

Syrian Refugees Imbroglıo: An Analysis of The Reception and Integration of Displaced Syrian Population in Turkey

Abstract

This study evaluates the status of Syrian population in Turkey who have arrived the country after the outbreak of Syrian political conflict in 2011. With sections that explain and compare the legal status and international arrangements regarding refugees, the article analyzes the Turkish legal system and critiques the refugee law and regulations. To these ends, despite mass inflow of war-affected Syrian population, Turkish refugee law is still in its infancy and fail to provide the social, economic and political rights which are often accepted as the new normal for refugee acceptance and integration worldwide. However, in comparison to other instances the magnitude of Syrian refugee inflow is not comparable to many situations especially in the western Europe and Nordic countries, where the reception of refugees are designed in accordance to the capacity of national authorities and integration policies are strictly observed in this regard. Therefore, in addition to Turkey's open-door policy and efforts to integrate Syrian population in Turkey, a large part of the work to solve the refugee crisis rests on the capability and willingness of third parties and international organizations, when the national resources and energy of local authorities of Turkey began to deplete.

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Türkiye’de Yerinden Edilmiş Suriyeli Nüfusun Kabulü ve Entegrasyonu Üzerine Bir Analiz

Öz

Bu çalışma, 2011 yılında Suriye siyasi çatışmasının patlak vermesinden sonra ülkeye gelen Suriyeli nüfusun Türkiye’deki durumunu değerlendirmektedir. Makale, mültecilere ilişkin hukuki durumu ve uluslararası düzenlemeleri açıklayan ve karşılaştıran bölümlerle Türk hukuk sistemini analiz etmektedir. Mülteci yasası ve yönetmeliklerini irdelemektedir. Savaştan etkilenen Suriyeli nüfusun kitlesel girişine rağmen Türkiye’de mültecilere ilişkin yasa hala başlangıç aşamasındadır ve dünya çapında mülteci kabulü ve entegrasyonu için genellikle yeni kabul edilen sosyal, ekonomik ve siyasi hakları sağlayamamaktadır. Bununla birlikte, diğer örneklerle karşılaştırıldığında, Suriyeli mülteci girişinin büyüklüğü, özellikle mültecilerin kabulünün ulusal makamların kapasitesine göre tasarlandığı ve Avrupa ve Kuzey ülkelerinde pek çok durumla karşılaştırılmaz. Bu nedenle, Türkiye’nin açık kapı politikası ve Türkiye’deki Suriyeli nüfusu entegre etme çabalarına ek olarak, mülteci krizini çözme çalışmalarının büyük bir kısmı, mülteciler için ulusal kaynakları ve enerjisi tükenmeye başladığında üçüncü tarafların ve uluslararası kuruluşların kabiliyetine ve istekliliğine kalmaktadır..

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Suriyeli Mülteciler, Yerinden Edilmiş İnsanlar, Sığınmacılar, Entegrasyon, Türkiye Mülteci Kanunu

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ملخص

تقوم هذه الدراسة بتقييم وضع اللاجئين السوريين الذين أتوا الى تركيا بعد الصراع السياسي الذي بدأ في سوريا في عام 2011. كما تقوم الدراسة بتحليل نظام الحقوق التركي وتنتقد قانون اللاجئين وأنظمتهم عبر أقسامها التي توضح الوضع القانوني المتعلق باللاجئين والإجراءات الدولية. وفي هذا السياق وعلى الرغم من التهجير الجماعي الذي تعرض له السوريون جراء الحرب فان قانون اللجوء التركي مازال في مرحلة الحبو؛ وليس باستطاعته تأمين الحقوق السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية التي باتت تعد عادية بشكل عام من أجل قبول اللاجئين واندماجهم. بالإضافة الى هذا عند الأخذ بعين الاعتبار الأمثلة الأخرى أيضاً، يتبين لنا أنه يتم تحديد عدد اللاجئين السوريين وخاصة قبول اللاجئين السوريين وفق قدرة السلطات المحلية، وأن سياسات الاندماج التي يتم تطبيقها لا يمكن حتى قياسها مع تلك التي تطبق في الدول الاسكندنافية ودول غرب أوروبا. ولهذا السبب تعتمد قسم كبير من أعمال حل أزمة اللاجئين بالإضافة الى سياسة الباب المفتوح وأعمال دمج السوريين الموجودين في تركيا على إمكانية ورغبة المنظمات الدولية والأطراف الأخرى عند نقطة انتهاء طاقة السلطات المحلية والمصادر الوطنية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللاجئين السوريين، والنازحين واللاجئين والاندماج وقانون اللاجئين تركيا

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Introduction

The eruption of the Syrian conflict in 2011 has instigated major human suffering that affected 11.7 million people. In other words, since the beginning of the humanitarian catastrophe, 400,000 Syrians have lost their lives, 1 million have been injured and 5.6 million have been forced to take refuge in neighboring countries (*see* ECHO, 2019). In response to this growing refugee crisis, the Turkish government has initiated an open-door policy. However, the number of the incoming displaced Syrian population has grown intensely from thousands to more than 3.5 million Syrians over the last eight years. The prolongation of the Syrian conflict and the growing number of displaced persons strained Turkey's economy and became a source of social tension. The anticipated return of displaced Syrian population faded away with the passing of time mostly due to loose international efforts to end the Syrian conflict. Thus, the presence of the Syrians to some degree impaired domestic peace and security in Turkey. However, it is not just the mass inflow of the Syrian refugees or Turkey's lack of preparedness to a humanitarian catastrophe that single-handedly impaired the social harmony but Turkey's own immigration policy and lack of experience in refugee integration. Turkey's immigration law and policy do not allow granting Syrians a "refugee" status. In its place, the incumbent government has coined the term "Syrian guests" as an acting expression to recognize the legal position of the Syrian population and refer to their temporary settlement within the country. However, it is evident that the civil war in Syria has not yet come to an end after eight years and as it is now anticipated that at least some of the Syrian population in Turkey may not return to their homes when the war ends. In short, political and social forecasts compel a comprehensive immigration strategy prioritizing the integration of Syrian population.

1. Defining the concepts: refugee, asylum-seeker, and immigrant

In both the European and the Turkish legal systems, it appears essential to review the rules and the way of using the concepts related to the migration process to fully recognize the big picture of the migration subject. Since different conceptualizations of the persons (refugee, asylum-seeker, or immigrant) in the migration process are used in legal systems, the way statuses are granted to people on the move in migration policies of a country says a lot about their socio-political and economic circumstances and their integration. Hence, the following sections elaborate on the use of concepts related to migration process such as refugee, asylum-seeker, and immigrant in reference to

both the European and Turkish legal systems before an attempt to evaluate the reflections of such use of concepts in different contexts that are considered in the second part of this chapter.

1.1. Refugee

The 1951 Geneva Convention is the most important instrument for dealing with the concept of refugees in international law. In accordance with the Convention, a refugee is defined as a person who was born outside the country of his/her residence and migrated for fear of persecution due to the events in Europe before 1 January 1951, and because of his race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political considerations. Refugees are considered as persons who do not want to benefit from the protection, or because of the fear in question; or those who do not have a nationality and who are outside the country of residence where they had lived as a result of such incidents, cannot return there or do not want to return because of the fear in question (1951 Geneva Convention 1/A-2). Under the Convention, the refugee status depends on two basic conditions. The first is the temporal one and is referred to as events before 1951. The second is geographical and it is stated that this is about the events taking place in Europe. However, the convention granted the parties the right to waive the geographical condition of the agreement. There is no such selection clause for the temporal condition. This convention is a product of an effort to maintain the current situation rather than a prospective change (Holborn, 1956: 48; Sariteke, et al, 2018: 385). The limitation of events that took place in Europe before 1951 is one of the most important indicators of such an opinion. Therefore, in 1967, a new arrangement was made to eliminate the temporal condition. In 1967, the Protocol on the Legal Status of Refugees, also called the New York Protocol, was adopted in addition to the Geneva Convention. With this protocol, the historical situation in the Convention was removed from the definition of refugees, stating that “states shall implement this Protocol without any geographical limitation”.

The European Union (EU) adopted the EU Treaty and the Geneva Convention, and also adopted the New York Protocol by eliminating the geographical condition (TEC art. 63). Likewise, Turkey has participated in both the Geneva Convention and the New York Protocol meetings. However, Turkey has made a reservation in the Geneva Convention for the lifting of the geographical conditions. Therefore, according to the immigration policy in Turkey, a person is accepted as a refugee if he/she has emigrated from Western Europe to Turkey.

1.2. Asylum Seeker

As stated below, the asylum-seeker is the preliminary stage of refugee status. Persons who do not have the right to apply for refugee status cannot be asylum-seekers. Therefore, the concept of an asylum-seeker is far more important than the concept of refugees as the latter concept is often considered as an umbrella framework term. There is no static definition of asylum, which is why it is interpreted in various ways in different law systems. The concept of asylum and the right to asylum have long been recognized in law of the nations, but its scope has not been established yet. It is, therefore, essential to search for other sources for the legal definition of the asylum concept. The definition of asylum in the doctrine was accepted at the 1950 Bath Conference (Battjes, 2006: 5). According to this definition, asylum means the protection offered to the individual in need and demand by that state on the territory or territory of that state. Although this definition is sufficient, the concepts in its scope should also be considered further in terms of asylum.

First, the asylum should be considered a recognized institution for foreigners. There is no doubt that the asylum does not apply to the citizens of the state. It is assumed that states already have to protect their citizens (Battjes, 2006: 7). Second, the definition of asylum includes the term “protection”. The need for protection indicates that the individual is threatened or endangered. The individual may be threatened or in danger of loss in housing or in some other secondary needs. Therefore, the relationship between asylum and protection is very strong. The doctrine states that the concept of asylum stems from such reasons for protection. The definition is dealt with at the Bath Conference, which does not include diplomatic asylum to embassies or consulates that are also not covered in this chapter. Third, asylum is provided by the state. The protection of a church, organization or other non-state actors is not considered asylum.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states that “everyone has the right to seek and to be treated as a refugee by other countries in the face of persecution”. However, it should be noted that the UDHR not only determines the scope of this right but also does not make a detailed regulation on asylum. The reason for this is that the UDHR is a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and there is no international agreement that should be seen as a binding document in international law (Battjes, 2006: 11). The International Court of Justice is the main judicial body of the UN system. Article 38 of the Statute of the Court contains the provisions relating to the trial of the court. Before mentioning the right to asylum

and the obligations of the state in asylum procedure, attention must be paid to the relevant article. According to this article, in the settlement of disputes submitted to it by the International Court of Justice, the Court resorts to international conventions, international traditions accepted as law (customary law), and decisions based on general principles of law. In this respect, asylum in the UDHR system does not contribute to the settlement of the dispute in international law. International asylum is also guaranteed by the Declaration of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Article 18 of the Declaration includes the "Asylum Right". According to this article, asylum is guaranteed under the rules of the Protocol of 31 January 1967 of the Geneva Convention.

Asylum law rules in the European legal system (the Community law) come from a variety of sources. There is a strict hierarchical order among the sources of Community law. Hierarchically, each legal norm to be applied must comply with superior legal norms. The first of these hierarchical laws is the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Community (TEC). Legislation and resolutions have been adopted in accordance with the covenants such as protocols, directives and the regulations attached to this agreement, which are also called "secondary law". Therefore, when it comes to examining the concept of asylum in Community law, it is important to examine it in terms of primary sources. The right to asylum in the Treaty establishing the European Community in close relationship with the protection offered under the Refugee Convention. In light of the definition given, it is possible to identify asylum-seekers in the European legal system as applicants for the status of the refugee who are still waiting for the status since the court has not yet decided for it (Deng, 2002: 2). In other words, an asylum seeker is defined as a person on the road to becoming a refugee in the near future. Asylum-seekers and refugees are therefore considered under similar frameworks in the European legal system. The main source of asylum in the European legal system is Article 63 of the TEC. According to this article, the minimum requirements shall be imposed in the EU protocols to be applied to the states of the European Union for the acceptance of asylum seekers, granting refugee status and granting refugee or refugee status.

Turkey has participated in both the Geneva Convention and the New York Protocol in 1951 and 1967 respectively. However, due to its geographical location of Turkey, it made a reservation to the Geneva Convention on refugees. Therefore, according to the Turkish legal system, refugees are defined as arriving only from Western European countries, which leaves no opening for a person outside of Europe to apply for refugee status. As discussed,

the asylum-seekers are those on the waiting list for refugee status in Europe. As asylum and refugee statuses are interrelated in the European legal system, non-European people are not entitled to refugee status or asylum in Turkey. Because of this uncertainty, the first asylum law in Turkey, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection entered into force on April 11, 2014 (Kilberg, 2014). The new law formed the basis of the asylum system. The Directorate General of Migration Management was established to unify all actions and efforts related to foreigners. With regard to the rights of displaced persons under temporary protection, Turkey's obligations and relevant procedures were set out in the Temporary Protection Directive, adopted on October 22, 2014. A distinct arrangement has not been made before the legal basis for refugees and asylum seekers was established, with the exception of participation in an international treaty.

1.3. Immigrant

Migration is defined as a "move from one country to another country, from one settlement to another settlement individuals or communities for economic, social, political reasons" (TDK Sözlüğü). In other words, it is possible to define it as the movement of people from one place to another (Perruchoud and Redpath, 2011: 30). In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1 (b) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament, immigrant is defined as a person who have settled in the territory of another Member State from their own country or from a third country for at least 12 months (or an estimated 12 months) (862/2007 Lex).

Turkey's legal system, pursuant to the definition in paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Settlement Law No. 5543, identifies that an immigrant "is bound to the Turkish descendants and Turkish culture, come alone or *en masse* to Turkey in order to settle those shall be adopted in accordance with this Act". As for the definition of the immigrant in the European legal system, this term is used differently in Turkish law. Even though there is no discrimination of immigrants based on characteristics of people who migrate in the European legal system, there are 4 different categories in the Settlement Law of the Turkish legal system (Yılmaz, 2007: 250). According to the categories listed in the Settlement Law:

- *Freelance immigrants* are connected to the descendants of Turkish and Turkish culture, either come alone or *en masse* to Turkey in order to settle, provided that it did not want the government-assisted housing to those adopted homeland

- *Resident immigrants* are those who are of Turkish descent and Turkish culture and who are brought from abroad by special laws and whose immovable property is provided in accordance with the provisions of this Law

- *Individual immigrants* are Turkish descendants and Turkish culture and they come as a family to settle in the country

- *Group immigrants* are families of Turkish descent and Turkish culture and they come together to settle in to the country according to the agreement between the two countries

The immigrant may leave the country for whatever reason is the case, however, to be called a migrant, one should not lose the protection of his/her country (Hathaway, 2005: 85). Even if such a distinction has not been made in the Turkish legal system, it is likely to argue that this principle may apply to the Turkish law of immigration. Therefore, in the Turkish legal system, it can also be argued that the immigration institution has been established to avoid difficulties for the incoming immigrant people of Turkish descendants and Turkish culture. In the European legal system, however, it is difficult to isolate such a distinction in the formation of immigration institution. As such, the 12-month condition accepted by the EU appears as the most important indicator of this opinion.

2. Integration Problems: The situation of Turkey's Syrian refugees

In particular reference to widespread migration trends and migrants' problems, Turkey has become a role model country with its steps to provide support in the necessary human needs and democratic rights fields. In humanitarian, political, social and economic contexts, national authorities have been using the available resources of the country in order to comfort asylum seekers and immigrants. Integration with the host society starts with the rights granted to the refugees and asylum-seekers, and various related unresolved issues. With regards to the integration problems of Syrians in Turkey a number of legal, social and psychological, political and economic problems exist (Coşkun, 2017: 10). However, before delving into the integration related problems of Syrians in Turkey, it is important to comprehend the extent of what integration is about and how it is accepted in the Turkish context.

To this end, integration refers to a number of different or similar divisions, groups, organizations, systems in which a close and uninterrupted coordination exists between these units (business dictionary, 2019). In addition to social integration is the process by which individual or group migrants are

involved in various social spheres and cross-sections of the new host society. This is why, integration is a two-way process where both immigrants and the host society adapt to new situations as a result of their interactions. There are transnational dimensions of integration and these dimensions produce integration related problems within host societies. These issues are discussed in the following sections with reference Turkey's Syrian population.

2.1. Legal Impediments

Turkey, after the political conflict in Syria, with the start of the first wave of migration adopted an "open door" policy. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has called for non-blocking access to the country in the event of security weaknesses during transit or similar problems (<https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr>). But when they first began to arrive in Turkey, there were no arrangements for any type of refugee legislation with regard to the status of incoming Syrian population who left their country due to the civil war. Therefore, the national authority regarded Turkey's new refugee issue as a temporary situation and followed a policy to welcome the war-affected Syrians without any conditions to take refuge in Turkish territories. Any legal status, however, struggles to meet the basic needs of these "guests", although Syrians took refuge in the framework of migration itself and there were no possibilities that the national authority would accept responsibilities regarding status-related issues imposed on them. Having placed a geographical reservation to the Geneva Convention, the Turkish national authority cannot provide a legal refugee status to those who take refuge from outside of western Europe. However, at least a very large part of the Syrians in the country apparently will not return to their home country in the near future. Turkish authorities were obliged to offer a temporary protection status for people from Syria before preparing a comprehensive new immigration law. To sum up, the first Syrian refugee inflow which arrived just after the outbreak of political conflict in Syria in 2011 had no status in terms of immigration law or legislation in Turkey. In this case, the status of the Syrians in Turkish territories was determined to be "guests" in the first place. (...) With this definition, which does not correspond to national legislation or international law, Syrians are deprived of a legal status in Turkish immigration law and legislation (The <https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr>). Then a number of regulatory measures, with a hope to resolve arising issues of Syrian population, has been adopted by Turkey's Ministry of Internal Affairs in March 2012. To this end, incoming asylum-seekers in the Syrian Arab Republic and the

Syrian Arab Republic to Citizens Residing Acceptance of Stateless Persons and Related to the Hosted Directive No. 62 was enacted in this time frame. With the introduction of the temporary protection regime for Syrian population, Syrian asylum-seekers who have previously been accepted as guests received temporary protection status. However, as there is no clear understanding and a relevant regulation in the national legislation system with regard to the temporary protection regime, what is exactly meant by this status remains an ambiguous issue (Aktaş, 2018: 135-136). The directive on how to operationalize and implement the temporary protection regime has been put into force. With the words on the official website of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, however, the fact that the directive is not accessible for confidentiality reasons has remained far from addressing the issue of transparency. To abide by the UNHCR observance of the principle of non-refoulment with temporary protection policy adopted by Turkish national authorities, the protection applied in terms of protection and assistance to meet the basic and immediate needs of the incoming population provision conforms to international standards. However, until 2013, the status of the Syrians has not still been clarified either during the period when they are referred to as guests or when they are placed under the temporary protection regime (<https://ailevecalisma.gov.tr>). On the other hand, Turkey as a home to millions of Syrians and as a candidate for full membership to the EU in this period of time obliges the national authorities to sort the migration and asylum legislation as compatible as possible with the EU *acquis*. In this context, comprehensive immigration law in line with the EU *acquis* was prepared and put into force in 2013 (Demirhan and Aslan, 2015: 23-62; Aktaş, 2015:29-30).

2.2. Social and Psychological Issues

Integration is not a unilateral process. Not only the incoming population but also the host society is an important factor in the adaptation policy of local authorities. The compliance of the immigrants to the society they come from is closely related to whether the host society in question can show social acceptance of the immigrants and whether this situation is sustainable. Therefore, integration should be considered in the sense of mutual understanding of the expectations and needs of the individual and society in a wider scope, without reducing the approaches to knowing the language of that country, having a job, learning the culture and history of the country. In other words, it is important that policies towards the level of social integration and integration can be arranged in a way that does not disturb the stability of the immigrant people and groups (Akıncı et al., 2015: 60).

Kaya (2016: 257) proposes to transnational integration with the participation of international organizations in order to strengthen this process. In short, when there is social acceptance, homeland policies can be designed as a complementary element of integration. Otherwise, social cohesion and citizenship policies can also be used as a means of assimilation or marginalization, depending on the strategy of acculturation. The continuity of social acceptance, structural problems that the country may experience or how social acceptance can be sustained in social breaks is also important for the next generation of immigrants. At this point, the question of who the integration covers come up. Are integration policies aimed only at resident foreigners, in other words, regular migrants or refugees, asylum seekers or those under temporary protection? The answer to this question is closely related to whether these groups are evaluated in the context of hospitality or temporality or in an understanding that will evolve towards permanence and citizenship (Yıldız, 2017: 61-63).

When viewed in the context of Syrians who have been entering the work environment or social and psychological sense of obligation to people who do not themselves consist of a local public relations situation that requires them to feel Turkish. Discrimination to which they are already exposed, in part prevents them from being integrated. Especially those living in border cities and big cities do not have a serious problem such as learning Turkish, interview-ing local people and integration. Because, it can meet its social, cultural, economic and psychological needs through its ecosystem and its environment. In this context, especially the common classes put forward by the Ministry of National Education are important in terms of eliminating this situation. A person who goes to only a school with their friends, who do not speak to anyone other but Syrian acquaintances and their family, buy goods from Syrian businesses are unlikely to feel that they belong in Turkey.

2.3. Political Issues

A reflection of the adaptation is obvious in the political sphere. Because a certain number of communities will somehow want to participate in the decision-making process about their new place of residence. In this context, migrants need to be prepared for this situation in the areas of migration as well. Integration has already been stated that it is not a unilateral process and that there is a problem for those who meet the migration, not those who migrate. When evaluated from this perspective, those who want to win elections or have a say in politics have to produce policies towards immigrants and have to take into account the negative effects of immigrants.

Looking at the political situation in the Syrian context in Turkey, the policy output of the incumbent government is still unclear regarding the status of Syrian population. Therefore, lack of citizenship rights and experience of voting in competitive elections makes this population a politically disadvantaged group. In addition, current family structures and the conditions of the social environment among Syrian population lead to collective voting rather than individual decision-making.

2.4. Economic Issues

One of the major problems faced by Turkey's Syrian problem is if those who have not migrated to work can provide a sufficient business population. It also forms the basis of some social problems that prevent both the living conditions and the establishment of harmonious relations with the citizens of the host countries. The majority of people who come to work who lack of technical proficiency skills in Turkey, various vocational courses are regulated to fill in this gap. While there is a problem of unemployment for the local people in the cities where Syrians live, the fact that the Syrians are working at low wages in the existing jobs before the opening of new jobs increases the problem. The Turkish unemployed and some of the low income groups see the Syrians working indifferently and at low wages as the reason for their unemployment. In contrast, employers in some sectors consider the opposite. Some workplaces include facilitating Syrian work permit procedures; because they often say that they cannot find employees to work in unskilled jobs in the workplaces, and that their jobs are hampered, that Turkish citizens are often looking for a desk job, and that Syrians in unskilled jobs hence will contribute greatly to the economy. Government officials in the Republic of Turkey respond to the issuance of work permits to the Syrians with a similar statement to the criticism that they cannot find work. Article 29 of the Temporary Protection Regulation (2014); that asylum-seekers are entitled to work with the permission of the Ministry of Labor; Article 30 stipulates that those in need may benefit from the social assistance provided. With the Regulation on the Work Permits of Foreigners Provided Temporary Protection, the working principles of the Syrians have been determined and the workplaces are allowed to employ asylum seekers not to exceed 10%. Syrians live in cities such as Kilis, Hatay and, Şanlıurfa where the unemployment rate is high. This situation makes the solution to the problem even more difficult (Ağır, 2018: 122; Tunç, 2017: 118).

Conclusion

Turkey throughout history, historical geography, cultural, progress has been exposed to a variety of reasons-economic and geopolitical positions as migration flows. Finally, as a result of the Syrian civil war, it faced a very large irregular migration. In this context, the issue of Syrians in Turkey has become a problem of harmony and security with a social, political and economic dimension. Therefore, it is accepted that a policy based solely on meeting the basic needs of asylum seekers cannot be sustained and the activities of the related institutions in the last period are shaped in this direction (Sezik & Ağır, 2015: 118). Because, as the process goes on, the problems differ and the quantity and quality change. On the other hand, changing the ways of solving the problems is a necessity.

On the experience of other countries that have democracy and human rights in Turkey to produce a sample at the point of care, policies will give lessons to the world. Turkey, which attracts the attention of supranational organizations, in particular, the United Nations and the European Union, follows the actions of these organizations on migration and migrants in a sincere manner. The most powerful form of public regulation, which states that the issue is Turkey's serious thought to have made an expenditure in the budget figures as supranational organizations in addressing the need arises. This does not deny the existence of problems. Because the immigration and the problems it creates are dynamic, which forces the states to produce a new policy against them at any time. Turkey carries on with achievement, especially after 2017, despite the economic problems faced by all in this context of last-pedestrian sample solutions and policies.

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