 41 for details.

### 7.13. Housing Satisfaction

Housing continues to be a significant problem for Syrians under temporary protection status. As seen in previous sections, almost all participants are renting and paying rents that are in line with the average market rates in their district or neighborhood.

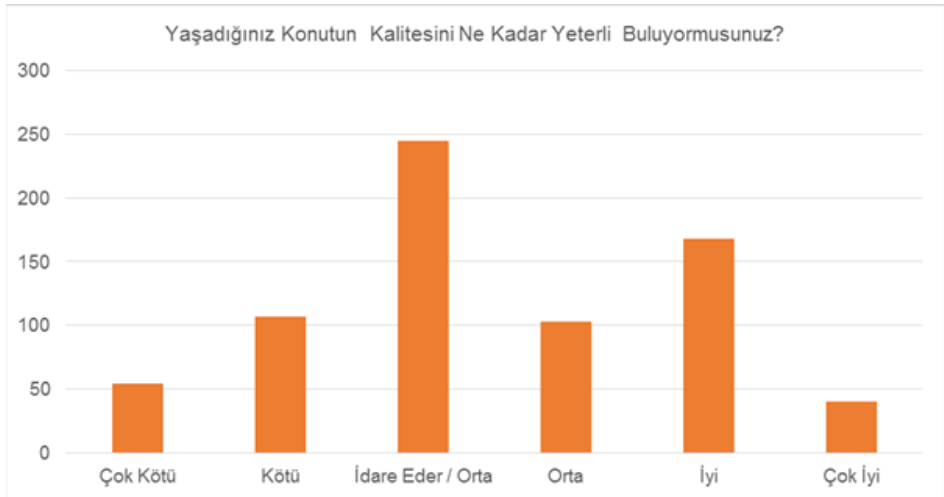
However, half of the participants gave negative responses regarding their housing satisfaction. While this confirms the trend of renting housing above its value, which is sometimes encountered in the literature and current news, no comparison has been made with other sources.



**Table 42: How Sufficient Do You Find the Quality of Your Accommodation? (2019)**

How Sufficient Do You Find The Quality of The Housing You Live In?	Number	Ratio (%)
Too bad	54	7,5
Bad	107	14,9
It's manageable / Moderate	245	34,2
Middle	103	14,4
Good	168	23,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 29: How Sufficient Do You Find the Quality of Your Accommodation? (2019)**



From left to right (*Too bad, Bad, It's manageable / Moderate, Middle, Good, Very good*), see Table 42 for details.

*During the interviews conducted by the surveyors, it was observed that the limited access to language courses for the participants due to language barriers was a concern. Taking into account that the majority of the participants were women, it can be argued that there is an inadequacy in the opportunities for women's participation in language learning programs and processes, which is limited by the research population.*



*The surveyors also observed that exclusion by neighbors primarily occurs through peer bullying among neighbor children on the street or among schoolmates at school.*

#### **7.14. Establishing a Joint Business**

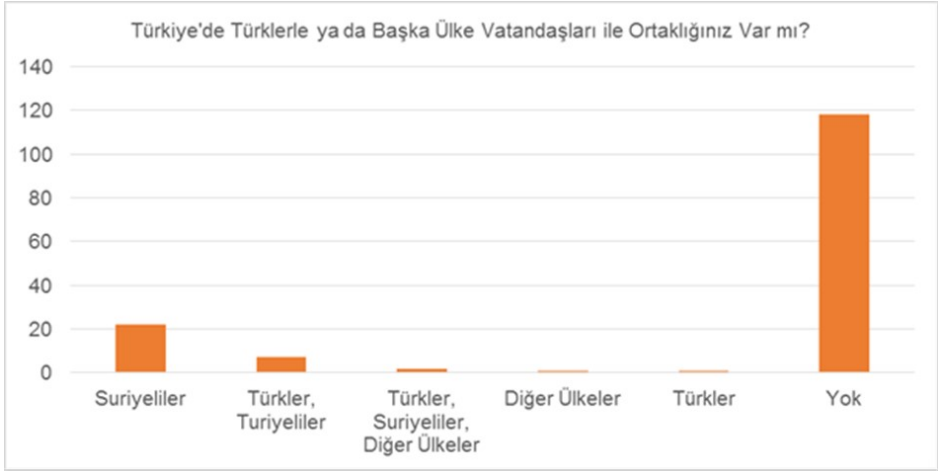
As of 2019, Syrian Temporary Protection Status individuals have completed 10 years of stay in Turkey. During this process, which can be considered quite long, they need to be able to produce and trade as an option to sustain their lives. Depending on the conditions being met, it is possible for them to work according to the legislation.

This question, asked to determine the joint business tendencies that require multiple variables, focuses on identifying the level of integration and adaptation.

**Table 43: Establishing or Partnering in Business with Turkish Citizens or Foreigners (2019)**

<b>Do You Have Partnerships with Turks or Citizens of Other Countries in Turkey?</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Ratio (%)</b>
TPS Syrians	22	14,6
Turks / TPS Syrians	7	4,6
Turks / TPS Syrians / Other countries	2	1,3
Other countries	1	0,7
The Turks	1	0,7
None	118	78,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>

**Chart 30: Do You Have Partnerships with Turks or Citizens of Other Countries in Turkey? (2019)**



From left to right (*TPS Syrians, Turks / TPS Syrians, Turks / TPS Syrians / Other countries, Other countries, The Turks, None*), see Table 43 for details.

\* \* \*

Suriyeli entrepreneurs are not obliged to have a Turkish citizen as a partner when establishing a small business. However, in the establishment of commercial companies, there are some sectors and areas that require partnership with a Turkish citizen.

When looking at the answers given to the question, it can be seen that Syrian temporary protection status individuals tend to avoid being partners as much as possible (78%). On the other hand, their tendency to form partnerships with Turkish citizens is 22%.

***During the interviews conducted by the surveyors, it was observed that they complained about the limited access of the respondents to language courses to overcome language differences.***

***Considering the information that the majority of the respondents were women in this research, it can be argued that there is insufficient opportunity for “women’s participation in language learning education and processes,” which is limited to the research population.***



## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

*“Either death is a state of nothingness and utter consciousness, or, as men say, there is a change and migration of the soul from this world to another.*

*Now if death be of such a nature, I say that to die is to gain; for eternity is then only a single night.”*

*~ Plato*

**A**s part of the Migration, Urban Development, and Urban Livability Project, and with the support of the Istanbul Rumeli University Scientific Research Program, this survey research was conducted by the Global Policies Implementation and Research Center (RUPAM) in the first phase. The survey was carried out using a questionnaire prepared after a literature review. The survey was conducted because the population with temporary protection status due to the Syrian crisis has reached around 4% of the total population of the country.

In the first stage of the study, a total of 1,013 people, mostly women, were surveyed under Temporary Protection Coverage (GKK) with the participation of 112 volunteer surveyors. Out of these, 137 surveys were not completed due to various reasons. A survey was conducted on 876 Syrian refugees with a controlled sample. In the second stage, a total of 717 surveys were deemed valid and included in the study after an evaluation of the surveys. The number 717 is important for obtaining accurate and reliable data.

Turkey was initially considered a transit country in the Syrian refugee crisis from 2011 to 2014. However, in the following period, it can be said that Turkey took on the role of a destination country. Since April 29, 2011, the number of Syrian refugees who have taken temporary protection in Turkey due to the crisis, chaos, and war in their country has exceeded 3 million 576 thousand as of December 31, 2019. This number corresponds to 4.36% of Turkey’s population of 82 million.

The ongoing and even chronic crisis in Syria has been observed to reduce the opportunities for Syrian refugees in Turkey to return to their country. Although Turkey has witnessed many humanitarian movements throughout its history, this is the first time it has experienced such a serious human movement

in these proportions, and the resulting “*social shock*” is causing concerns in Turkish society (Erdoğan, 2020).

Almost all Syrians now live together with Turkish society throughout Turkey, except for those living in camps. Despite the numerical magnitude and many disadvantages brought about by the unpredictable process, nearly nine years of “*forced coexistence*” has passed in an extraordinary atmosphere of solidarity and conflict-free living. There is no doubt that Turkish society has the biggest share in this.

However, another reality is that there has been a serious erosion in the extraordinary high level of social acceptance of the Turkish community over time and concerns have increased. It can be said that the lives of Syrians in Turkey are becoming more normalized every day and the multifaceted “*spontaneous integration*” process continues.

In an environment where the average stay in Turkey exceeds 4.5 years, more than 520,000 Syrian babies were born in Turkey between 2011-2019, around 670,000 Syrian children were integrated into the Turkish education system and enrolled in school, tens of thousands studied at our universities, and over 1 million people are employed, it can be seen that Syrians in Turkey have planned their lives based on longer stays. One of the most striking findings in this study is the common expectation of both communities that Syrians are permanent in Turkey. There is no doubt that this common “*expectation*” does not mean that expectations and desires are aligned (Erdoğan, 2020).

European countries are considered the destination of migration mobility caused by the Syrian crisis. However, access to the destination is limited for Syrian TPS holders, whether they are irregular or regular migrants.

Syria is a source country in terms of migration mobility, and migration mobility in this field continues within the category of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

Therefore, in Turkey’s more than 10 years of experience in managing migration, it is facing the situation of the population that migrated becoming permanent. Due to the continuing war and uncertain environment in their home country, the hope and desire of Syrian refugees to return to their country has decreased. In parallel, their tendency towards permanence in Turkey has strengthened over the years with the significant normalization of the lives they have built for themselves in Turkey.

The Turkish society, regardless of political, socio-economic or regional differences, almost uniformly expresses concern and reluctance towards the

Syrians staying permanently in Turkey, and desires their return to their own country or a third country. The support of the Turkish society for the Syrians, which had been substantial for a long time, has visibly diminished and become less enthusiastic. The increasing concerns of the Turkish society about the Syrians are also affecting the politicization of the process (Erdoğan, 2020).

The millions of Syrians in Turkey have different effects on the Turkish society and the Syrians themselves. The Turkish society deeply experiences concerns such as security problems, costs, service disruptions, job loss, identity loss, and “*uncontrollability*” in the face of large numbers. Syrians, on the other hand, develop a new Syrian identity and a solidarity network based on the similarity of their reasons for coming to Turkey, the processes they went through, and their stories, despite their social, cultural, ethnic, and religious differences among themselves.

Within this network, Syrians establish their own secure environments and have the opportunity to build their own lives with “*their own community*.” The sudden attractiveness of the areas where Syrians settle for other Syrians is due to the “*chain reaction*” effect, which is well-known in migration theories (Erdoğan, 2020).

In this first phase survey, detailed interpretation of the data obtained has been avoided and the focus has been on explaining the tables. This is due to the methodological necessity of evaluating the situation in Turkey (transit-arrival) in conjunction with the mobility in arrival and source locations.

Public institutions and relevant departments of universities should collect reliable data for current migration management and make these data available to academics, researchers, and relevant institutions as much as possible. The most serious problem for experts is accessing reliable official data. However, the first step towards a healthy migration management is reliable data. The second important step is sharing these official data with academics and researchers.

Without sharing this data, it is not possible for academic experts and other researchers to make accurate determinations and make policy recommendations. It should not be forgotten that planning and projections for millions of immigrants or refugees require the contribution of experts as much as bureaucrats and politicians.

It is expected that the study we conducted titled “*Socio-Cultural Changes Caused by International Migration before the 2019 Pandemic: The Example of Syrian Refugees*” will primarily serve this purpose.

In concluding this topic, I would like to present readers with a new perspective on the reasons for migrations throughout human history and stimulate further discussion. This perspective is based on the Disproportionate Seesaw Theory that I have proposed in several studies. While civilization is a shared accomplishment of humanity, the power and benefits of civilization are not distributed equally among sovereign states in historical cycles due to various factors. This issue itself is a separate and complex philosophical subject worthy of further research. Inequalities in wealth and poverty, as well as unfair distribution of suffering and poverty, are obstacles to achieving universal peace.

At the Migration Conference held at the University of Lisbon, Portugal on June 26-28, 2018, I presented a paper titled “The Effects of the Disproportionate Seesaw Theory on the Migration of Tribes,” which introduced and elaborated on this theory. Subsequently, I offered a humanistic perspective on this issue at the Kartepe Summit on Migration, Refugees, and Humanity, held on October 26-28, 2018. More information on this topic can be found at <https://youtu.be/dof77QmH9FU> and <https://www.kartepzirvesi.com/2018/philosophy-ethics-and-migration-phenomenon>.

In my opinion, despite the fact that human civilization has been a collective accomplishment of all humankind throughout history, it is unfortunately not always treated as such. Due to various reasons, including the lack of shared values and objectives and a deficit of healthy empathy, global injustices arise, leading to mass migrations. However, it is important to note that I am not referring to migrations caused by global climate change. For thousands of years, the movement of human populations from the East to the West and vice versa can be largely attributed to the Disproportionate Seesaw Theory that I have previously proposed.

Süleyman Özmen

20.02.2023

**Picture 9: Survey Research Team (RUPAM / UCLG - MEWA)**

*“Thanks to the great enthusiasm, motivation, and dedication synchronized with each other, to all the team members who contributed, benefited, and supported the successful completion of this work as planned, I extend my endless gratitude.”*

*S.Ö.*







# LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 1 : Social Demands and Livability Concepts in terms of Traceability .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Table 2 : Problem Area / Principles and Values of Livability Concepts .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Table 3 : Population and Number of Syrian Refugees in Istanbul Districts (2019) .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Table 4 : The Universe and Parameters Based on the Research (2019) .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Table 5 : Istanbul Research Area Districts Household Sizes (2019).....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Table 6 : Sample Sizes .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Table 7 : International Migration Mobility .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Table 8 : Profile of Syrians Living in Turkey (2019).....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Table 9 : Districts Where the Survey Was Taken (2019).....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Table 10 : Gender Distribution of Survey Respondents (2019) .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Table 11 : Populations of Districts Researched (2019) .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Table 12 : Age Ranges of Subjects (2019) .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Table 13 : Age and Gender Distribution of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019).....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Table 14 : Marital Status of Subjects (2019) .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Table 15 : TPS Syrian Marriages (2019).....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Table 16 : TPS Syrian Education Level (2019) .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Table 17 : Schooling Rates by Age of Education (2019) .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Table 18 : Illiteracy Rate in the Countries Covered by the Survey (%) (2019) .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Table 19 : Districts Where the Survey Was Conducted within the Scope of the Research (2019) .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Table 20 : Residence Status in Turkey (2019).....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Table 21 : Work Status of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019) .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Table 22 : Development Level and Ranking of the Research Conducted Districts (2017).....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Table 23 : INGEV Human Development Index (2020).....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Table 24 : Employment / Work Status of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019).....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Table 25 : Ratio of TPS Syrian Children (%) (2019).....</b>	<b>72</b>

<b>Table 26 : Number of Syrian Children Born in Turkey under Temporary Protection Status (2011-2021) .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Table 27 : Place of Residence in Syria (2019).....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Table 28 : TPS Syrian Refugees Pay for Rent in the Apartments They Reside in Turkey (2019).....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Table 29 : Living in a City other than Istanbul (2019).....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Table 30 : Reason for Preferring to Residence in Istanbul (2019) .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Table 31 : Number of Persons for Whom Care is Required (2019).....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Table 32 : Number of Children Born in Turkey (As of 2019) .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Table 33 : Literature Analysis of Components Affecting the Return or Integration of TPS Syrian-born Children in Turkey.....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Table 34 : General Problems Encountered in the District (2019) .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Table 35 : Examples of Support for TPS Syrians by Municipalities in the Researched Districts (2019) .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Table 36 : Relations with Turkish Neighbors in the Area of Residence (2019).....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Table 37 : Perception of Discrimination by Neighbors and Environment (2019) .....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Table 38 : Do You Think You and Your Family Members Have Adapted to Turkey? (2019).....</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Table 39 : Number of Exclusions and % Rate (2019).....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Table 40 : Fair Access to Public Services (2019) .....</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Table 41 : Satisfaction with Public Services (2019) .....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Table 42 : How Sufficient Do You Find the Quality of Your Accommodation? (2019).....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Table 43 : Establishing or Partnering in Business with Turkish Citizens or Foreigners (2019).....</b>	<b>98</b>

# LIST OF CHARTS

<b>Chart 1</b>	<b>: Population of Syrian Refugees Residing in Istanbul and Population of Istanbul / 11th of November 2019.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Chart 2</b>	<b>: Number of Subjects Over the Sample (Istanbul Districts)....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Chart 3</b>	<b>: Internally Displaced Persons, Refugees and Asylum Seekers</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Chart 4</b>	<b>: The Rise of Immigration Internationally (1970 - 2019).....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Chart 5</b>	<b>: Number of Immigrants.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Chart 6</b>	<b>: Syrian Refugee Profile in Turkey (Age Range) .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Chart 7</b>	<b>: Gender Distribution.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Chart 8</b>	<b>: Age Ranges of Subjects (2019) .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Chart 9</b>	<b>: Marital Status of Subjects .....</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Chart 10</b>	<b>: TPS Syrian Marriage Trends.....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Chart 11</b>	<b>: TPS Syrian Education Level (2019) .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Chart 12</b>	<b>: Number of TPS Syrian Students in Turkey (2019) .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Chart 13</b>	<b>: Schooling Rates in Turkey by Age of Education (2019).....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Chart 14</b>	<b>: Districts where the Survey was Conducted .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Chart 15</b>	<b>: TPS Residence Status in Turkey (2019) .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Chart 16</b>	<b>: Work Status of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019) .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Chart 17</b>	<b>: Employment / Work Status of TPS Syrians in Turkey (2019).....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Chart 18</b>	<b>: Place of Residence in Syria (2019).....</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Chart 19</b>	<b>: TPS Syrian Refugees Pay for Rent in the Apartments They Reside in Turkey (2019) .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Chart 20</b>	<b>: Living in a City other than Istanbul (2019).....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Chart 21</b>	<b>: Reason for Preferring to Residence in Istanbul (2019) .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Chart 22</b>	<b>: Number of Children Born in Turkey (As of 2019) .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Chart 23</b>	<b>: What Problems Do You Have in Your Neighborhood/District? .....</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Chart 24</b>	<b>: Relations with Turkish Neighbors in the Area of Residence (2019).....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Chart 25</b>	<b>: Do You Believe You Have Experienced Discrimination in Society? .....</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Chart 26</b>	<b>: Do You Think You and Your Family Members Have Adapted to Turkey? (2019).....</b>	<b>93</b>

<b>Chart 27 : Do You Think You and Your Family Members Have Experienced Discrimination in Public Services in Turkey? (2019).....</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Chart 28 : Which Public Service Are You Satisfied With In The City You Live In? (2019).....</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Chart 29 : How Sufficient Do You Find the Quality of Your Accommodation? (2019).....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Chart 30 : Do You Have Partnerships with Turks or Citizens of Other Countries in Turkey? (2019) .....</b>	<b>99</b>

## LIST OF PICTURES

<b>Picture 1</b>	<b>: Survey Research Team .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Picture 2</b>	<b>: Mutual Cooperation Agreement Signing Ceremony Between GPRC / RUPAM and UCLG - MEWA.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Picture 3</b>	<b>: Bardarash Refugee Camp.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Picture 4</b>	<b>: Syrian Refugee Children are Overcoming Unimaginable Trauma.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Picture 5</b>	<b>: Will Syrian Refugee Children Become a Lost Generation? .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Picture 6</b>	<b>: UNICEF Efforts to Prevent “Lost Generation” of Syrian Children.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Picture 7</b>	<b>: Refugees of the Syrian Civil War in Turkey.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Picture 8</b>	<b>: Syrian Refugees Arrive on Lesbos, Greece.....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Picture 9</b>	<b>: Survey Research Team (RUPAM / UCLG - MEWA) .....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Picture 10</b>	<b>: A Syrian refugee camp in Turkiye.....</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Picture 11</b>	<b>: A Syrian Refugee Camp in Turkiye .....</b>	<b>127</b>



## REFERENCES

Abadan Unat, N. (2017). Bitmeyen Göç / Konuk İşçilikten Ulus-Ötesi Yurttaşlığa. İstanbul: Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları (Revised and Updated 3rd Edition).

Adıgüzel, Y. (2019). Göç Sosyolojisi. 1st Edition, Ankara: Nobel Publications.

Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı (AFAD) (2014). Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Kadınlar 2014, (Date of access: 4.5.2019 : [https://www.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/afad.gov.tr/17934/xfiles/turkiye\\_deki-suriyeli-kadinlar\\_-2014\\_2\\_.pdf](https://www.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/afad.gov.tr/17934/xfiles/turkiye_deki-suriyeli-kadinlar_-2014_2_.pdf))

Altuğ, S. (2008). “Suriye Arap Milliyetçiliğinde Vatan ve Suriyelilik (1919–1939)”, İ.Ü. Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi, Yıl 2008, Cilt 0, Sayı 39. (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/5311>).

Altunbaş, A. (2020). “Türkiye’de Yaşayan Göçmenlerin Üniversite Eğitiminden Memnuniyetlerinin Konya’daki Suriyeli Öğrenciler Örneği Üzerinden Değerlendirilmesi”, Üniversite Araştırmaları Dergisi, Ağustos 2020, Cilt 3, Sayı 2.

(Date of access: 11.9.2020:

<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/1212322>)

Bakış, Ç. & Şeker, M. & Dizeci, B. (2018). İnsani Gelişme Endeksi - İlçeler (İGE-İ) 2017 -Tüketiciden İnsana Geçiş, İstanbul: İnsani Gelişme Vakfı (İNGEV) Yayınları.

Bartram, D. & Poros, M.V, Monforte, P. (2017). Göç Meselesinde Temel Kavramlar, (I.A. Tuncay, Translator). Ankara: Hece Yayınları.

Baldwin-Edwards, M. (2008). Towards a Theory of Illegal Migration: Historical and Structural Components. Third World Quarterly, Vol. 29, No. 7, pp. 1449-1459.

Berry, J. W. (1997) Immigration, Acculturation and Adaption, Applied Psychology: An International Review, 46 (1), 5-68.

Berry, J. W. (2011) Integration and Multiculturalism: Ways Towards Social Solidarity, Papers on Social Representation, 20 (2), 1-20

Betts, A. (2017) Zorunlu Göç ve Küresel Politika. (S. Meltem Türkaslan, Translator) Ankara: Hece Yayınları.

BM UNICEF Türkiye, Türkiye’deki Suriyeli Çocuklar, (Date of access: 9.9.2020: <https://www.unicefturk.org/yazi/acil-durum-turkiyedeki-suriyeli-cocuklar>).



BMMYK, (2019. “*Syria Regional Refugee Response*”, (Date of access: 11.9.2020:

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/113>).

Canatan, K. (2013). “*Avrupa Toplumlarının Göç Alguları ve Tutumları*”, Sosyolojik Bir Yaklaşım, Sosyoloji Dergisi, 3 (27), 317-332.

Castles, S., & Miller, M. J. (2008). *Göçler Çağı/Modern Dünyada Uluslararası Göç Hareketleri*. (B. U. Bal, & İ. Akbulut, Translator) İstanbul: İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları.

Çabalar Bayrak, N. (2001). “*Yaşanabilirlik Kavramı ve Ankara 2005 Metropolitan Alan Planlama Çalışmaları*”, Unpublished doctoral thesis, Ankara: A.Ü.Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü.

Çağınlar, Z. & Altunkaynak, M. (2019). “*Kastamonu Eğitim Dergisi*”, Yıl 2019, Cilt 27, Sayı 5, ss. 2086-2100, (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/802427>).

Çalışma İzni, Suriyeli İşçi Çalıştırma Prosedürü. (2021). (Date of access: 8.12.2020: <https://calismaiznim.com/suriyeli-isci-calistirma-proseduru-2021/>).

Çelikel, A. (2007). *Milletlerarası Özel Hukuk*, 12. Baskı, İstanbul: Beta Yayınları.

Çömlekçi, N. (2001). *Bilimsel Araştırma Yöntemi ve İstatistiksel Anlamlılık Sınamaları*. Ankara: Bilim Teknik Yayınevi.

De Tapia, S. (2004). Introduction to the Debate: Identification of Issues and Current and Future Trends of Irregular Migration in Transit Countries, Proceedings of the Regional Conference on Migration: Migrants in the Transit Countries: Sharing Responsibilities in Management and Protection, İstanbul: Conference Paper.

Demirtaş, H.A. (2003). Sosyal Kimlik Kuramı, Temel Kavram ve Varsayımlar, İletişim Araştırmaları Dergisi, 1 (1), s.123-144.

Deniz, T. (2014). Uluslararası Göç Sorunu Perspektifinde Türkiye, TSA, 18(1), ss. 176-204.

Deniz, O. (2009). *Uluslararası Göçler ve Türkiye’ye Yansıması (Sığınmacılar, Mülteciler ve Yasadışı Göçmenler)*, 1st Edition, İstanbul: Çantay Yayınevi.

Doğan, B. (2016). “*Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Sosyoekonomik ve Sosyokültürel Özelliklerinin Analizi: İstanbul Beyoğlu Örneği*”, Marmara Coğrafya Dergisi Cilt 4, Sayı 33.

(Date of access: 11.9.2020:

<https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/286993>).

Dündar, F. (2001). İttihat ve Terakki'nin Müslümanları İskân Politikası (1913-1918). 1st Edition, İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları.

Erdoğan, M. (2020). Suriyeliler Barometresi 2019 Suriyelilerle Uyum İçinde Yaşamın Çerçevesi, Ankara: Orion Kitapevi.

Erdoğan, M. M. (2017) Urban Refugees From “*Detachment*” to “*Harmonization*” Syrian Refugees and Process Management of Municipalities: The Case of Istanbul, Marmara Belediyeler Birliği Kültür Yayınları, İstanbul.

Esenler Belediyesi. (2020). Türk ve Suriyelilerin Kardeşlik Projesi, (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <https://esenler.bel.tr/haberler/genel/turk-ve-suriyelilerin-kardeslik-projesi/>).

Ekici, H. (2019). “*Türk Toplumunda Suriyelilere Yönelik Algılanan Tehditler ve Çözüm Önerileri*”, Sosyal Politika Çalışmaları Dergisi, Yıl 19, Sayı 44, (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/819915>).

Figen Ereş, F. (2017). “*Mesleki Eğitim Merkezine Devam Eden Göçmenlerin Meslek Kurslarına Yönelik Sorunları*”, Türk Bilim Araştırma Vakfı Dergisi, Yıl: 2017, Cilt:10, Sayı:2, S.94, (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/309742>).

Gencer, T. E. (2017). Göç ve Eğitim Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme. Suriyeli Çocukların Eğitim Gereksinimi ve Okullaşma Süreçlerinde Karşılaştıkları Güçlükler, Uluslararası Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi, 10 (5), ss. 838-851.

Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, Uluslararası Koruma, (2019). (Date of access: 12.3.2021, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/uluslararasi-koruma-istatistikler>).

Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, (2020). (Date of access: 12.3.2021, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>).

Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, (2020a). Geçici Koruma Yönetmeliği (2020). (Date of access: 11.3.2020, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/kurumlar/goc.gov.tr/evraklar/mevzuat/Gecici-Koruma.pdf>).

Gökçe, G. & Gökçe, O. (2012). “*Suriye Sorunu: ‘Başarısız veya Çöken Devlet’ Modeli Türkiye İçin Suriye Politikasında Uluslararası Kamuoyunu Harekete Geçirmenin Bir Aracı Olabilir Mi?*”, Sosyal Ekonomik Araştırmalar Dergisi, Yıl 2012, Cilt 12, Sayı 23, ss. 193-202, (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/288974>).

Habitat, (1996). “*An Urbanizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements*”, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford. (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/GRHS.1996.0.pdf>).

Huddleston, T. ve Pedersen, A. (2011) Impact of New Family Reunion Tests and Requirements on the Integration Process. Migration Policy Group (MPG), MPG Briefings for Green Paper on Family Reunion No. 3.

<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/yazarlar/oguz-celikkol/idlib-ve-suriye-sorununda-yeni-gelismeler-40961854>, Erişim Tarihi: 17.04.2019.

<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr/yazarlar/oguz-celikkol/idlib-ve-suriye-sorununda-yeni-gelismeler-40961854>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<http://iibfdergi.sdu.edu.tr/assets/uploads/sites/352/files/yil-2016-cilt-21-sayi-4-yazi12-27102016.pdf>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<https://www.sabah.com.tr/yazarlar/fahrettinaltun/2017/11/15/suriyede-siyasi-cozum-mumkun-mu>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<https://www.kartepezirvesi.com/kartepe-zirvesi-2018-deklarasyonu-284>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<https://www.kartepezirvesi.com/tebligler>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

[https://mutlukent.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/kalkc4b1nma-bakanlc4b1c49fc4b1\\_yac59fanabilir-kentler-ve-kentsel-dc3b6nc3bcc59fc3bcm.pdf](https://mutlukent.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/kalkc4b1nma-bakanlc4b1c49fc4b1_yac59fanabilir-kentler-ve-kentsel-dc3b6nc3bcc59fc3bcm.pdf), Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<https://www.unhcr.org/tr/turkiyedeki-multeciler-ve-siginmacilar>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<https://www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/medias/6248/gkkuygulamarehberi1.pdf>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<https://multeciler.org.tr/turkiyedeki-suriyeli-sayisi/>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<https://www.sayistay.gov.tr/tr/Upload/95906369/files/dergi/pdf/der108m2.pdf>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

<http://www.ibb.gov.tr/tr-TR/kurumsal/Birimler/SehirPlanlamaMd/Documents/100.000%20%C3%961%C3%A7ekli%20%C3%87evre%20D%C3%BCzeni%20Plan%C4%B1%20Sunum%20TR.pdf>, Date of access: 17.04.2019.

İçduygu, A. (2012). Türkiye’de Gözlemlenen Düzensiz Göç Akışlarına İstatistiklere Dayalı Genel Bakış, Ankara: Uluslararası Göç Örgütü Yayınları.

İltica ve Göç Araştırmaları Merkezi Derneği (İGAM). (2019). Suriyeli Mültecilerin Türkiye’deki İş Gücü Piyasasına Entegrasyonu: Engeller ve Fırsatlar, Politika Özeti, (Date of access: 11.7.2020, <https://igamder.org/uploads/belgeler/DSP-IGAM-Turkey-Final-Policy-brief-Feb-2019-Tur.pdf>).

İnan, C. E. (2016). “Türkiye’de Göç Politikaları: İskân Kanunları Üzerinden Bir İnceleme”, Göç Araştırmaları Dergisi, Cilt 2, Sayı 3.

Jacobs, J. (1961). *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, New York: Random House.

Jacobs, J. (1996). *Edge of Empire: Post Colonialism and the City*, London: Routledge.

Kara, D. & Öykü, C. (2019). “*Türkiye’de Yabancıların Çalışma Hakkı: Suriyelilerin İşgücü Piyasasındaki Durumu*”, Üsküdar Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi, Sayı 153, ss. 151-174, (Date of access: 4.11.2020, <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/509805>).

Karpat, K. (2010). *Osmanlı’dan Günümüze Etnik Yapılanma ve Göçler*, (Bahar Tırnakçı, Çev.), 1st Edition, İstanbul: T. Yayınları.

Khadria B. & McAuliffe, M. (2020). *World Migration Report 2020*, (Date of access: 4.4.2021, [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr\\_2020.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020.pdf)).

Kaya, M. (2015). “*Komşuda Misafirlilik: Suriyeli Sığınmacılarca Kurulmuş Mülteci Derneklerinin Perspektifinden Türkiye’de Yaşamak*”, *The Journal of Academic Social Science Studies*, Cilt 39, Sayı 13, ss. 263-279.

Keleş, R. (2002). *Kentleşme Politikası*, Ankara: İmge Kitabevi.

Şeyda Nur Koca, Ş. N. (2019). “*Suriyeli Sığınmacıların Türk Emek Piyasasına Katılım Süreçlerinin Toplumsal Boyutları*”, *Göç Araştırmaları Dergisi*, Cilt 5, Sayı 2, ss. 325-335, (Date of access: <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/915331>).

Koç, M. & Görücü, İ. & Akbıyık, N. (2015). *Suriyeli Sığınmacılar ve İstihdam Problemleri*, *Birey ve Toplum Dergisi*, Cilt 5 (9), ss. 63-93.

Kurt, H. (2014). *Türkiye’de Kent-Köy ve Kentli-Köylü Algısı Üzerine Bir Araştırma*, *Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi*, Sayı 3, Cilt 6.

Meşkur, M. C. & Ahmetoğlu, Ş. (2019). “*Suriye’de Aleviler (Nusayriler)*”, *Turkish Journal of Shiite Studies*, Yıl 2019, Cilt 1, Sayı 2, pp. 333-360, (Date of access: 11.9.2020: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/904845>).

Millet, E. & İçduygu, A. (2016). *Syrian refugees in Turkey: Insecure Lives in an Environment of Pseudointegration*, Working Paper 13, İstanbul: Koç Üniversitesi Yayınları.

Moralı, G. (2018). “*Suriyeli Mülteci Çocuklara Türkçenin Yabancı Dil Olarak Öğretiminde Karşılaşılan Sorunlar*”, *Uluslararası Toplum Araştırmaları Dergisi*, Yıl 8, Cilt 8, Sayı 15, (Date of access: 11.9.2020; <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/524096>).

Mülteci Hakları. (2020). *Uluslararası Af Örgütü*, (Date of access: 4.4.2021, <https://www.amnesty.org.tr/icerik/multeci-haklari>).

Mülteci Hakları Merkezi. (2019). Suriye'den Gelen Sığınmacılar İçin Türkiye'de Geçici Koruma Sorular ve Yanıtlar, (Date of access: 9.2.2021: <https://www.mhd.org.tr/images/yayinlar/MHM-1.pdf>).

Mülteciler Derneği. (2019). Türkiye'deki Suriyeli Sayısı, (Date of access: 4.9.2021: <https://multeciler.org.tr/turkiyedeki-suriyeli-sayisi/>).

ORSAM. (2015). Effects of the Syrian Refugees on Turkey, Ortadoğu Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi, Report No 195.

Özer, İ. (2004). Kentleşme Kentleşme ve Kentsel Değişme, Ankara: Ekin Kitapevi.

Özyakışır, D. (2013). Göç - Kuram ve Bölgesel Bir Uygulama, Ankara: Nobel Yayıncılık.

Perruchoud, R. & Redpath, J. (2014). Uluslararası Göç Hukuku Göç Terimleri Sözlüğü, 2. Baskı, (Date of access: 4.4.2021, [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml31\\_turkish\\_2ndedition.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml31_turkish_2ndedition.pdf)).

Sağlam, S. (2006). “*Türkiye’de İç Göç Olgusu ve Kentleşme*”, *Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi*, Cilt 5, ss. 33-44.

Sarihan, H. N. (2018). Büro Hümanist, (Date of access: 4.4.2020: [http://humanistburo.org/dosyalar/humdosya/Turkiye%20Suriye%20Perspektifinde%20Evlilik%20Hukukuna%20Dair%20Inceleme%20\(H.N.Sarihan\).pdf](http://humanistburo.org/dosyalar/humdosya/Turkiye%20Suriye%20Perspektifinde%20Evlilik%20Hukukuna%20Dair%20Inceleme%20(H.N.Sarihan).pdf)).

Seydi, A. R. (2014). “*Türkiye’nin Suriyeli Sığınmacıların Eğitim Sorununun Çözümüne Yönelik İzlediği Politikalar*”, *SDÜ Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi SDU Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, Sayı 31, Cilt 4, ss. 276-296. (Date of access: 11.9.2020, <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/117752>).

Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu (SGK). (2019). Genel Sağlık Sigortası İle Sağlık Aktivasyon ve Provizyon, (Date of access: 4.11.2019 : [http://www.sgk.gov.tr/wps/portal/sgk/tr/emekli/sikca\\_sorulan\\_sorular/gss\\_saglik\\_aktivasyon](http://www.sgk.gov.tr/wps/portal/sgk/tr/emekli/sikca_sorulan_sorular/gss_saglik_aktivasyon)).

Sosyo-Ekonomik Gelişmişlik Sıralaması Araştırması, SEGE (2017). Ankara: Kalkınma Ajansları Genel Müdürlüğü Yayını.

Şahin, A. & Şahin, Y. (2020). “*Türkiye’deki Suriyeli Eğitimcilerin Gözünden Göç ve Uyum Sürecinde Eğitimin İşlevi ve Barışa Katkısı*”, *Harran Maarif Dergisi*, Yıl 2020, Cilt 5, Sayı 1, ss. 77-84. (Erişim Tarihi: 11.9.2020: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/1143093>).

Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO), Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyeliler ve Türk Vatandaşları için İnsana Yakışır İş Fırsatlarının Desteklenmesi, (Date of access: 11.11.2020; [https://www.ilo.org/ankara/projects/WCMS\\_710956/lang-tr/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/ankara/projects/WCMS_710956/lang-tr/index.htm)).

UNCHR Türkiye. (2020). Dünyadaki İnsanların %1'i Yerinden Edilmiş Durumda: UNHCR Küresel Eğilimler Raporu, BM Mülteci Örgütü UNCHR, 18 Haziran 2020, (Date of access: 11.4.2021: <https://www.unhcr.org/tr/24189-dunyadaki-insanlarin-1i-yerinden-edilmis-durumda-unhcr-kuresel-egilimler-raporu.html>).

UNCHR. (2019). Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2019, (Date of access: 5.5.2021, <https://www.unhcr.org/5ee200e37/>).

UNDP. (2020). Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Amaçları, (Erişim Tarihi: 7.4.2021, <https://www.tr.undp.org/content/turkey/tr/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>).

Tanrıkulu, F. (2017). “Türkiye’de Yaşayan Suriyeli Çocukların Eğitim Sorunu ve Çözüm Önerileri”, Liberal Düşünce Dergisi, Yıl 2017, Cilt 12, Sayı 86, ss. 132-156. (Erişim Tarihi: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/790380>).

TÜİK. (2020). (Date of access: 4.4.2021 : <https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Evlenme-ve-Bosanma-Istatistikleri-2020-37211>).

Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) (2019). İstatistiklerle Aile, 2019, (Date of access: 11.10.2020:

<https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Istatistiklerle-Aile-2019-33730>).

Weber, M. (2003). Şehir Modern Kentin Oluşumu, (Ceylan, M. Çev.), İstanbul: Bakış Yayınları.

Woods, A. & Kayalı, N. (2017). Suriyeli Topluluklarla Etkileşim: İstanbul’daki Yerel Yönetimlerin Rolü, İstanbul: İstanbul Politikalar Merkezi (İPM) Yayınları.

Yaylacı, F. G. (2019). “Zorunlu Göçün Görün(e)meyen Aktörleri: Temsil ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Bağlamında Sığınmacı Erkekler”, Journal of Economy Culture and Society, Yıl 2019, Sayı 60, ss. 70-96. (Date of access: 4.4.2020:

<https://cdn.istanbul.edu.tr/file/JTA6CLJ8T5/ADB0DE448CD94699B2036632E1712293>).

Yazıcıoğlu, Y. & Erdoğan, S. (2004). SPSS Uygulamalı Bilimsel Araştırma Yöntemleri, Ankara: Detay Yayıncılık.



# ATTACHMENTS

## ANNEX 1

### Ethics Committee Application Form (Annotated)



### ISTANBUL RUMELI UNIVERSITY SOCIAL SCIENCES SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE APPLICATION FORM

**IMPORTANT:** In order to complete the ethics committee process as soon as possible, explanations were made about the issues that the researcher should pay attention to. When finalizing your application form, please delete all explanations at the end of the form.

Moreover; If you have any suggestions regarding the ethics committee application process and application form, I would like you to submit your suggestions in writing to the ethics committee secretariat.

1	<b>TITLE OF THE RESEARCH:</b>	IMMIGRATION AND URBAN LIABILITY CONDITIONS FIELD RESEARCH
2	<b>RESEARCHER INFORMATION:</b> (Researcher's.....)	
2.1.1	Name Surname and Title:	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman ÖZMEN
2.2.2	(If any) Institution of Employment:	Istanbul Rumeli University
2.1.3	Phone number:	0 505 519 22 22
2.1.4	E-mail address:	suleyman.ozmen@rumeli.edu.tr
2.2.1	Name Surname and Title:	Hüseyin Murat LEHİMLER
2.2.2	(If any) Institution of Employment:	Istanbul Rumeli University
2.2.3	Phone number:	0 532 056 37 95
2.2.4	E-mail address:	hmurat.lehimler@rumeli.edu.tr
2.3.1	Name Surname and Title:	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fatih Turan YAMAN



2.3.2	(If any) Institution of Employment:	Istanbul Rumeli University
2.3.3	Phone number:	0 536 967 66 28
2.3.4	E-mail address:	fturan.yaman@rumeli.edu.tr
3	<b>PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH:</b>	Investigation of the effects of migration and asylum situation originating from Syria on urban development and urban livability.
4	<b>METHOD OF THE RESEARCH:</b> (Write separately below)	
4.1	Research Type and Sample:	Quantitative Research - 1,760 Syrian Refugees Residing on the West Axis of Istanbul (Avcılar, Beylikdüzü, Büyükçekmece, Çatalca, Bağcılar, Esenler, Esenyurt, Küçükçekmece, Silivri)
4.2	Data Collection Tools:	Questionnaire
4.3	Process and Transaction(s):	Surveyor Training – Field Survey Research
4.4	Data Analysis(s):	SPSS Program
4.5	Did you use the Socio-Demographic Information Form (SDBF)? If your answer to this question is “No”, proceed to 4.9.	Yes [x.] No [.....]
4.6	Did you file a sample of the SDBF you used?	Yes [x.] No [.....]
4.7	Did you develop the entire SDBF you use?	Yes [x.] No [.....]
4.8	If your answer to this question is “Yes”, proceed to 4.9.	Yes [x.] No [.....]
4.9	Did you get permission from the person who developed the SDBF, even by e-mail?	Yes [x.] No [.....]
4.10	Did you use a survey in your research? If your answer to this question is “No”, proceed to 4.13.	Yes [x] No [.....]

4.11	Did you file a sample of the survey you used?	Yes [x]      No [....]
4.12	Did you get permission from the person who developed the survey, even by e-mail?	Yes [x]      No [....]
4.13	Did you use a measurement tool (test/scale/inventory etc.) in your research?	Yes [..]      No [x.]
4.14	If your answer to this question is “No”, skip to “5”.	Yes [....]      No [....]
4.15	Did you develop the entire SDBF you use?	Yes [x.]      No [....]
4.16	If your answer to this question is “Yes”.	Yes [x.]      No [....]
5	<b>CENTERS WHERE THE RESEARCH WILL BE MADE:</b> (center name – province/district – should be listed as telephone)	
	Istanbul Rumeli University – Global Policies Application and Research Center Silivri/Istanbul / 0212 866 01 01	
6	<b>APPLICANT INFORMATION:</b> (Please write the information of the person applying to the Ethics Committee below)	
6.1	Name and surname:	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman ÖZMEN
6.2	Date (as day/month/year):	2.5.2019
6.3	Signature:	
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	

**Picture 10: A Syrian refugee camp in Türkiye**



Source: (Date of Access: 20.02.2023)

<https://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/turkey-frowns-at-eu-refugee-aid-plan/>

## ANNEX 2

### Additional Comments on the Study

The title in your ethics committee decision must be the same as the title of the study you will report. Otherwise, you may encounter problems in your grant applications or when submitting your scientific report (*article, etc.*) for publication. If you apply to the ethics committee with a petition, small changes can be made to the study title in the ethics committee approval decision.

The originality and benefit of the research and the concrete purpose of the research should be clearly stated in separate paragraphs. Research that lacks originality and does not contribute to science may not be approved by the ethics committee. Please explain the necessity, difference from similar studies, and usefulness of your study.

Specify the type of your research (*descriptive, experimental, etc.*) and the number of participants (male and female), their education level, and age range. If the number of participants is unusual (too few or too many), the ethics committee may ask you to determine your sample size by conducting a power analysis. If you do not know how to conduct a power analysis, click here (<http://www.p005.net/kaynaklar>).

For each data collection tool you will use in your study, provide information on the source of the tool's development or adaptation and the validity and reliability of the measurement tools you will use. Studies using non-standardized measurement tools will not be approved.

Specify the sampling method. After providing information about the characteristics of the volunteers you will add to the study (students, patients, employees, women, victims, etc.), explain how and where you will find these participants. Also, indicate that you have prepared an Informed Consent Form and have included a copy of it in the file. Specify approximately how long the data collection process for your study will take and if you need to conceal or provide false information to participants due to the nature of your research, explain why.

If you plan to conduct a descriptive or inferential data analysis, specify how you will do this, which software you will use, and which statistical procedures you will apply.

The Socio-Demographic Information Form is a form prepared by the researcher to collect information about the participants. The form contains

entirely researcher-developed questions, such as age, education level, number of siblings, books read, etc., except for the participant's name. The form can be developed by the researcher conducting the study or may have been taken from another study. There are three important points to consider here:

The purpose of the research should be clearly stated, and the research questions should be listed. The theoretical framework and the hypothesis of the research should also be included.

The research design should be explained in detail, including the type of research (e.g., experimental, observational, survey), the sampling method, and the data collection techniques.

The sources of data used in the research should be clearly identified, and the validity and reliability of each data collection tool used in the research should be discussed. Non-standardized measurement tools will not be approved for use in the study.

For each data collection tool used in the study, information about the source of the tool and the validity and reliability of the measurement tools should be provided.

The sampling method should be specified, and information should be provided about the characteristics of the volunteers (e.g., student, patient, employee, female, victim), how these participants will be recruited, and the estimated duration of the data collection process. If the nature of the research requires that information be kept confidential or if false information needs to be provided, the reason for this should be stated.

If a descriptive or inferential data analysis will be conducted, the software to be used, the statistical procedures to be applied, and the methods to be used to carry out the analysis should be specified.

A socio-demographic information form is a form developed by the researcher to collect information about the participants. In addition to the participant's name, the form contains questions developed entirely by the researcher, such as age, education, number of siblings, and the books read. This form can be developed by the researcher conducting the research or can be obtained from another researcher. There are three points to note here:

✓ *First, research questions should not reveal a person's identity or ask questions that will offend the participant or negatively affect their mental health, or incite hatred or animosity.*

✓ *Second, if the researcher obtained the form from another researcher, they should obtain permission from the form developer.*

✓ *Third, irrelevant questions that will not be analyzed for the research should not be included in the form. Additionally, a copy of the form should be included in the ethics committee application file.*

Surveys are forms developed by the researcher or another researcher related to the research topic. The warnings made for “4.5” are also valid for surveys.

Sources cited in the text and reference section can be presented in any format as long as they are internally consistent.

**Picture 11: A Syrian Refugee Camp in Turkiye**



Source: (Date of Access: 20.02.2023)

<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/un-body-launches-new-plan-for-syrian-refugees-in-turkey/1114825>



## ANNEX 3

### Arabic Questions

	نموذج الاستبيان
1	العمر
2	النوع ذكر انثى
3	الحاله الاجتماعيه متزوج اعزب
4	عدد الاطفال التي تم انجابهم في سوريا
5	عدد الاطفال التي تم انجابهم في تركيا
6	اخر مرحله تعليميه انهيتها في سوريا غير متعلم تعليم غير مسجل تعليم ابتدائي تعليم متوسط تعليم ثانوي جامعي دراسات عليا
7	المرحلة التعليميه التي انهيتها في تركيا غير متعلم تعليم غير مسجل تعليم ابتدائي تعليم متوسط تعليم ثانوي جامعي دراسات عليا
8	القطاع الذي تعمل به في سوريا حكومي خاص
9	القطاع الذي تعمل به في تركيا حكومي



	خاص
10	محل الميلاد في سوريا
	سبيل
	قريه
	مدينه
	مقاطعه
	ضريعه
	محافظة كعبير مندوشق \ حلب ا....)
11	محل الاقامة في سوريا
	سبيل
	قريه
	مدينه
	مقاطعه
	ضريعه
	محافظة كعبير مندوشق \ حلب ا....)
12	اول مدينه تركيه وصلت اليها
13	مدته اقامتكم في اول مدينه تركيه وصلت اليها
14	اول حي استقرتم به داخل اسطنبول
15	عدد المناطق الي عشت بها في اسطنبول
16	حاله بقائك في تركيا
	مواطن
	الجي
	مهاجر
	هارب افار
	بدون هويه
	تحميل هويه اجنبي
17	حاله العمل
	تاجر
	عامل
	رجل اعمال
	اعمال حرة/يبي ا م حامي اسباب مهندس ا.....)
18	حاله الشركه الخاصه بك

	يوجد
	ال يود
19	جنسيه شريكك
	تركبي
	سوري
	جنسيه اخرى
20	هل لديك وظيفة اخرى مدفوعه الاجر
	نعم
	ال
21	صفة لاجر الذي تتلقاه
	راتب
	عالوه
	اجره يوم غيور (ثابت)
22	ما هو عدد المعالين في عائلتك
	طفل (0+ \..-18..)
	شاب ( +18 \..-30..)
	بالغ (+31 \..-60..)
	كبار السن (+61...)
23	عدد الافراد غير المعالين في عائلتك
	طفل (0+ \..-18..)
	شاب ( +18 \..-30..)
	بالغ (+31 \..-60..)
	كبار السن (+61...)
24	صفة العقار الذي تسكن فيه
	ايجار
	تمليك
	مخيم \ بيت متنقل
	سكن اخر
25	هل مكان سكنك كبير بما يكفي لعائلتك
	نعم
	ال
26	هل تجد نوعيه السكن جيده بما يكفي
	نعم
	ال
27	لماذا تفضل السكن في ذلك الحي
	يسكن فيه اقربائك

	يسكن في هـ سور يون
	توصيه من اشخاص تعرفهم \ منظمات
	بناء على تجربتي الشخصيه
28	هل تفكر في تغيير الحي الذي تسكن فيه
	نعم
	ال
29	السبب في رغبتك في تغيير الحي
	الابتعاد عن الجيران
	مشكله في النظام العام
	قله الفرص الاجتماعيه
	المسافه الى العمل
	الحصول على دخل الكبر
30	المشكلات التي تجعل علاقتك بجيرانك صعبه في منطقتك
	اختلاف اللغه
	اختلاف العقيد
	اختلاف التقاليد
	الاختلاف الثقافي (طعام \ الشراب )
	الاختلاف الثقافي (المال بس)

# ANNEX 4

## Turkish - Arabic Questions

<b>1</b>	<b>Yaşınız.</b>	<b>رمعلا</b>
	<i>18+ Açılır Pencere) 18'den Başlayarak Seçenekler</i>	
	<i>18-25, 26-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-64, 65-80, 81+</i>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Cinsiyetiniz</b>	<b>الجنس</b>
	Kadın	انثى
	Erkek	ذكرو
<b>3</b>	<b>Medeni Durumunuz</b>	<b>الحالة المدنية</b>
	Evli	متزوج
	Bekar	اعزب
<b>4</b>	<b>Çocuk Sayınız</b>	<b>عدد الاطفال</b>
	Çocuğum Yok	ال يوجد اطفال
	Çocuğum var	يوجد اطفال
	Kaç Çocuk	كم طف
<b>5</b>	<b>Türkiye Doğumlu Çocuk Sayınız</b> تركيا تمت ولادتهم في	
<b>6</b>	<b>Suriye'de Bitirdiğiniz Son okul</b> سوريا المرحلة الدراسية التي انتهيتها في	
	Okula gitmedim ya da ilkokuldan terk لم اذهب أو تركت المدرسة	
	İlkokul mezunu الشهادة الابتدائية	
	Ortaokul mezunu الشهادة الاعدادية	
	Lise mezunu الشهادة الثانوية	
	Üniversite mezunu الشهادة الجامعية	
	Lisans Üstü mezunu (شهادة ما بعد الجامعية) (ماجستير)	
	Doktoralı الشهادة الدكتوراه	
<b>7</b>	<b>Suriye'de Çalışıyor muydunuz</b> هل كنت تعمل في سوريا	
	Evet نعم	
	Hayır ال	
	Bazen احيانا	
	Öğrenciydim كنت طالبا	
	Ev kadımıydım كنت ربه منزل	
	Emekliyim متقاعد	
<b>8</b>	<b>Suriye'de Yaşadığınız Yerin Türür</b> نوعيه المكان الذي كنتم تعيشون به في سوريا	
	Göçer ضريعه	
	Mezra مزرعه	

	Köy قريه
	Kasaba مركز
	İlçe حي
	Kent مقاطعه
	Büyükkent (Halep, Şam) مدينه كبرى (الشم، حلب)
9	<b>İstanbul'da Hangi İlçede Yaşıyorsunuz</b> في أي منطقه تعيشون في اسطنبول
	AÇILIR PENCERE 39 İLÇE
10	<b>Türkiye'deki Statünüz</b> وضعك الحالي في تركيا
	Geçici Koruma تحت الحمايه المؤقتة
	Vatandaş مواطن تركي
	İkamet مقيم
	Kayıtsız بدون قيد
	Diğer اخرى
11	<b>Türkiye'de Çalışıyor musunuz?</b> هل تعمل في تركيا
	Hayır ال
	Evet نعم
	Öğrenciyim انا طالب
	Ev kadınıyım ربه منزل
	Emekliyim متقاعد
	İş Arıyorum ابحث عن عمل
	Çalışıyordum Ama Şimdi Değil كنت اعمل لكنني لست كذلك الان
12	<b>Çalışıyorsanız Çalışma Şekliniz Nedir</b> ما هو شكل عملك الحالي
	Aylık Ücretli çalışıyorum باجر شهري
	Günelik çalışıyorum باجر يومي
	Kendi işimde/işyerimde çalışıyorum في عملي الخاص. انا صاحب العمل
	Öğretmen انا طالب
	Diğer ... أخرى...
13	<b>“Kendi işimde/işyerimde çalışıyorum” cevabı verenlere sorulacak:</b>
	<b>Türklerle, GKS Suriyeliler le ya da Başka Ülke Vatandaşları ile Ortaklığınız var mı?</b>
	اذا كنت تعمل في عملك الخاص هل لديك شريك سوري او تركي او يحمل جنسيه اخرى.
	Var, Türklerle يوجد تركي
	Var, GKS Suriyeliler le يوجد سوري
	Var, hem Türk hem GKS Suriyeliler le يوجد تركي يحمل الجنسيه السوريه

	Var, diğer ülke vatandaşları ile يوجد حمل جنسيه اخرى
	Var, diğer ülke vatandaşları ve GKS Suriyeliler ile نعم يوجد, سوريين و جنسيات اخرى
	Var, Türkler, GKS Suriyeliler ve diğer ülke vatandaşları ile
	يوجد اترك, سوريين و جنسيات أخ
	Ortaklığım Yok ليس لدي شريك
<b>14</b>	<b>Bakmakla Yükümlü Olduğu Fert Sayısı Nedir عدد الافراد الذين تعول</b>
	Kimse Yok ال يوجد أحد
	Var: ... Kişi ... يوجد عدد... Kişi
	Çocuk ( +0../ 17) : ..... Kişi اطفال
	Genç ( +18../-30..) : ... Kişi شباب
	Yetişkin ( +31../-64..) : ... Kişi بالغ
	Yaşlı ( +65../-.....) : ..... Kişi مسن
	Engelli: .....Kişi معاق
<b>15</b>	<b>Oturduğunuz Konuta Ne Kadar Kira Ödüyorsunuz? كم ايجار المكان الذي تقيمون فيه ؟</b>
	0-99
	100-299
	300-499
	500-749
	750-999
	1000-1249
	1250-1499
	1500-1999
	2000-2999
	3000 +
	Kira ödemiyorum
<b>16</b>	<b>Yaşadığınız konutun kalitesini ne kadar yeterli buluyorsunuz من وجهه نظرك هل مكان إقامتكم جيد بالقدر الكافي</b>
	Çok iyi جيد جدا
	İyi جيد
	İdare eder/orta مقبول / غير سي
	Kötü سيء
	Çok Kötü سيء للغاية

17	<b>İstanbul'dan önce Türkiye'de başka kentte yaşadınız mı? هل كنت تسكن في مدينة تركيه اخرى قبل المجيء الى اسطنبول</b>
	Hayır ال
	Evet نعم
	Nerede اين
	İl Listesi
18	<b>İstanbul'dan önce Türkiye'de başka kentte yaşadıysanız, İstanbul'a gelme nedeniniz nedir? (Çoklu seçenek) السبب وراء ترك المدينة الاولى التي كنتم فيها قبل المجيء</b>
	Akrabalarımın / GKS Suriyeliler in Yaşamaları أقاربى / أصدقائى/ يعيش هنا اقاربى
	Kuruluşların / Kişilerin yönlendirmesi اماكن وتواجد المؤسسات والخدمات هنا
	Deneyim ve Bilgilerime Dayalı Tercihim تجربته شخصى
	Buranın ucuz olması السعر هنا رخيصة
	Devlet Yerleştirdi الدولة وضعت هنا
	İş bulmak için من اجل ايجاد عمل
	Çocuklarım daha iyi eğitim alsınlar diye من اجل ان يحصل ابنائى على تعليم أفضل
	Kamu hizmetlerinden daha iyi yararlanmak için من اجل الحصول على خدمات اجتماعى افضل
19	<b>Oturduğunuz Semt / Mahalleyi Tercih Etme Nedeniniz (çoklu seçenek) لماذا تفضل البقاء في الحي الذي تسكن فيه</b>
	Akrabalarımın / GKS Suriyeliler in Yaşamaları اقربائى / يعيش هنا أصدقائى
	Kuruluşların / Kişilerin yönlendirmesi قريب من المؤسسات والخدمات و الخدمات العامة
	Deneyim ve Bilgilerime Dayalı Tercihim بناء على تجربتي الشخصى
	Buranın ucuz olması هنا السعر ارخص قليلا
	Devlet Yerleştirdi الدولة وضعت في هذا المكان
20	<b>Oturduğunuz Semtte/İlçede Aşağıdaki Sorunlardan Hangilerini Yaşıyorsunuz (çoklu cevap) هل تواجهتم بأي مشكلة في محل إقامتكم</b>
	Hiçbir sorunumuz yok ال يوجد اي مشكله على الإطلاق
	Komşularımın Dışlaması استبعاد من الجيران
	Asayiş Sorunu (مشكله مع الأمن)
	Sosyal Olanakların Azlığı المرافق الاجتماعى قليلة
	Belediye hizmetlerinin/desteğinin yetersiz olması خدمات البلديه غير كافيه

	İş bulmak ايجاد العمل
	Daha İyi Gelir Elde Etmek توفير دخل الكبر
	Çok Suriyeli / Mülteci olması وجود عددكبير من السوريين واللاجئين
	Diğer...أخرى...
<b>21</b>	<b>Oturduğunuz Semtte Türk Komşularınızla ilişkilerinizi Zorlaştıran Durumların Neler Olduğunu düşünürsünüz (çoklu cevap) في مكان إقامتكم ما هي المشكلات التي تواجهكم في علاقتك مع جيرانك من الأتراك</b>
	İlişkilerimiz sorunsuz عالقتنا بالمشاكل
	Dil Farklılığı فرق اللغه
	Yaşam tarzı farklılığı اختلاف العادات والتقاليد
	İnanç Farklılığı اختلاف العقيدة
	Kültürel Farklılık - Yeme/İçme و الشرب في الأكل و الشراب
	Kültürel Farklılık - Giyim اختلاف ثقافي في طريقه الملبس
	İş bulma /çalışıyor olma ال يوجد عمل
	Kiraların artması ارتفاع اليجارات
<b>22</b>	<b>Toplumda Ayrımcılığa uğradığınızı düşünüyor musunuz هل تعتقد انك تتعرض للتمييز المجتمعي(العنصرية)</b>
	Kesinlikle düşünmüyorum ال اعتقد ابدا
	Düşünmüyorum ال اعتقد
	Bazen احيانا
	Düşünüyorum اعتقد ذلك
	Kesinlikle düşünüyorum بالتمام اعتقد ذلك
<b>23</b>	<b>Kamu hizmetlerinde Ayrımcılığa uğradığınızı düşünüyor musunuz هل تعتقد انك تتعرض للتمييز العنصري في الحصول على الخدمات العامة</b>
	Kesinlikle düşünmüyorum يالتمام اعتقد ذلك
	Düşünmüyorum ال اعتقد
	Bazen احيانا
	Düşünüyorum اعتقد ذلك
	Kesinlikle düşünüyorum بالتمام اعتقد ذلك
<b>24</b>	<b>Siz ve aile fertlerinizin İstanbul'a Türkiye'ye Uyum sağladığınızı düşünüyor musunuz هل تعتقد انك وعائلتك استطعتم التكيف في ظل(مفشي)التكريف بشكل عام</b>
	Kesinlikle çok uyum sağladık بالتمام التكيف بشكل جيد
	Evet uyum sağladık ال باس بذلك



	Kısmen غير متكافئ
	Hayır uyum sağlayamadık ليست متكافئ جيداً
	Kesinlikle uyum sağlayamadık لم استطع التكيف على الإطلاق
25	<b>Yaşadığımız bu ilçede hangi Kamu Hizmetlerinden memnunsunuz</b>
	<b>Çoklu cevap</b> في محل إقامتك أي الخدمات أنت مهتم لوجودها من الخدمات العامة
	Kent / belediye hizmetleri خدمات البلديّة
	Sağlık hizmetleri لخدمات الصحة
	Eğitim hizmetleri الخدمات التعليميّة
	Çalışma Hizmetleri خدمات الحصول على عمل
	Diğer خدمات أخرى

# ANNEX 5

## Some Examples of Participation Certificates for Academic Studies Attended on the Subject











# CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION

This certificate is proudly presented to

**Dr. Süleyman ÖZMEN**

in oral and technical presentation,  
recognition and appreciation of research contributions to

**2<sup>ND</sup> INTERNATIONAL LIBERTY INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES CONFERENCE**  
held on June 26-28, 2022 / Chicago, Illinois

with the paper entitled

**THE IMPORTANCE OF CHINA'S TAIWAN POLICY IN WORLD  
POLITICS**

Dr. Mustafa Latif Emek  
President of IKSAD Institute



www.libertyacademicbooks.com



## CERTIFICATE *of Participation*

This Certificate is proudly presented to

***Süleyman ÖZMEN***

in oral and technical presentation, recognition and appreciation  
of research contributions to

**3<sup>RD</sup> KARABAGH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS  
OF MODERN STUDIES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES**  
held on June 7-10, 2022 / Karabagh, Azerbaijan  
Institute of the Caucasus Studies, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

with the paper entitled

**CHANGING BALANCES IN SOUTH CAUCASUS AFTER 44 DAYS WAR, KEY  
AZERBAIJAN AND KEY ZENGEZUR**

PROF. DR. RAMAZAN GAFARLI  
Chairman of the Organizing Committee



www.karabaghconference.com



## AUTOBIOGRAPHY

**D**r. Süleyman ÖZMEN is a faculty member born in 1967. He started his primary education in Elazığ and completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara. After graduating from Kuleli Military High School, he received an equivalence degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Turkish Military Academy. He completed his master's thesis on "*The Establishment of the State of Israel, Arab-Israeli Conflicts and Turkey*" at Van Yüzüncü Yıl University in 1998, his second master's thesis on "*Ethnic and Religious Conflicts in the Middle East and Israel*" at Gebze Institute of Technology in 2003, and his doctoral thesis on "*The Reality of Afghanistan in the Light of the Memoirs of Mahmud Tarzi Khan, an Afghan Intellectual*" at Istanbul Marmara University in 2009, earning his doctorate degree. In addition, Özmen has received pedagogical formation education from Ankara Gazi University.

Süleyman Özmen has served as a manager, specialist, consultant, and liaison officer in various levels of the Turkish Armed Forces, as well as in domestic and international roles. He has also worked as an expert in Middle Eastern and national security issues at the General Staff Military History and Strategic Studies Directorate, Strategic Research and Study Center (SAREM), President's Military Advisor's Office, and the Army Training Doctrine and Schools Command (EDOK), where he taught leadership and personal development. Özmen has published articles and books in his field.

He has also worked as an expert trainer and training coordinator in various private education institutions, as a faculty member at Okan University, as a director of the Vocational School at Istanbul Rumeli University, as the head of the Department of International Relations at the Faculty of Economic, Administrative, and Social Sciences at Istanbul Rumeli University, and as the director of the Social Sciences Institute and SKS Department. Currently, Özmen serves as the head of the Department of International Relations at the Faculty of Economic, Administrative, and Social Sciences at Istanbul Rumeli University, as well as the director of the Rumeli University Center for Global Politics Research and Application (RUPAM) and the coordinator of Erasmus+ EU projects.

Özmen works in interdisciplinary fields including "*Migration and the Issue of Migration, Middle East, National Security Strategies, Security Perceptions in the Modern World, Intelligence and Propaganda, History of Religions,*



*Migration in the Ottoman Empire, Ottoman Resettlement and Resettlement Policies*”, in addition to “*Risk Analysis and Risk Management*”.

Özmen is a founding member of several organizations including the Tekirdağ Solidarity and Thought Society (TEDAY) and the Aydınlık Generations Association (AND), and is also a member of the Sustainable Equality and Social Research Association (SEDER), Education Volunteers Foundation of Türkiye (TEGV) as well as the Turkish Retired Officers Association (TESUD)."

Özmen is a member and author of the Rumeli Balkan Turks Strategic Research Center (RUBASAM), and a member of the Editorial Board of the international monthly defense, strategy, and National Security Magazine M5. Additionally, he contributes contemporary strategic reviews to this publication.

Özmen is married and has three children.

**Süleyman ÖZMEN**

*Istanbul Rumeli University*

*e-mail: suleyman.ozmen@rumeli.edu.tr*

*ORCID: 0000-0003-4102-5733*

“Either death is a state of nothingness and utter consciousness, or, as men say, there is a change and migration of the soul from this world to another. Now if death be of such a nature, I say that to die is to gain; for eternity is then only a single night.”

~ Plato