ICOMIR

ICOMIR ANKARA

International Migration Researches Congress

ABSTRACTS BOOKLET

BİDGE Yayınları

International Migration Researches Congress

Abstracts Booklet

20-22 May 2021

Ankara/Turkey

All Rights Reserved

It may not be reproduced in any way without the written permission of the publisher and the editor, except for short excerpts for promotion by reference.

ISBN:

1st Edition

2021

International Congress of Engineering and Natural Sciences Studies

Support and Development of Science Association Publications pursuant to the law of intellectual and artistic works, it may not be quoted, copied, reproduced or published in any way without written permission.

Editors

Meryem BULUT

Ceren AKSOY SUGİYAMA

Kadriye ŞAHİN

Publisher

Support and Development of Science Association Publications

----Bidge Publications----

Certificate No: 46367

Oğuzlar Mahallesi 1397 Cadde No:11/1 Çankaya Ankara

bidgeyayin@gmail.com

HONORRARY GUESTS

Prof. Dr. Necdet Ünüvar – Ankara Üniversitesi Rektörü

Prof. Dr. Levent Kayapınar – Dil ve Tarih – Coğrafya Fakültesi Dekanı

BİLİM KURULU/ SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Afsun Ezel Esatoğlu – Ankara Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Ayfer Tezel – Ankara Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Bayram Çetin – Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Bayram Kaya – Giresun Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Emine Feryal Turan – Ankara Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Galip Yüksel – Gazi Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Gülsüm Çamur – Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Günseli Bayraktutan – Giresun Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Hayriye Erbaş – Ankara Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Türk – Ardahan Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. İbrahim Sirkeci – Regent's University

Prof. Dr. İlhan Tomanbay – İstinye Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Aça – Marmara Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Sözer – Gazi Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali Kirman – Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. M. Murat Erdoğan – Türk Alman Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Arslan – Pamukkale Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Çapar – Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Şahin – Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ulusoy – Gazi Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Sedat Cereci – Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Şennur Kışlak – Ankara Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Tacettin İnandı – Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Veli Duyan – Ankara Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Yusuf Şahin – Giresun Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Yıldız Akpolat – Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Ainur Nogayeva – L.N. Gumilev Eurasian National University

Doç. Dr. Çağdaş Demren – Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Elif Asude Tunca – Lefke Avrupa Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Güneş Okuyucu Ergün – Ankara Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Halil Çağlar Enneli – Ankara Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Lübov Çimpoyeş – Komrat Devlet Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Mustafa Murat Yüceşahin – Ankara Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Nuran Malta-Muhaxheri – "Hasan Prishtina" Priştine Ünivetsitesi

Doç. Dr. Pervane Memmedli – Azerbaycan Bilim Akademisi

Doç. Dr. Seyran Qayıbov – Bakü Mühendislik Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Tudora Arnaut – Kiev Milli Taraş Şevçenko Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Zeliha Nilüfer Nahya – Erciyes Üniversitesi

HAKEM KURULU/ REVIEWER COMMITTEE

Abdulsemet Aydın – Dicle Üniversitesi

Abdülkadir Çevik – Ankara Üniversitesi

Abdülvahid Sezer – Mersin Üniversitesi

Abdüsselam Sağın – Kırklareli Üniversitesi

Adem Efe – Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi

Akın Bingöl – Kafkas Üniversitesi

Ali Asker – Karabük Üniversitesi

Anıl Gacar – Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi

Arzu Gürdoğan – Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi

Arzu Kılıç – Ardahan Üniversitesi

Arzu Özyön – Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi

Avni Önder Hanedar – Sakarya Üniversitesi

Ayfer Aydıner Boylu – Hacettepe Üniversitesi

Ayşe Çiçek Korkmaz -Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi

Barış Gür – Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi

Bekir Emiroğlu – Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi

Bekir Zengin – Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Bengü Türkoğlu – Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi

Bihter Akın – Selçuk Üniversitesi

Buğra Yıldırım – Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi

Celal İnce – Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi

Çağdaş Cengiz – Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi

Fatih Aydın – Karabük Üniversitesi

Fevziye Eker – Ordu Üniversitesi

Gülay Günay – Karabük Üniversitesi

Halil İbrahim Şahin – Balıkesir Üniversitesi

Hamdi Karakaş – Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Hande Şahin – Kırıkkale Üniversitesi

Harun Göçerler – Namık Kemal Üniversitesi

Hatice Kumandaş Öztürk -Artvin Çoruh Üniversitesi

Hatice Nilüfer Süzen – Uşak Üniversitesi

Hatip Yıldız – Dicle Üniversitesi

Hüseyin Tezer – Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi

İbrahim Halil Yurdakal – Pamukkale Üniversitesi

İbrahim Üngör – Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi

İbrahim Yemez – Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

İnan Keser – Dicle Üniversitesi

İsmail Oğuz – Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi

Kadriye Sayın Kasar – Aksaray Üniversitesi

Kazım Biber – Balıkesir Üniversitesi

Kurtuluş Merdan – Gümüşhane Üniversitesi

Mahmut Samar – Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi

Mehmet Songur – Munzur Üniversitesi

Miraç Burak Gönültaş – Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Murat Necip Arman – Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi

Mustafa Talha Uzuner – Yalova Üniversitesi

Muzaffer Derya Nazlıpınar Subaşı – Dumlupınar Üniversitesi

Nezahat Ceylan – Atatürk Üniversitesi

Oğuzhan Zengin – Karabük Üniversitesi

Okan Çolak – Harran Üniversitesi

Oktay Özgül – Atatürk Üniversitesi

Osman Çepni – Karabük Üniversitesi

Osman Oral – Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi

Ömer Kutlu – Ankara Üniversitesi

Ömer Subaşı – Artvin Çoruh Üniversitesi

Özge Altıntaş – Ankara Üniversitesi

Özge Çolakoğlu Havare – Mersin Üniversitesi

Rıdvan Kalaç – Van Yüzüncüyıl Üniversitesi

Savaş Karagöz – Aksaray Üniversitesi

Sevra Fırıncıoğulları – Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi

Şahin Karabulut – Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi

Şahin Kızıltaş – Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi

Şükran Sırkıntıoğlu Yıldırım – Kastamonu Üniversitesi

Tuncay Ercan Sepetçioğlu – Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi

Turan Akkoyun – Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi

Türkay Henkoğlu – Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi

Ünal Özdemir – Karabük Üniversitesi

Yavuz Günaşdı – Atatürk Üniversitesi

Yeşim Kubar – Fırat Üniversitesi

Yunus Namaz – Fırat Üniversitesi

Zehra Çalışkan – Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi

DÜZENLEME KURULU/ ORGANIZERS COMMITTEE

Meryem BULUT – Ankara Üniversitesi

Ceren AKSOY SUGİYAMA – Ankara Üniversitesi

Kadriye ŞAHİN – Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi

Zeynel KARACAGİL – Ankara Üniversitesi

İçindekiler

Göçmenler ile Yerellerin Çokkültürlü Çalışma Ortamında Kültürel Farklılık ve Aidiyetlerin Çalışma Ortamını Organize Etme Biçimleri 16

Australian Migrations in the Context of "Immigration Museum Abstract 17

International Migration of Highly Qualified Housewife Mothers and Their Career Concerns 18

International Migration and Changing Gender Roles: Syrians Living in Antakya 19

A Small "Anatolia" in Europe: Migration, Language and Creating the Future 20

Iranian Asylum Seekers in Turkey: The Case of Isparta 21

Change in Traditions Related to the Birth and Rıtes of Passage in Childhood of the Van Kyrgyz Due to Migration 22

Immigrant's Food: Moments, Memories and Misses in the Narratives of Migrant Women 23

Food for Social Cohesion: Getting to the Kitchen Together 24

To Live or To Leave: Exploring the Dual Life of Syrian Refugees in Turkey 25

İNGİLİZCE BAŞLIK EKSİK 26

Industrial Development, Resettlement and Forced Displacement 27

In Austria a Bosnian, in Bosnia an Austrian 28

Reflection of War and Migration Trauma on Oral Culture: Immigrants from Van at the Beginning of the 20th Century 29

Analysis of Studies on Migration and Children 30

Revitalizing Collective Memory: The Relationship Between Returning Home and Cultural Heritage 31

Problems Encountered by Migrants in Accessing Healthcare Services in the COVID-19 Pandemic 33

An Assessment of Risk Factors in Neglect and Abuse of Migrant Children 34

Chronic Disease Process in Migrant Children: Case Presentation in the Framework of Psychocial Support Presentation 35

Syrian Migration Wave and Childhood Diseases 36

Immigration and Mental Health 38

The Impact of the Language Barrier Between Migrants and Healthcare Workers During Medical Examinations 39

Postpartum Birth Satisfaction and Readiness for Hospital Discharge of Women With (Immigrant) and Without Language Barriers 40

A Comparison in Terms of Health Policy Practices for Asylum-Seekers: Turkey and Germany Examples 41

Assessment of Health Problems of Migrant Women According to Holistic Nursing Care Model 42
Reflections of Migration on Women's Health 43
A Critical Literature Review on Climate Migrations 44
The Relationship Between Cultural Adaptation Problems and Spatial Utilization of Afghan Immigrant Women of Uzbek Origin: The Example of Ovakent (Hatay) 45
The Syrians in The Temporary Protection Status in Turkey: A General Review 46
Mobility in the Italian Territory and the Brain Drain from the South 47
Domani Data Regarding the Nomadic Lives of Doms and Their Multilingualism 48
Dialect Studies As A Field of Work At The Intersection Point of Migration and Language Studies 49
Post-Famine Irish Immigration in the 19th Century England: Labour, Stereotype and Anti-Irishness 50
From Violence to Non-Belonging: The Depths of Rootlessness in Saliha Scheinhardt's Novel "Frauen, die sterben, ohne daß sie gelebt hätten" 51
Exit West and Immigration 52
Assimilation or Individuation: An Immigrant Experience in the Third-Space in *Sour Sweet* by Timothy Mo 53
"I am an American feller": Americanization of the Jewish immigrant in Abraham Cahan's *Yekl* and Mary Antin's *The Promised Land* 54
The Exile's Journey in Adieu, Vive Clarté… By Jorge Semprun 55
Peer Bullying Against the Refugee Children In The Schools Using The Example Of Qnjali Q. Rauf's Book Titled "The Boy At The Back Of The Class" 56
A Bosnian Refugee in London: Olivia Sudjic's Asylum Road 57
A glance at the Images of the Immigrant House on the Comparison of Turkey and Germany in Renan Demirkan's Book titled Three Sugar Tea With Tea 58
Student and Teacher Opinions on Problems Experienced by Migrant Students in the Process of Education and School Adaptation 59
Examination of Classroom Teachers' Attitudes towards Refugee Students and Their Practices towards Multicultural Education 60
Problems faced by the refugees in the education process and the views of school administrators on their social inclusion 61
An Analysis of Teachers' Attitude TowardsMulticululturalism Regarding Different Variables (Mezitli Province Sample) 62
Foreign Students' Participation in Social Studies Lessons 63
Psychoeducation Practices in Social Cohesion of Children of Educational Age and Native Students of Families Who Refuge from the Middle East to Turkey 64

The Examination of Acculturation Stress Levels of Immigrants in Terms of Various Variables 65
The Teacher's and children's Agency in Early Years Programmes: the Whairiki and Turkish Preschool education.....66
Socio-Cultural Integration of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: A National Literature Review.....67
Changing Trends in Ethnographic Studies on Migration from Turkey to Germany.....69
Understanding the Micro Migration Chain Of Events with the Concept of "Violence as Political" and Modern Citizenship.....70
İNGİLİZCE BAŞLIK YOK.....71
Social Issues in the Context of Social Exclusion University Student Education Area Middle Eastern origin in Turkey: Çanakkale Eighteen Mart University Example.....72
The Impact of Migration on Women in the Context of Oral History: Bulgaria Migration.....73
Slavery Past, Memory, and Identity among Afro-Turks.....74
Migration As A Factor of Social Change: A Theoretical View of Migration in Turkey.....75
Analysis of the Socio-Spatial Distribution of Syrian Refugees in Case of İzmir.....76
Migrant Perspective In Cities: Managing Social Cohesion and Social Acceptance.....77
1989 Migration Narrated By Bulgarian Turkish Refugees.....78
Stigmatizing as a Tool of Marginalizing: Barriers to Integration of Syrians in Turkey.....79
The Integration Process of Syrian Immigrants and Education Policies.....80
Working Experiences of Syrian Women in Gaziantep.....81
Syrian Population Flow and Its Spill-Over Effects in Turkey.....82
The Role of Transnational Religious Places in the Turkish Diaspora.....83
Historical and Macro Perspective and Its Importance in International Migration Studies.....84
A Framework for the Host Country Comparisons in Migration Studies.....85
Being an Immigrant or a Criminal: Stigmatization in the Immigration and Criminal Relationship.....86
Syrian Refugees and the Process of Exclusion/Inclusion: Ankara Örnek District.....87
Migration Management and the Place of Non-Governmental Organizations in Turkey.....88
Immigrant Footballers and "Visibility of Immigration".....89
Turkey's International Migration Policies And The Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Irregular Migration.....90
The Changing Masculinity Practices of Syrian Male Immigrants.....91
Football Labor Migrations in Turkey.....92
Disease-Based Othering and Scapegoating Practice Towards Syrian Immigrants: The Case of Adıyaman.....93
A Qualitative Evaluation on Disabled Asylum Seekers and Poverty.....94

Migrant Women Workers in Turkey in Gender and Self-Perception 95
Migration and Crime: What Research Tells Us? 96
The Role of Integration Support Cooperatives in the Solution of Refugees' Adaptation Problems 98
Securitization of the EU's Migration Policy After 2015 European Refugee Crisis 99
Understanding The Migration And Asylum Pact In The Context Of The Historical Process Of The European Union Migration Policy 100
Paris School and Securitization of Migration 101
Diaspora Engagement Policies and Implications on Bilateral Relations 102
Immigrant Diversity in Turkey and Causes of Migration 103
The Relationship Between Syrian Immigrants and Political Polarization In The Sample of Bursa Province 104
Biopolitics of Migration Management: The Roles of Government and NGOs in Migration Management in Turkey 105
The Role of Syrian Immigrants on Impact of Greece on EU- Turkey Relations 106
The Future of Syrians Under Temporary Protection Living in Turkey 107
"No Representation Without Taxation!": Representation of Those Living Abroad in the Parliament of the Homeland 108
Turkey´s Approach towards International Migration Governance through the context of Syrian Refugees 109
Activities of Local Governments for Social Adaptation and Integration of Foreigners: The Case of Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality 110
The Mass Migration Movements Towards Turkey and Migration Policies After 1980 111
General Information on Human Smuggling Crime 112
Crime Elements of Human Trafficking Crime 113
Migrant Smuggling: A Story Of Modern Slavery 114
Implementation of the Principle of "Ignorance of the Law Is No Excuse" for Immigrants 115
The Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on Migrant Workers' Remittances 116
Seasonal Labor Migration 117
Is There A Relation Between Refugees, Growth and Labor Force Variables in Turkey? 118
Effect of Macroeconomic Indicators on Migration: Structural Equation Modeling 119
ÖZET İSMİ YOK 120
Experiences of Immigrant Entrepreneurs and the Effects of that Experiences on Their Business Culture 121
Immigration and Unemployment Relationship: OECD Founding Countries 122

Ekonomik Memnuniyet Göçmen Algısını Etkiler mi? 123
The Relationship Between Migration and Taxation in the Ottoman Economy 124
Is Migration From Africa To Europe By The End Of The Twentieth Century An Incentive? Is It A Threat? Or Is It Need? 126
The Arab Spring And Its International "Migration Syndrome" 127
The Migration of Turkish Cypriots in the Context of the International Migration and Refugee (1878-1975) 128
Immigration of Seljuq Nomads To West Asia 129
Advices Given to Turkish Workers Immigrating to Germany at The Point Representative of Republic Turkey 130
A Study on the Socio-Psychological Effects of Balkan Migrations in the Ottoman State: *"A separation, a poverty, a death"* 131
İNGİLİZCE BAŞLIK YOK 132
The Process of Circassians' Fleeing from Kosovo (1877-1999) 134
A Forced Migration Disaster: The Struma Incident 135
Reviews on the Arrival of the Hittite into Anatolia: "A Narrative of Migration from Zalpa to Neša" 136
Self-Care in Professionals Working with Immigrants: Protective Factors and Risks 139
Subjective Well-Being of Syrian Immigrant Women 140
The Mediating Role of Moral Foundations in the Relationship Between Dogmatism, Social Dominance Orientation and Prejudices Towards Syrian Asylum Seekers 141
Migration, Adaptation and Social Acceptance: A Social Psychological Assessment 142
Evaluation of Substance Use Risk of Syrian Adolescent and Adult Migrants 143
Descriptive Analysis of Perceived Realistic and Symbolic Threats from Syrian Asylum Seekers 144
Substance Use Among Syrian Migrants: Risk Factors and Recommendations 145
Remote Acculturation: A Review on the Theory, Method and Applications 146
An Artistic Reference to the Tragic Deaths of Refugees in Çaldıran 147
Selfie Representations of Women Refugees in Syrian Migration 148
Investigation of the Conservation of Rural Architecture in Adapazarı-İzmit Region through the Phenomenon of Migration 149
Challenges In The Concept of Globalization Are A Cultural Gateway 150
The Economic Impact of Syrian Refugees 151
Migration, Orphan Children And Civil Society: Reyhanlı Education Village 152

Muslim Immigrants and Islamophobia: Hate Crime and Perception of Security Among Muslims in London 153

Muslim Immigrants and Islamophobia: Hate Crime and Perception of Security Among Muslims in London 154

Investigation Of The Effect And The Judgments Which The Media Presents The News Of Violence On Syrian Refugees On People's Emotion Of Anger.....155

İNGİLİZCE İSİM YOK.....156

BİLDİRİ ÖZETLERİ

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Esma KESKİNKAYA[1]
[1]Üniversites, Fakülte, Bölüm, Ankara, Türkiye,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Engin SARI[2]
[2]Üniversites, Fakülte, Bölüm, Ankara, Türkiye,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Göçmenler ile Yerellerin Çokkültürlü Çalışma Ortamında Kültürel Farklılık ve Aidiyetlerin Çalışma Ortamını Organize Etme Biçimleri

Özet

Suriye krizi, Tunus'tan Yemen'e kadar geniş bir coğrafi bölgede Arapça konuşanların otokratik liderlere karşı ayaklanmalarını ve kendileri için daha parlak bir gelecek talep etmelerini ifade eden Arap Baharının bir uzantısı olarak başlamıştır. Devletin barışçıl protestoları sert biçimde bastırması, akabinde pek çok ülke ve devlet dışı aktörün de dahil olduğu bir iç savaşın başlamasına neden olmuştur. Suriye'deki çatışma ve istikrarsızlığın sonucunda milyonlarca insan yerinden edilmiş ve ülkelerini terk etmek zorunda kalmıştır.
İç savaşın başlangıcından itibaren ülkesini terk etmek zorunda kalan 6,6 milyon Suriyelinin yarısından fazlası Türkiye'ye sığınmıştır. Türkiye'deki Suriyelilerin 3.595.333'ü ise çeşitli illerde ikamet etmekte ve niteliksiz işlerde çalışmaktadır.
Suriye'deki gelişmeler ve Suriyelilerin yaşadıkları Türkiye'nin dış politikası gereği sürecin başından itibaren ülke gündeminde olmuştur. Suriyeliler geleneksel medyada düzensiz göç kavramı ile birlikte acılar, ölümler ve kayıplarla ele alınırken Türkiye'de bulundukları süre uzadıkça yabancı düşmanlığı içeren temsillere indirgenmişlerdir. Türkiye'deki var olma, uyum sağlama ve hayatta kalma çabaları ile ilgilenilmemiş, bu konuların bilgisi medya ya da sosyal araştırmalar yoluyla üretilmemiş ya da üretilen bilgi kamusallatırılamamıştır.
Bu bildiride, bahsedilen bu süreç ve koşullar içinde Suriyeli göçmenlerin uyum ve hayatta kalma çabalarının ne olduğu, halen yürütülmekte olan etnografik bir çalışmanın verileri ışığında ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır. Bu kapsamda yereller ile göçmenlerin kültürel farklılık ve aidiyetlerinin belli bir üretim ortamında nasıl inşa edilip, iletişime konu olduğu mercek altına alınmaktadır. 2018 yılında Ankara, Ulus'ta bulunan, 13 yerel ve 13 göçmen işçinin birlikte çalıştığı bir çanta üretim atölyesinde etnografik gözlem ve yerel çalışanlarla mülakat yapılarak elde edilen veriler, betimsel analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma ortamının organizasyonunda konuşulan diller, etnik köken, yerel çalışanların göçmenleri algılama/tanımlama biçimleriyle çalışanlar arasındaki iletişimin etkili olduğu anlaşılmıştır.
Araştırma bulgularına göre, dil, etnik kökenden bağımsız olarak yerel ile göçmen kimliğinin en belirleyici sınırını oluşturmaktadır. Etnik köken, kıyafet davranışları, fiziksel mekânın kullanımı ve profesyonelleşme aşamalarında oldukça etkilidir. Sosyal medyada yer alan sahte haberler, göçmenlere yönelik olumsuz algının ve hatalı bilginin kaynağıdır. Atölyede iletişim yerel-yerel, göçmen-göçmen, yerel-göçmen, göçmen-yerel ekseninde ele alınmıştır. Sonuç olarak denilebilir ki, kültürel ve etnik kimliğe dair bilgi, kültürlerarası etkileşimin karakteri ve etnik stereotipler, belli bir üretim ilişkisi ile eklemlenerek inşa edilmektedir ve göçmenlerin hayatta kalma çabaları bu inşaya tabidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. Yasemin Uzun[1]
[1]Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Çanakkale, Türkiye
yaseminuzun@hotmail.com

Australian Migrations in the Context of "Immigration Museum Abstract

Abstract

Migration refers to leaving from a region and society for compulsory or voluntary reasons within or outside a country's borders. Migrations from different regions to a country also create a multicultural structure. This multicultural structure generates new habits and rules. In this study, Australia, one of the most immigrant receiving countries in the world, will be discussed in the context of immigration. The reasons of immigration to Australia from different countries, the promises, advertisements, the goods people bring with them and the multicultural structure occurred in the country will be examined in the historical period. "Immigration Museum", located in the state of Melbourne Victoria, was chosen as the sample. Based on the documents, items and other data exhibited in the immigration museum, the process of migration to create a country and society will be evaluated thematically. The process that started with inspiring advertisements before 1830 has made Australia the country where people want to settle today. Until this stage, there have been many changes in people's lives. The speeches made by the migrants, their wishes and changes in their lives will also be discussed within the limits of the material presented in the museum.

Keywords: Immigration, Australia, Melbourne, Museum, Immigration Museum.

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Arzu Kırcal Şahin[1]
[1]Uludağ Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi,
Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü , Bursa, Türkiye,
kircal.arzu@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Serpil Aytaç[2]
[2]Uludağ Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi,
Çalışma Ekonomisi ve Endüstri İlişkileri Bölümü, Bursa, Türkiye,
saytac@uludag.edu.tr

International Migration of Highly Qualified Housewife Mothers and Their Career Concerns

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the experiences of highly educated mothers with at least one child who have left their jobs and have immigrated to the UK because of their spouse's job. The study investigates the barriers that these Turkish women may face in the UK. Research on immigrants has been mostly restricted to quantitative methods which rely on statistical data sets. A search of the literature revealed that qualitative studies are rarely used within the field. In order to examine this issue, in-depth interviews were held with 20 Turkish participants who meet the research criteria. Integrating these findings with relevant international migration theories, this study reveals that those highly educated Turkish women with advanced career success who took part in this research have not managed to break the cycle of traditional gender roles. It also shows that these women have not only taken care of their children, but also have established a harmonious family environment in order to assist their husbands' career. The findings of this study show that moving to the UK with their spouses inevitably has resulted in a decline in the career success, financial and social status for the participants.

Keywords: Highly qualified, housewife mothers, international migration, UK

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Aylin Eraslan[1]
[1]Mustafa Kemal University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Anthropology Department, Hatay, Turkey,
aylineraslanku@mku.edu.tr

International Migration and Changing Gender Roles: Syrians Living in Antakya

Abstract

Migration refers to leaving from a region and society for compulsory or voluntary reasons within or outside a country's borders. Migrations from different regions to a country also create a multicultural structure. This multicultural structure generates new habits and rules. In this study, Australia, one of the most immigrant receiving countries in the world, will be discussed in the context of immigration. The reasons of immigration to Australia from different countries, the promises, advertisements, the goods people bring with them and the multicultural structure occurred in the country will be examined in the historical period. "Immigration Museum", located in the state of Melbourne Victoria, was chosen as the sample. Based on the documents, items and other data exhibited in the immigration museum, the process of migration to create a country and society will be evaluated thematically. The process that started with inspiring advertisements before 1830 has made Australia the country where people want to settle today. Until this stage, there have been many changes in people's lives. The speeches made by the migrants, their wishes and changes in their lives will also be discussed within the limits of the material presented in the museum.

Keywords: Immigration, Australia, Melbourne, Museum, Immigration Museum.

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Oya Topdemir Koçyiğit[1]
[1]Istanbul University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Anthropology, Istanbul, Turkey,
oya.topdemir@istanbul.edu.tr

A Small "Anatolia" in Europe: Migration, Language and Creating the Future

Abstract

Austria has been a major destination point for mass migrations from Turkey to Europe since 1960's and even today this has not changed. The focus of this paper is the migration experiences from Turkey to Austria. It's aim is to explain the identity and belonging constructions in the scope of relationships that the immigrants have established with Austrian people and within themselves. The data used in this study is based on findings of a field research[1] done in 2018-2019 in the city of Graz, Austria. This paper uses participant observation notes and interviews with people from different backgrounds. According to the findings, first arrivals to Graz from Turkey as "guest worker" were immigrants from many cities of Anatolia, mainly those from the city of Konya. In the following years, other big cities like Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir also joined this wave of immigration. The patterns of later immigrations in the search of a new life were political, marriage related and brain drain, realised as current reasons. This research reveals that some social and cultural distinctions such as their competency level in German language are effective in the construction of duality of identities within the framework of "us" and "them" and the axis of being "Anatolian"/"European". In addition, social relations still continue to survive as close and intense within groups and identity constructions are recomposing the belonging in Turkey and/or Austria and the ideal of creating a new future in Europe.

Keywords: Turkey and Austria, Migration, Language, Us/Them, Anatolian/European.

[1] This Research Project, titled "War Memory Across Generations and Mixed Families Between Europe and Turkey" was supported by TUBITAK 2219-2018 International Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program.

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuba Yüceer Kardeş[1]
[1]Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi
tubayuceer@sdu.edu.tr

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Burcu Özdemir Ocaklı[2]
[2]Ankara Üniversitesi
ozdemirburcu@gmail.com

Arş. Gör. Ezgi Arslan Özdemir[3]
[3]Ankara Üniversitesi
melodi4@gmail.com

Iranian Asylum Seekers in Turkey: The Case of Isparta

Abstract

Turkey is a popular destination for Iranian migrants and refugees both through regular and irregular migration. Political and religious pressure, dissatisfaction with life conditions, pressure for gender identities and orientations are among the main push factors for both documented and undocumented Iranians living in Turkey. While a group of Iranian asylum seekers aim to settle down in Turkey, many consider Turkey as a transit country and hope to immigrate to mainly European or north American countries. Despite high concentration of Iranian refugees/asylum seekers in Ankara, İstanbul and Van (border city), Isparta as a satellite city has also become an attractive hub for Iranians. However, little is known regarding the pull factors for undocumented Iranian people to reside in Isparta and the living conditions for Iranians in this satellite city. Given this gap in the literature, the objective of this study is to retrieve migration stories of Iranian asylum seekers along with their living conditions in Isparta. Using a snowball method, 15 Iranian asylum seekers are recruited for in-depth face-to-face interviews. Migration stories are taken with the help of a topic guide based on previous literature. Analysis of verbatim transcriptions from the interviews revealed five main categories: 1-immigration motivation to Turkey and choosing Isparta in particular 2-livelihood management strategies 3- social integration process 4-perceived attitudes of Turkish people towards Iranians 5-motivation to immigrate to a third country. Outstanding sub-categories include language barriers, xenophobic attitude and behaviour by local population, social integration concerns and change of religion regarding the immigration process to a third country. This study aims to contribute to literature with an up-to-date discussion on migration motivations and migration patterns of Iranian asylum seekers in Turkey, with a special focus on the satellite city of Isparta. By examining their social integration patterns and livelihood management strategies in Isparta, this study also seeks to establish evidence for policy makers and service providers both at the local and national level.

Key words: Iranian asylum seekers, Isparta, Turkey, migration

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Aya Bapaeva
International University of The Kyrgyz Republic, Faculty of Philology and Communication,
The Turkish Language Department, Bishkek, The Kyrgyz Republic,
bapaeva.aya@gmail.com

Change in Traditions Related to the Birth and Rites of Passage in Childhood of the Van Kyrgyz Due to Migration

Abstract

In 1978 a part of the Pamir Kyrgyz who lived in Afghanistan's Pamir area migrated to Pakistan and later to Turkey in 1982. This ethnic group settled in the province of Van, for which in time they came to be called the Van Kyrgyz. Due to these migrations this Kyrgyz community faced different material and moral challenges brought by different geographic and ethno-cultural environment. The study seeks to know the character of the change in traditions related to the birth and rites of passage in childhood of migrants occuring due to migration. Folkloric material compiled among the Van Kyrgyz in fielwork during the period 2010-2015 was compared with samples in Afghanistan (Pamir region).

Keywords: Migration, Pamir Kyrgyz, Van Kyrgyz, Rite of Passage, Birth.

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şengül İnce[1]
[1]Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey,
ince.sengul@gmail.com

Immigrant's Food: Moments, Memories and Misses in the Narratives of Migrant Women

Abstract

As a powerful communication tool, food is not only a basic need for people, but also one of the founders of identity and performative. It is a very powerful tool in the public sphere as well as in the private sphere. Based on Brilliant Savarin's phrase "Tell me what you eat, I'll tell you who you are" food is considered to be a fruitful indicator for revealing and understanding who people are. In this context, the potential meanings of food are the subject of various studies in social sciences, especially in terms of national, class, religious, cultural and gender identities, and are also associated with individual and collective memory in memory studies. This study will focus on the food issue through immigrants. Regardless of whether it is compulsory or voluntary, migration creates a new everyday life in which immigrant identity is experienced in different ways. These new everyday lives of immigrants have been surrounded by economic and cultural problems in accessing many vital services, especially not being understood in their mother tongue. In this difficult process, food can be the easiest tool for immigrants to remember the countries and lives they left / had to leave, refresh their memories, establish a new home and protect their cultural identity. This study tries to understand how food is positioned in the narratives of immigrant women in their new country of origin, recalled from the past, and how it relates to the new life. In this context, 5 digital stories from 3 digital storytelling workshops conducted in partnership with Hacettepe University Digital Story Telling Workshop and Ankara Community Center for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants will be examined. Digital story is a 1-1.5 minute digital form in which participants who come together in the workshop environment with the facilitators tell their stories around a certain theme with their own voices and visuals. In these stories, the moments, memories, events, people and emotions that migrant women associate with food will be revealed. Thus, through the stories, it will be tried to understand how food, which is a constantly repeating practice in daily life, is used in the individual and collective memory of immigrants and in the newly arrived place, and the relationship between food, memory, cultural identity, and immigration will be opened to discussion.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Doç. Dr. Burcu Şimşek[1]
Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey,
bsimsek03@gmail.com

Food for Social Cohesion: Getting to the Kitchen Together

Abstract

Food's place in the hierarchy of needs is tantamount to survival. Food does not only meet basic biological needs. Food, which is one of the founding elements of identity, has a political function as a means of differentiation from the other. Food is a cultural and everyday practice that draws the borders of the nation with the meanings attributed to it, and where national identity is experienced and remembered. This cultural practice can be a means of coming together as well as separating the similarity as well as the difference. Food can also help put aside prejudices as a means of meeting, coming together and sharing with different cultures. In order to understand this potential of food, a project called "Food and Food Cultures for Social Cohesion Project[2]" was held. In this project, migrant women and local women were brought together in the kitchen, and the role of food and working together in the kitchen was tried to be understood. In this study, the activities carried out in the context of the mentioned project and the potential of using food in the social cohesion process will be opened to understanding and discussion.

Keywords:

[2] This project was held with Hacettepe University Digital Storytelling Workshop, Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (GDD-ASAM) Ankara Community Center and Turkish German Cooperation Association (GIZ).

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Res. Asst. Tülay Zıvalı Turhan [1]
[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Architecture and Fine Arts, Department of Architecture, Ankara, Turkey,
tturhan@ybu.edu.tr

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salah Haj Ismail [2]
[2]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Architecture and Fine Arts, Department of Architecture, Ankara, Turkey,
sismail@ybu.edu.tr

To Live or To Leave: Exploring the Dual Life of Syrian Refugees in Turkey

Abstract

Rising migration trends of Syrian refugees during the last decade increase the emergence for understanding their prospects in hosting countries. Many maintain a 'dual life' in which they confront differences in services which enlarges or limits their possibilities, while they are still strongly connected with their home country. Indisputably, Turkey is one of the key actors in receiving refugees after the Syrian Civil War broke out in 2011. This research emphasizes on the refugees that have established - either permanently or temporarily- a life in Turkey and discusses the motives for permanent settlement or possibilities for return. The study is based on an online survey that has been carried out between 15- 30 July 2020 among 233 refugees who hold or study a degree related to construction and engineering. Participants' responses indicate that there is a clear pattern in exploring the main problems and difficulties they have faced, the conditions they need for adaptation and encouragement for return and this gave insight to understand the concept of lived citizenship. On this basis, the main objective is to explore this 'in-betweenness' of Syrian migrants in Turkey.

Keywords: Migration, Syrian refugees, Lived Citizenship, Host Country, Turkey

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İlhan Karasubaşı[1]
Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey,
ilhan.karasubasi@gmail.com

İNGİLİZCE BAŞLIK EKSİK

Abstract

If we have a look at the present of Italy we see that there has been an immigration of more than 30 million people, in different times towards numereous countries. In the first years when the immigration began regular flusses of millions of immigrants went abroad especially to the America continent, especially to the actual United States of America.There were many different reasons of this immigration but the main ones were economic reasons, the seek of a secure future, disoccupation and a lasting occupation desire. Economic industry and production areas of different dimensions in the big cities and their surrounding areas of North and South America were able to gather all these people who took act in the formation process of many modern countries. these new countries became the home of millions of people who had the possibility to proceed their lives maintaining a certain fidelity to their proper culture, life style and mother tongue. Their integration was not that easy and it took many years. Even today many problems are encountered everyday. After the first flush of immigration a second one took place to the surrounding countries of Italy starting from 1960. The reason, more or less, was the same. After 1990 this time millions of people from countries of the African continent and from the People's Republic of China started to immigrate to Italy. In this paper the difficulties encountered by the first Italian immigrants to America and the situation of the recent immigrants to Italy, the politics, the conservation and formation of their "new emerging" culture will be researched.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Alper Sezener[1]
[1]Bağımsız Araştırmacı, Ankara, Turkey,
alpersezener@gmail.com

Industrial Development, Resettlement and Forced Displacement

Abstract

Apart from the regional wars and natural disasters that occur around the world, it is observed that large-scale industrial development projects for economic growth-oriented production facilities (dams, mine operations, agriculture factories, military plants, industrial plants, weapon test yards, railways, highways, airports etc.), have regularly led to the displacement of people and the involuntary resettlement of tens of millions of people every year. This study discusses the phenomenon of resettlement and displacement which caused by industrial development projects under the light of development anthropology approaches. It aims to draw the attention of decision makers and academics to the subject and relationship between forced resettlement and migration that has occurred due to industrial development projects. In this direction, successful results of the resettlements projects are quite limited. due to the deficiencies in planning, preparation and implementation of involuntary resettlement projects which managed by governmental agencies or private sector on a world scale or in Turkey.

Keywords: Industrial Development, Development Anthropology, Resettlement, Forced Displacement, Social Impact.

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Edita Vilic[1]
[1]University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
edita120@ymail.com

In Austria a Bosnian, in Bosnia an Austrian

Abstract

The question ‘’From where are you?’’ is not always easy answered. Especially if you are born and raised in Austria, but you have parents that have migrated from Bosnia to Austria. For the people in Bosnia, you are an Austrian and so are you to Austrian people a Bosnian. This describes the feeling of not belonging anywhere and a lot of people that have migrated parents feel like that. The information for the topic will be obtained from research in databases such as PubMed, SpringerLink and ScienceDirect as well as with completed questionnaires. The selection of appropriate studies is based on the publication period from 2010. The aim of this paper is to show a little glimpse of a life from a child with migrated parents. It is imported to understand and talk about it, because the amount of children who are in the same situation as me are not a minority anymore. We all are humans who are supposed to have equal rights and should be allowed to say where we are from without being judged for it.

Keywords: Austria, Bosnia, minority

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. M. Fuat Levendoğlu[1]
[1]University of Van Yüzüncü Yıl, Faculty of Letters, Department of Anthropology, Van, Turkey,
fuatlevendoglu@gmail.com

Reflection of War and Migration Trauma on Oral Culture: Immigrants from Van at the Beginning of the 20th Century

Abstract

The traumas caused by war and migration turn into narratives that last for many years and that are handed down from generation to generation through oral culture. The individual and social life stories that emerge as a result of the emotional kneading of the narratives enable us to reproduce the old experiences and bring them to light. The First World War, which also spread to Anatolia at the beginning of the 20th century; caused social unrest, conflict, migration and immigration. The fact that Van and its people witnessed, was exposed to, or had their share of these events as of the period resulted in the social traumas that lasted for years to find a place in the folk culture in the form of narratives. In the 1915s; Emigrants from Van, who had to migrate from the lands of their ancestral homeland to the west due to war and unrest, started a grueling journey due to both nature and human factors. The reasons for migration, the difficulties experienced during migration and the settlements in transportation places have been the subject of many novels, especially historical texts. Therefore, the problems experienced as of the period; loss of life, property and land; the settlements of the refugees in the places they went to and eventually the return to the previously lived lands with the end of the war are separately important and noteworthy events. In this study; Anthropological determinations and interpretations were aimed with an alternative perspective by evaluating the events and related narratives, starting in Van and its region and continuing on the migration routes, within the scope of oral culture and oral history. Another purpose of the study is; it is to be able to contribute beyond developing an alternative interpretation compared to written history.

Keywords: War, Migration, Immigration, Settlement, Oral Culture, Oral History

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Güzin Yasemin Tunçay[1]
[1]Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Turkey,
gyasemintuncay@gmail.com

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Gül Kadan[2]
[2]Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Turkey,
gulkadan@gmail.com

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nazan Kaytez[3]

Analysis of Studies on Migration and Children

Abstract

Migration is the movement of people to a different geography by leaving the regions where they live for many reasons. Although the aim of migration is to increase the living standard, an important fact is what people leave behind. In addition to trying to adapt to a new language and a new culture, factors that cause migration can also cause stress for individuals. Likewise, children may experience migration-related stress and the developmental period of the child affects the extent of the stress experienced. Children are affected positively or negatively by adults' attitudes. In this context, the stress experienced by adults due to migration can also be reflected in their children. When the literature is examined, many studies on migration and children have been found, but there is no analysis study that examines these studies in a comprehensive way. For this reason, in this study, it is aimed to evaluate migration studies that are handled in terms of children. In the research, 6 theses accessed from the National Thesis Center (YÖK Thesis) by writing the words migration and children, 150 articles accessed from the Google Academic platform, a total of 156 publications will be studied. In the research, the "Article / Thesis Review Form" created by the researchers will be used as the data collection tool. In the form, there are questions about the type of publication (thesis, article) of the studied study, the type of the thesis (master's degree, doctorate), the purpose of the research, its model, the universe / sample, data collection tools, results and suggestions. The research data will be divided into themes according to the questions in the Article / Thesis Examination Form, then the subcategories for each theme will be determined and classification will be made. Frequency technique will be used to digitize the distribution of studies according to the specified categories. It will make suggestions based on the research findings.

Keywords: Immigration, child, research, study

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Saadet Gündoğdu [1]
[1]Samsun University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture, Samsun, Turkey,
saadet.gundogdu@samsun.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Zeynep Gül Ünal [2]
[2]Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye
zgulunal@gmail.com

Revitalizing Collective Memory: The Relationship Between Returning Home and Cultural Heritage

Abstract

New generation wars and conflicts emerged due to the changing parameters in the post-Cold War period; and this gave rise to new risks and sources of deterioration, which are, in general terms, conflict-induced migration, the impact of conflict and migration on tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and the loss of memory formed by cultural accumulation due to migration. Yet, considering the migration phenomenon in terms of cultural heritage, it is not only the people migrating, but also the "collective memory" formed and developed based on their cultural heritage. Artifactual spaces show us that the daily life, acts and traditions that take place there constitute a whole, as well as the relationship between culture-space-user, and that the heritage is associated with that particular space. The fact given in the year-end report of 2019 that nearly 80 million people are forced to move due to natural or human induced disasters (UNHCR) oblige experts to yield suggestions on the risks to cultural heritage both in abandoned places and destinations, and are capable of analyzing the human, space and cultural heritage together. One of the major obstacles to sustainable protection is that the master builders and the users are not involved in the process. In this study, “disaster management plans” prepared before disasters were reconsidered through a cultural heritage and user-oriented arrangement; and a guide titled “planning of the return home and the process of historical environment rehabilitation in conflict/war-induced mass migration”, which covers pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster phases, was prepared.

Keywords: Sustainable return, User participation, Cultural heritage, Migration, Disaster mangement plan

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Mine Öztekin Alpaydın[1]
[1]Üniversites, Fakülte, Bölüm, Ankara, Türkiye,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Makale Başlığı

Abstract

Değerli Meslektaşlarım ve Konuklar;

Sizleri; 20-22 Mayıs 2021, Türkiye, Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih–Coğrafya Fakültesi'nde düzenlenecek olan Uluslararası Göç Çalışmaları Kongresi'ne (ICOMIR-2021) davet etmekten mutluluk ve onur duyarız.

ICOMIR-2021 uluslararası akademik bir kongredir ve sosyal bilimlerin alanlarını kapsar. ICOMIR-2021'un misyonu araştırmacıların, akademisyenlerin araştırma sonuçlarını Göç Çalışmaları Kongresi'nde sunmaları için bir platform oluşturmaktır. Bu kongre aynı zamanda katılımcıların yeni fikirleri, uzmanlık ve deneyimlerini paylaşma, iş veya araştırma ilişkileri kurma ve gelecekteki işbirliği için ortak bulma konusunda fırsatlar sunmaktadır. Kongremiz aynı zamanda genç araştırmacıların, araştırmalarını sunmalarını, diğer genç araştırmacıların uluslararası topluluklarla iletişim kurmalarını ve konferans sırasında başarılı ve kıdemli araştırmacıların fikirlerini ve tavsiyelerini almalarını sağlamaktır.

Kongrenin dili İngilizce ve Türkçe'dir. . Kongrede kabul edilen ve sunulan bildirilerin tamamı özet bildiri kitapçığında, hakemlik sürecinden geçtikten sonra tercihe göre ISBN'li tam metinler kitabında yayınlanacaktır.

Ayrıca tam metinler Uluslararası yayınevi (Akademik Teşvik ve Doçentlik Başvurularında Uluslararası Yayınevi olarak kabul edilmektedir) tarafından bir veya birden fazla uluslararası editörlü e-kitapta kitap bölümü olarak, hakemlik sürecinden geçtikten sonra editörün kararına göre, kongreden hemen sonraki 3 hafta içerisinde basılacaktır.

Mayıs ayında Ankara'da buluşmak dileğiyle.

Keywords: ICOMIR, Organizasyon, Komitesi

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Mustafa KARATAŞ[1]
[1]İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, İstanbul, Turkey,
mustafakaratas83@gmail.com

Lec. Merve PAK GÜRE[2]
[2] Başkent University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, Ankara, Turkey,
mervedenizpak@gmail.com

Problems Encountered by Migrants in Accessing Healthcare Services in the COVID-19 Pandemic

Abstract

The coronavirus pandemic that emerged in late 2019 had negative psychosocial and economic effects on the immigrant population and limited access to humanitarian services. During the pandemic, the problems experienced in migrants' access to healthcare services have reached painful levels. This study aims to address the problems migrants face in accessing healthcare services in the COVID-19 pandemic. Among these problems, the emergence of social problems such as accusing immigrants of the spread of the coronavirus, xenophobia, and stigmatization, along with misinformation related to the pandemic; immigrants are incapable to access the protective-preventive and curative healthcare services that they need due to uncertain status or lack of legal grounds in terms of social security in accessing healthcare services, and difficulties are encountered in migrants' access to protective equipment, hygiene kits, diagnostic tests, and medication. As a result, it is recommended that to develop policies and services to make the necessary planning for migrants' access to integrated healthcare services, to prevent human rights violations, and to take public health measures.

Keywords: COVID-19, Migrants, Healthcare Services, Migration Policy, Health Policy.

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer Berçem BARUT[1]
[1]Hitit University, Vocational School of Social Sciences, Social Services and Consulting, Çorum, Turkey
bercembarut@hitit.edu.tr

Assistant Professor Mustafa KARATAŞ[2]
[2]Sabahattin Zaim University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Social Services, Istanbul, Turkey
mustafakaratas83@gmail.com

An Assessment of Risk Factors in Neglect and Abuse of Migrant Children

Abstract

The phenomenon of migration corresponds to the mobility made with the desire to reach the settlements where there are better, safer and humane living opportunities due to individual, economic, political, social and diplomatic reasons. This voluntary or compulsory migration mobility includes different phases and dynamics. The most vulnerable, or so to speak, the most defenseless, risk-prone, and perhaps addicted migrant children of any stage in this mobility. The reflections of irresistible, possibly preventable and inevitable components and risks of migration processes on children create multi-dimensional pictures. Factors of the responsibility and framework of these tables may differ according to migration stages and risk situations. The childs congenital or post-developmental characteristics, cultural differences, family structure and differences in families coping mechanisms, elements of social life, status uncertainties, legal regulations and implementations are factors that can directly affect migrant childrens vulnerability. Although each of these factors includes risk factors for migrant children, they can also be considered as problems that professionals may encounter in professional practices and psychosocial interventions. In this paper, the maltreatment and most traumatic experiences that migrant children are exposed to in relation to the risks they are in will be discussed in the axis of different dimensions of child neglect and abuse.

Keywords: Migration, Migrant Children, Risk Factors, Neglect and Abuse

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN:NNNN-NNNN

Social Worker Didem Kaçar Adam (Phd Cand)[1]
[1]Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Uygulama ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Çocuk Diyaliz, Aydın, Türkiye
didem.kacar@adu.edu.tr

Assoc. Prof. Dr.Mustafa Karataş[2]
[2]İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim Üniversitesi, Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye,
mustafakarats83@gmail.com

Chronic Disease Process in Migrant Children: Case Presentation in the Framework of Psychocial Support Presentation

Abstract

Migrants are considered among the vulnerable groups due to inadequate living conditions, shelter, nutrition, health and access to social services. These difficulties trigger the emergence of different problems and needs for children. Families who have been forcibly displaced from their countries due to the war cannot pay enough attention to the conditions of their children with chronic diseases due to the conditions in their country. However, children in need of health care face significant health problems due to the lack of appropriate healthcare systems, the inability to treat rare diseases requiring specialization, and the inadequacy of traditional treatment methods. Children who came to the countries they migrated with these health problems and could not receive treatment until then struggle with the chronic disease process, while at the same time, they experience difficulties in adapting to the health services of the country they migrated to, accessing resources and communication. In this study of a family who had emigrated from Syria to Turkey with chronic illnesses difficulties experienced by children in the process, basic needs issues in welcome, they face dilemmas, family structure, harmonization of legislation and health practices discussed, the assessment of the health and social rights and psycho social intervention methods are presented. As a result of the case, it was suggested that immigrant children, one of the weakest links among the vulnerable groups, should develop relevant health practices and integrate health services to immigrants in order to benefit from the health system.

Keywords: Immigrant Child, Chronic Illness, Psycho-Social Support, Case Presentation

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Elif YÜCEL[1]
[1]Ankara University, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey,
elifycl00@gmail.com
Bade Buse BAKIR[1]
[1] Ankara University, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey,
bade.bakir@gmail.com
Yaren AYAZ[1]
[1] Ankara University, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey,
yarenayaaz@outlook.com
Yağmur BADANOZ[1]
[1] Ankara University, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey,
yagmurbdnz@gmail.com
Yasin BAHAR[1]
[1] Ankara University, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey,
yasin.bahaar@hotmail.com
Melisa YAPICI[1]
[1] Ankara University, School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey,
hesapyok0408@gmail.com
Assoc. Prof. Deniz BİLLUR, MD[2]
[2]Ankara University, School of Medicine, Department of Histology and Embryology,Ankara, Turkey,
denizbillur@gmail.com
Prof. Belgin CAN, MD[2]
[2]Ankara University, School of Medicine, Department of Histology and Embryology,Ankara, Turkey,
belgincan@yahoo.com

Syrian Migration Wave and Childhood Diseases

Abstract

Social peace is one of the main determinants of health. Health standards drop rapidly when peace is replaced by violence and insecurity. In 2011, the number of Syrian citizens' taking shelter in different countries to survive has increased. Therefore the frequency of routine migration increased. Our work is important in terms of showing the effects of uncontrolled global migration on the public health of the host countries. The study is of the descriptive type. Citizens of Turkey, Greece, Germany, Bulgaria and Sweden, where Syrian refugees migrated in 2011-2019, is our sample group. While the dependent variables of the study are Measles, Rubella, Mumps, Pertussis, the presence of childhood diseases and their incidence change; vaccination rate, the number of refugees and Syrian refugees who emigrated to countries over the years are the independent variables. The raw data is from the World Health Organization, countries' supervisory health institutions and migration administration offices. It is evaluated using non-linear regression analysis. The number of cases decreased as the last vaccination rate and year increased. In Turkey, there is a highly significant effect ($p<.05$) of Syrian immigration and the last vaccination rates on the number of measles cases; the number of years and Syrian migration has a moderate significant effect ($p<.05$) on the mumps cases. While the number of mumps cases decreased as the year increased; with the increase in the number of Syrian migrants, there has been an increase in the number of cases. As a result of our comprehensive literature review, we anticipated countries that accepted refugees might be negatively affected by childhood diseases. Although we cannot generalize our hypothesis with our data set, we think there are many effects that need to be examined. We suggest that this

issue should be investigated further and more data should be evaluated.
Keywords: Migration, Syrian Migration, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Pertussis

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Ayşe Gökoğlu[1]
[1] Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey,
gkgl.ayse@gmail.com

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sevil Yılmaz[2]
[2]Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty, Department of Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing, Istanbul, Turkey,
sevil.yilmaz@iuc.edu.tr

Immigration and Mental Health

Abstract

Migration is a social change and adaptation to a new culture, which is directly related to the socio-cultural, economic and political structure of societies, which involves leaving the settlement where people live permanently or temporarily in order to adapt to their conditions. Every year, thousands of immigrants and refugees from all over the world migrate to different countries for different reasons. Individuals who migrate face different stressors before, during and after the migration process and as a result of their inability to cope with these stressors effectively; Many mental health problems such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, substance abuse, suicidal thoughts and somatoform disorders may occur. All segments of the society, including children, adolescents and women, are the most risky and most affected groups in the migration process and immigration can cause permanent mental health problems. In order to protect and improve the mental health of migrants, all individuals, especially risky groups, should be addressed and nurses should take evidence-based interventions to prevent anticipated problems, protect and improve mental health, and solve emerging problems. In this direction, this article aims to examine the migration event and the effects of immigration on mental health.

Keywords: Immıgration, Mental Health, Risky Group, Evidence-Based Practices, Immigration and Nursing

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Berfin Acer[1]
[1]University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
berfin.acer@hotmail.com

The Impact of the Language Barrier Between Migrants and Healthcare Workers During Medical Examinations

Abstract

There are often language barriers to be filled during medical examinations. Despite the personnel's attempted explanations, which should be understandable to lay people, there is often a misunderstanding between the patient and the healthcare worker. The data and information for the paper will be collected by searching through databases such as ScienceDirect and GoogleScholar. The keywords language barrier, migration and healthcare are used to select studies for this research. Furthermore, questionnaires to healthcare workers and patients will be used to determine the influence of the language barrier. The aim of this research is to verify the existence of these language barriers. Furthermore to overcome these barriers by presenting alternative explanation methods. As a result, patients would feel secure and thus a more seamless examination would be ensured.

Keywords: language barrier, migration, health care

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Aleyna Bülbül[1]
[1] Trabzon Kanuni Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Trabzon, Turkey
aleynabulbul61@gmail.com

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hande Yağcan[2]
[2]Izmir Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey,
hande.yagcan@gmail.com

Postpartum Birth Satisfaction and Readiness for Hospital Discharge of Women With (Immigrant) and Without Language Barriers

Abstract

Postpartum birth satisfaction and readiness for discharge of women with (WLB-Syrian) and without language barriers (WNLB) were examined. This study was performed due to insufficient data on birth satisfaction of immigrant mothers and their readiness for discharge in the postpartum period, their early discharge from the hospital, negative caregiver attitudes of healthcare personels, lack of necessary discharge education, and affecting factors are sufficiently determined by health professionals. The descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted with 360 women gave childbirth in university hospital. The data were collected by "Identification Form", "Birth Satisfaction Scale (BSS)" and "Readiness for Hospital Discharge Scale (RHDS)". T test, variance, Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis, chi-square and correlation analysis were applied. Except ability subscale, no difference was found between BSS and subscales or RHDS and subscales scores of WNLBs and WLBs. There was significant and negative relationship between BSS level of WNLB and care (r=-0.408), personal characteristics (r=-0.372), stress experienced during delivery (r=-0.388), BS (r=-0.459) subscales. A significant and negative relationship was found between personal characteristics (r=-0.362) of WLBs and stress experienced during delivery (r=-0.395), and BS (r=0.447) subscales. WLBs were satisfied from their childbirth experience and ready for hospital discharge as much as WNLBs. This shows that Syrian women find health care service sufficient.

Keywords: Postpartum Period, Pleasure, Patient Discharge, Immigrants, Maternal Health

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assist. Prof. Perihan ŞENEL TEKİN[1]
[1]Ankara University, Vocational School of Health Services, Ankara, Turkey,
ptekin@ankara.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Afsun Ezel ESATOĞLU[2]
[2]Ankara University, Health Faculty, Healthcare Management Depatment, Ankara, Turkey,
afsunezelesatoglu@gmail.com

A Comparison in Terms of Health Policy Practices for Asylum-Seekers: Turkey and Germany Examples

Abstract

Today, as in the past, millions of people have to leave their own country for political, cultural, geographical or personal reasons and take refuge in another country. This situation constitutes one of the important agenda items for many countries. Food, shelter, security, and health services are among the basic needs of asylum seekers, which arise as soon as they set foot in the country of migration. In countries that accept asylum seekers, it is among the priority issues to determine effective policies to meet the basic needs of asylum seekers and to create implementation programs. The need for healthcare services arising from the impact of the living conditions and demographic structures of the refugees necessitates that this issue should be handled more sensitively. During the Republic period, Turkey was exposed to two major migration waves, one from the Balkans and the other from the Middle East and Africa. Germany, on the other hand, is one of the most important countries preferred by asylum seekers among the European Union countries. It is a fact that countries can learn from each other in policy development and implementation processes for asylum seekers. Examining health policies for asylum seekers in Turkey and Germany will be useful for many countries and for developing effective policies against possible future refugee movements. In this study, a comparative evaluation of health policies for asylum seekers in terms of legal, institutional, and financial aspects with the examples of Turkey and Germany is aimed.

Keywords: Asylum Seekers, Health Services, Health Policy, Turkey, Germany

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer. Dr. Duygu ÖZTAŞ[1]
[1] Ankara University, Nursing Faculty, Midwifery Department, Ankara, Turkey,
duygukrts@gmail.com.com

Lecturer. Dr. Aslı ER KORUCU[2]
[2] AnkaraUniversity, Nursing Faculty, Midwifery Department, Ankara, Turkey,
asli.erkorucu@gmail.com

Assessment of Health Problems of Migrant Women According to Holistic Nursing Care Model

Abstract

Globalization, economic crises, wars, disasters and terrorist acts reasons cause increasing in migration. As a result of migrations, both individuals live with immigrations and individuals who migrate another city or country experience some cultural differences, especially those who migrate are highly affected by this radical change. Migration mostly affects women who are exposed to gender discrimination. Communicable diseases, reproductive health problems, inability to benefit from family planning services, mental problems, social exclusion, communication problems, domestic violence and adaptation problems are common among women who migrated. This review study was conducted with the aim of evaluating the health problems of migrating women with the holistic nursing care model approach. According to holistic nursing care; Migrant women are affected by family relations, social-social dynamics and policies due to their being in the vulnerable group, and therefore they experience difficulties in accessing health services. Identifying the health problems of migrant women is very important in order to emphasize the importance of the issue and determine the needs of the application of holistic nursing care for these problems and evaluate the results.

Keywords: Migration, women, holistic care model, nursing.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer. Dr. Duygu ÖZTAŞ[1]
[1] Ankara University, Nursing Faculty, Midwifery Department, Ankara, Turkey,
duygukrts@gmail.com.com

Lecturer. Dr. Aslı ER KORUCU[2]
[2] AnkaraUniversity, Nursing Faculty, Midwifery Department, Ankara, Turkey,
asli.erkorucu@gmail.com

Reflections of Migration on Women's Health

Abstract

Women migrate globally at a rate similar to men, however, due to their physiological characteristics and vulnerable conditions, they are more affected. Migration has many negative effects on women such as gender role, education, access to information, health status, family responsibilities and experiences of violence. Moreover, women who encounter these negative experiences due to family migration are also subjecyed to various difficulties in maintaining their health. Studies reported that migrant women frequently encounter situations such as sexually transmitted diseases, not being able to benefit from family planning services, Abortion and having multiple and frequent pregnancies. Physiological phenomena such as pregnancy, birth and menopause make women at risk for illness and death. Therefore, ensuring that migrant women benefit from antenatal care, family planning services and preventive health services is very important in terms of reducing the negative effects of migration on health. In this integrative review of the literature, it is aimed to discuss the implications of migration on women's health.

Keywords: Migration, women, immigrant women, women's health.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Mehmet Kadri Tekin[1]
[1]Van Yuzuncu Yıl University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Geography, Van, Turkey,
kadritekin@yyu.edu.tr

A Critical Literature Review on Climate Migrations

Abstract

The effects of anthropogenic climate change, widely regarded as the most serious environmental issue of our time, on natural and human systems will be overwhelmingly negative. Significant increases in the frequency and severity of atmospheric natural disasters have occurred as a result of climatic anomalies. Individual and mass migrations have occurred as a result, and it is expected that these migrations will increase further in the future. When we look at the international literature, we can see that the first studies on these migrations were conducted in the 1970s, whereas in Turkey, only a few studies on the subject were conducted after the 2000s. Migrations caused by anthropogenic climate change are a new area of study for academia in this regard. It is obvious that this phenomenon, which is still relatively new due to significant differences in climatic parameters, will become much more prevalent in the future, particularly in terms of scope and effects. In this regard, it is critical to present a general knowledge of the studies conducted on such an important subject in order to comprehend the essence of the subject. From here, it is hoped that this study on climatic migrations will evaluate a general knowledge of both global and national studies from a critical standpoint.

Keywords: Climate Change, Migration, Climate Migration, Climate Refugees, Literature

Uluslararası
Göç Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Mürşide Coşkun[1]
[1]Bursa Uludag University, Institute of Social Sciences Doctoral Program in Department of Geography, Bursa, Turkey,
mursidecoskun@hotmail.com

Prof. Dr. Bayram Çetin [2]
[2]Bursa Uludağ University Faculty of Arts and Science, Department of Geography, Bursa, Turkey,
bayramcetin@msn.com

The Relationship Between Cultural Adaptation Problems and Spatial Utilization of Afghan Immigrant Women of Uzbek Origin: The Example of Ovakent (Hatay)

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the relationships between the cultural adaptation difficulties, unchanging social status, and unchanging spatial utilization of the Uzbek-origin Afghan women who migrated to Ovakent in 1982. While primary data used in the study was gathered from participant observations and intensive interviews with 57 people, the secondary data was based on BCA and TURKSTAT statistics. Even though 40 years have passed since the migration, and more importantly, the women have participated directly in the production processes, the women's cultural adaptation problems continue to remain in their lives. Contrary to the general assumptions in the literature regarding the status changes of women who produce and earn money, these women's situations can be given as an example that the status and traditional lifestyles/roles of these women here do not change, and their lifestyles remain the same in parallel with this status. However, it is seen that male immigrants have adopted an integration strategy with the local culture in the social, economic, and business environments, but on the other side, they adopt a closure/separation strategy in their household and socio-cultural sphere. The sharp differences in cultural adaptation processes based on gender, and the women's experiencing the same Afghanistan conditions in an isolated place cannot be explained by the cultural adaptation strategies developed after immigration. In addition to the isolation created by the social structure with homogeneous cultural characteristics, the patrimonial family culture fed by ongoing migration is also among the primary reasons of this isolation. Today, these women have reconstructed and have been sustaining the same pre-immigration-sociocultural habitations in Hatay through a kind of template that can be called "habitat reconstruction." The design and use of these space/spaces, which are considerably isolated from the new social environment, is both a cause and a consequence in terms of cultural adaptation.

Keywords: Afghan Immigrant Women, Spatial Utilization, Cultural Adaptation, Patrimonial Family, Hatay

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst.Prof. Mehmet Bozkoyun[1]
[1]Harran University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Geography, Şanlıurfa, Turkey
mbozkoyun@harran.edu.tr

Lecture Dr. İrfan Baytar[2]
[2]Muş Alparslan University, Faculty of Education, Social Studies Education, Muş, Turkey
i.baytar@alparslan.edu.tr

Lecture Murat Erginyürek[3]
[3]Muş Alparslan University, Faculty of Education, Social Studies Education, Mus, Turkey
m.erginyurek@alparslan.edu.tr

The Syrians in The Temporary Protection Status in Turkey: A General Review

Abstract

In the Middle East in 2010, the process of protest demonstrations against existing governments, insurrection and armed conflicts and called the Arab Spring caused radical changes in many countries in the region. As a result of this process, the demonstrations that started in Dera, Syria in March 2011 turned into a civil war in the country in a short time. As a result of these conflicts, forced migration began from Syria to neighboring countries. As a result of these conflicts, forced migrations from Syria to neighboring countries started. One of Syria's neighbors Turkey, which has faced in this period of history with the biggest wave of immigration. In this process an "open door policy" followed by Turkey, fleeing war and the Syrians who took refuge in her "temporary protection" has been granted the status. April 7, 2021 as the official date of Syrians living in Turkey 3.667.681. While 1.5% of them stay in temporary accommodation centers, the remaining 98.5% live outside of temporary accommodation centers. As of April 2021, there are 7 temporary accommodation centers in 5 provinces. Syrian refugees in Turkey where most of the first five provinces located in Istanbul, Gaziantep, Hatay, Sanliurfa and Adana. On the other hand, the province with the least Syrian refugees is Artvin. The aim of this study was statistically years with the Syrians in Turkey as of the distribution status, it is to make an overall assessment of the situation of returning asylum seekers to third countries for outbound and Syria.

Keywords: Turkey, Migration, Temporary protection, Syrians, Distribution

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Emilia Sarno[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Mobility in the Italian Territory and the Brain Drain from the South

Abstract

Keywords: International, Academic, Congress

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Orhan Varol[1]
[1]Yuzuncu Yıl University,
orhan_van@hotmail.com

Domani Data Regarding the Nomadic Lives of Doms and Their Multilingualism

Abstract

As a result of being member of a low-caste culture living in India and being exposed to the exclusion of dominant societies, the Doms as different Romani societies, started to travel from India to Iran, from Iran to Anatolia and the Caucasus, from these geographies to Arab countries and Europe since the sixth century AD. The foundations of nation states, capitalism and globalization have caused societies to abandon their nomadic lifestyles and adopt settled life in order to benefit from the citizenship opportunities offered by the countries, that nomads accomodated in. Eastern Anatolian Doms, in addition to their native language Domani, they have acquired common/valid languages "lingua franca" belonging to the dominant societies of the region and country (Kurmanji and Turkish) and they have become multilingual in their settled lives as a process of adaptation. The migration stages of Doms and their multilingual appearance are tried to be explained depending on the time, place, motivation and socio-cultural parameters. In this context, the immigrations of Eastern Anatolia Domani speakers, their identity statements and linguistic repertoire about nomadic lives in their endangered secret languages going to be discussed. The data of the study were obtained from Doms living in Van and Ağrı-Doğubayazıt by using various narrative techniques between 2017-2019. In Domani, some words and syntactic meaning networks contain various information about the nomadic lives of the Doms, unlike the settled societies. It enables us to understand that the lifestyles of communities are decisive for their languaging processes. Doms and Domani provide enlightening information on the determination of cultural distances between settled and nomadic societies according to their dominance and the convergence criteria of these societies, especially depending on the language parameter.

Keywords: Dom, Migration, Domani, Multilingualism, Sub-strate Language, Super-strate Language, Eastern Anatolia.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asist. Prof. Zeynep Şimşek Umaç[1]
[1]Balıkesir University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Turkısh Language and Literature, Balıkesir, Türkiye,
zeynepsimsekumac@balikesir.edu.tr

Dialect Studies As A Field of Work At The Intersection Point of Migration and Language Studies

Abstract

In this paper, the place of migration phenomenon in both formation and analysis processes of Turkey Turkish dialects will be mentioned. Today, concepts such as ethnic structure, immigrant or indigenous dialects and dialect ıslands, which are used to define the content and purpose of the works in dialect studies, appear as nomenclatures based on the nomadic adventures of people. According to these basic concepts, the relationship between dialect research and immigration will be presented. The arrival of the Oghuzes in Anatolia and their homeland is the main issue and reality of our history and culture. Naturally, our language history has gone through a formation process parallel to this development. The phenomenon of immigration plays an important role in laying the foundation of today's Turkish dialects and finding its present form with population movements. The migration and dialect relationship did not end in this way. The occurrence of immigrant dialects and the dialect ıslands, which are formed by Turkish elements that preserve their dialects, again show that dialect studies cannot be evaluated without the phenomenon of migration. Today, another factor that should be taken into account in determining the direction of dialect studies is the migration from the village to the cities and from the cities to the big cities. These migrations are also sociological events that determine the fate of dialects. All these show us that the phenomenon of migration is a determinant that has to be taken into account in all historical and actual studies on dialect studies.

Keywords: Turkey Turkish Dialects, Migration, Oghuzes, Immigrant Dialects, Dialect Island

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Emrah Işık[1]
[1]Batman University, Batman, Türkiye,
emrah.isik@batman.edu.tr

Post-Famine Irish Immigration in the 19th Century England: Labour, Stereotype and Anti-Irishness

Abstract

The concept of immigration is one of the most destructive and lasting realities in Irish history. One of the most traumatic, historical events that led to this reality in the memory of the Irish is the Great Famine that took place in Ireland, an island country, between 1845-52.Famine caused significant deaths, a great poverty and endless migration movements in the society. The population, which was 8.5 million at the beginning of this process, decreased by approximately 2 million until 1852 due to both deaths and those who left the country to survive. Britain, which was preferred by those who did not have the means to immigrate to America and Canada financially became an indispensable port for Irish immigrants and the labor force, as it had been partly before the famine period. Irish immigrants, who contributed to the construction of many British cities famous for their red bricks, played a vital role in businesses such as textile, chemistry and tanning, and heavy work such as dockwork, mining, construction and quarrying. Irish immigrants, who had to live in the so-called "Irish towns" of the cities where they worked, were often subjected to cultural and psychological violence, discrimination, and stereotypes, under the influence of the colonizer-colonized relationship between the English and Irish societies. In this context, the study first discusses the historical, political and economic causes of the Great Famine that triggered the exodus of Irish immigrants into Victorian England. Moreover, the background of the anti-Irishness, discrimination and humiliating stereotypes experienced by immigrants who had to live with Irish identities in England, is discussed with regards to the history and relationships of colonialism.

Keywords: The Great Famine, Immigration, Stereotype, Anti-Irishness, Labour, Discrimination.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Müge Arslan Karabulut[1]
[1]Selçuk Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Alman Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü, Konya, Türkiye,
mugearslan@selcuk.edu.tr

From Violence to Non-Belonging: The Depths of Rootlessness in Saliha Scheinhardt's Novel "Frauen, die sterben, ohne daß sie gelebt hätten"

Abstract

Saliha Scheinhardt, an important writer of immigrant literature and women's studies, in her novel "Die Frauen, die sterben, ohne daß sie gelebt hätten" deals with the perception of homeland and women in a dialectical relationship, and the feeling of belongingness as a result of violence and oppression through patriarchy. The topics such as the oppression of women in the family and society and even their neglect are shown through the protagonist of the novel, Suna. While trying to exist in Germany as a migrant woman, Suna has to submit to the physical and psychological violence of her husband. Problems in the private sphere evolve dialectically into the social sphere, that is, the public sphere. It seems difficult for Suna, who cannot be understood and accepted within the family, in the private sphere, to be accepted in the society and to take root in a different country with an another language and culture. With a tragic ending, the protagonist belong nowhere, making the reader think of the relationship between violence and rootlessness. The main themes in the work evoke Hannah Arendt's dialectic of belongingness and violence. In this context, this novel by Scheinhardt will try to be examined in connection with Arendt's perception of violence and non-belonging. As a result, the depths of the rootlessness of Suna, who tried to survive away from her homeland and who were exposed to violence, will be tried to be determined based on the text with hermeneutical method.

Keywords: Rootlessness, Violence, Non-belonging, Arendt, Migration

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Res. Assit. Halil İbrahim Arpa[1]
[1]Çankırı Karatekin Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Batı Dilleri ve Edebiyatları Bölümü, Çankırı, Türkiye.
hibrahimarpa@gmail.com

Exit West and Immigration

Abstract

This study examines British Pakistani author Mohsin Hamid's latest novel *Exit West* with three concepts: immigration, asylum and taking refuge. The story begins in an allegorical space devastated by civil war where the characters learn that there are magical doors opening to the West. But, the doors bring new complicated problems while they are expected to present a better life. In United Kingdom then in England, the characters face xenophobia. Escaping may be handled taking refuge within the belly of the beast that ruins their city or it can also be read as a journey to reach the welfare in the West. Yet, survival is undermined when the immigrants are mentioned. In this study, it is argued whether the survival instinct is the most significant motivation behind the exit or not because it cannot be explained only by leaving their country to its fate or by the economical impetus. Islamophobia and xenophobia will also be investigated.

Keywords: Mohsin Hamid, Exit West, Immigration, Islamophobia, Xenophobia.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Öğr. Gör. Ayşe Demir[1]
[1]Pamukkale University, Denizli, Türkiye.
aysedemir@pau.edu.tr

Assimilation or Individuation: An Immigrant Experience in the Third-Space in *Sour Sweet* by Timothy Mo

Abstract

Immigration has been a common issue in social studies for a long period of time since it might be handled through multifaceted ways such as demographic, ethnic, psychological and cultural studies. In the Post-colonial context, the immigrant subject matter takes a different form; the Post-colonial writers prefer to reveal the immigrant experience not in a molded Westernized way, but from the perspectives of "other"ed people. Since they are the newcomers looking for a part in the settled cultures, the immigrants need to get adapted to the host societies so that they can survive. At times, this adaptation process occurs through assimilation; in other words, the immigrants' loss of their ethnic backgrounds and mimicking the majority. Hybridization, in Bhabhian terms, is the other way of getting into the already existing order for the immigrants. Homi Bhabha defines a "third space" in which the two cultures meet. At this point, individuals set up a new identity that neither belongs to the roots of immigrants nor is exactly the same with the new culture they meet. Thus, the assimilation and individuation appear to be the basic topics that evoke the present subject of this article. One of the pioneers of Post-colonial writers, Timothy Mo, narrates the story of a Chinese couple moving to England in 1960s in *Sour Sweet* and the immigrant experiences of these characters in the novel provide a perfect ground to examine assimilation and individuation processes in detail.

Keywords: assimilation, individuation, hybrid, third space, Homi Bhabha, Sour Sweet

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Gamze Katı Gümüş[1]
[1]Ankara University, Ankara, Türkiye.
gkati@ankara.edu.tr

"I am an American feller": Americanization of the Jewish immigrant in Abraham Cahan's *Yekl* and Mary Antin's *The Promised Land*

Abstract

Jewish immigrant literature differs from other immigrant groups' literatures since it does not belong to a specific nation but to a religion and an ethnicity. 19th century and early 20th century Jewish immigrants came from different countries of Eastern and Western Europe. There was not one umbrella country for them under which they could form a nationalistic discourse. It was their Jewishness, not their nationality that brought them together regardless of their country of origin. However, in order to be a member of the white American nation, Jewish immigrants joined the racial and/or assimilationist discourse. This quickened their Americanization process, but formed conflicts with their Jewish identity. In order to look at the process of Americanization and its effects on the immigrant, a fictional work and an autobiographical work will be at the focus of this presentation. These two works belong to two Jewish immigrants, who adopted different views on assimilation when they immigrated to the United States. In 1896, Abraham Cahan, who was a Jewish immigrant from Lithuania, published the novelette *Yekl: A Tale of the New York Ghetto* in which he mentions the ills of assimilation. In this novelette, Cahan's characters evaluate their American and Jewish identities differently depending on their time spent in the US, their bonds with religion, and their gender. Mary Antin, on the other hand, is a Jewish immigrant born in Belarus. She published her autobiography *The Promised Land* in 1912. Antin, unlike Cahan, believes in the good of assimilation into the American identity. She thinks Jewish people from different periods in history separated themselves from others by taking refuge in their religion, which, according to her, ensured the segregation of the Jew from the Gentile World. The problem of the immigrant's identity acquisition is one of the main elements in these two works, and Cahan and Antin present different resolutions on the matter. The tension between the Jewish and adopted American identities of the immigrant becomes more apparent in these works as the immigrant moves between new and liberal American milieu and the traditional Jewish milieu. Therefore, the questions of assimilation into the mainstream culture and the habitus of the Jewish immigrant will be discussed in detail in the context of the mentioned works of Cahan and Antin by the end of this presentation.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Çağrı Eroğlu [1]
[1]Ankara University, Faculty of Languages, History and Geography
Department of French Language and Literature, Ankara, Turkey,
eroglu@ankara.edu.tr

The Exile's Journey in Adieu, Vive Clarté… By Jorge Semprun

Abstract

The autobiographical work titled *Adieu, vive clarté…* written by the Spanish writer and politician, Jorge Semprun, in French and published in 1998, narrates the exile of the writer, who migrated to France with his family during the Spanish Civil War in 1936. Semprun went to Bayonne from Bilbao with his family in September, 1936. Then, Semprun stayed with his father, José Maria Semprun Gurrea, who was appointed to the Netherlands as a representative of the Republic of Spain, and he settled in Paris for his high school education at the age of 15 with his brother in 1939. *Adieu, vive clarté…* is the narrative of his first year in Paris. This first year formed around the feelings of loneliness, nostalgia, statelessness, strangeness represents the beginning of the life in exile with the fall of Madrid in March. The melancholy emerging as a result of a spiritual confusion because of the first flush of youth and the concern of belonging arising from the exile is narrated in a cyclic structure in the text. This structure, which centers the fall of Madrid, reflects various stages of spiritual and intellectual journey of the writer, who lost the possibility of returning to his country, and especially his effort to establish a new life through a new language. In this sense, this study aims to examine the exile's journey and the effort to establish a new life in *Adieu, vive clarté…*by Jorge Semprun through the concepts of belonging and language.

Keywords: Jorge Semprun, Spanish Civil War, Exile, Belonging, Language.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. Ali Osman Öztürk[1]
[1]Konya Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Turkey,
alozturk10@gmail.com

Arş. Gör. Halime Yeşilyurt[1]
[1]Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey,
halime18mart@hotmail.com

Peer Bullying Against the Refugee Children In The Schools Using The Example Of Qnjali Q. Rauf's Book Titled "The Boy At The Back Of The Class"

Abstract

In recent years, one of the most prevalent issues both in public opinion and in the media are the concepts of migration, refugee, and asylum. Many people leave their homelands for other countries, hoping for a better life than their current conditions or escape from a terrifying situation emerging from civil wars. These people, who have to go to countries with relatively higher security and welfare, face many problems during and after migration. Migration is a journey where countless people of all ages experience various difficulties and lose their lives on the roads before reaching the countries they aim to go hoping for a better life. Migration means danger and hopelessness, a state of despair, intimidation, exclusion, or trauma in those who migrate in such a challenging journey. Just like the reasons for migration, its outcomes also vary. Migration is not just a road trip, but for some people, it means losing hope of life at the end of the road. The concepts of migration, refugee, or asylum, which have become the subject of literature many times, have recently come to the fore in the fields of children and youth literature. London-based author Onjali Q. Raúf's book titled "The Boy at the Back of the Class" describes how his friends ostracized a Syrian refugee child at the school in the country where he migrated while being protected and guided by his supportive friends. This study illustrates how the peer bullying issue in schools reflects the children and youth literature based on the author's book.

Keywords: Refugee, child, peerbullying, migration

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Alper Tulgar
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

A Bosnian Refugee in London: Olivia Sudjic's Asylum Road

Abstract

Olivia Sudjic, in her novel Asylum Road, portrays a young PhD candidate named Anya who immigrated to London from Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Anya is still haunted by her traumatic memories. The siege by Serb forces between 1992 and 1995 created one of the most tragic results, forcing millions of people to immigrate to different countries. In the middle of Europe, not far from today, it was an affront to humanity to let this tragedy take place. In this study, Anya's traumatic experiences will be analysed. Although the novel does not directly discuss the Bosnian war, the effects of the war on Anya are striking, and they come to surface easily due to precipitating causes sounding insignificant like driving through a tunnel. Her relationship with Luke determines her identity and place in the society. As a woman, she struggles to find herself a place in a culturally and geographically distant country. Her dysfunctional relationship with Luke who rarely communicates intensifies her childhood trauma. The Bosnian War evidently left unhealable scars, and Anya does not know how to cope. A visit to Sarajevo unravels the true consequences of the war. Anya's mother is severely haunted by the memories of the genocide.

Keywords: Asylum Road, Olivia Sudjic, Immigration, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Bosnian War

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Nagihan Taner [1]
[1]Ankara Sosyal Bilimler University, Ankara, Turkey,
nagihantaner@student.asbu.edu.tr

A glance at the Images of the Immigrant House on the Comparison of Turkey and Germany in Renan Demirkan's Book titled Three Sugar Tea With Tea

Abstract

Renan Demirkan's Tea With Three Candies is about the daughters of a middle class family from Ankara who grew up in Germany as second generation immigrants. What sets him apart from others is that his father is an academic who speaks German. This situation seems to have facilitated the family's adaptation to Germany. However, unlike most stories, there is an authoritarian mother figure who embraces patriarchal values, and the mother in question is of rural origin, in contrast to the father. For this reason, throughout the work, she draws the image of a mother whose body lives in Germany but in her mind in Turkey. This state of limbo is reflected in the work as a spatial comparison of Germany and Turkey. He defines life in Germany as a quiet and dignified life in simple conditions between four walls. Life in Turkey is more crowded and based on sharing. Based on this, comparisons will be made on home and home life, and in these comparisons Lefebvre's Production of Space and Mikhail Bakhtin's Concept of Road Chronotope are interpreted as the Migration Chronotope. It is seen that Renan Demirkan used the flow of consciousness technique in his writing. The themes related to this have been interpreted on the basis of Bergson's understanding of time. When the life style and conditions in Turkey are taken into consideration, there are expressions regarding the situations such as living room and kitchen, the sounds of the street screams and horn sounds from the street, low ceiling and damp rooms, Turkish style toilet, and the closest school being two hours away. In the way of life in Germany, well-kept houses with flowered balconies, grassy parks and gardens, the choice of life alone, mother and father's work day and night to achieve a rich life, foreign stamp, living in narrow, dark social residences of forty square meters, shared toilets, There are many details that shape home and home life, such as one-room, narrow glazed penthouses, rooms with kitchens, constant work and being weak and tired from overtime, forgetting the word happiness in Germany.

Keywords: Immigrant House, Immigration to Germany, Immigration in Literature, Chronotope, Renan Demirkan

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. Şafak Uluçınar Sağır[1]
[1] Amasya University, Faculty of Education, Department of Basic Education, Amasya, Turkey, safak.ulucinar@amasya.edu.tr

Merve Topal
mervebekkaya@gmail.com

Student and Teacher Opinions on Problems Experienced by Migrant Students in the Process of Education and School Adaptation

Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study is to reveal student and teacher views about the problems immigrant students experience in the process of education and adaptation to school .

Method: This study was conducted with n phenomenology designs in qualitative research approaches . The sample of the study consists of 12 teachers working in primary schools of the central district of Amasya in 2020-2021 and 16 refugee students studying in these schools. The data of the study were obtained by the interview technique. Semi-structured interview form was used as data collection tool. In the analysis of the data, coding was made using content analysis. The data are presented in the light of the themes obtained from these codes.

Results: According to the findings, it is understood that teachers have problems in the education of refugee students because they do not consider themselves competent. It is seen that the biggest problem stems from the language problem. The majority of teachers participating in the study support the inclusion of refugee students into a separate integration program before being included in the education and training process. In interviews with refugee students it has reached the conclusion that they were happy to live in Turkey. They stated that they had some problems with adapting to school and their friends.

Keywords: Immigrant students, Refugee education, Immigrant research.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. Şafak ULUÇINAR SAĞIR[1]
[1] Amasya University, Faculty of Education, Department of Basic Education, Amasya, Turkey, safak.ulucinar@amasya.edu.tr

Ahmet SAYKAL[2]
[2] Amasya University, Social Sciences Institute, Department of Basic Education, Amasya, Turkey, saykalahmet05@gmail.com

Examination of Classroom Teachers' Attitudes towards Refugee Students and Their Practices towards Multicultural Education

Abstract

In this study; The effects of variables such as gender, age, professional seniority, support of the school administration, and frequency of adaptation activities on teachers' attitudes towards refugee students and multicultural classroom practices were examined. The research is in the relational survey model. The study group of the research consists of 220 classroom teachers in 8 primary schools in Amasya city center in the 2020-2021 academic year. In addition to the personal information form, the refugee student attitude scale developed by Sağlam (2017) and the classroom practices scale for multicultural education developed by Yıldırım (2017) were applied to teachers to collect data. As a result of the findings obtained from the research, it was determined that most of the teachers participating in the study were refugee students, teachers were doing the necessary guidance for refugee students to adapt to school and class, and for other students and families to have positive thoughts for refugee students. With the in-class practices, it was concluded that refugee students try to adapt their learning environment to multicultural education, taking into account their own culture, and pay attention to this in the teaching methods and techniques they choose. In addition, it was stated that refugee students have problems with absenteeism due to their social status and teachers have communication problems due to language problems. In order to facilitate the communication problem of refugee students and their social cultural adaptation and to solve the absenteeism problem, it is recommended that experts receive training.

Keywords: Refugee Student, Attitude, Multicultural Education, Adaptation, Classroom Activity

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Hakan Topaloğlu[1]
[1] Ondokuz Mayıs University, Terme Vocational School,
Marketing and Advertising Department, Samsun, Turkey,
hakant@omu.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Murat Özdemir[2]
[2] Hacettpe Universitu, Faculty of Education,
Educational Sciences, Ankara, Türkiye,
mrtozdem@gmail.com

Problems faced by the refugees in the education process and the views of school administrators on their social inclusion

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to reveal the problems faced by the administrators in schools where refugee students of different nationalities study in Samsun and to ascertain their suggestions for the resolving of the problems as well as their thoughts on the social inclusion of refugees. The study was designed, utilising phenomenological research design, one of the qualitative research methods, and the study group was determined by criterion sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling techniques. The research was conducted with 12 administrators working at primary school, secondary school and high school levels with the highest concentration of refugee students in Samsun's İlkadım, Atakum and Canik districts. The semi-structured interview form created by the researcher through the literature-review process was used in the study. The data were analyzed using content analysis and descriptive analysis approach. Upon the completion of the study, it was found out that school administrators faced challenges during their teaching processes, such as the language barrier & communication, discipline, indifference to classes, violence, academic incompetence, social problems with their Turkish peers, cultural differences, discrimination, and parents. School administrators stated that the implementation of adaptation classes is not effective in language teaching, refugee students experience problems due to excessive accumulation of students in certain schools. They also stated that teachers who attend classes with refugee students need in-service training. It has been observed that school administrators approach the social inclusion of refugees conditionally positively. For refugees who will continue to live in Turkey, the Turkish language and Turkish culture learning should be mandatory, as stated by school administrators. They also emphasized that the refugees should be employed in order to prevent the poverty. School administrators who approach the social inclusion of refugees negatively opposed the idea of inclusion, expressed that parents were also against the idea of social inclusion and the employment opportunities could only be sufficient for Turkish citizens, therefore they did not want refugees in their schools.

Keywords: Refugee, Education, Social inclusion

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Remzi Demir[1]
[1]Çukurova Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim, Adana, Türkiye,
remzi.demir@gelecekkoleji.k12.tr

Doç. Dr. Birsel Aybek[2]
[2]Çukurova Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Programları ve Öğretim, Adana, Türkiye,
baybek@cu.edu.tr

An Analysis of Teachers' Attitude TowardsMulticululturalism Regarding Different Variables (Mezitli Province Sample)

Abstract

Today a vast number of people from different cultures share the same places and worlds and spend more time with each other using all kinds of communication methods compared to what it was like in the past. Emigration and asylum seeking in the recent years has brought multiculturalism and teacher quality back to our agenda. In this study the attitudes of teachers regarding multiculturalism is observed in the Mezitli district of Mersin. A descriptive survey model is used in the study. The sample of the study is a group of 110 volunteer teachers who have completed the online TMAS survey (Teacher's Multiculturalism Attitude Scale). In general the teachers showed a positive attitude (68 points over 100) according to the Multiculturalism Attitude Scale (MAS), the distribution of points showed a deviation in teachers aged 22-32 who scored higher points compared to the 33-42 year old teachers revealing the fact that younger teachers have a more positive attitude against multiculturalism. As for teachers of particular branches Social Sciences teachers and Psychological Counseling and Guidance teachers have the highest scores, where Turkish and Science teachers have the lowest points. We need to increase the number of studies and the scopes included so that we may obtain meaningful results and make clearer situational assessments.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, Multicultural Education, Attitude, Emigration, Teacher.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Esra FIRAT[1]
Anadolu University, Graduate of Educational Sciences Institute, Eskişehir, Turkey,
esraeroglu_@anadolu.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Nazlı GÖKÇE[2]
Anadolu University, Departmant of Turkish and Social Sciences Education, Eskişehir, Turkey,
nazliu@anadolu.edu.tr

Foreign Students' Participation in Social Studies Lessons

Abstract

Today, educational environments have become multicultural with the effect of the global structure of the changing world and migration. Schools are educational environments where individuals with different individual characteristics learn together and spend most of their time. In these environments, access to education and participation of foreign students is important in terms of their integration into social life. The purpose of this research is to understand how foreign students participate in social studies classes. For this purpose, qualitative research approach has been used. The data of the research were collected through participant observations and semi-structured interviews during the 2018-2019 academic year. The participants of the study are 14 foreign students and 4 social studies teachers. Participants were observed in the social studies lesson about participation in the lesson during one semester and interviews were made with 4 social studies teachers. The collected data were analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the research; It was observed that foreign students with a high rate of absenteeism and who could not use Turkish well were reluctant to participate in the lesson; On the other hand, foreign students who use Turkish well and have social personality traits are eager to participate in the lesson. It was understood that social studies teachers thought that the trauma foreign students experienced after immigration, the process of adaptation to a different culture and the problems arising from language-based communication skills affected the participation of foreign students to the lessons.

Keywords: Foreign students, Social studies education, Class attendance

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Cesur Özdemir
Çankırı, Türkiye,
csrozdmr@gmail.com

Doç. Dr. Nuray Zan
Çankırı, Türkiye
nurayzan@karatekin.edu.tr

Psychoeducation Practices in Social Cohesion of Children of Educational Age and Native Students of Families Who Refuge from the Middle East to Turkey

Abstract

The displacement of people from their places for some reasons is called migration. The formation of the concepts of migration was used to describe the migration process with the effect of the industrial revolution in the 19th century. The increase in migration movements around the world since the 20th century has paved the way for the establishment of international organizations and the preparation of documents protecting the rights of immigrants. The migration process is not easy for both the immigrant and the host community. In this process, children are the most tired and affected segment. They experience problems that are difficult to solve alone, such as language problems, adaptation problems, education problems, loss of parents in their country of origin. Educational institutions play an important role in the social adaptation of the host society and immigrants. Psychoeducational activities with both local and immigrant students will contribute to the integration of both groups. These activities can be developed by testing with experimental-control groups. It can be applied to local students as well as immigrant students. Especially at the primary school level, activities such as painting, drama screening, watching cartoons and story writing are among the activities. Psychoeducations in which theory and practice are applied together are concretized by receiving feedbacks through individual studies and group studies. With these activities, it is aimed to improve the perception, emotion, thought and behavior styles of students in the cognitive-emotional field.

Keywords: Immigrant Students, Psychoeducation, Immigrant Education, Integration, Social Cohesion

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Sr. Instr. Saliha FİDAN[1]
[1]Cyprus International University, Faculty of Education, Department of Education Sciences, Nicosia, Northern Cyprus,
sfidan@ciu.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Galip YÜKSEL[2]
[2]Gazi University, Gazi Faculty of Education, Department of Education Sciences, Ankara, Turkey,
gyuksel@gazi.edu.tr

The Examination of Acculturation Stress Levels of Immigrants in Terms of Various Variables

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the acculturation stress levels of immigrants according to age and gender level. This study is a descriptive research in survey model. The independent variables of the study are age and gender, and the dependent variable is acculturation stress. The study group of the research consists of the families and children of these families who migrated from Turkey to Northern Cyprus in 1975-1979. 440 immigrants living in various regions of Northern Cyprus participated in the research. In the study, information on demographic data was collected with a Personal Infromation Form developed by the researchers. The Riverside Acculturation Stress Inventory (RASI), which was developed by Benet-Martinez and Haritatos (2005) to measure the acculturation stress of immigrants, and whose psychometric properties were re-examined by Miller, Kim and Benet-Martinez (2011); the Turkish form T-RASI, which was adapted by Fidan and Yüksel (during the publication process) and whose validity and reliability study was performed, was used. T-RASI; it is a 15 item, five point Likert-type measurement instrument consisting of five sub factors: work challenges, language skills, intercultural relations, discrimination and cultural isolation According to the findings of the study, it was found that there is a statistically significant difference in the acculturation stress levels of immigrants by age. The cultural stress level of immigrants aged 41-50 is higher than immigrants aged 21-30. When examined in terms of sub dimension, it was found that there were differences according to age groups in the sub dimension of work challenges and discrimination, while there was no statistical difference according to age groups in other dimensions. In terms of work challenges, it is seen that the cultural stress levels of immigrants between the ages of 41-50 and 71-80 are higher than those between the ages of 21-30. From the findings obtained, it was concluded that the acculturation stess levels of immigrants did not show a statistically significant differences according to gender.

Keywords: Migration, Acculturation, Acculturation Stress, Northern Cyprus, Turkish immigrants

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assistant Prof. Dr. Iskender Gelir[1]
[1] Siirt University, Education Faculty, Early Childhood Department, Siirt, Turkey
campus97@hotmail.com
Sultan Qaboos University, Education Faculty, Early Childhood Department, Muscat, Oman

The Teacher's and children's Agency in Early Years Programmes: the Whairiki and Turkish Preschool education

Abstract

This research examines preschool teachers' and children's agency in the Whāriki (New Zeeland) and Turkish preschool education programme. In recent years, agency has been increasingly investigated in immigrant/refugee related studies (Rose, 2019). The concept of agency enables us to understand how preschool teachers can approach to immigrant/refugee children in their classroom. The teachers structure their classroom activities based on the programme that is applied to their kindergarten. Therefore, it is essential to examine how both teachers' and children agency are conceptualised in an early years programmes. This research is qualitative and takes document analysis approach to compare the three early years programmes: the Whāriki and Turkish preschool education. These programmes are chosen on the ground that they are applied to state-funded preschool settings. The findings show that agency is established and explicitly stated in the Whāriki, whereas it is implicit in the Turkish preschool education programme.

Keywords: Agency, Preschool Children, Teacher, Whāriki, Turkish Preschool Education Programme

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Semih SUMMAK[1]
[1]Gaziantep University, Faculty of Education, Educational Sciences, Gaziantep, Turkey, summaksemih@gmail.com

Sinan Sezer ARSLANTAY[2]
[2]Ministry of National Education, Şatırhöyük Primary School, Gaziantep, Türkiye, arslantay1989@gmail.com

Socio-Cultural Integration of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: A National Literature Review

Abstract

As a result of the internal turmoil that took place in Syrian Arab Republic in 2011, many Syrian citizens left their country and sought immigrant or asylum seeker status in other countries, and especially in Turkey. There are theories that try to explain the level of adaptation of communities living in a foreign country to the culture of the receiving country as immigrants or refugees. These are, John Berry's (1997) Adaptation Theory, Bhugra's Migration and Mental Health Model (2004), Andrew Greeley's (1971) "Cultural Integration Model", Kymlicka's (2006) Multicultural Citizenship Theory and Esser's (2000) Social Identity Theory. The aim of this study is to try to understand the cultural adaptation of Syrian children participating in the formal education process in our country with a mixed research method (quantitative + qualitative) in the context of the cultural adaptation theories given above. Beforehand, by making a review of the preliminary studies dealing with the socio-cultural adaptation of Syrian refugees in Turkey, it is to reveal the knowledge in the literature and the priority research needs on the subject. Because there are social risks that may arise in cases where asylum seekers cannot adapt to the culture of the recipient country and social life norms. Özdağ (2020) states that the social problems faced by Pakistan, whose cultural and political balance has been disrupted in certain regions as a result of accepting 6.5 million refugees from Afghanistan, may also be valid for Turkey (p.60). Similarly, it is known that the Molenbeek region in Belgium, where refugees live densely and stands out with high unemployment rates, is one of the centers of participation in the ISIS terrorist organization due to low education quality, widespread drug use, cultural exclusion and marginalization (Williams, 2016; TSG, 2015, p. 15 cited in Karasu, 2018, pp.66-67). In the study, a cluster of research on Syrian refugees conducted between 2010 and 2020 was examined. 84 studies were found in the literature search with the keywords "Syrian", "Immigration", "Integration", "Culture", "Refugee", "Immigrant" on Google Academic database. 51 of the studies reached were eliminated because they were not directly related to the subject, and the remaining 23 articles were examined in detail and systematically analyzed. Systematic review is made to reach conclusions and judgments with the information obtained from the articles selected in the literature (Alkan, 2017, p.3-4). The main finding of this study is that Syrian students, who tend to return to their countries do not show any signs of cultural adaptation at the university level and one of the biggest problems encountered in education seemed to be the language problem in general. Studies to examine the cultural adaptation experience in-depth (such as adaptation-marginalization-assimilation-segregation in Berry's adaptation theory) of today's secondary education Syrian students who will participate in social life in the future as Turkish citizens, is important in terms of presenting scientifically based data on the subject that is not available in the current literature.

Keywords: Syrian, Review, Adaptation, Acculturation, Refugee, Immigrant

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Çağla Yayla [1]
[1]Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Sosyoloji Bölümü
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi
cagla.yyl.93@gmail.com

Doç. Dr. Ceren Aksoy Sugiyama[2]
[2]Ankara Üniversitesi Antropoloji Bölümü
caksoy@ankara.edu.tr

Experiencing "Ummah": Foreign Muslim Students' Perceptions of Lived Islam in Turkey

Abstract

The case of students who study outside of their country of birth, also the subject of this research, are conceptualized as "student migration" according to the literature. This research will be based on how Islam is experienced by students in Turkey who coming from foreign countries and describing themselves as Muslim. To reflect those experiences, interviews were held with students accomodating a dormitory in Ankara who are coming from foreign countries and identifying themselves as Muslims in 2019 for a 6 month period. Being a student and living at the dormitory where the fieldwork has taken place enabled me to observe my informants more closely and allowed me to share more time with them. There was a striking resemblance in my informants' narratives regarding how Islam is practiced differently in Turkey. Oscillating between praise and criticism, these narratives nevertheless highlight the various life worlds of the same religion. Therefore, it can be argued that for the students who are at least discursively imagining themselves sharing the same religious beliefs with the ones whom they will encounter, an understanding of ummah promised by Islam becomes shattered even before it is negotiated by them, as they engage with the practical/lived İslam of the host.

Keywords: Education, Migration, Islam, Ummah, Identity

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Anlam Filiz[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Changing Trends in Ethnographic Studies on Migration from Turkey to Germany

Abstract

Keywords: International, Academic, Congress

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Cansu Işık[1]
[1]Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Aydın, Turkey,
cansusk@yahoo.com

Understanding the Micro Migration Chain Of Events with the Concept of "Violence as Political" and Modern Citizenship

Abstract

28/02/2020 - 12:57, after Turkey's EU statement that the refugees wishing to go have decided to stop immigrants from many points in Istanbul to Edirne going by bus and taxi. Approximately 300 immigrants, including women and children, who came to Edirne, started walking towards the border in the middle of the night to go to Greece after the news was heard. In this context, "memory of life", which belongs to politics and society, is a transmitter of meaning. Within the framework of Charles Tilly's conceptualization "Violence as politics", the formation of "category" stands as a political process within itself. Tilly points out that category formation creates new identities. A social category describes a series of domains that share a single border. In this category, as Tilly expresses, it separates a series of fields from each other or brings them closer together, leaving the frame outside. Categories arrive through three separate mechanisms, namely "derivation, transfer, and encounter". It also penetrates the society through the media. The main purpose of the study is to present a perspective that explains the chain of events micro migration movements intertwined with J. Baudrillard's "simulation theory" and Charles Tilly's conceptualization of "violence as politics". In-depth interviews will be conducted with 10 people. With this perspective, I aim to evaluate "New racism", which is the main issue in the encounters with migration, together with the views on "meritocracy" and "modern citizenship" studies.

Keywords: Micro Migration Movements, Chain Of Events, Violence as Politics, Modern Citizenship, Simulation.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. Süheyla Sarıtaş[1]
[1]Balıkesir University, Balıkesir, Turkey,
saritassuheyla@gmail.com

İNGİLİZCE BAŞLIK YOK

Abstract

The phenomenon of migration is a difficult process affecting all individuals in terms of socio-economic and cultural perspectives. Even though women are as effective as men in both emigration and managing this process, they are still the most affected individuals in this process. They face with so many obstacles such as health, housing, education, employment. These are the basic human needs and each have an important place in one's life. Education, one of the most basic human rights, plays an important role that women faces in the process of migration. Education emerges not only in terms of human rights, but also as an element that ensures women's freedom, individualization, employment which prevent women from victimization . Studies show that migrant women do not sufficiently benefit from educational opportunities due to their lack of legal status and women' socio-economic and cultural characteristics. In this study, it is aimed to make an assessment within the framework of the concepts of women, migration and education in order to reveal both the visibility of women in the phenomenon of migration and the importance of education in the migration process.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Ali Rzayev[1]
[1]İstanbul Üniversitesi, İstanbul, Turkey
azcomu2018@gmail.com

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Canan Öykü Dönmez Kara[2]
[2]Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Çanakkale, Turkey,
oykudonmez@comu.edu.tr

Social Issues in the Context of Social Exclusion University Student Education Area Middle Eastern origin in Turkey: Çanakkale Eighteen Mart University Example

Abstract

Social exclusion; It is the inability to access the social, economic, social and cultural life opportunities offered in the society. Reforms in the field of education have increased student exchange globally. In this context, it is possible that international students who migrate may also be exposed to social problems and the problem may reach social exclusion. The study of Middle Eastern origin have come to Turkey for study was conducted to determine the level of social exclusion of international students. Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University has been chosen as the research area for the study. The case study method, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. For this purpose, a semi-structured interview form consisting of 16 questions was prepared and 20 Middle Eastern-origin international students were interviewed. Data were collected with a voice recording device, documents were created and analyzed. Content analysis technique was used in the solution of the data. MAXQDA Analytics 20 Program was used during the analysis. The direction, the problems they are of Middle Eastern origin who lived in Turkey international students are assessed under the heading of social exclusion. The research results have confirmed that international students of Middle Eastern origin are experiencing current problems. Within the scope of the research, students; It has been determined that they have problems with participation in social life, access to property and housing services, benefiting from the goods and services market, access to the labor market, benefiting from health facilities and relations with official institutions.

Keywords: Social Exclusion, International Education System, Turkish Education System, International Students

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Nefize Behatin Ramadan[1]
[1]Trakya University, Turkey,
nefizebehatin@gmail.com

The Impact of Migration on Women in the Context of Oral History: Bulgaria Migration

Abstract

The concept of migration, which is evaluated by various scientific disciplines from different perspectives, is a phenomenon that is equivalent to human history. Individual or mass migrations throughout history continue to shape the world's population distribution, the social, political, economic, cultural structures and developments of societies today, as always. Undoubtedly, Turks are among the societies that face immigration most intensely. Considering the actual migration to Turkey, fleeing from war mostly as a mandatory or outside Turkey and the Muslim population of the kin of the totalitarian regime, or is seen to have migrated to Turkey with their decisions. Migration is one of the important subjects of Social Sciences because it does not only represent a social mobility, it affects the change of social, cultural and political structures. The main factor of migration is human. In this study, how women who have experienced forced migration experience this process, how they are affected by this process and how they affect this process will be one of the main topics of the study. The study will be carried out using the oral history method. An attempt will be made to evaluate the migration process from the women's perspective. For this purpose who migrated to Turkey from Bulgaria in 1989 and currently Edirne to different ages living, social and cultural situation through interviews oral history context with immigrant women who will be acquired in data analysis. The aim of the study is to reveal how women are affected by the migration process they go through, based on their narratives. The study will be carried out based on the argument that men and women who have gone through the same process will have different experiences and perceptions. By investigating migration as a process that has past, present and future causes and consequences, including time and space elements, it will be tried to reveal how women experience this process, how they are affected by this process and how they affect this process.

Keywords: Migration, Women, Bulgaria, Oral History

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Müge Akpınar[1]
[1]Freie Universitat Berlin, Berlin, Germany,
akpinar.muge@yahoo.com

Slavery Past, Memory, and Identity among Afro-Turks

Abstract

The history of slavery, which we can consider in relation to forced migration, did not only manifest itself in the relationship between representation and identity among Afro-Turks; but it has also continued to be determining in the class relations and the types of discrimination experienced by the Afro-Turk community. The socio-economic and cultural extensions of slavery have affected the current lives of Afro-Turks and the process of identity construction. Afro-Turks, whose beliefs and rituals are undermined in explicit and implicit ways, have been experiencing the process of identification by becoming invisible. Many rituals and activities, the Dana Bayrami in particular, have been exposed to collective erasure. The exclusion of the African-based rituals by the Orthodox Islamic belief and the adoption of secular state practices through closing down the Sufi lodges in 1925 have equally shaped this process of oblivion. The rituals were largely considered by Orthodox Islam heretic whereas they were deemed contradictory to state practices and anti-modern by the secular Republic. Established in 2006 and operating in Izmir, the Association of African Culture, Solidarity and Solidarity aims to revive traditions and rituals, and (re)construct the Afro-Turk identity. Drawing on my one-year ethnographic study conducted in Izmir between 2015-2016, I observed that three categories of ethnocultural identity were adopted in the community, namely Arab, Turkish-Muslim, and Afro-Turk. These three categories are not mutually exclusive but are often used interchangeably. The category Arab, which has turned into a category denoting skin color rather than identity, is used more among the older generations. Turkish-Muslim identity appears to be the dominant category of identification. The term Afro-Turk as an identity category came into use with the efforts of the association and still is a new conceptualization for the community. The state of being invisible persists not only in identity categories but also in close connection to the collective memory of Afro-Turks, which has been fading away at the community level. Among Afro-Turks, the elements of collective memory have eroded over time and the community has remained largely bonded together by kinship ties under the symbolic and unifying effect of complexion. The term "metaphorical" kinship, which Yelvington (1991) uses when defining ethnic identity, seems to have been replaced by a "metaphorical" ethnic identity based on kinship in the Afro-Turk community. This situation points to a kind of belonging, which is established through skin color and kinship relations rather than an imagined community.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Berfin Varışlı[1]
[1]Maltepe University, Turkey,
berfinvarisli@maltepe.edu.tr.

Migration As A Factor of Social Change: A Theoretical View of Migration in Turkey

Abstract

In recent years, migration has been one of the most studied topics by sociologists, demographers and social scientists both in the world and in Turkey. In this context, social change caused by migration is also the focus of attention. Every year, millions of people migrate to different geographies for different reasons. Migration of immigrants to another society that differs from the society in which they were born and raised, in terms of cultural and social structure and social norms and values, causes the transformation of both their own lives and the social structure and life of the migrated society. This study has two objectives. The first objective is to emphasize that migration is an important factor of social change by revealing the relationality between social change and migration, and the second objective is to explain how migration triggers demographic change by giving examples from Turkey. In order to achieve these two objectives, first of all, the theories of social change and migration will be briefly touched on, and then the fact of migration in Turkey will be discussed with statistics.

Keywords: Social Change, Migration, Immigrants, International Migration, Social Life

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aykut ÇALIŞKAN[1]
[1]Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Sosyoloji Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye,
aykut.caliskan@deu.edu.tr

Doç. Dr. Gazanfer KAYA[2]
[2]Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Sosyoloji Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye,
gazanfer.kaya@deu.edu.tr

Analysis of the Socio-Spatial Distribution of Syrian Refugees in Case of İzmir

Abstract

One of the most affected countries by the population movements that occur after the civil war in Syria is Turkey. This process spreading from Syria to neighboring countries, it has enabled countries and cities in particular to face the reality of international migration since 2011. Syrian refugees as defined under temporary protection status are still living in Turkey almost all localities. According to the data of the Directorate General of Migration Management, approximately 150,000 Syrian refugees live in İzmir. While determining the socio-spatial distribution of Syrian refugees constitutes a priori view in the eyes of social policies, it also contributes to making healthy conclusions regarding population prospects. This study analyzes the appearance of the district-based settlements in the city of Izmir with a deductive perspective, based on the data of the Directorate of Migration Management. In addition, it is planned to explore the socio-economic structure, local public relations and sense of belonging in the settlements where the spatial density increases in the study in which the intensity of migration is taken into consideration based on the spatial clusters. Within the scope of the research, it is aimed to conduct in-depth interviews with local representatives, neighborhood headmen and Syrian employees consisting of a total of 20 people, and it is planned to analyze the study through a mixed research technique. Thus, it is aimed to depict the current situation of Syrian refugees in Izmir.

Keywords: Syrian Refugee, İzmir, Socio-spatial Distribution.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assoc. Tekin AVANER[1]
[1]Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy, Department of Public Administration, Ankara, Turkey, tekinavaner@hotmail.com

Leyla OCAKLI[2]
[2] Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy, Department of Criminology, Ankara, Turkey leyla_ocakli@hotmail.com

Şahide Nur OCAKLI[3]
[3] Akdeniz University, Department of Public Administration, Antalya, Turkey, nur_ocakli@hotmail.com

Migrant Perspective In Cities: Managing Social Cohesion and Social Acceptance

Abstract

People in the world have migrated from one place to another both individually and in masses. Especially due to the developments in the Middle East in recent years, the issue of migration has not fallen from the world's agenda. Mass migration movements from the Middle East to Western countries directly affect Turkey and EU countries. In countries exposed to migration movements, the high migrant population affects the society in social life. It is inevitable that the sudden increase of the migrant population due to the irregular migration causes adaptation problems in social life. Cultural differences that can be seen between migrants and the host country citizens can cause some difficulties in social life and cause obstacles for social cohesion and social acceptance of migrants. In Turkey, which has been subjected to mass migration with the Syrian Civil War and hosted millions of immigrants, especially immigrants and locals, who have to live together in cities, interact socially and prejudice and problems are inevitable among people who are strangers to each other. In this study, social life in cities as a result of international migration and social cohesion of immigrants will be examined, and the obstacles to social acceptance will be explained.

Keywords: Migration, Migrant, City, Social Cohesion, Social Acceptance

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Yeliz Yayıntaş[1]
[1]Ankara Sosyal Bilimler University, Turkey,
yeliz.yayintas@student.asbu.edu.tr

1989 Migration Narrated By Bulgarian Turkish Refugees

Abstract

After declaring its independence, Bulgaria forced the Turks who live in its borders to migrate at different intervals. The last forced migration wave took place in 1989 when , hundred thousands of people were seperated from their lands. The main reason of this displacement was persecution based on ethnicity and religion as the Bulgarian government pursued a systematic assimilation policiy with the idea of "creating a pure Bulgarian race" exposing the Turkish minoritys to psychological and physiological violence. Despite these persecutions, Bulgarian Turks had attempted to save their national culture and identity. With opening of Turkey's border gates, many of them who were under the regime of oppression and fear, reached Turkey – a place they considered as original homeland'. Yet, after the forced migration experience, the emigrants were faced with various problems in the harmonization process in Turkey. In this context, in-depth interviews were made with 20 people who were forced to migrate at the time in an attempt to understand, the pressures and discrimination they had to endure in Bulgaria and their struggles with the problems after arrival in Turkey. The purpose of this paper is to provide information about the general situation of the 1989 Bulgarian Turkish refugees.

Keywords: Bulgaria, Turkey, Forced Migration, 1989 Forced Migration.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Deniz Aşkın[1]
[1]Bitlis Eren University, Bitlis, Turkey,
denizaskin13@gmail.com

Stigmatizing as a Tool of Marginalizing: Barriers to Integration of Syrians in Turkey

Abstract

This study problematizes the stigmatizing of Syrian immigrants in Turkey and analyzes its effect on their integration into Turkish society. On Syrian immigrants in Turkey, policy and society have different aspects and social accepting processes slowly resulting from this kind of reasons. It is seen that the identification of Syrian is generalized and it is used for anyone who came from Syria and the concept has been reduced to an ethno-cultural dimension. However, the Syrian term contains some negative meanings in itself. And then the Syrian term becomes the concept of stigmatizing. Yet it should be emphasized that stigmatization keep the diasporic discourse alive and prevents the integration and socialization of the immigrants. As a result of stigmatizing the immigrants are also continuously prompted to find an alternative place to go. In other words, stigmatization causes people to stay "foreigner" in society perpetually. In this context, this study analyzes the attitudes towards Syrian immigrants in the context of the theory of social stigma. Because the theory used by E. Goffman helps us to illuminate the question of why the immigrants have been ghettoized while they have been marginalized and stigmatized, which is important to understand the reason for the lack of integration and socio-cultural relationship of them with the Turkish society.

Keywords: Syrian Immigrants, Stigmatization, marginalizing, Integration.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Berivan Vargün [1]
[1]Ardahan University, Ardahan, Turkey,
berivanvargun@ardahan.edu.tr

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kutay Üstün [2]
[2]Ardahan University, Ardahan, Turkey,
kutayustun@ardahan.edu.tr

The Integration Process of Syrian Immigrants and Education Policies

Abstract

In general, migration can be defined as a physical change of place, either individually or socially, for various reasons. Based on this definition, Turkey's immigration experience as a country that receives and gives immigration has moved to a different point with the "open door policy" implemented after the civil war in Syria and the intense immigration of Syrians coming to Turkey from 2011 to 2021 and the issue of "adaptation". The state and NGOs have made efforts to work on the adaptation of Syrians and local people to each other. In these efforts, education has an important place in taking steps for social integration by strengthening the communication of the local people with the immigrants, as well as the immigrants' acquiring only professional skills, and their adaptation to the social life of the country they are going. It is anticipated that education will provide smoother transitions regarding integration when school-age immigrant children go to school, thanks to its clear functions such as social integration, transferring core values, and ensuring equal opportunities. In addition, the functions of education such as protecting children from economic exploitation, children being together with their peers instead of working during school hours will also facilitate the adaptation process of the immigrant child. Within the scope of this study, taking into account the effect of education on adaptation, education policies implemented by Turkey regarding immigrants will be examined.

Keywords: Immigrant children, Migration, Integration, Education Policies, Syrians

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şenay Leyla Kuzu[1]
[1]Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey,
leyla@gantep.edu.tr

Working Experiences of Syrian Women in Gaziantep

Abstract

Gaziantep is one of the cities where Syrians live extensively, as well as one of the provinces where the number of Syrian companies from different sectors is high and the number of registered companies is increasing. Gaziantep is among the cities where there are many businesses in different areas, especially food and clothing, and Syrians are visible in business life. With all this, it is known that Syrian women's participation in the labour market is low. Some of the Syrian women continue their professions in Syria in Gaziantep, while others establish new jobs that are different from their professions. It can be said that many factors are effective in the entry of Syrian women into the labor market, such as their education, social networks, the presence of a dense Syrian population in Gaziantep and the fact that they have small amounts of capital. In addition, it is seen that Syrian women face many difficulties such as opening their workplace to the desired place, diversifying their customer profile and growing their workplace. This paper focuses on the working experience of Syrian women who have opened workplaces in Gaziantep in different areas such as boutique, beauty salon, cosmetic shop, restaurant, gym. In summary, the paper discusses the entry of Syrian women into work life in the context of migration experiences, based on interviews conducted with the help of semi-structured questions.

Keywords: Gaziantep, Syrian women, Work life, Capital, Social networks

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Onur Arun[1]
[1]Anadolu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, Eskisehir, Turkey
moarun@anadolu.edu.tr

Res. Assist. Dr. Mine Karakus Yetkin[2]
[2]Anadolu University, The Faculty of Open Education, Department of Sociology, Eskisehir, Turkey
minekarakus@anadolu.edu.tr

Syrian Population Flow and Its Spill-Over Effects in Turkey

Abstract

The self-immolation of a street vendor in Tunisia is commonly referred as a spark that has triggered one of the most historical uprising waves in the Middle East. Looking at various political consequences of these uprising waves that are, in broad strokes, known as the "Arab Spring", it becomes apparent after a decade that these political movements did not result in formation of more democratic regimes in the Middle East and bring forth colossally democratic socio-political transformations. Contrary to this, in some countries, the process known as the Arab Spring has both appeared as and resulted in violence, escalation of radicalism and extremist movements, political and social turmoil, and loss of thousands of lives. An example of such consequences was the civil war in Syria that can be considered as the last phase of the Arab Spring and has led to serious political, economic and social questions for both Syria and neighbouring countries. This research focuses on a particular consequence of the civil war in Syria, namely the irregular population flow from Syria to Turkey, in terms of its potential in leading to escalation of radicalism, extremism and violence within the given socio-political structure of Turkey. Whilst this research explores the effects of the Syrian population flow to Turkey in relation to extremism and radicalisation, it pays a particular attention on maintaining the discussion in association with contextual cleavages of the country by investigating how it resonates at the discursive level in the grassroots of different social, political and cultural groups. Drawing on a vast magnitude of existing empirical data as well as empirical evidence collected from various social media platforms, it employs an interpretive approach to the existing empirical materials and presents its findings underneath of three broad categories. It first addresses certain forms of negative perceptions towards Syrians, such as the image of "ungrateful guests exploiting national resources", and discusses that the competition among low-income groups over public services and welfare provisions are accompanied by xenophobic discourses and, in some cases, violence where both communities live in close proximity. Second, it demonstrates how the population flow and discontent it has created at the grassroot level are instrumentalized by opposing political actors and then addresses that this instrumentalization eventually serves to deepen the existing social and political polarisation which involves a dangerous potential in leading to extremism. Lastly, it discusses that anti-Syrian sentiments at the grassroot level and political instrumentalization of such sentiments reinforce the escalation of xenophobic tendencies in society and serve to consolidation of Syrian image as a social identity of "negative other" who are incompatible with the values and ways of life of the local community.

Keywords: Syrian Population Flow, Radicalism, Violence, Xenophobia, Negative Other

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assoc.Prof. Müşerref YARDIM
Necmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of Sociology, Konya, Turkey
myardim@erbakan.edu.tr

The Role of Transnational Religious Places in the Turkish Diaspora

Abstract

Religion, which is an important element in the lives of immigrants, becomes a socialization and adaptation device. While immigrants felt the need to protect and reinforce their religious beliefs in the new country of residence, they tried to create places where they could live their religious rituals and traditions together with a religious community using their own language. The fact that immigration is permanent makes religion more visible. With the diasporaization of Turkish immigration, it is seen that the relations with the homeland continue. However, the countries they came to and settled in are also important for diasporas. While the Turkish diaspora continues to establish a real and symbolic relationship with their parents' homeland, they also aim to contribute to the country of which they are citizens and which is seen as their homeland for many. Diasporic relationships also affect religious life. It is indisputable that the beliefs and religious practices that leave their mark on all areas of the life of immigrants contribute to both the protection of the ties with the country of origin and the social cohesion in the country where they are settled. Religion plays the role of a bridge between homeland and host in the perception of immigrants.

Keywords: Immigration, Turkish Diaspora, Transnationalism, Religion, Space.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. Hayriye ERBAŞ[1]
[1]Ankara University, Faculty of Languages and History-Geography, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Tukey, hayriyeerbas@gmail.com

Historical and Macro Perspective and Its Importance in International Migration Studies

Abstract

Migration is a dynamic multi-stage process shaped by historically changing local and global conditions. These factual changes occur together, interacting with the paradigm and methodology of science at the general level and the changes in the field of migration in particular, by influencing and transforming each other. In this sense, with the changes in the phenomenal plane, the changing structure and diversification of migration and the change in the sociological perspective on migration and migrants have brought about a review of existing theories and a search for a better understanding of this diversified and complex phenomenon. In addition, the adoption of "qualitative fetishism" whether conscious or not, especially in the current studies on migration in our country, prevents the real understanding of and the problems related to the phenomenon, and of course, the production of real solutions. This situation reveals the importance of what should a sociological perspective be. The Marxist perspective, which takes into account the structural characteristics of migration and immigrants, restricting migration and migrants to labor migration and laborers, and the phenomenon, especially the Weberian sociology-based individual, individual characteristics, which has turned into the dominant paradigm today which focus on ethnicity, difference and cultural identity. In this paper, firstly, it is claimed that a perspective is necessary which takes these two perspectives into account but go beyond of them. Sociology is a discipline that seeks to reveal the mechanisms under the visible in understanding reality, and these mechanisms can only be revealed through deep analysis. In line with this, a model developed on how "scratch-out" can be done in analyzing migration and migration-related processes will be presented. The proposed model / perspective is named as historical and holistic / macro perspective.

Keywords: International migration, migrants, migration and methodology, migration stages, migration policies.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Özlem ALİOĞLU TÜRKER[1]
[1]Ankara University, Faculty of Languages and History-Geography, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Türkiye,
alioglut@ankara.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Hayriye ERBAŞ[2]
[2] Ankara University, Faculty of Languages and History-Geography, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Türkiye,
hayriyeerbas@gmail.com

A Framework for the Host Country Comparisons in Migration Studies

Abstract

Migration is a gradual process and in the post-migration phase, the structural characteristics of the host country substantially determines the individual experiences of immigrants, immigrant community formation and their relations with the host country society. In migration studies comparative research designs allow to extend the findings beyond being "descriptive" and to analyze structural differences. In the field of migration, comparisons (home countries, host countries, types of migration, historical waves of migration etc.) are utilized to analyze the ever-changing and diversifying phenomenon of migration. However, same country emigrants who have substantially similar socio-economic profile have dissimilar experiences in different countries and this divergence may be analyzed by comparing the structural characteristics of the receiving/host countries. In this paper, the structural characteristics of the receiving country that determine the post-migration phase will be problematized and a framework proposal for comparative studies will be developed and presented. In this context, to compare two or more receiving countries, four main structural characteristics (historical, legal, economic, and political) are claimed to be identified by the analysis of which receiving country profile may be composed: i) historical analysis of the nation-state formation process by focusing on the demographic characteristics ii) principles of the legally valid citizenship regime and the naturalization requirements for the immigrants iii) the economic structure, demand for migrant labor and the employment policies iv) immigration policies under two subtitles: immigration control policies and immigrant policies. In this study the effects of the nation-state formation, citizenship regime, economic structure and migration policies in the post-migration phase will be theoretically discussed.

Keywords: International Migration, Comparative Research, Migration Policies, Citizenship

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Ayça Sümeyra Aykut Sağkan[1]
[1]Jandarma Sahil Güvenlik Akademisi, Türkiye,
aycasumeyra@gmail.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Hayriye ERBAŞ[2]
[2] Ankara University, Faculty of Languages and History-Geography, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Türkiye,
hayriyeerbas@gmail.com

Being an Immigrant or a Criminal: Stigmatization in the Immigration and Criminal Relationship

Abstract

Those who are the excluders and the outsiders in daily life, express two opposing positions; among the excluded, immigrants carry "the foreignness" zoning in their bodies that reveal at the first glance. Changing demography and daily life as a result of the migration flows towards our country with the Syrian Civil War that broke out in March 2011; the Syrian Civil War required to Turkey the formation of new policies in every field from law to politics. This occurrence also positioned immigrants as "the others", "refugees", "fugitives", "illegal" or "criminals of the future" in daily life. This situation may lead to more exclusion of migrants who are excluded by being marginalized in society and law based on the bias of "immigrant criminality", that constantly rebuild itself. This exclusion by marginalizing can lead to the criminalization of the immigrant masses and their delinquency. This social tension, which makes marginalization and exclusion a tool for itself, can only be revealed through the life experiences of immigrants. In this context, the effect of "stigmatization of immigrants" on current immigrant criminality by determining whether immigration and being a refugee alone cause criminality; will be produced in both government policy in building a xenophobia-free society and maintaining a legal system of the Republic of Turkey is vital in the functioning of Article 10 following the principle of equality. This paper is based on the data of a field study conducted in Ankara, that aims to examine the relationship between the status of immigration and criminality as a result of the legal and social exclusion immigrants are exposed to in the new society they are trying to integrate, by referring to the life experiences of 20 immigrants with a criminal case history. The study was carried out based on *stigmatization theory* and *historical and holistic migration perspective*.

Keywords: Migration, Migrants, Criminality, Exclusion, Stigmatization, Ankara

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Sevil BAL[1]
[1]Baskent University, Faculty of Communication, Department of Public Relations and Publicity, Ankara, Turkey,
sbal@baskent.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Hayriye ERBAŞ[2]
[2]Ankara University, Faculty of Languages and History-Geography, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Turkey,
herbas@ankara.edu.tr

Syrian Refugees and the Process of Exclusion/Inclusion: Ankara Örnek District

Abstract

International migrants/refugees experience similar processes in many issues, with differences in their country of origin. Syrian refugees in Turkey are closely associated with a harmony-conflict dilemma regarding the differing cultural norms and socio-economic situation of being shaped by local conditions and experiences in this status framework. The encounters between Syrians and locals indicate both a situation assessment and a visibility debate. In this context, this study examines the context and conditions under which exclusion/segregation or inclusion processes are shaped and reproduced in spatial, economic, and socio-cultural levels for Syrians. In the research, within a historical and holistic view adopted, the points at which these processes intersect with national-global structural conditions have been examined. The discussions are based on semi-structured interviews that reflect the perspective of "locals" in the Altındag district of Ankara, where both Syrian and "local" populations are concentrated together. Results showed that there is an economy-based exclusion towards Syrians in terms of social assistance, access to public services, and participation in the labor market; an eclectic practice of exclusion-segregation intertwined with spatial and socio-cultural forms of exclusion was reproduced, and this reproduction was shaped under the influence of multidimensional phenomena ranging from daily life relations to global-structural conditions.

Keywords: Syrians, Refugees, Immigration, Exclusion, İnclusion, Segregation.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Cihan Arslan[1]
[1]Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Turkey,
cihan24arslan@gmail.com

Doç. Dr. Gonca Polat[2]
[2]Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey,
goncap@gmail.com

Migration Management and the Place of Non-Governmental Organizations in Turkey

Abstract

The affairs regarding foreigners within the borders of Turkey has been handled within the laws of different subjects for a long time. The lack of legal infrastructure also delayed the formation of the institutional structure. This situation has led to the inability of the state to meet the needs of immigrants and to take responsibility for non-governmental organizations. Non-governmental organizations try to meet a significant portion of the needs in the field with the services they provide. Since the needs in the field are extremely high, every support and resource available is vital for immigrants. In the first years of the crisis, the Republic of Turkey, which undertook the provision of services for Syrian refugees, did not accept the assistance of other actors in this field and subjected their activities in this field to long permit processes. Although this attitude of state officials has softened over time, it is difficult to say that an effective migration management has been established yet. In this presentation, we discuss the ways to an effective migration management process which includes support and acceptance of national non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and last but not least, non-governmental organizations established by immigrants themselves as stakeholders.

Keywords: Migration Management, Non-Governmental Organization, Empowerment, Cooperation, Participation.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Murat Batuhan Ezgü[1]
[1]Ankara University, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Sociology of Religion PhD Program, Ankara, Turkey,
batuhanezgu95@gmail.com

Immigrant Footballers and "Visibility of Immigration"

Abstract

In this study, immigration, immigrant footballers and visibility of immigration are discussed. A general definition of immigration has been given and the concept of "visibility of immigration" is introduced. The concept of "visibility of immigration" is linked to the success or failure of the immigrant football player. Generally, failure of immigrant footballer makes immigration visible. However, like immigration is bilateral, the visibility of immigration is also bilateral. Success can also make immigration visible. This study reveals how immigration becomes visible. At this point, the statements of politicians, people about the issue and immigrant footballers were used. In line with the discourse of immigrant football players, it was concluded that failure made immigration visible. The visibility of immigration can occur with racism and hate speech. Failure causes "visibility of immigration" and changes in behavior towards immigrant football players.

Keywords: Immigrant footballers, Migration, Immigration, Visibility of immigration, Football

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assoc. Tekin AVANER[1]
[1]Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy, Department of Public Administration, Ankara, Turkey, tekinavaner@hotmail.com

Leyla OCAKLI[2]
[2] Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy, Department of Criminology, Ankara, Turkey
leyla_ocakli@hotmail.com

Turkey's International Migration Policies And The Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Irregular Migration

Abstract

Migrations are important events in the history of the World. Anatolia has been the subject of international migration movements throughout history, as it is located in the transition zone between continents. In the 2000s, people who fear for their safety because of the conflict in the Middle East have formed mass migration flows into Turkey. Administrative and legal arrangements have been made for millions of irregular migrants in Turkey. In 2013, Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection (YUKK) was adopted and a new stage in migration management was initiated by establishing the General Directorate of Migration Management. In 2020, Covid-19 pandemic began to spread in the World and the first positive cases in Turkey, was seen in March. This situation has also affected the irregular migration there has been a decrease in the number of irregular migration in Turkey. It is possible to say that the major impacts of this decrease are the lockdowns and travel restrictions implemented in Turkey due to the pandemic and the poor conditions of the refugee camps located in the Greek islands. In this study, Turkey's past and present international migration policies will be examined and the resulting impact of Covid-19 on irregular migration in Turkey will be explained.

Keywords: Irregular migration, international migration, migration policies, Covid-19.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. Sıtkı Yıldız[1]
[1]Kırıkkale University Faculty of Science and Letters Department of Sociology, Kırıkkale, Turkey,
sitkiyildiz@yahoo.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-4124- 512X

Aynur Tekke[2]
[2] Master's Degree from Kırıkkale University Institute of Social Sciences, Kırıkkale, Turkey,
aynurtekke61@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0002- 5280-3169

The Changing Masculinity Practices of Syrian Male Immigrants

Abstract

Idealized masculinity practices in patriarchal social structures may differ from the migration process. This study aims to examine the changing masculinity practices of Syrian male individuals during and after migration. In line with the purpose of the study, a comparison has been made on the social structure of Syria and the gender roles determined within this social structure, the construction processes in which the male individual is involved while acquiring his identity, on the basis of masculinity practices before and after the migration process. The study claims that the effects of the migration process lead to great changes in the lives of male individuals, and the changes they encounter in their individual and social lives become visible with different reflections in the lives of male individuals. In the study, in which interactions and practices within the triangle of men, masculinity, and migration are analyzed, gender in general and masculinity, in particular, are taken into consideration. Analyzes were made on the experiences of Syrian male immigrants through the data in the studies in the literature, especially their experiences of masculinity norms and practices, their lives in the new living areas they were included in the migration process, and the problems that emerged in this context were examined. Thus, it is aimed to make a comparison regarding the processes of change and staying the same of practices called stopping points of masculinity. It has been determined that immigrant men have the status of invisible men, their masculinity practices differ from their experiences in the socialization process, and as a result, Syrian male immigrants are negatively affected socially and psychologically.

Keywords: Male, Masculinity, Syrian Immigrants, Immigrant Men, Masculinity Practices

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Rahşan İnal
Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,
Department of Social Work Erzincan, Turkey,
rahsan.inal@gmail.com

Football Labor Migrations in Turkey

Abstract

Research conducted on sports in the last thirty years, which is one of the striking areas of international labor migration, indicates that global sports labor migration in all amateur-professional branches is correlated with the capitalist political economic system. Turkey, after initiating the process of articulating into the global capitalist system after the 1980s, has now become one of the target destinations for many players in terms of international athletes' migration, especially from African countries, including its amateur football clubs. In this report, it is aimed to understand and explain the reasons why Turkey is a preferred country in sports labor migration and the experiences of athletes in the migration processes. In the study, descriptive analysis was conducted on data using literature discussion, newspapers and official web pages of football clubs. Additionally, the primary data obtained from the field research carried out by the researcher with four immigrant athletes in 2009 using the "life history" technique were included in the scope of "experiences of immigrant athletes". In conclusion, it is revealed that sports labor migrations are not independent from economic political processes and immigration in amateur football is a more "insecure" status.

Keywords: Migration, Labor, Sports, Football player, Turkey

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Ph.D. Mahmut GÜRSOY[1]
[1] Adıyaman University, Rectorate, Adıyaman, Turkey,
magursoy@adiyaman.edu.tr

Disease-Based Othering and Scapegoating Practice Towards Syrian Immigrants: The Case of Adıyaman

Abstract

A common feature of epidemic periods is the creation of scapegoats and discrimination. Discrimination of foreigners, minorities, and different ethnic communities in societies that encounter new pathogens by holding them responsible for the spread of the disease is a phenomenon witnessed in every disease outbreak. It has been observed that also the COVID-19 pandemic bring to light the current prejudice against certain groups and exacerbate social exclusion and discriminatory behavior, especially against immigrants. While international organizations have announced that the hysteria caused by the pandemic has led to an alarming increase in verbal and physical abuse of immigrants, media enterprises have reported cases from all over the world about immigrants scapegoated by being blamed the spread of the virus. Thus, it was understood that the coronavirus is not just a health problem, but a virus that increases exclusion and marginalization. The aim of this study is to determine whether Syrian immigrants in Turkey are exposed to disease-based othering and scapegoating practices by emerging of COVID-19 pandemic, in the sample of Adıyaman province. In the study carried out with a case study approach, one of the qualitative research designs, the data obtained from interviews with 12 Syrian immigrants, nine male and three female, living in Adıyaman were subjected to content analysis. The findings of the study reveal that especially in the first months of the disease outbreak, Syrian immigrants are accused by the locals as the potential source and spreader of the virus, alleging pathological lifestyles. It is seen that this supposed link between lifestyles and the risk of infection makes social attitudes towards immigrants even more unpleasant and activate some discriminatory mechanisms. It is understood that the most common practice of exclusion against immigrants is at the discursive level. According to the study, as epidemiological information about the disease outbreak spreads, the severity of disease-based othering social attitudes decreases.

Keywords: COVID-19, Social Exclusion, Othering, Scapegoat, Syrian Immigrants

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Gamze Güneş[1]
[1]Manisa Celal Bayar University, Health Sciences Institute, Social Work, Manisa, Turkey,
gns.gamze35@gmail.com

Doç. Dr. Buğra Yıldırım[2]
[2]Manisa Celal Bayar University, Health Sciences Institute, Social Work, Manisa, Turkey,
bugra.yildirim@cbu.edu.tr

A Qualitative Evaluation on Disabled Asylum Seekers and Poverty

Abstract

UNHCR remarks that approximately 10.3 million persons with disabilities were forcibly displaced in 2017. Most of these people reside in low-income countries, disproportionately represented among the poorest of the poor in these countries. From a rights and needs-based perspective, poverty is assumed to be a violation of human rights rather than a philanthropic problem. Asylum-seekers with disabilities deserve equal opportunities, regardless of their status, and must be protected from discrimination and inequality. As a matter of fact, this research aims to make visible the economic difficulties and experiences of disabled asylum seeker living in Turkey under temporary protection status, and to draw attention to the relationship between rights-based social work perspective and disability, asylum and poverty. The study was included 20 disabled asylum seekers who are residing in Gaziantep and Kilis provinces. The research was carried out in accordance with the phenomenological model using qualitative methodology and purposeful sampling technique. In the study, semi-structured interview form was applied with in-depth interview technique. The data were encoded with MAXQDA and analyzed with thematic analysis. With this study, it was revealed that the disabled refugees do not have sustainable living conditions and face multiple poverty due to the economic inadequacy they experience, the lack of meeting their special needs, the difficulties in accessing basic needs, the obligation to reside in insufficient housing conditions, and insufficient access to social assistance and employment.

Keywords: Disability, asylum, poverty, rights and needs-based approach, social work

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Senior Psychologist Sultan Betül KAYA ÖZPOLAT[1]
[1]İstanbul University, Institute of Social Science, Women Studies, İstanbul, Türkiye,
sbkaya92@gmail.com

Migrant Women Workers in Turkey in Gender and Self-Perception

Abstract

Migration, which has a meaning beyond numbers, affects both society and individuals in many ways. These effects are irreversible and permanent marks in migrants' lives. In this study, it has been focused on how to change the self and gender perception of women migrant workers in Turkey. The main axis of the thesis is what migrant women experience and feel during the migration process and how the migration process affects their perception of gender and self. In this research, migration was seen as a contributing factor in the process of self-realization of migrant women. Migrant women were included in the research as active individuals who took decisions and not as passive participants who followed their spouses. The theoretical framework of this study, which is handled from a gender perspective, has been established with migration theories, self, and gender literature. The relationship between migration, self and gender, which are the three important facts of the thesis, was analyzed with immigrant women experiences and it was aimed to highlight the experiences of immigrant women. Migrant women's migration decision making stages, migrations, and experiences related to the process after and before the migration is conveyed by using a qualitative research method. The research's data was obtained through in-depth interview with 21 migrant women working in Turkey for at least one year. The data obtained were analyzed under six categories. These categories consist of findings related to participants' migration decision, self and gender perceptions, working conditions and family hierarchies. In order to analyze these findings, qualitative data analysis methods have been used and an interpretive approach was adopted in this study. The findings of the study are based on a gender perspective. In this thesis, it is expected that the migrant women experience examined in the context of gender and self will contribute to the migration literature at this point.

Keywords: Migration, immigrant women, gender, self, qualitative research

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Nur Şirin Atsızelti[1]
[1]İstanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey,
sirinbuyukcoskun@gmail.com

Migration and Crime: What Research Tells Us?

Abstract

The first reasons that come to mind for negative perception of immigrants is that they will burden society in terms of employment and will commit crime due to adjustment problems. The Immigrant-crime nexus became a widely researched topic in the 21st century when mass migrations globally increased. The following questions posed and studied by both qualitative and quantitative researchers in American (Ousey & Kubrin, 2018) and European (Atsızelti, 2021) literature; do immigrants increase the crime rate, if they do immigrants from which ethnic groups and under which conditions do so? The findings in Europe about the impact of mass migration and immigrants on crime and knowing what methods are more efficient in bringing accurate results will contribute to the immigrantion-crime research in our country. With forced displacement of Syrians next door the influx of immigrants to Turkey made it vitally important to follow the immigrants' acculturation process and their potential influence on the society, hence to consider the possible consequences. The only empirical immigrant-crime study in Turkey is focused on the residents' fear of crime in the areas where density of immigrants in the total population runs high (Karasu, 2018). Although there is a literature on acculturation and psychosocial needs, these studies starting with crime studies should be generalizable and their findings should shape the social policies. In my research I examined the empirical studies on immigrant crime in Europe by using certain criterias in systematic review method. I studied their results, their methodological choices, and the theories that they used. Since the 1990s the majority of the studies on the correlation between immigration and crime in America have consistently found a negative and weak relationship between the two. Most of the findings indicated that the crime rates dropped in the areas where immigrants settled in. Whereas in Europe where immigration and crime studies became popular much later the findings are not relatively homogenous like they are in America. Immigrants can be more crime-prone or less so depending on the micro variables such as legal status, their experiences with the criminal justice system, the acculturation process that they went through with their families or macro variables such as employment, economic opportunities. International literature shows us that immigrants are not a homogenous group and that we should meet their needs by assessing the risks that they take in the host country and their background all of which should be gathered from the findings of studies that employ effective methods to find the answers to these research questions.

Keywords: Immigrant, Crime, Systematic Review, Europe, U.S.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

E. Nezih Orhon[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Deniz Kılıç[2]
[2]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Tayfun Dalkılıç[2]
[2]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Elif Akçakaya[2]
[2]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Vulnerability Profiling and Dynamics of Monitoring as an Advocacy Approach: Case of RAISD Project

Abstract

The primary questions that come to mind in relation to vulnerable groups and approaches to vulnerability are "who are vulnerable", "what kind of issues or things they are vulnerable to", "why they are vulnerable for", "approaches to eliminating vulnerabilities" and "the impact of possible approaches on vulnerability". While seeking answers to these questions, it is aimed to describe both vulnerability and reveal the contexts related to vulnerability. In addition to all these fundamental approaches, vulnerability profiling and associated monitoring dynamics should also be seen as an advocacy issue, especially for groups displaced for different reasons to be a part of both diversity and inclusive approaches in the society they enter. In this direction, sharing the approaches and results of RAISD, which is the Horizon2020 project, can be seen as a fundamental benefit.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assoc. Prof. İmam Bakır Kanlı[1]
[1]Marmara University, Faculty of Political Science, Political Science and Public Administration, İstanbul, Turkey,
bkanli@yahoo.com

Lecturer Eylül Çelik[2]
[2]Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muğla Vocational School, Local Governments, Muğla, Turkey,
eylulcelik1108@gmail.com

The Role of Integration Support Cooperatives in the Solution of Refugees' Adaptation Problems

Abstract

From the earliest communal lifestyle to modern-day life, humans, in all kinds of social formations, have collaboratively carried out activities toward common goals and aims for many reasons. In time, changes that occurred in economical, societal, legal and political areas resulted in the institutionalization of the idea of solidarity, and this in turn has led the emergence of today's modern cooperation movement. Cooperatives bring the sense of social responsibility forward by enabling people come together voluntarily. In this respect, cooperatives can work toward concrete solutions for the refugees, asylum-seekers, and emigrants who constitute the most destitute community of our age. The evaluation of the role of cooperative kind organizations in finding solutions for the problems that refugees have while making use of public services or in the adaptation processes is the focus of this study. In addition to the contribution to the literature, providing suggestions to minimize the adaptation problems and to ensure the efficiency and productivity of adaptation policies are what make this study important. The main purpose of the study is to reveal the importance of integration cooperatives in finding solutions for the adaptation problems that Syrian refugees, who have been living under the temporary protection status, experience. In this vein, this study is analyzed over the Sprach- und Integrationsmittler Cooperative that is located in Wuppertal, Germany. In scope of the study qualitative research methods are used; a literature review is carried out and the online and printed reports that are published by related institutions are investigated. After the evaluation of the findings that are obtained from the analyses, the study is completed by several suggestions.

Keywords: Cooperative, Integration, Refugee, Refugee Crisis, SprInt

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Research Assistant Nur Seda TEMUR[1]
[1]Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, International Relations Department, Ankara, Turkey,
nursedatemur@gmail.com.com

Securitization of the EU's Migration Policy After 2015 European Refugee Crisis

Abstract

As the influx of refugees and migrants to Europe arrived at its significant level in 2015, many anticipated a possible crisis in the world. Within this context, the European refugee crisis was not an exception. With regard to this interpretation, this article will examine the following question: How did the EU deal with the European Refugee Crisis in 2015? In response to this question, my argument is that as long as refugees continue migrating to European states, the EU will treat this movement as a security issue and adopt policies on strict control of external borders and migration flow accordingly. Regarding this assertion, after the introduction part, this article will first focus on the theoretical framework, which will be the Copenhagen School's theory of securitization. After this, the EU's migration policy after the European refugee crisis will be examined. Before the conclusion, the relationship between European migration policy and securitization will be analyzed. In the concluding remark, a general assessment will be made. This article will be a qualitative study. Particularly, to analyze the securitization of European migration policy, discourse analysis will be made in which the level of communication will be vocabulary, especially word choices &phrases. The data will be collected from both primary and secondary sources. As primary sources, official documents of speech, remarks, and statements of the European Council will be used. These sources will be used to make inferences about the speech act. As secondary sources, relevant books, articles, academic journals, research papers, and newspapers will be reviewed, mainly to discuss the EU's migration policy and Europe's refugee crisis.

Keywords: Securitization, the Copenhagen School, Europe's Refugee Crisis, Border Control, European Migration Policy.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Müge Palancı[1]
[1]İstanbul Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Avrupa Birliği, İstanbul, Türkiye,
mugepalanci@yahoo.com

Understanding The Migration And Asylum Pact In The Context Of The Historical Process Of The European Union Migration Policy

Abstract

Migration is an important phenomenon in terms of the consequences it creates. In this sense, although it is known that European geography is the center of immigration in every period of history, the wave of immigration to Europe started to emerge after the Second World War. The European Union tries to prevent this trend with the policies it has developed due to irregular migration to member countries. Immigration policies were kept out of the union level by the European Union until the second half of the 1980s; countries have tried to keep this situation under control with different practices. The liberalization steps of the Union's domestic market and the politicization of immigration after the 1973 oil crisis created the need for a common migration policy in the dimension of unity. In this context, migration policies in the European Union after the second world war can be examined by separating into periods in the historical background. Examining these periods is important in order to understand the reasons for raising the European Union's migration policies from the national level to the union level and to understand the current immigration and asylum pact announced by the union. In this study, the historical process of the European Union's immigration policy will be divided into post-World War II periods, and the meaning of the announced immigration and asylum pact will be evaluated.

Keywords: Immigration, European Union, European Union Immigration Policy, Asylum, Immigration Pact

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Associate Professor Doctor Filiz Cicioğlu [1]
[1] Sakarya University, Political Sciences Faculty, International Relations Department, Sakarya, Turkey, fsever@sakarya.edu.tr

PhD Candidate Hacı Mehmet Boyraz [2]
[2] Sakarya University, Political Sciences Faculty, International Relations Department, Sakarya, Turkey, boyrazhacimehmet@gmail.com

Paris School and Securitization of Migration [3]

Abstract

The Paris School is accepted as a post-structuralist security school in International Relations and it has made a name for itself thanks to the researches made by French researchers like Didier Bigo and Thierry Balzacq. In addition to that, the leading figures of the School have made great contributions to the field by their studies based on the post-modernist perception within a triangular contextualization between the European Union, security, and migration. In this context, they argue that the European Union and its members have securitized the migration issue by adopting policies with the pretext of their "responsibility" to protect the borders and national securities. Moreover, the leading figures of the School differ themselves from the Copenhagen School on a specific point. Accordingly, from a post-modern perspective they argue that there may occur inconsistencies between the speeches and acts. They also discuss that the daily routines and practices in the securitization process of the migration must be included in the analyses as much as the speeches. In this context, the main purpose of this paper is to analyse the approach of the Paris School, which is the prominent form of the post-modernist theory in international security studies, towards the securitization of migration.

Keywords: European Union, Migration, Paris School, Post-Modernism, Security

[3] This paper is based on the dissertation of PhD Student Hacı Mehmet Boyraz writing at Sakarya University under the mentorship of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz Cicioğlu with the support of Scientific Research Projects Unit (2021-7-25-6).

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Damla Aksel[1]
[1]Bahçeşehir University, Istanbul, Turkey,
damla.aksel@eas.bau.edu.tr

Diaspora Engagement Policies and Implications on Bilateral Relations

Abstract

Over the course of the last two decades there has been a growing literature on transnational practices of migrants and/or non-resident citizens and the home states' policies for engaging them. According to this literature, the processes of neoliberal globalization have triggered increased linkages between the migrants and their countries of origin and, as a result, nation-states are increasingly interested in being involved in and regulating the economic, political and social conditions of the migrants originating from their borders. How the transnational communities or diasporas are treated is an important topic for the political relations between the host and home countries – because the act of migration is in itself a political issue and international migration leads to the globalization of domestic politics. Although international migration has been in general neglected by the international relations literature, the movement of persons is politically significant, as they can participate in homeland politics, influence foreign policymaking of host and home states, and develop alternative political identities transcending existing borders. Moreover, diasporas often act as domestic constituencies both within their countries of domicile and for homeland political leaders, complicating the distinction between foreign relations and domestic politics. While there is a common agreement within the scholarship that this transformation is coupled with the shifts in the territorial understandings of sovereignty and citizenship, it has not been discussed widely how and to what extent host states allow these practices, some of which may be considered as threatening their sovereignty from a conventional perspective. Considering the prevalence of the practices for engaging with emigrants, such conceptions of threat are limited, but they exist. In this paper, my aim is to discuss the diaspora engagement policies from a sovereignty perspective that relies on international relations point of view. It analyzes four cases in which home states' engagement practices have been considered as a threat against the sovereignty by the host states, by using primary sources such as journalistic accounts, press reports and government documents as well as secondary literature.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Esat İpek[1]
[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Department of Social Policy, Ankara, Turkey,
esatipek@hotmail.com

Immigrant Diversity in Turkey and Causes of Migration

Abstract

Migration movements, which can be defined as the displacement of individuals and communities from country to country or within their existing countries due to various reasons, are carried out sometimes for better living conditions and sometimes to get rid of the disaster, famine and war. In recent years, one of the countries attracting attention in accelerating global migration, Turkey is home to millions of immigrants to the position that immigration and transition countries. Due to its strategic and geographical location of Turkey, with immigration that has been received since the proclamation of the Republic has a large immigrant diversity. Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, the Caucasus, immigrants from various regions such as Africa and Asia, are the basis of immigrant diversity in Turkey. Immigrant diversity appears as a defacto situation that arises due to different migration reasons. In the history of the largest mass migration in Turkey and Syria, the ongoing migration of work being done in this area it is to the forefront. In this study; defined through the concepts of migration and mobility and immigration cases in Turkey it was put forward immigrant diversity in Turkey. In addition to this, the causes of individual and mass immigration from Turkey, migrants examined in the context of diversity, also made an analysis of the causes of migration.

Keywords: Immigration, Immigrant, Middle East, Balkans, Africa, Caucasus

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Doğan SUBAŞIOĞLU[1]
[1] Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, School of Graduate Studies, Public Administration PhD Program, Çanakkale, Turkey,
subasioglu.dogan@gmail.com

Assoc. Dr. Mustafa KARA[2]
[2] Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Biga Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Public Administration, Çanakkale, Turkey,
mustafakara@comu.edu.tr

The Relationship Between Syrian Immigrants and Political Polarization In The Sample of Bursa Province [4]

Abstract

After Syria Civil War in 2011, because of the "open-door policy," the number of Syrians residing in Turkey under temporary protection has reached three and a half million in 2020. News, statements and comments as migrants will increase unemployment, they will be granted citizenship and support the government, they are given privileges in the fields of education and health news have added the Syrian migration dimension to the polarization in the political sphere. Today in Turkey, those who declares Syrians should stay here because of humanitarian, religious and cultural reasons and those who declares Syrians should go because they say they are barely self-sufficient live together in the same city. Bursa is the seventh most populous city among the provinces where Syrian migrants live. In this context, the purpose of the study is to reveal the effects of the Syrian immigrant case on the political polarization in the Bursa Province sample. The research was designed as a case study from qualitative designs. Meetings were held with Bursa Metropolitan Municipal Council members, provincial representatives of political parties that have a group in the council, headmen and city residents of the neighborhoods where Syrians live, news and columns on Syrians in local newspapers were examined. The data were collected by interview, observation, and document analysis method. The data were analyzed with the content analysis technique, and the MAXQDA Pro program was used in the analysis. In conclusion, Syrian immigrants have an effect increasing political polarization in Turkey has been concluded.

Keywords: Migration, Syrian immigrats, Political polarization, Bursa, Turkey.

[4] This study, is derived from unpublished phd thesis which is "Effect of Migration Phenomenon on Political Polarization in Turkey: Sample of Bursa Province" prepared by Doğan Subaşıoğlu under the consultancy of Assoc. Dr. Mustafa Kara.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş Gör. Yelda Bektaş[1]
[1]Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Tekirdağ, Turkey,
yldbektas@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Selmin Kaşka[2]
[2] Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey,
skaska@marmara.edu.tr

Biopolitics of Migration Management: The Roles of Government and NGOs in Migration Management in Turkey

Abstract

In this study, the roles of the actors involved in migration management in Turkey were examined in terms of the formation of the migration regime. There are two main approaches from which this study is inspired in basic theoretical terms. The first one is the concept of biopolitics and governmentality which is proposed by Foucault and the other one is Gramsci's integral state analysis put forward in the context of hegemony and civil society-state relations. Biopolitics is a set of praxis used to define power in modern societies. The term explains the functioning of power by considering the administration of individuals' lives as political and economic subjects. States build their biopolitical discourse within the framework of their own economic and political goals. In this context, it is possible to regulate the population according to economic processes. Biopolitical discourses become operational with a new management technique defined as governmentality. In this sense, it is seen that the implementation of biopolitical regulations has a close relationship with the power relations between actors. Gramsci, for his part, conceptualizes the power relationship with the concept of hegemony and analyzes it in the context of the state and civil society. In this study, migration management in Turkey is examined in two separate layers. In the first part, a historical overview of Turkey's migration policy is addressed briefly, and current asylum and migration laws are examined in the context of the policymaking process. In the second part, where the implementation of migration policies is discussed, the actors involved in migration management and the relationship between them are examined. In this regard, semi-structured interviews were conducted with representatives of the relevant government institutions, local administrations, and non-governmental organizations and secondary literature reviewed as well. In the conclusion part, actors involved in migration management are examined by referring to the conceptual framework of governmentality and power relations to reveal what type of migration regime has emerged in Turkey.

Keywords: Migration Management, Biopolitics, Governmentality, NGOs, Turkey

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assistant Professor Serpil BARDAKÇI TOSUN
Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Human Resource Management Department, Alanya, Turkey,
serpil.bardakci@alanya.edu.tr

The Role of Syrian Immigrants on Impact of Greece on EU- Turkey Relations

Abstract

The Republic of Turkey has tried to maintain a close and warm relationship with Europe since the republic established.While waiting to become European Union member, Turkey has been performed the required steps of the process for full membership on the other hand confronted with the emerging issues in the international arena.In particular, the civil war and experienced great immigration wave in 2011 in Syria have significantly impacted both Turkey and the European Union. Approximately 4 million Syrians have been living in Turkey and many have been trying to enter the European Union has moved European Union and Turkey relations at a different point in the fate of the Union.Greece' negative attitudes towards Turkey both in the context of Syrians and the developments in the Eastern Mediterranean brings to mind the some questions. For example Greece's effectiveness on Syrıans to the Turkey and European Union relationship. Greece and Southern Cyprus Administration express their negative attitude against Turkey's membership of the European Union in all mediums. In this study, how much and whether or not these negative attitudes of Greece effectiveness on Syrians towards Turkey are affecting the economically and politically great actor European Union will be discussed. Via research, literature review and the performing media scan, Turkey's bilateral and multilateral relations will be interpreted by looking at the security strategies and the signed agreements of Turkey.

Keywords: EU, Turkey, Greece, Syrian Immigrants, Eastern Mediterranea

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Mehmet ERÇORUMLU[1]
[1]Yalova University, Graduate Education Institute, Labor Economics and Industrial Relations, Yalova, Turkey, mehmetercorumlu@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Muharrem ES[2]
[2]Yalova University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Political Science and Public Administration, Yalova, Turkey,
Muharrem_es@hotmail.com

The Future of Syrians Under Temporary Protection Living in Turkey

Abstract

After the çivil war in Syria in late 2011, thousands of Syrians had to leave their country. After this forced migration, Syrian citizens turned to different countries and Turkey was among the countries they preferred most. As a result of Turkey's tolerant approach towards Syrians, the number of Syrians coming to the country has increased rapidly in a short time. The uncontrolled and unplanned arrival of Syrians to Turkey both made it difficult for Syrians to adapt to society and negatively affected the perspective of the country citizens towards Syrian refugees. Turkey has given Syrians who come to country under temporary protection, a legal status, and in this way, Syrian citizens have been provided with many opportunities. Today, the number of Syrian refugees with temporary protection identity documents living in Turkey has approached 4 million. The high number of Syrians living in our country causes many economic and social problems. In the study, considering the expectations of Syrians under temporary protection from the Turkish state, what kind of policy Turkey can follow regarding Syrians in coming years, whether Syrians will be permanent in Turkey, and what kind of path can be followed if they are permanent are discussed. The aim of study is to reveal whether Syrians will be permanent in our countryin the coming years, considering the uncertainties regarding the future of Syrians.

Keywords: Migration, International migration, Temporary protection, Syrian refugees, The future of the Syrians.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assist Prof. Dr. Bekir GUNDOGMUS[1]
[1]Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Bandırma, Turkey,
bgundogmus@bandirma.edu.tr

"No Representation Without Taxation!": Representation of Those Living Abroad in the Parliament of the Homeland

Abstract

The debates about what rights people will have in a state where they do not pay taxes are in essence deep enough to question the legitimacy and authority of the power. Because taxation; while it is a proof of the sovereignty and authority of the state, it is a sign of "belonging" for the individual. Wherever a person pays tax, he is seen as belonging to that place. However, while the globalization process that left its mark on the 20th century accelerated the circulation of capital, labor, information and people, the understanding of taxation based on national borders has also been eroded significantly. The people who left their place of birth for various reasons, especially due to labor migration, continue to live abroad, but not to break their ties with their country, accelerating the formation of transnational areas. The fact that indirect taxes, including remittance rates sent from abroad and investments, directly affect the economies of many countries, reveals the desire of some immigrants to be a determinant in the homeland politics. However, this situation triggers the debate on direct taxation in homeland countries. By putting forward the thesis that taxation is a sign of belonging, the commitment and effect of taxpayers to the homeland politics are questioned. This study assumes that the issue of representation without taxation has a ground for discussion that will always remain valid, while discussing the discussion through the examples of different countries with a qualitative method, but it will increase its influence with the spread of transnational areas.

Keywords: Taxation, Representation, Migration, Diaspora

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Derya Ozveri Bezdekovsky[1]
[1]Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Turkey,
dozveri@gmail.com

Turkey´s Approach towards International Migration Governance through the context of Syrian Refugees

Abstract

Since 2011, Turkey has been facing an historical refugee influx from Syria. The multidimensional difficulties of Syrian crisis also put Turkey in a situation, exceeding her limits and confronting hardships to meet the basic needs of the refugees in recent years. Turkey, as one of the most affected countries by the international migration movement, has accelerated its efforts to harmonize her legal and institutional regulations with the migration governance. However, there are remarkable projects and facilities initiated by governmental agencies, migration governance is multifaceted process which requires great deal of harmonisation and integrative nature from the various actors from local, national and international levels. Yet, Turkey is in an institutional structuring process, local governments and local and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) have not been officially included in this process except United Nations (UN). Turkey´s drawbacks and sceptical attitudes for sharing competence for helping Syrian refugees have become more problematic along with Turkey's decision to restrict various international NGOs from operating within its territory. This study aims to seek the reasons of these restrictions from Turkey´s side and the way these restrictions dismantling the governance of immigration which could be a crucial way to fill the gaps confronting the obstacles towards meaningful integration and creating the cohesion process for the Syrians in Turkey.

Keywords: Taxation, Representation, Migration, Diaspora

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer Vahit Bölükbaş[1]
[1]Aksaray University, Economics and Administrative Sciences Faculty, Public Administration Department, Aksaray, Turkey,
vahitbolukbas@aksaray.edu.tr

Activities of Local Governments for Social Adaptation and Integration of Foreigners: The Case of Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality

Abstract

As a result of events such as war, terror and hunger in the world, many people are forced to leave their places of residence and migrate to other places.The policies and services implemented by the central administrations for the people who migrate come to the fore. However, it is clear that local governments are in more interaction with these people due to their positions. Therefore, local governments develop some policies and provide services for these people in order to ensure that cities remain resilient to migration and its consequences and to protect the concept of a sustainable city. In this sense, local governments, educational, social, cultural, economic and so on. They carry out many activities for these people through services and supports. Social adaptation and integration centered activities are carried out and services are provided for foreigners living in Kayseri by Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality. Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality Strategic Research Center (BÜSAM) organized a "Migration Workshop" with the theme of "Integration of Syrian Immigrants to Kayseri" and "Living with Syrians in Kayseri" in cooperation with academics and concerned parties. In addition, Turkish is taught to foreigners in KAYMEK centers, which are the vocational courses of the municipality. Again, by the Metropolitan Municipality, economic support and employment, psychological and social services, adaptation to the city and integration-centered activities are carried out for these people. In this study, the social adaptation and integration-centered activities of local governments towards foreigners are handled by the printed / online document review method specific to Kayseri Metropolitan Municipality.

Keywords: Metropolitan Municipality, Kayseri, Social Adaptation, Foreigners, Local Governments

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Res. Asist. Serdar OLUĞ [1]
[1]Dokuz Eylul University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Public Administation, Izmir, Turkey, serdar.olug@deu.edu.tr

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İbrahim ARAP [2]
[2] Dokuz Eylul University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Public Administation, Izmir, Turkey, ibrahim.arap@deu.edu.tr

The Mass Migration Movements Towards Turkey and Migration Policies After 1980

Abstract

It is possible to say that the effect of migration policies on migration movements is not one-sided, the migration movements also affect migration policies. This interaction changes migration policies. The purpose of this study is to analyze comparatively the migration policies applied to three mass migration movements (from Bulgaria, Iraq and Syria) that took place after 1980 towards Turkey and their effects. This comparative analysis has been carried out through the data obtained from the literature review, the relevant legislation, international conventions, European Union Turkey Accession Partnership Documents and Turkey Progress Reports. In the light of the data obtained, it is seen that while the cognate-based migration policy based on the Settlement Law dated 1934 has been adopted for the migration movement from Bulgaria, a migration policy aimed at keeping migration under control at the border within the framework of national security perspective has been implemented for the migration movement from Iraq. The migration movement from Syria has been dealt with the migration policy shaped by the long-standing efforts of alignment with the European Union acquis. In conclusion, it is seen that the experiences gained by the mass migration movements do not always set an example for the migration policy developed for the next mass migration, the uncertainty of mass migration movements may have a compelling effect on making a new migration policy.

Keywords: Migration Policy, Mass Migration, Public Policy, Public Policy Analysis.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer Mümin Güngör[1]
[1]Tarsus University, Justice Vocational School, Law Department, Mersin,Turkey,
mmngngr46@hotmail.com

General Information on Human Smuggling Crime

Abstract

Criminal law is a branch of public law that tries to ensure public order as well as rehabilitation and crime prevention functions with types of sanctions. Crimes can be classified in many ways. One of these distinctions is the distinction made according to the passive subject, the legal entity violated by the elephant. Accordingly, the crimes can be classified as national crimes and international crimes in terms of whether the passive subject is an international community or a national society. The legal value desired to be protected by Human Trafficking Crime, which is included in the international crime classification that constitutes the subject and scope of the study; It is the prevention of violations of national and international public order, border policies and security, economic order and human dignity and violations of body immunity. It is the duty of all nations and laws to remove the burden of humanity, which is under the weight of the technological, biological, economic, political and similar effects and crises brought by the age. The status of this duty in terms of criminal law is to solve the problems, to prevent them from occurring, to prevent and deter them. In Turkey, international documents related to these crimes and to confirm the Turkish Penal Code (TCK), through the regulation in legislation at the national level has provided protection against these criminal acts. The second book of the TCK, "Special Provisions" book, firstly, international crimes are discussed in the first part and national crimes are discussed in the second. The first part in question consists of two parts. The first part includes the crimes of "Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity (TCK.m.76-78)" and in the second part "Immigrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (TCK.m.79-80)". This crime is regulated under the heading of Immigrant Smuggling (TCK.m.79) The study will try to present useful matters about the legal issue, victim, perpetrator and other general information regarding the Human Trafficking crime.

Keywords: International Crimes, Human Trafficking Crime (TCK.m.79), Perpetrator, Victim, Legal Benefit Protected by Crime, Subject of the Crime.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer Mümin Güngör[1]
[1]Tarsus University, Justice Vocational School, Law Department, Mersin,Turkey,
mmngngr46@hotmail.com

Crime Elements of Human Trafficking Crime

Abstract

Criminal law is a branch of public law that tries to ensure public order as well as rehabilitation and crime prevention functions with types of sanctions. Crimes can be classified in many ways. One of these distinctions is the distinction made according to the passive subject, the legal entity violated by the elephant. Accordingly, the crimes can be classified as national crimes and international crimes in terms of whether the passive subject is an international community or a national society. The legal value desired to be protected by Human Trafficking Crime, which is included in the international crime classification that constitutes the subject and scope of the study; It is the prevention of violations of national and international public order, border policies and security, economic order and human dignity and violations of body immunity. It is the duty of all nations and laws to remove the burden of humanity, which is under the weight of the technological, biological, economic, political and similar effects and crises brought by the age. The status of this duty in terms of criminal law is to solve the problems, to prevent them from occurring, to prevent and deter them. In Turkey, international documents related to these crimes and to confirm the Turkish Penal Code (TCK), through the regulation in legislation at the national level has provided protection against these criminal acts. The second book of the TCK, "Special Provisions" book, firstly, international crimes are discussed in the first part and national crimes are discussed in the second. The first part in question consists of two parts. The first part includes the crimes of "Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity (TCK.m.76-78)" and in the second part "Immigrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking (TCK.m.79-80)". This crime is regulated under the heading of Immigrant Smuggling (TCK.m.79). The study will focus particularly on determining the elements of human trafficking crime. Because the issue of elements causes many discussions about whether the crime is a substance or not. For example, it is important to determine whether the crime of human trafficking is fixed in terms of its elements and, if the crime is fixed, which action falls under the scope of this crime. In this respect, the elements of human trafficking will be discussed in the light of court decisions.

Keywords: International Crimes, Human Smuggling Crime (TCK.m.79), Material Element of Crime, Human Trafficking Acts, Conclusion, Spiritual Factor, Unlawful Factor.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Doç. Dr. Güneş Okuyucu Ergün[1]
[1]Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey,
okuyucu@law.ankara.edu.tr

Migrant Smuggling: A Story Of Modern Slavery

Abstract

Migrant smuggling is an increasingly major problem on the global scale, which entails serious violations of human rights. In certain so-called Third World countries, factors such as wars, oppressive regimes, serious human right violations, economic problems and geographical difficulties trigger the search by the peoples living in those countries for better and more dignified lives and thus the migrant smuggling. Many countries which are the final destinations or transit zones of the migrants are directly affected by this problem. Migrant smugglers carry the migrant across the borders by land, sea and air, and promise to secure their entry to other countries. However, such journey is usually conducted and ended in a quite different manner than planned. Migrants are treated as if they are goods and are forced to be carried in unhuman conditions non-compliant with the human dignity or fundamental rights and freedoms, and to live in their final destinations under such conditions. They are very often suffocated to death inside the containers or drowned at sea or perished in deserts. Therefore, the migrants who take any risks in search of a more dignified life become disadvantageous and vulnerable to exploitation at the hands of profit-seeking migrant smugglers. For all these reasons, countries intend to protect their borders by preventing illegal migration, on the one hand, and to take required measures to prevent human right violations associated with the migrant smuggling, on the other. However, no matter which measures are taken at national or international levels, migration and migrant trade would not come to an end unless the deep disconnect between different countries' democracy and human rights standards and economies are eliminated.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Haluk Toroslu[1]
[1]Bilkent University Faculty of Law, Ankara, Turkey
htoroslu@bilkent.edu.tr

Implementation of the Principle of "Ignorance of the Law Is No Excuse" for Immigrants

Abstract

Any person within the territory of the state has to abide by the law, and anyone who commits a crime by violating the law is punished. According to the principle of "*ignorance of the law is no excuse*", which forms the basis of criminal justice, those who violate criminal laws by committing an act are punished even if they are not aware of the fact that the act in question is regulated as a crime by the law. However, the tendency today is that this ancient principle should not be applied when ignorance of the law is inevitable. As a matter of fact, while Art. 4 of the Turkish Penal Code states that ignorance of the criminal law shall not amount to a defence, Art. 30 para. 4 provides that "a person who is inevitably mistaken on whether or not his/her act is unjust shall not be punished". In order for such mistake to be deemed inevitable, the law should not be known, nor should be objectively knowable, and the perpetrator should not be conscious of committing an antisocial act. The existence of such consciousness must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for each act and perpetrator. This evaluation becomes even more important for acts committed by immigrants. Thus, it might be necessary to make a different assessment with regard to being aware of the law and anti-social consciousness; when people who had to immigrate to another country commit acts that are considered legitimate in their country of origin but are criminal in their country of destination. This study will essentially focus on how an evaluation should be conducted when the principle of "ignorance of the law is no excuse" is applied to immigrants.

Keywords: Ignorance of the law is no excuse, mistake on the law, inevitable mistake, knowability of law, antisocial consciousness,

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Research Assistant Duygu DUMAN[1]
Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Public Administration, Muğla, Turkey,
duygu.duman@mu.edu.tr
Research Assistant Ilgın BARUT[2]
[2]Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Public Administration, Muğla, Turkey,
ilginbarut@mu.edu.tr

The Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on Migrant Workers' Remittances

Abstract

As the Covid-19 pandemic has become a global crisis, first and foremost the health systems of the countries have been adversely affected. However, the effects of the pandemic were not limited to the health system; the political, social and economic conditions of the countries were also affected by the decrease in human mobility, the downsizing of trade and the coming to a halt in tourism. These negativities that emerged with the pandemic made the situation of migrant workers, who were economically insecure, more dramatic. On the one hand, migrant workers are left with the option of returning to their home country due to the recession, job losses and uncertainty in financial security caused by the pandemic. On the other hand, job losses of migrant workers caused a sudden cessation of remittances to their home countries. Especially where a significant part of the economies of underdeveloped and developing countries rely on remittances, the decrease in these remittances has deepened the difficulties posed by the Covid-19 pandemic for these countries. In this context, this study discusses that the Covid-19 pandemic, which weakens the opportunities of immigrants to participate in employment and earn regular income, negatively affects families and countries in need of remittances.

Keywords: Migrant remittances, Covid-19, International migration, Pandemic, Labor migration

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa Şakir Başaran[1]
[1]Turkey,
musbasaran@sayistay.gov.tr

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa Özgür Töngel[2]
[2], Turkey,
ozgur.tongel@oka.org.tr

Seasonal Labor Migration

Abstract

When it comes to migration, although it comes to mind that people leave their places for different reasons, seasonal labor migration is a phenomenon with different dimensions. Although many activities in agriculture are carried out with the help of mechanization, there is still a need for physical labor at some stages. Since farmers engaged in agricultural production can have little effect on the price balance of the product they produce, it has always been attractive to use labor force as cheap as possible. In this case, the way to temporarily supply the labor force that does not exist in its own region from other regions has existed for many years. These workers sometimes reside in that region during the season, and sometimes they travel around the region. In some regions, it is even preferred to bring temporary agricultural workers from abroad. In this article, general information about temporary agricultural workers has been tried to be given.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Musa TÜRKOĞLU[1]
[1]Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Economics Department, Isparta, Turkey,
musaturkoglu@sdu.edu.tr

Lec. Serdar YETİŞEN[2]
[2]Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Gonen Vocational School, Finance Banking and Insurance Department, Isparta, Turkey,
serdaryetisen@isparta.edu.tr

PhD Student Gülhan DURAN[3]
[3]Süleyman Demirel University, Social Sciences Institute, Department of Economics, Isparta, Turkey,
gulhanduran15@hotmail.com

Is There A Relation Between Refugees, Growth and Labor Force Variables in Turkey?

Abstract

Despite the legal distinction stated, in the literature; the concepts of refugee, asylum seeker, and immigrant are used interchangeably. However, studies in the literature have focused on Syrians. Some of these studies are compilation. In some of them, the results of the survey application are shared and some of them are based on econometric modeling. In this study, the research is done for refugees living in Turkey. In this study; It is aimed to determine the relationship between growth and labor market variables and refugees. Accordingly, panel unit root and panel eş cointegration tests has been applied. According to second generation panel unit root tests result all variables aren't static, become stationary at the first difference. The difference between the long-term balance values between refugees and the labor market and economic activity in the short term, that is, the imbalance, is not eliminated. When the long-term coefficients are examined, the coefficients except the unemployment rate are statistically significant.

Keywords: Refugee, Panel Unit Root Test, Panel Cointegration Test, Growth, Labor Force.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

PhD Student Tuğba Sezmez[1]
[1]Trakya University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Econometrics, Edirne, Turkey,
tugbasezmez@gmail.com

Assoc. Prof. M.Kenan Terzioğlu[2]
[2]Trakya University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Econometrics, Edirne, Turkey,
kenanterzioglu@trakya.edu.tr

Effect of Macroeconomic Indicators on Migration: Structural Equation Modeling

Abstract

Although there are various reasons for migration, its results emerge as an important factor affecting and changing the social structure. Preventing internal migration due to imbalance between regions in Turkey depends on the establishment of economic and social balance between the regions and the determination of development strategies in line with the region's own needs. Within the scope of study, the migration of the regions is investigated by using the data of 2018 for the Statistical Institute Classification of Statistical Region Units Level 2 (26 regions) considering macroeconomic factors such as entrepreneurship, research and development activities, poverty, participation in the labor force, housing-rent expenses, etc. and methods are given to prevent regional migration by including policy recommendations.

Keywords: Migration, Structural equation models, Macroeconomic factors

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Eren Arslan[1]
[1]Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Bilecik, Turkey,
lioneren@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Gürkan Haşit[2]
[2]Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Bilecik, Turkey,
gurkan.hasit@bilecik.edu.tr

ÖZET İSMİ YOK

Abstract

The United States has been exposed to waves of international migration since its foundation. Particularly, people experiencing economic difficulties in Europe left their countries in large numbers to increase their welfare and immigrated to the United States of America, which has made great progress in the field of industry. In this thesis, the problems faced by the workforce immigrating from Europe when they come to America will be discussed. In particular, the economic problems faced by migrants who started working in the industrial field, as well as the adaptation problem faced by a new environment and culture will be examined. It will be examined whether the problems experienced by European immigrants working in the industry arise from integration, culture, organizational culture and immigrants from other parts of the world. As a method, together with the literature review, the interview method was chosen to get detailed information about the basic thoughts and motivations of people. In the light of the information obtained, the problems faced by those who emigrated from Europe and working in the industry will be investigated. In this respect, this thesis study will contribute to the literature.

Keywords: Migration, Management, Organizational Culture, Industry, Companies

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Arş. Gör. Hakan Baltacı[1]
[1] Yalova University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Yalova, Turkey,
hakan.baltaci@yalova.edu.tr

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kemal Demir[2]
[2] Yalova University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Business Administration, Yalova, Turkey,
kemal.demir@yalova.edu.tr

Experiences of Immigrant Entrepreneurs and the Effects of that Experiences on Their Business Culture

Abstract

While migrant entrepreneurs contribute to the country's economies that they migrate, they also experience various new experiences in that countries. This study aims to examine the experiences of immigrant entrepreneurs in their business and the effects of these experiences on their business culture. For this purpose, the phenomenology research design has been used. Semi-structured in-depth interviews have been conducted with two immigrant entrepreneurs determined by the convenience sampling method in Yalova. Interviews have been conducted with the participants through questions about the two main issues: causes of migration and participant experiences after migration. Firstly, when the immigration reasons are evaluated, two reasons have emerged: the security problem in their home country and the relatively easier migration process to Turkey. Secondly, immigrant entrepreneurs' experiences have been investigated with legal, normative, cultural/cognitive framework. As a result, legal regulations that have given confidence and facilitate investment (legal), professional organizations that have not restricted their business activities (normative), and their own work and life culture that they have succeeded in preserving (cultural/cognitive) have been prominent themes. Another issue that has emerged during the interviews is the Turkish economy. The results of the study are thought to contribute to various discussions on migrant businesses and entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Immigrant entrepreneurs, Causes of immigration, Culture, Cultural Effects, Business Culture.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst.Prof. Ayşen Bakkaloglu[1]
[1]Nisantasi University, Vocational School, Department of Forein Trade & Marketing, İstanbul, Turkey,
aysen.bakkaloglu@nisantasi.edu.tr

Asst.Prof.Mehmet Akyol[2]
[2]Gumushane University, Faculty of Economic & Administrative Sciences, Economics Department of Economics, Gumushane, Turkey,
makyol@gumushane.edu.tr

Immigration and Unemployment Relationship: OECD Founding Countries

Abstract

Migration is a social, economic, political and phenomenon known as the geographical displacement of people. Global changes and developments occuring in different time periods are among the reasons for migration as well as reasons that happen in different geographies and force people to migrate. Famine derived from the increasing civil wars, socioeconomic fluctuations and natural disasters all around the world are among the triggering factors of the international migration wave. Worldwide, economy is one of the areas that both has an impact and most affected by international migration. Since the Industrial Revolution, the changes taking place with social and economic motivations of the countries that the refugees leave from and arrive in have been traceable. In this study, we investigated the annual data from 2000 to 2018 for Turkey, United States of America, Austria, Canada, France, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Norway, Portagual, which are among the OECD founding countries, to find out if there is a relationship between immigration and unemployment or not. As a result of the analysis, it's concluded that there is no long-term cointegration relationship between the variables. In the causality analysis, results indicate that even there is a causal relationship from migration to unemployment there is no casual relationship from unemployment to migration.

Keywords: Migration, Migration and Unempolyment, OECD Countries Migration and Unemployment Analysis

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

- Songül Gül[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Ekonomik Memnuniyet Göçmen Algısını Etkiler mi?

Abstract

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Şahin YEŞİLYURT[1]
[1]Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Political Science, Public Finance Department, Ankara, Turkey, shnyslyrt@gmail.com

The Relationship Between Migration and Taxation in the Ottoman Economy

Abstract

Tax and immigration are as deeply rooted as human history. They have been in close relationship from past to present. Considering the relationship between them from the perspective of Ottoman history, they occupied an important place in the state administration from the first years of the state to its last period. For example, through a sound migration policy, the Ottoman State aimed to reach some aims like preventing possible rebellion of the tribes, ensuring social peace and security, establishing strategically important regions, supporting the development of regions, and increasing tax revenues. In achieving all these goals through migration, taxation played a significant role. Thus, the Ottoman administration utilized taxes to encourage or prevent migration in the society on political, economic, and social issues. For instance, from the point of political issue, based on the Ottoman archives, it is observed that there was a reduction in taxes to ensure that the people of regions especially close to the border were not affected by low-rate taxes on the other side of the border and did not migrate there. On the other hand, from the economic and social perspectives, tax exemptions were granted to immigrants for a certain period, such as 3 or 10 years. In conclusion, this study based on the Ottoman archive reveals that immigration and taxation were intertwined and mutually supportive issues in Ottoman history.

Keywords: Taxation, Immigration, History of Taxation, The Ottoman Economy, Public Finance History.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Gönül Oğuz[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Avrupa Birliği'nde İşgücü Göçü: Politika Yapma Süreci

Abstract

Keywords: International, Academic, Congress

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Associate Professor, Dr. Haydar ÇORUH[1]
[1]Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Faculty of Science and Letters Department of History, Hatay, Turkey
haydarcoruh@hotmail.com

Is Migration From Africa To Europe By The End Of The Twentieth Century An Incentive? Is It A Threat? Or Is It Need?

Abstract

Africa, which was colonized during the nineteenth century, has now been transformed into a community of poor countries from north to south, east to west, and the peoples of these countries into a complete system of nomadic nations. This geography, where chaos, viruses and massacres prevail, encountered a new phenomenon as we entered the twenty-first century, which is international migration. Africa, as the continent of the last century with the highest number of immigrants, has become a world of problems in the history of humanity, where the most displaced communities have lived, as well as its destiny. There have been some predictions that the white man has incentives, threats or encouragement behind the scenes of recent migration from this geography to Europe. In this paper, we will focus on what the aforementioned concepts of incentives, threats and needs mean for Africa and Europe.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Associate Professor, Dr. Haydar ÇORUH[1]
Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Faculty of Science and Letters Department of History, Hatay, Turkey
haydarcoruh@hotmail.com

The Arab Spring And Its International "Migration Syndrome"

Abstract

The Arab Spring is the period of rebellion and rebellion that broke out in Tunisia in 2011 and spread to the whole Arab geography, first in North Africa and later on, after the incident of Mohammed Buazizi, who burned himself in the square after being beaten and taken from his counter by the police. After the outbreak of the incident, state governments collapsed in countries such as Libya and Egypt, some of their leaders were killed or exiled, and in countries such as Syria, the events turned into civil war. A large part of the people in the countries where the Arab Spring was effective have been left without hunger, poverty and homelessness. The most important consequence of the instability in which they were dragged into these countries was that a large part of their people had to migrate to other countries with the hope of establishing a new life. This situation has put an international and multidimensional migration problem, in other words the "migration syndrome", on the world agenda. This paper will focus on the new criteria that the concept of immigration, which dates back to ancient times, has gained with the Arab Spring, and the conditions and factors related to the principle of "Migration Syndrome", which emerged as a new concept in the migration literature with this movement.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Africa, Migration, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Turkey

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Hakan Dumlu[1]
[1] Graduate Student, Turkish National Defense University, The Atatürk Institute of Strategic Studies, International Relations and Regional Studies, İstanbul, Turkey,
temmuzoglu34@gmail.com

The Migration of Turkish Cypriots in the Context of the International Migration and Refugee (1878-1975)

Abstract

In this study, the migration of the Turkish Cypriots from 1878 until 1975 has been evaluated within the historical context, while also examining the legal dimension of the issue. In the first place, definite events that dramatically affected the migration process experienced by Turkish Cypriots have been determined. The process in question has been divided into periods, taking into account the political and social changes caused by these definite events. Subsequently, it has been questioned whether the migration of Turkish Cypriots could be associated with the concept of "refugee" in the context of "international migration" according to the legal regulations they were subjected to in these different periods. This kind of questioning actually carries an anachronism danger in itself. However, the need of the international community to regulate and supervise the phenomenon of international migration and its de facto situations within the legal framework is the ultimate stage of a historical process. Therefore, with the assistance of a case study, it has been aimed to create a very superficial opinion about the process in question.

Keywords: Cyprus, Turkish Cypriots, International Migration, Refugee, 1951 Refugee Convention

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. M. Said Polat[1]
[1]Marmara University, İstanbul, Turkey,
spolat@marmara.edu.tr

Immigration of Seljuq Nomads To West Asia

Abstract

In this presentation, the migration of Seljuq nomads will be examined. How this migration takes place will be presented here for the first time in an individual and comprehensive way. Many studies have mentioned this migration before, but it has never been focused on how migration takes place. It was the first time I mentioned how this migration took place in my book Seljuq Nomads World (2004). After that, no independent and detailed study was done. This study will be the first in this respect. How this migration took place will be explained in detail within the boundaries of the communiqué. The importance of this migration is that it radically changes the history of Iraq, Iran and especially Anatolia to a certain extent. Oghuz Tribes migrated to West Asia with the Seljuks and settled Iraq, Syria and especially Anatolia. This migration has been a migration that radically changed the history of Anatolia. It has caused many social, economic, linguistic, cultural, etc. changes. Moreover, this migration, which started in the 10th century and continued with a gradually decreasing intensity from the 11th to the 13th century, has also determined today's life. It even affected the history of Europe with the Ottomans. The most important aspect of the migration that caused such radical change was the migration of first nomads and then settled Turkmens. If the settled Turkmens had immigrated, the transformation would not have been so radical and long-lasting. The nomads were dissolved among the inhabitants of the geography they migrated to. Because nomadic Turkmens have kept their existence for centuries by isolating themselves. By settling in time, they made these assets permanent in the settled world.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Enes ÖZ[1]
[1] Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Hacıbektaş Vocational College, Nevşehir, Turkey,
enesoz@nevsehir.edu.tr

Advices Given to Turkish Workers Immigrating to Germany at The Point Representative of Republic Turkey

Abstract

Republic of Turkey and Germany signed in 1961, "*Turkish Labor Agreement*" began after the first official Turkish immigration to Europe. Working for Turkish citizens who migrate to Europe over Turkey failed to develop a comprehensive policy for the first time in the first stage even though the workers were found in the advice and recommendation will go to Europe. The main argument of our study is shaped around this advice and advice. Screening assay results for Turkish Employment Agency prepared by counsel and etiquette booklets and brochures were used. In addition, recommendations and statements of government officials were used. State officials, advising the workers who will migrate to work in Europe, stated that the expatriates represent the Turkish nation and the country abroad, and therefore, they should continue their business with diligence and seriousness. Turkish workers will migrate to the friendly advice given by Turkish Employment Agency. In these advices, it is expressed to be clean, serious, gentle and straightforward. In these advices, it is emphasized that every work and behavior in a foreign country will be attributed to Turkishness, not to the individual, the honor of the flag should not be forgotten, and not to deviate from faith. Turkey's representative in debt and exhorted the Turkishness concept of migrating workers are points that have been brought to the fore.

Keywords: Migration, Turkish Employment Agency, Advice

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Metin Menekşe[1]
[1] Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Muğla, Turkey,
m.menekse@mu.edu.tr

A Study on the Socio-Psychological Effects of Balkan Migrations in the Ottoman State: *"A separation, a poverty, a death"*

Abstract

In addition to being as old and complex as human history, migration is a multifaceted phenomenon in terms of its causes and consequences. As a matter of fact, besides affecting each individual and society economically and politically, it has actually affected much more deeply in socio-psychological terms. In addition to the way the migration occurs, its route, means and duration, another important factor to be taken into consideration is the emotions experienced by the migrant. The process of adapting to your new life by leaving the familiar environment, home and neighbors behind is very important in terms of immigrant psychology. There are important psychological dimensions of losing everything you have for many years and going on an unknown way. The "hope of coming back one day" initially carried in the hearts lost its effect over time and the homesickness among immigrants gradually expanded and magnified. The time has come that the separation is heavier than death. Karacaoğlan, *"I have three problems that cannot be distinguished from each other. A separation, a poverty, a death "* with his verses, literally interpreted the stories of immigrants that were woven with separation, expatriation, poverty and death centuries ago. From the point of his being a translator, trying to understand the immigrant and including their experiences in this study constitutes the basis of this study. In this sense, reference will be made to primary sources of the period, memoirs and literary texts that translate the feelings of immigrants.

Keywords: Ottaman State, Balkan Migrations, Immigration, Separation, Poverty, Death

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Orhan Aşık[1]
[1]Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Turkey,
orhanasik1071@gmail.com

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ercüment Topuz[2]
[2] Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Turkey,
ercumenttopuz@yyu.edu.tr

İNGİLİZCE BAŞLIK YOK

Abstract

Certain geographies are shaped by the plans drawn by a number of dominant powers and by strategies of interest, political, military and economic policies. In the political sense, the desire to form communism in East Turkistan has caused hot and cold conflicts of interest. In this geography, a policy of assimilation against the languages, religions and national identities of the Uyghur Turks and Kazakh Turks was initiated. In these dilemmas, the Uighur and Kazakh Turks would either stay in their homeland and disappear in the grip of communism, or they would immensely immigrate to survive. This story of migration from East Turkestan to Pakistan and India in the early 1930s continued in the 1940s and 1950s. Although they see all kinds of support and assistance by the local people in the places reached, they are in search of new because of the differences in language and culture. The presence of the aforementioned reasons Uighur and Kazakh troops of the origins and history of Turkey as a second migration wave will be directed to Turkey. Mehmet Emin Bugra, and Alptekin, Uighur and Kazakh bulunarak case in constant contact with the Turkish press Turkey to admit Turkey as immigrants, they refrain from giving statements.In this study, our starting point was Isa Yusuf Alptekin's interview with Sadun Tanju, a reporter of Vatan Newspaper, in 1955 on migration.

Keywords: East Turkistan Uighur-Kazakh, Chinese, Migrants, Migration, Turkey

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Erkan Dağlı[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Article Title

Abstract

Keywords: International, Academic, Congress

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assist. Prof. Dr. Vahit Cemil Urhan[1]
[1]Trakya University, Balkan Research Institute, Balkan History Department, Edirne, Turkey,
vahit.urhan@hotmail.com

The Process of Circassians' Fleeing from Kosovo (1877-1999)

Abstract

In 1864, around 9.000-11.000 of Circassians who left their homeland in the Caucasus under the pressure of Russia were settled in Kosovo by the Ottoman Empire. However, Kosovo became a temporary settlement for Circassians. After the Circassians contributed to the suppression of the Bulgarian Revolt in 1876, European states requested the Circassians to be expelled from the Balkans at the Istanbul Conference held on December 23, 1876. This request of European states and the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878 started the separation process of Circassians from Kosovo. In 1877 and 1878, Circassians in Kosovo immigrated to the safer regions of Ottoman Empire. Ottoman Empire prohibited Circassians from returning to Rumelia in 1879. These developments caused to the decrease of the Circassian population in Kosovo. Also during Balkan Wars, Circassians had migrated from Kosovo. After the cessation of Kosovo to the Kingdom of Serbia at the end of the Balkan War I, a period in which the Circassians who stayed in Kosovo would have new troubles started. After 1918, many Circassians left the region. After World War II, about 100 Circassian families remained in Kosovo. This number decreased more in the early 1980s. Kosovo Circassians began to consider returning back to their homeland in the Caucasus after a civil war started in Yugoslavia. After the war broke out in Kosovo in 1998, more than 150 Circassians immigrated to the Republic of Adygea and the Circassian presence in Kosovo came to an end. In the study, the reasons and consequences of the Circassians' immigration from Kosovo between 1877-1999 are discussed and the problems they have experienced in this process are included.

Keywords: Migration, Circassian, Kosovo, Rumelia, Balkans, Ottoman Empire, Yugoslavia

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Uzm. Çağhan Sarı[1]
[1]Özel Acarkent Doğa IB Anadolu Lisesi, İstanbul, Türkiye,
caghansari@gmail.com

Ennur Kalender[2]
[2]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Tarih Bölümü, Eskişehir, Türkiye,
kalenderennur@gmail.com

A Forced Migration Disaster: The Struma Incident

Abstract

People's leaving their place against their will is defined as forced migration. Wars, religious political ethnic pressures and the need for security are among the causes of forced migration. During the Second World War, the life safety of Jews residing in Romania was in danger due to the implementation of anti-Jewish laws in the countries occupied by Nazi Germany in Europe. Romanian Jews wanted to reach Palestine through Turkish territorial waters by chartering the Panama-flagged Struma ship from an agency named Campania Mediteranea de Vapores Limitada. The Struma is an 1830 model coal ship. The engine of the ship, which set out from Constanta port with 790 passengers and 10 crew on December 12, 1941, cracked before reaching Istanbul. After being repaired, she experienced a second engine failure when she reached the Bosphorus. While the passengers on the ship were not allowed to go ashore under the pressure of Germany, Struma was kept in Sarayburnu for nine weeks. At the initiative of the UK, the US embassy and Vehbi Koç, some passengers were allowed to disembark. On February 23, 1942, Struma withdrew to Şile offshore. Sunk by a submarine on the morning of 24 February 1942. While 768 people lost their lives, two people survived. In the 1960s, it was understood that the ship was sunk by a Soviet submarine in the light of Soviet archives. Struma's forced migration journey, which is the subject of many novels in Turkish literature, has resulted in disaster. With this study, it is aimed to contribute to the migration research literature by examining the Struma disaster. The Republic Archives of the Presidency of State Archives, studies and copyrights and the Turkish press of the period constitute the sources of this study.

Keywords: Holocaust, World War II, Struma, Jewish, Forced Migration.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst.Prof. Şafak BOZGUN [1]
[1] Ankara University, Faculty of Languages History and Geography,
Department of Ancient Languages and Cultures, Department of Hittitology. Ankara-Türkiye
sbozgun@ankara.edu.tr

Reviews on the Arrival of the Hittite into Anatolia: "A Narrative of Migration from Zalpa to Neša"

Abstract

The immigration routes of Indo-Europeans to Anatolia is uncertain, as they had not used writing at that time and there was not enough archaeological data on this subject. It has been stated that among the reasons of immigration of Indo-Europeans who changed the political structure of Anatolia, there may be problems experienced as a result of climate changes, natural disasters or internal conflicts. Indo-Europeans from the East (East of Anatolia, South Caucasus, Northern Mesopotamia); from the North (north of the Black Sea, south of Russia); from the West (Europe, the Balkans) different assessments have been made that they may have migrated to Anatolia. Along with these migrations, we see Palaes on the southern shores of the (West) Black Sea, which were called Paphlagonia in Classical times, Luwians in various regions of Central, Western and Southern Anatolia, and Hittites in the Kızılırmak curve. In the 2nd millennium BC, the migration movements of the Indo-European peoples in Anatolia were examined within the framework of certain linguistic relations. This linguistic memory is also understood from a number of Indo-European names in the texts of the Assyrian Trade Colonies Period. These peoples who came to Anatolia have mingled with the local people of the region, Hatti over time, and some groups were assimilated under Hurri influence. On the other hand, the Hittite narratives are thought to reflect a migration story of the Indo-European people to Kaneš: "*The queen of Neša gave birth to 30 boys, placed them in baskets she insulated with oil and released them in the river. The river carried the babies to the sea in the land of Zalpa and the boys that came from the sea were raised by the gods. Years later the queen had 30 daughters and she raised them. The 30 boys returned to Neša after they grew up. The Brothers were on the point of marrying their sisters when the youngest brother suddenly found out truth. Realizing that they were all about to commit incest, he urgently called upon his brothers to halt proceedings*". Although the oldest text of the story in question is dated to about the sixteenth century, it is considered to be a narrative of the period when the Indo-European peoples reached Anatolia.

Keywords: Zalpa, Neša, Hittite, Migration, Anatolia

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Özlem Akgün[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Murat Aydın[2]
[2]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Article Title

Abstract

Keywords: International, Academic, Congress

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Yaşar Çolak[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Article Title

Abstract

Keywords: International, Academic, Congress

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer. Merve Deniz PAK GÜRE[1]
[1] Başkent University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Work, Ankara, Turkey, mervedenizpak@gmail.com

Psychologist. Cemre PAK[2]
[2] Başkent University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Psychology, Ankara, Turkey, cemreepak@gmail.com

Self-Care in Professionals Working with Immigrants: Protective Factors and Risks

Abstract

Professionals working with immigrants experience physical and psychosocial difficulties. The World Health Organization accepts "self-care" as a key component to deal with these difficulties. Self-care is a broad concept that includes lifestyle, economic factors, social habits, and emotional well-being. In this study, protective factors and risks associated with self-care in professionals working with immigrants will be discussed. Protective factors contain individual and environmental factors. To balance work and private life, to know to say "no", to discover empathy, to do "good" things, to receive strengthening training in terms of the working area, to give psychotherapy, paying attention to warning signs (feelings of helplessness, emotional changes, rumination tendency, loss of empathy, loss of connection with a social life), being able to use humor and spirituality. Environmental factors include not being isolated (spending time with the social environment, taking part in professional support groups), taking responsibility for the self-care of the professionals of the institutions, developing interdisciplinary cooperation, and working with a limited caseload. The risks are working with traumatic experiences, not being aware of the value of self-care and neglecting oneself, assuming conflicting roles between personal and professional life, lack of supervision, neglect of self-care by managers, lack of competence in intercultural studies.

Keywords: Self-Care, Professionals working with immigrants, Burnout, Protective factors, Risks

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Social Psychologist Esen YANGIN KİREMİT[1]
[1]Dokuz Eylül University, Psychology Department, Doktoral Candidate, Izmir, Turkey,
yangin.esen@gmail.com

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap AKFIRAT[2]
[2]Dokuz Eylül University., Faculty of Literature , Psychology Department, Izmir, Turkey,
serap.akfirat@deu.edu.tr

Subjective Well-Being of Syrian Immigrant Women

Abstract

Women, who constitute half of the immigrants in the global migration mobility, experience the migration process differently than men due to their gender identity. Immigrant women may be exposed to discrimination due to being a woman and a migrant, which negatively affect their subjective well-being. The aim of this study is to explore the social and psychological factors that affect subjective well-being of Syrian women. For this purpose, 12 Syrian women living in İzmir were interviewed. The data were analyzed by thematic analysis method. The themes that emerged were discussed under the titles of "stages of migration, acculturation and domestic life". These themes have discussed within the framework of their benefits and burdens on the subjective well-being of Syrian women. The theme which is named as "change" affected subjective well-being positively in some aspects but negatively regarding the others. It's seen that the factors under the themes of "expectations" and "achievements" could contribute to the well-being of Syrian women, while "barriers" could be detrimetal. The themes of "psychological outcomes" and "relational outcomes" appeared asassociated negatively with subjective well-being. In addition, the themes of "domestic stress" and "domestic responsibility" raise the psychological and physical burden of Syrian women.

Keywords: Syrian women, Migration, Subjective well-being, Discrimination, Thematic analysis.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Olcay Bozkuş, Ph.D. (Res. Asst.)[1]
[1]Dicle University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, Diyarbakır, Turkey
olcaybozkus@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Serap Akgün[2]
[2]Bursa Technical University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, Bursa, Turkey
serap_akgun@yahoo.com

The Mediating Role of Moral Foundations in the Relationship Between Dogmatism, Social Dominance Orientation and Prejudices Towards Syrian Asylum Seekers

Abstract

Numerous studies conducted in recent years in Turkey indicate negative attitudes towards Syrian asylum seekers. In this regard, the present study proposed and examined a structural model explaining prejudiced attitudes towards Syrian asylum seekers. Therefore, it was examined whether dogmatism and social dominance orientation predicted prejudices towards Syrian asylum seekers with the mediating role of individualizing and binding foundations. Dogmatism and social dominance orientation are individual dispositions that are accepted as significant predictors of intergroup attitudes in the literature. According to Moral Foundations Theory, whereas individualizing moral foundations (care, fairness, and liberty) focus on protecting the individuals' welfare and rights, binding moral foundations (loyalty, authority, and sanctity) are related to increasing in-group promotion and cohesion. Data were collected from 389 volunteered university students. Participants completed Dogmatism Scale, Social Dominance Orientation Scale, and Moral Foundations Vignettes. Besides, Realistic Threats Scale, Symbolic Threats Scale, Intergroup Anxiety Scale, and Negative Trait List were used to measure prejudices towards Syrian asylum seekers. The results reveal that binding moral foundations have a partial mediating role in the relationship between dogmatism, social dominance orientation, and prejudices. In other words, high scores in dogmatism and social dominance orientation predicted prejudices towards Syrian asylum seekers by increasing the prioritization of in-group values or moral standards. Thus findings obtained from examining both cognitive and socio-political dispositions and moral judgments in a single structural model can provide a multi-dimensional and comprehensive explanation for prejudice towards Syrian asylum seekers.

Keywords: Prejudice, Morality, Dogmatism, Social Dominance Orientation

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr.Öğr. Üyesi Özgür GÜLDÜ[1]
[1]Ankara University, Beypazarı Vocational School, Travel - Tourism and Entertainment Services Department, Ankara, Turkey,
guldu@ankara.edu.tr

Migration, Adaptation and Social Acceptance: A Social Psychological Assessment

Abstract

The phenomenon of immigration, which is as old as human history, is accepted as one of the important problems of modern social life. Today, those who leave the region they live in individually or massively, due to many social, economic or political reasons, face many problems in the countries they go to. In particular, they make great efforts to adapt to the living conditions in the place they migrate, to organize their lives and to establish a satisfactory life compared to their previous lives. However, they are faced with various difficulties that will make the adaptation process difficult. When they overcome them and adapt to their place of residence, the migration action will be complete. Otherwise, when they cannot adapt to where they are settled, they will have to relocate again. Similarly, people living in the regions of immigration encounter various problems as well as immigrants. They experience concerns at a level that may prevent living together with immigrants who have a different language, religious belief, culture or traditions, in other words, making their social acceptance difficult. Because they think that immigrants will cause socio-cultural and economic changes in their lives. As a result, they display various behaviors that include exclusion, discrimination and inequality towards immigrants. It is quite possible that such behavior will have negative effects on both immigrants and local people. The most basic way to prevent such a negative process is to achieve social cohesion. In other words, it is to create an environment where immigrants with different lives, religion and cultural values and local people live together, interact and contact at a level that will establish strong ties, accept each other's identities and create a common value system. In this study, the concepts of migration, adaptation and social acceptance will be taken from a social psychological perspective; the migration process and its effects on both immigrants and local people will be discussed.

Keywords: Migration, Adaptation, Social Acceptance, Social Cohesion, Social Psychology

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Meryem Şahin[1]
[1] Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Psychology, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey
meryemsahin@aku.edu.tr

Evaluation of Substance Use Risk of Syrian Adolescent and Adult Migrants

Abstract

The study aims to evaluate the substance use risk of Syrian migrants between the ages of 11-58, according to the literature. The research was conducted with those who applied to the Syrian Polyclinic of a state-owned dental hospital which serves in a district in Bursa where migrants are densely populated. 70% of the 195 participants are women, and 30% are men. 15% of them have disability-chronic patients in their family. 36% of them have no relatives in the same city. 54% of them never meet with their neighbors. 13% stated their happiness level at the most negative level (I am not happy at all), 14% at the most positive level (I am very happy). In the general evaluation, subjective happiness perceptions of participants are at the average level. 15% of participants between the ages of 11-17 (n = 63) have tried smoking at least once, 22% of them have friends who smoke, and 9% of them have friends who drink alcohol. In the 18-58 age group (n = 132), 19% of them tried smoking at least once in their life, 12% of them had more than one cigarette in the last 1 month, 63% of them have friends who smoke, 1 person (0.8%) have alcohol and substance use, 3% of them have friends who use substance. Experiencing mental trauma, migration, adaptation difficulties, insufficiency of social support resources, living in a socio-economically disadvantaged area, easy accessibility to substance, smoking and alcohol pose risks in substance abuse. It is observed that these risks come together in a significant rate of Syrian immigrants. Especially in the age between 11-17, who are not in the legal range for tobacco-alcohol consumption, alcohol use among their friends is higher than adults. It is recommended to build customized substance addiction prevention programs for this group.

Keywords: Migration, Substance Use, Risk Factors, Prevention, Adolescent

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Olcay Bozkuş, Ph.D. (Res. Asst.)[1]
[1]Dicle University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, Diyarbakır, Turkey
olcaybozkus@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Serap Akgün[2]
[2]Bursa Technical University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, Bursa, Turkey
serap_akgun@yahoo.com

Descriptive Analysis of Perceived Realistic and Symbolic Threats from Syrian Asylum Seekers

Abstract

This study aimed to examine the bases of threat perception that plays an important role in the development of negative attitudes towards Syrian refugees. The Intergroup Threat Theory, which provides a useful framework to explain prejudice and discrimination against immigrants and asylum seekers, suggests two distinct intergroup threats. Those are a) realistic threats which refer to perceived threats to accessing or sharing limited resources and b) symbolic threats arising from the differences in the values, culture, and lifestyle of the outgroup that perceived as having damaging potential to the ingroup values. Results of the first study conducted in 2015 (N = 385) showed that participants' perceived threat levels were high in both, realistic and symbolic threats. In the second study (N = 381) that analyses of data collected in 2019 at a later stage of the migration revealed that the participants perceived threats from Syrian refugees in both realistic and symbolic sources, consistently with the first study. Thus, based on the findings of both studies, the participants perceived more realistic threats on the issues of finding a job and increase in house and rental prices and they perceived more symbolic threats on differences in values, traditions, and child-rearing styles. The results of our study suggest that there is a need to reduce the perceived threat from Syrian refugees.

Keywords: Realistic Threats, Symbolic Threats, Prejudice, Asylum Seeker

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Meryem Şahin[1]
[1] Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Psychology, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey
meryemsahin@aku.edu.tr

Prof. Dr. Fethi Güngör[2]
[2] Yalova University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Social Work, Yalova, Turkey
fgungor@gmail.com

Substance Use Among Syrian Migrants: Risk Factors and Recommendations

Abstract

Migration is one of the important risk factors related to addiction. This study aims to understand the substance use processes and the risk factors of Syrian migrants who use substance and discuss the prevention strategies. Phenomenology, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in this study. Based on this, semi-structured interviews were conducted with four substance users living in Bursa, determined by the criterion sampling method. Content analysis and descriptive analysis were made through the transcripts of interviews. Accordingly, the participants' ages are 18, 19, 21, 30; all of them are male, and have traumatic memories of the civil war (death of siblings, imprisonment, siege, witnessing the explosion, etc.). They reported first substance use occurs at the age of 13, 16, and 20. According to results, major risk factors in substance use were found as curiosity, friend influence, having users nearby, concern for the future, and family problems. Also, participants experience health problems, legal problems, family problems, anger control problems, and economic problems due to substance use, and their social supports are not sufficient, especially. Although they have the motivation to treatment, their treatment processes cannot progress due to language problems, fear of being deported, and lack of knowledge about treatment. Especially for migrants, it is recommended to be established social support programs, work on problems preventing their access to treatment, as well as to inform them about their treatment process.

Keywords: Substance Use, Syrian Migrants, Risk Factors, Curiosity, Friend Influence, Psychological Trauma, Bursa.

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz Künüroğlu[1]
[1]İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University, Faculty od Social Sciences and Humanities, Department of Psychology, Izmir, Turkey,
filiz.kunuroglu@ikc.edu.tr

Remote Acculturation: A Review on the Theory, Method and Applications

Abstract

Remote acculturation, a concept formulated as the new form of acculturation, has been proposed to explain social psychological processes of individuals who indirectly contact to foreign cultures, without actual migration experience. Due to the contact with other cultures via trade, tourism, technology and transnationalism, the changes occur in both cultural patterns and developmental processes of individuals, particularly, of the youth. Globalization leads individuals to be exposed to the cultures they have never lived in. Being exposed to those foreign cultures at various extents influence interpersonal relationship both within family and among peers. One major example could be the difference between the acculturation levels of parents and children, known as "acculturation gap". Remote acculturation can be observed in many domains of life such as daily practices of health behaviors of people and influence mental health in both direct and indirect ways. The main aim of this study to explicate the concept of remote acculturation in detail, to outline the similarities and differences between traditional acculturation theory and remote acculturation and to examine the main implications. Providing examples from the literature, it also aims to discuss main methodological issues. Finally, the gap both in the international and in Turkish literature will be highlighted.

Keywords: Remote acculturation, Mental Health, Acculturation Theory, Methodology

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Sadık Arslan [1]
[1]Iğdır University, Faculty of Fine Arts, Painting Department, Iğdır, Turkey,
bahtiyar165@gmail.com

An Artistic Reference to the Tragic Deaths of Refugees in Çaldıran

Abstract

Art can sometimes be an important awareness raising tool for social events and tragedies. It can help them reach large masses of people and take measures to solve problems. Social issues such as environment, anti-war, labor exploitation and human rights are handled sensitively by artists. The art performance that is the subject of this work aims to create a similar awareness to an existing tragedy. It was carried out to refer to the tragic deaths of refugees in the Çaldıran district of Van, which borders Iran. Çaldıran, is one of the first stopping points in Turkey of illegal migration from Asia. It is one of the routes followed by refugees trying to go mostly to European countries for a new life. Refugees who try to cross the border by foot during the winter months are trapped unprepared for the harsh climate of Çaldıran. Since they do not have clothes suitable for winter conditions, they freeze to death in Çaldıran. Their bodies are revealed only in the spring months, when the snow melts. This tragic ending has informed the content of this artistic performance. The shadow element has been used as a symbol of their existence. The fact that the shadow is a twin image of human being constitutes the theme of this artistic performance. The three gigantic figures created by the act of walking on the snow represent the projection (shadow) of the refugees' non-existent bodies. The act of walking, which is the main emphasis of this artistic performance, makes a symbolic reference to the refugees' forced walk without using any modern means of transport.

Key words: Çaldıran, Refugee, Walking, Snow, Shadow

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Lecturer. Ozan Yavuz[1]
[1]Middle East Technical University, Faculty of Music and Fine Arts,
Ankara, Turkey,
ozyavuz@metu.edu.tr

Selfie Representations of Women Refugees in Syrian Migration

Abstract

In the migration movement that started and continued in the Syrian war since 2011, the selfie is reflected as an insider view, different from the way the mainstream media portrays refugees. The method used by the refugees for a representation, celebration or documentation of the points they reached has been examined from several academic perspectives. The general feature of the studies is that they examine the use of selfie by refugees under a general heading such as 'refugees'. However, beyond these general evaluations, it can be said that women refugees are more in the background in the use of selfie. Although, as a photographic self portrait, selfie has generally been a form of representation that women use more and reflect themselves, this situation has worked contrary during the migration. It is seen that almost all of the selfies of refugees, especially on migration routes and destinations, were taken by men. This study will attempt to examine why refugee women were not active or visible in the use of selfies during migration.

Keywords: Selfies, Photographic Representation, Women Refugee, Migration, Syria

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Fatma Şahin[1]
[1]Kocaeli University, Faculty of Architecture and Design, Department of Architecture, Kocaeli, Turkey
sahin_fatma03@hotmail.com

Investigation of the Conservation of Rural Architecture in Adapazarı-İzmit Region through the Phenomenon of Migration

Abstract

The study problematizes the relationship of architectural conservation discipline with demographic elements in particular to rural protection. In this sense, the changes and transformations in the population movements and production patterns of the communities, which constitute the user group in a rural texture, are reflected in the physical space and determine the continuity of the spatial traces that are aimed to be protected. When the villages where population mobility was observed in the last 5 years, Sakarya Işıklar was determined as migratory villages and İzmit Ortaköy as migratory villages. With the immigration from Istanbul, Işıklar has a rapid transformative effect on the existing rural architecture. The community coming from the city, together with the urban identity and daily habits, rapidly transformed the original texture of the countryside. In İzmit Ortaköy, it is thought that as the young people migrate from the village, there will be discharges in the houses in the village and the problem of not protecting the rural morphological texture will arise. When these two examples are compared, the rate of change is very high in the sample that receives migration, and it illustrates how decisive the speed and population change factors are in transformation and conservation issues.

Keywords: Migration, Rural Architecture, Rural Heritage, Architectural Preservation, Population Change

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Kıymet Dirican[1]
[1]Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Buca Eğitim Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye,
k.dirican@hotmail.com

Challenges In The Concept of Globalization Are A Cultural Gateway

Abstract

The history of the World, migration has enabled societies to interact with each other. Today, in terms of sociology, social change is a much faster with the effect of science. Modernity/ colonialism unites identities by nationalizing cultures. Globalism is organized by culturalizing nations and dividing them into different groups. In the cultural difference and equality between different cultures, the formation of cultural identities and subjectivies, the reconciliation and conflict situations between cultures, as well as the development of technology and communication disciplines are identity politics issues. Epistemologies make sense of the difference and being subjective between individuals through the symbols they create with identity politics. Social relations are encoded by cultural images and symbolized. It becomes cultural in art with the presence of aesthetic senses. Multiculturalism has existed in industrialization, mass culture and popularization of culture. Artistic complexity is a class distinction. Challenges are a cultural gateway. Resistances struggling with the disciplinary forces of the social order reproduce and recreate them. The contribution of migrating societies in terms of culture and society to change in functionality and art will be discussed using qualitative research method.

Keywords:: Multiculturalism, Globalization, İmmigration, Epistomologie, Art

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Asst. Prof. Umut Erksan Şenalp[1]
[1]Trakya University, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Department of Banking and Finance, Edirne, Turkey, uerksansenalp@trakya.edu.tr

The Economic Impact of Syrian Refugees

Abstract

According to the United Nations, following the Syrian civil war in 2011 around 5.6 million people were forced to abandon their homes. Majority of the migrants fled to the Syria's neighbouring countries, such as Turkey, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan. The Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Immigration Administration published the data on 21 October 2020 showing that the number of immigrants coming to Turkey since 2011 has exceeded 3.6 million. This situation has led to both social and economic changes. The performance of companies operating in the regions were affected by migration, and therefore the industries formed by these companies. As a result, changes have been observed in the macroeconomic indicators of the country's economy in general. Relevant literature has analysed the effects of several migration waves experienced in different countries, and the vast majority of them focus especially on the labor markets. However, they calculated the effects of migration especially on employment rates and the domestic labor force. The aim of our study will be to analyse the effects of migration through indicators such as the employment numbers, productivity, partnership structures, investment decisions and export-import dynamics of firms. In this context, we will use Annual Business Registration Framework, Annual Industry and Service Statistics and Foreign Trade Statistics provided by the Turkey Statistical Institute.

Keywords: Syrian civil war, Firm performance, Firm-level data, Labour market, Productivity

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Prof. Dr. M. Ali KİRMAN.[1]
[1] Head of Department of Migration Studies at Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Hatay, Turkey, makirman@mku.edu.tr

Ömer BİLGİN [2]
[2] Department of Migration Studies at Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Hatay, Turkey, Yasamak1299@gmail.com

Migration, Orphan Children And Civil Society: Reyhanlı Education Village

Abstract

In the geographical regions, especially in the Middle East, where the Ottomans began to lose their power and land, new versions of wars, internal conflicts and government crises have staged with the plans of many western states. Children are undoubtedly the victims of wars. It is not easy to rehabilitate children who are left with psychological traumas even though they have no any crimes. For the material and moral needs, education and moral development of orphans, non-governmental organizations as a foundation and vaqf. As it is known, various foundations in Turkish society constitute the most vivid example of contemporary social and voluntary organizations representing social justice and peace. Reyhanlı Education Village, established in Hatay for many orphans who lost their parents due to the inhumane pressure and persecution experienced in Syria for about ten years, provides accommodation and food needs of orphans, as well as formal education processes, social activities, sports and artistic activities, and rehabilitation. In this paper, it is aimed to examine the mutual relations between war, orphans, non-governmental organizations, religion and politics from a sociological perspective, based on the example of Reyhanlı Education Village in the light of the data obtained through participatory observation and interviews.

Keywords: Immigration, Orphans, Civil society, Reyhanlı Education Village

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Engin Sönmez[1]
[1] The University of Essex,
es19174@essex.ac.uk

Muslim Immigrants and Islamophobia: Hate Crime and Perception of Security Among Muslims in London

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to analyse the experience of hate crime and the perception of security of the Muslim community living in London. For the purpose of the thesis, quantitative and qualitative research methods were used together to data support and reliability of the study. In recent years, the attacks by radical Islamic terrorist organizations against the whole of the British society, Brexit and the wave of immigrants as well as the impact of hate crimes against Muslims living in London are the focus of this research. In London, which is a multicultural metropole, the details of the hate crimes that Muslims are exposed to and the general tendencies of crimes will be useful to combat hate crime. Along with the islamophobia in Europe, the reporting style of media and politicians has affected the hate crimes against Muslims. Muslims who are potential victims after each attack by radical Islamic terrorist organizations in the country don't feel safe outside of London. The victim or known victims like friends or family members also have an influence on the security perception of Muslims. Nevertheless, the perceptions of security that affects the fundamental rights and freedoms of Muslims have not hindered the feeling of being part of society.

Keywords: Anti-Muslim Sentiment, Brexit, Hate Crime, Immigrants, British Muslim Community, Xenophobia

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Engin Sönmez[1]
[1]University, Faculty, Department, Ankara, Turkey,
icomir2021@yandex.com

Muslim Immigrants and Islamophobia: Hate Crime and Perception of Security Among Muslims in London

Abstract

Keywords: International, Academic, Congress

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Uzm. Dr. Semih Dikkatli[1]
[1]Turkey,
semihdikkatli@hotmail.com

Doç. Dr. Meltem Ünal Erzen[2]
[2] Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey
meltem.unalerzen@istanbul.edu.tr

Gülnihal Gökçe Ünal[3]
[3]

Investigation Of The Effect And The Judgments Which The Media Presents The News Of Violence On Syrian Refugees On People's Emotion Of Anger

Abstract

The integration of a large population of nearly six millions, who came as refuge in our country since 2011, for compulsory reasons causes difficulties for both sides. Ensuring the coexistence together of these two groups is not such an easy task. The difficulties we face while trying to find solutions to the Syrian refugee crisis are increasing day by day. These challenges are more related to what will happen to these refugees in the long term than what we have encountered in the short term. The fact that these people, whom we think we have temporarily hosted for a short time since the first day, can stay in our country for longer periods has turned into having anxiety for everyone. The possibility that most of these people will not return to their country cannot be ruled out. In order not to face bigger problems in the long run, many institutions, non-governmental organizations and the state should work carefully and intensively for the integration of refugees and our people. In this sense, the media also has an important role. While media is needed to develop empathy and tolerance towards Syrians, it is also important to be careful when reporting violence incidents involving refugees. It is obvious that the news language of the media affects the feelings and thoughts of our people about the refugees. In this study, using two separate questionnaires, the feelings, thoughts and judgements of the participants were examined about the refugees by the possible effects of the news languages of two dramatic events involving violence in which refugees were perpetrators and victims. It was noteworthy that the participants had higher rates of negative judgments about the Syrian refugees and the number of those with positive judgments was quite low. It was determined that mentioning ethnic origin in news language increased people's feelings of anger, and suggestions were made on how the news language should be used by the media in the future and which frames should be used.

Keywords:

Uluslararası
G□□Araştırmaları Kongresi
International Congress of Migration researches
ISBN: NNNN-NNNN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özden Güneş[1]
[1] Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey,
ozdengunes@sakarya.edu.tr

Bilge Berika Yavuz [2]
[2] Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey,
b.bilgeyavuz@gmail.com

İNGİLİZCE İSİM YOK

Abstract

Migrations from lost soils in transition process from the Ottoman Empire to Repuclic of Turkey is very importent in terms of structive areas Turkish society, customs and rituals. İn transition process, one of areas that we took intense migration wave is Caucasus. Caucasion immigrants who have specific customs, clothings and cultures have always a special place in Turkish society. In this context, definitions of belonging, cultures of young aucasion immigrant are discussed from the point of immigration – migration, homeland and country that they live, Turkishness – Cherkess. In this study, it was tries to explain, identity perceptions, sense of belonging, forms of expressions on the subject, immigration experiences, levels of participation into the society of young Caucasion immigrants who tooke part in Sakarya University Caucasion Community (SAÜ KAF) Therefore, the study focuses on the reletionship betwen the perception of immigration and identity constuction. The research was carried out using in depth interview techique of qualitative research methods. The study was carried out on young people of Caucassion oring who are member of Sakarya University of Caucassion Cammunity and on students agend 18 – 25 studying at Sakarya University at 2020. Datas were analyzed by scientific analysis tecnique.

Keywords: Belonging, Self, Identity, Migrant, Caucassion Cultures,


BİDGE