



Bu proje Avrupa Birliđi ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti tarafından finanse edilmektedir
This project is co-founded by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey

SYR-ROUND THE CHILDREN PROJECT

THE LOOK OF THE PEOPLE OF SULTANBEYLİ AT SYRIAN REFUGEES

FINAL REPORT

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ABOUT CIVIL SOCIETY DIALOGUE PROGRAMME

Civil Society Dialogue is a programme bringing together civil society organisations from Turkey and the EU around common topics, to exchange knowledge and experience, and to build a sustained conversation between the organisations.

The Programme is co-financed by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA). The Ministry for European Union Affairs is the responsible institution for the technical implementation of the programme, while the Central Finance and Contracts Unit is the contracting authority.

Since its launch in 2008, the Civil Society Dialogue Programme has supported over 600 dialogue partnerships through 350 projects in many different fields, witnessing hundreds of activities to bring EU and Turkish communities closer together and create a greater mutual understanding amongst them. To date through the first three phase, a total of 42.5 million Euros has funded these activities.

The fourth phase of the programme is supporting projects across nine policy areas of the EU with a total budget of 11 million Euros. These areas include environment; energy; consumer and health protection; justice, freedom and security; right of establishment and freedom to provide services; regional policy and coordination of structural instruments; enterprise and industrial policy; agriculture and fisheries and education.

www.civilsocietydialogue.org

Negative impacts of the humanity drama that has started in April 2011 are becoming more and more evident. Children who are the most innocent members of the war have unfortunately become leading actors of this tearjerker. Cries of children who paid their debts to nature both in Syria and Aegean sea, the most painful screams and dead bodies have been imprinted on people's memories as heart-wrenching images.

Our adventure has started on 14th February 2016 with the partnership of Decedent Haji Habibullah Geredevi Foundation, Uskudar University and CEIPES (Italy), and has been active for one year. Syr-Round the Children project has three main purposes. One of them is to contribute to increase cooperation both in national and international aspect in the field of refugee children, second one is to increase technical information of legal, economic and social rights of refugees in Turkey in line with good applications in the Europe especially regarding children and to improve education conditions of refugee children who live in Turkey.

Within the scope of Syr-Round the Children project 2 research report has been prepared through face-to-face meetings with 200 Turkish and 200 Syrian families who are residing in Sultanbeyli county. With these reports, we both took the photograph of the day, and measured and reported expectations towards the future. In order to see the best applications in their own place, researches conducted for refugees with field visitings with 10 different civil society organization representatives have been reviewed in Italy and Finland. In consequences of examinations and researches, a report was prepared regarding the best applications. Within the project, a web platform has been created to meet institutions and organizations which desire to study refugees who live in the Europe and Turkey on a common ground. As one of the most important events of the project, "International Symposium on Migration and Children" was held in November with 50 academicians and civil society organization representatives and participants over 250 people hosted by Uskudar University which is one of our project partners. Ultimately, by providing 60 hour Drama and Role Playing trainings for Syrian and Turkish children, which is the most important activity of the project, it was aimed to contribute to the integration processes of our children. In the consequence of these trainings provided for our children, plays that children prepared were presented to the invitees in the gala ceremony.

During the period of our project, we were also tired as the project application team. However, when our children's smiles come to our minds, our tiredness faded away. We have started to work again. I can tell in inner peace on behalf of the foundation that I work for, my team and I, we have paid the rights of the last penny of the grant that we took from the European Union and our government away. I hope that our activities somewhat licked our children's wounds and contributed to forget these painful times that they went through.

Before I conclude my article, I would like to express my thanks to the Mr. Abdurrahman Emin Üstün who makes us feel their supports, to Chairman of the Board of Trustees of HAGEV Kemal Abdurrahman Üstün, To my dear master Prof. Dr. Nevzat Tarhan and to valuable team of Uskudar University before him, to our project researchers Mr. Doç. Dr. Abdulfaz Suleymanov and to Mrs. Ass. Prof. Dr. Pelin Sönmez, to Mrs. Pınar Üstün who is the mother of the idea of this project, to Mr. Dr. Oğuz Demir who has done the best in preparation of this project, to our assistant project coordinator Mrs. Tuba Türk, to our project partner and also the Chairman of CEIPES Mr. Musa Kırkar although he is absence and to his team, to valuable team of the Ministry of European Union and Central Finance and Contracts Unit, to valuable team of HAGEV and to the family of Emin Evim supporting us whenever we run into a trouble during the period of project application.

Best regards,

Firat Polat
Project Coordinator

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ABSTRACT

In this research, social effects after the settlement of Syrians in İstanbul, Sultanbeyli and attitudes, behaviors and concerns of the local people living in this county towards Syrians have been studied with field research; problems about the cultural interaction arose from the migration have been handled. Data collected have been interpreted within the framework of “sociocultural contacts theories”.

When the multivariate analysis results of the research are evaluated, it shows that senses and attitudes of local people towards Syrian is generally positive. The research sample have never met any crime related to Syrians in Sultanbeyli so far and the percentage of a judicial case is low; so it has shown that there is not any important security problem and indicated that social structure can deal with these kinds of problems. Moreover, difficulties in social harmony processes have been observed. In this sense, an important question in answers received, the perception related to fields included by social interaction between the local people and refugees, the social acceptance changes negatively when the term “other” is in question. In the research, it has been determined that the social acceptance level that the local people shows with regard to living together in their thoughts and expectations for the permanency of Syrians has decreased. For the purpose of taking these and similar problems into consideration, suggestions have been put forward to generate coordinated solutions by considering values system of the both people in order to provide a comprehensive harmonization between the local people and Syrians.

INTRODUCTION

Turkey is the main country of the most effected countries socially, politically, and economically in all fields from the refugee crisis after the civil war in Syria broke out in 2011. In April 2011, since the entrance of the first group with approximately 252 people, Turkey has welcomed hundred of thousands guests and more than 2.000.000 Syrians has taken shelter in Turkey. (Şahin 2016) This process has brought new apparent findings in all conceivable fields such as education, employment, culture, security, health, foreign policy and law with it. Because of the war, Syrian migrants who are regarded as passive has turned into an active position in the social equations of Turkey. (Karaca 2013: 72)

Interaction between migrants and citizens who let in migrants has brought the process of cultural shift because of carrying their own culture to their new country. Then, different cultures face each other with the migration action; therefore the demand for spending life in company co-exists the process of harmonization. However this process may end up with inharmoniousness and disagreements, there may be communication gaps between two cultures. In this framework, the capacity of adaptation of Syrians¹ who have been living together with us to the Turkish society and the issue about whether to be accepted socially by the Turkish society or not, has gained a quality in need of a multilateral studies. This fact make us feel as a neighborhood relations indicated by “sociocultural contacts theories” including contact, competition, conflict, sheltering and integration. (Aslan 2015: 7) The course of this neighborhood process will be determined by sociological qualities, lifestyle related to refugees, perception and expectations of the local people as well as sociological qualities of refugees. It is necessary to analyze society dynamics, determine behavior, expectation, perception and concerns of migrants and immigrant-receiving in order to make healthy and applicable policies in this field. (Tunç 2015:37) In this research, social effects after the settlement of Syrians in İstanbul, Sultanbeyli and attitudes, behaviors and concerns of the local people living in this county towards Syrians have been studied; problems about children’s cultural interaction have been handled. Reports prepared and field searches made by governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations have also been examined and some recommendations and anticipations have been tried to be made by means of comparing theoretical and practical information. Thus, it has been tried to create awareness about evaluating the strengths of the effects of the local people’s attitudes towards Syrians in Turkey on social harmonization and the development of the culture of living together, making strategies to transform weaknesses into strengths and transforming possible threats into opportunities to be integrated with strengths.

In the first chapter of the research, methodological definitions and theoretical framework are handled. In second chapter, it is aimed at evaluating the attitudes, behaviors and concerns of the local people towards Syrians in Sultanbeyli

with field research in the sample area. As a conclusion, it is mentioned about general evaluation and recommendations.

Aim and Method of the Research

The aim of the research to reveal what lives, perception, attitudes and expectations of local people living in Sultanbeyli County of İstanbul related with Syrians and determine the effect of it on social harmonization and the development of culture of living together. It is aimed to reach generalizations about Turkish people’s attitudes and judgments for Syrian asylum seekers in Sultanbeyli people sample by starting from data obtained from the research. These results will be evaluated as a prerequisite for possible strategies to be developed in the near future in order to overcome the prejudices arising from imperfect knowledge.

Sultanbeyli of İstanbul which constitutes the source point of the research, is one of the counties in which most Syrian people escaping from the political crisis and civil war live. In this country, 18.869 citizens of Syrian Arab Republic from the Scope of Temporary Protection according to data of the Directorate General of Migration Management. (Geçici Korumamız Altındaki Suriyeliler 2016)

Syrian asylum seekers living in Sultanbeyli move on by renting houses in 15 neighborhoods of the county. These asylum seekers who participated in this obligatory migration to Turkey along with their families and dwell here, earn their keep as an assistant employee of tradesmen, qualified employee in industry, by working in workplaces that they are managing especially in the food sector and huckstering. Syrian asylum seekers mainly work in construction, auto industry and pharmaceutical especially textile sector.

Main questions of the research can be listed as follows;

- 1) How Syrian asylum seekers are perceived by the local people/residents in Sultanbeyli?
- 2) How have Syrian asylum seekers affected the socio-economical structure of the county?
- 3) What kind of interactions coexistence of Syrian asylum seekers and the local people cause?
- 4) Is there any complain about Syrian asylum seekers?
- 5) What are the individual aids provided for Syrian asylum seekers by the local people/residents?
- 6) What do the local people think about Syrian asylum seekers’ having a job in Turkey?
- 7) How do Syrian asylum seekers affect the future expectation and perception of the local people?

In addition, it is studied to determine whether there are social facts such as communication problems, cultural harmonization problem, value conflicts, internalization or marginalization, assimilation arising from language differences between Sultanbeyli people and Syrian asylum seekers, and how much both people are affected from this situation if there are. In the research, data collection method is preferred. Survey

¹ For “Syrian migrants” who are the point of discussion because of their status whether being asylum seeker or refugee, the usage of the term “Syrian” and “asylum seeker” is preferred.

technique is used depending on survey research in the process of quantitative data collection. The survey form includes totally 39 close-ended questions. Data collection tool is developed by researchers by taking advantage of the literature. The universe of the research consists of the local people residing in Sultanbeyli. 200 people could be involved in the sample with the help of the interview form structured based on the principal of the sample. Participants involved in the sample were chosen via stratified random sampling technique. The research was conducted with face-to-face survey method by Aksoy Research Company, neighborhood quota was applied in the research. Data collected from the survey method were evaluated by preparing tables consisted of frequency and percentage distribution using SPSS; the relationship between independent and dependent variables was analyzed with "SPSS Crosstab" method.

Theoretical Framework

The interaction arising from long-term sharing of economical, spatial and social fields of groups coming from different social and cultural environments brings the term "sociocultural contact" along. (Aslan 2015:7) Theoretical studies have been done and a theoretical accumulation has been created relating different groups' contact each other and kinds of results that this contact has caused.

Theoretical studies have primarily focused on the assimilation fact. Assimilation means making a cultural system similar to another cultural system gradually, entering into the domination of that system (Aslan, 2015 transmitting from Güvenc). Then, idea put forward have created the "Race relations cycle" theory. Park and Burgess who grounded this theory mention about 5 phases: a. Contact: Generally peaceful and investigative relations; b. Competitiveness: Competition for infrequent works and sources; c. Conflict: is a result of competition and includes insurrection and discrimination; d. Sheltering: Waiving of one of the groups and directing to works with lower status and settling in another place; e. Assimilation: Mixing of two groups by uniting which can go forward to be one and marriages (Yalçın 2002:45-60)

Assimilation fact is a subject which has been discussed in many aspects and whose different viewpoints have been put forward. According to Taft (1966:5), assimilation is a kind of resocialization and includes a set of psychological factors from changes in behaviors to gaining membership with norms of the society in which they all live (Şeker et al., 2015). The impossibility of total assimilation is now something to be generally accepted among social scientists. As Gordon (1964: 84-135) approved, the only reason of this is that groups representing different cultures won't abandon their cultural differences prognosticatively to assimilation theories. Cultural pluralism idea has been discussed instead of it. The cultural pluralism discourse actually serves as a bridge providing transition into multiculturalism theories at one point. Cultural multiplism is to create a country in which differences don't cause to chaos, and different groups will live together with other groups harmonizingly and without conflicts. (Arslan,

2015:9) In this process integration has the great importance. "Cultural integration are related to both relationship and harmonization of both migrants and migrant communities with local values, rules and behavior models, and reactions for manifestation of cultural lives of migrants of the hosting society." Martikainen, 2010:266).

"Integration is much easier in environments in which intercultural relations are tensionless historically, migration is volunteer, minority and migration policies and institutional organizing is open to multiculturalism, intercultural similarity is high, discrimination perception is at the lower level; it is much more difficult in opposite environments or can be less preferred (Arends- Tóth and van de Vijver, 2003: Demes and Geeraert, 2014).). It determined that the integration demand of migrants in mainstream society isn't met, reversely in mainstream society intergroup relations in an environment in which they support the assimilation or leaving of migrants (Bourhis, Moïse, Perreault and Senécal, 1997), migrants can show a tendency in rejection of the mainstream culture by holding on to their own culture in a reactional way (Verkuyten and Martinovic, 2012)." (Güngör, 2014:18)

Many studies in the literature emphasize that another important variable playing a role in the capability of migrants in hosting society is origin (John, 2010; Billsborrow vd. 1984: 23-65; Kusuma vd., 2010: 1329-1332; Gudbrandsen, 2010: 254-263, transmitter Güzel 2013:19). In this context, Merhlander's emphasizing the capability of developing good relations with hosting people with living tendency and preference out of good job, foreign language, high salary, migrant cities shows clearly that the harmonization of migrants in the hosting society comes after their social origin shows clearly how much the social origin is important (Liette, 2009: 31-39; Martin, 1991: 98). However, featuring of migrant groups themselves as foreigners to the hosting people or hosting people's accepting them as social marginal causes other social harmonization factors in question to be disabled (Baurder, 2008: 62-69). This means that the adaptation of migrants to the new hosting society will take time or never happen (Kesler and Bloemreadi 2010: 327-339). Thus, while migrants in the hosting society not only have difficulty in creating a subculture prioritizing their own culture; a social marginality is created for the hosting society (Schmitz, 2003:38; Ünver, 2003: 83). The fact of marginal also creates the main starting point of a discriminatory subculture which makes the capability of harmonization of migrants to the hosting society difficult and/or impossible, and strengthens it to be limited to relations in the group (Joyce, 2009; Kamali, 2003: 232-235).

Social results of the migration have been started to be scrutinized in order to prevent the creation of a subculture to feed from this social marginalization, and it is being understood how negative events arising from the migration are closely related to occupation and occupational mobility especially the opportunity of education (Hutchinson, 2009: 46-49; Klug, 2010: 399-412; 2010: 399-412; Charbit, 1977: 87-91)

As seen, the integration of migrants or culturally harmonization of them are affected not only from their efforts and behaviors, but also attitudes and behaviors of people in the migrated society for them. Dependency of migrants in their own culture and tendency in rejecting the hosting culture both can make their lives difficult, and cause prejudices in their new society to increase. As scientific researchers frequently emphasize, the slogan/motto "Transforming from labors welcomed with flowers into unwanted foreigners", has taken part in the international migration literature today. Both negative attitude towards families of migrants, both tightening migration laws and procedures to be implemented of countries, even pushing the limits of law have become common problems in the last period" (Akıncı transmitting from Baştürk et al 2015:68).

The Sultanbeyli Country and Syrian Asylum Seekers With Socio-Economic Status

Sultanbeyli located in Asian side of Istanbul is neighboring with Kartal and Pendik counties. This residential district of which foundation dated back to Ottoman Empire relayed constantly as private property through purchase and sale after the conquest of Istanbul. Sultanbeyli Farm giving Sultanbeyli its name was gained by Mahmud Celaleddin Pasha who came in the place as groom by marrying with Cemile Sultan, daughter of padishah in Sultan Abdülmecid's era, however pasha's prosperity star Was lost in Abdülhamid's era and the farm was assigned by inheritors. (Sultanbeyli 2016). The farm was purchased by Hasan Hüsnü Pasha who was one of the distinguished pashas of 1890-1891 and the Minister of Navi. However, after pasha died in 1903, it relayed and sold to Frans Flipson who was a Jewish businessman having Belgian citizenship upon the approval of Council of Ministers in Constitutional Monarchy Period. This businessman placed many Jewish migrant families there, but these families migrated to Western Europe and America of their own accord during WWI. After the national struggle, Flipson left Istanbul; his inheritors sold Sultanbeyli after he died. In 1945, the Government nationalized this 7.500 m2 area and placed some migrant families from Bulgaria that year (it is understood that the region is substantially empty). With population growth of Bulgarian migrants, Sultanbeyli gained village status only in 1957 (in 1985, the population of the village is only 3600 people). With the construction of TEM Highway which passes through the village, structuring and new residents increased in 1985-1987 rapidly and a municipality founded in the village in 1987. In 1990, population reached to 82.289 and; therefore that village became a country in 1992 (Sultanbeyli 2016). With this feature, Sultanbeyli is considered as a county in which people from different regions of our Thrace and Anatolia live as of the times when it was just a village.

Population of the country has reached to 321 thousand 730 according to data of 2015 (Sultanbeyli Population-Istanbul 2015). The County houses many different religious communities including Syrian asylum seekers. In the county, there is a very strong textile and construction sector. In this country, 18.869 citizens of Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from the

Scope of Temporary Protection according to latest data of the Directorate General of Migration Management as of July 2016. (Syrians Under Our Temporary Protection 2016) This number accounts for 5,8% of total population of the county. Status of these asylum seekers, is as covered in "temporary protection" status within the framework of the Law 6458 as indicated above. It means that it is allowed them to stay in Turkey temporarily due to widespread violence and insecurity.

Syrian asylum seekers living in Sultanbeyli move on by renting houses in 15 neighborhoods of the county. We see that majority of (85%) Syrian asylum seekers settled in Sultanbeyli county have come from Aleppo. (Sultanbeyli Municipality Syrians 2015:10) Majority of these asylum seekers who participated in this obligatory migration to Turkey along with their families and dwell here, earn their keep as an assistant employee of tradesmen, qualified employee in industry, by working in workplaces that they are managing especially in the food sector and huckstering. Syrian asylum seekers mainly work in construction, auto industry and pharmaceutical especially textile sector. Only few of them have begun business (perfumery, grocery, restaurant etc.) in these neighborhoods and try to live there. Few of them (4%) living here do not have any income; they try to sustain their lives only through aids by different charitable foundations. (Sultanbeyli Municipality Syrians 2015:39)

It is seen that majority of Syrian migrants settled in Sultanbeyli have come there from Syria directly (81%). Afterwards there are people coming from cities out of Istanbul (14%). This is followed by people coming from other counties of Istanbul (2%) and Others (2%). Their relatives live in this county, this is why they prefer to migrate to Sultanbeyli. (73,7%). Recommendation (13,7%) and place of work (8,7%) are some of the important reasons for migration to there. In the graphic and table showing the number of people of Syrian families settled in Sultanbeyli county, it is seen that families with 5 members dominate with a rate of 19,5%. (Sultanbeyli Municipality Syrians 2015:-13)



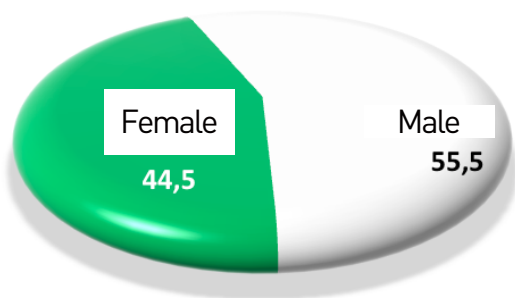
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

In this section, findings from the statistical evaluation of data collected from the research in graphics under separate headings. On one hand frequency analysis of data were made, on the other hand variant decompositions with inter variables correlation coefficients etc were done.

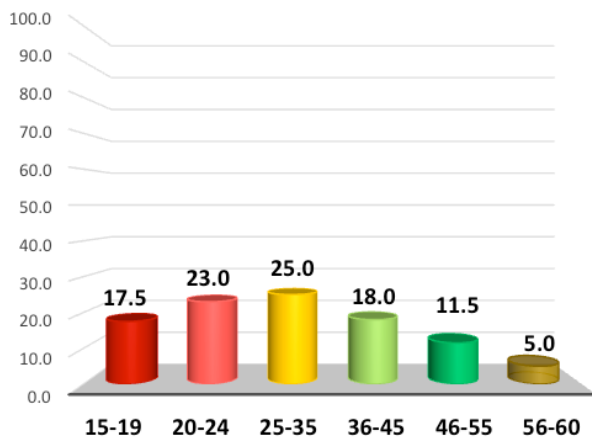
A) Some Data for the Sample Group

When socio-demographic and socio-economical features of the sample is examined; it is observed that %44,5 of the sample consists of women and %55,5 of it consists of men. (Graphic 1)



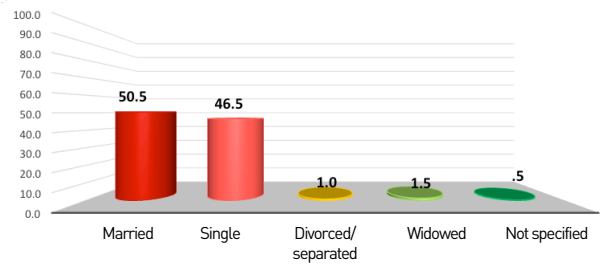
Graphic 1. Gender of the Sample

While an important part (%25,0) of the sample is between the ages of 25-35, %23 of them are 20-24, %18 are 36-45, %17,5 are 15-19 and %16,5 is over 45. The average of age of the sample is 31 which can be classified as young population (See: Graphic 2)



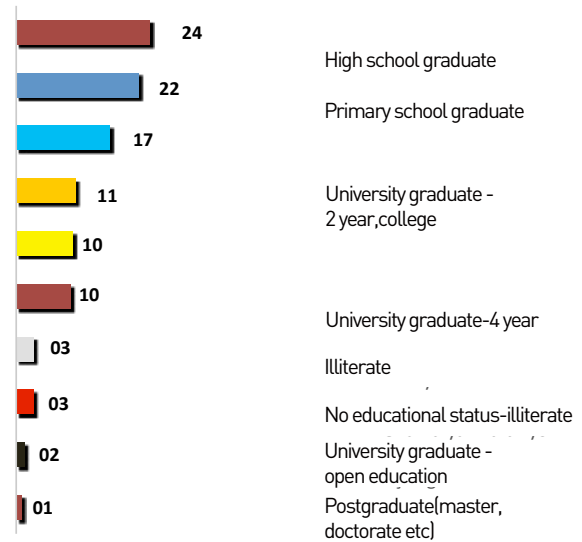
Graphic 2. The Age of the Sample

%50,5 of the sample is married, %46,5 is single, %1.5 is widowed and %1 is divorced. (Graphic 3)



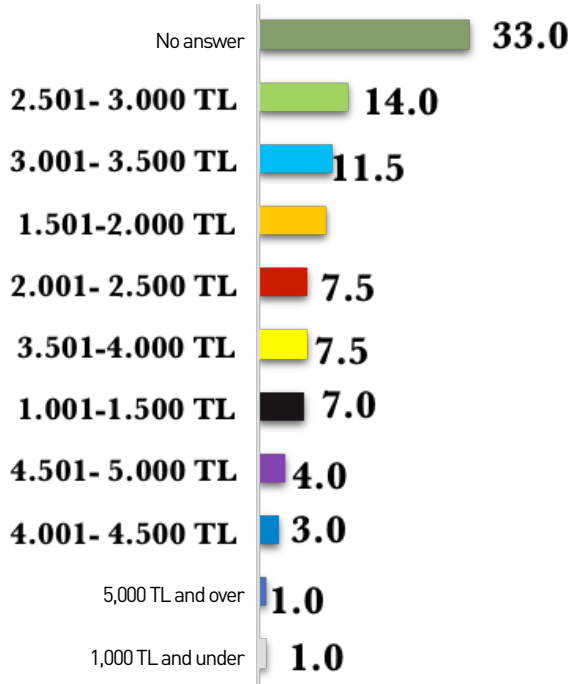
Graphic 3. The Marital Status of the Sample

Research group varies depending on the education level. When look at participants' education level, people graduated from "high school" are in the first place with a rate %23,5, but each of the education group has close rates. People graduated from "primary school" consist the second majority part (%21,5), participants graduated from "university" are in the third place (%16,5).



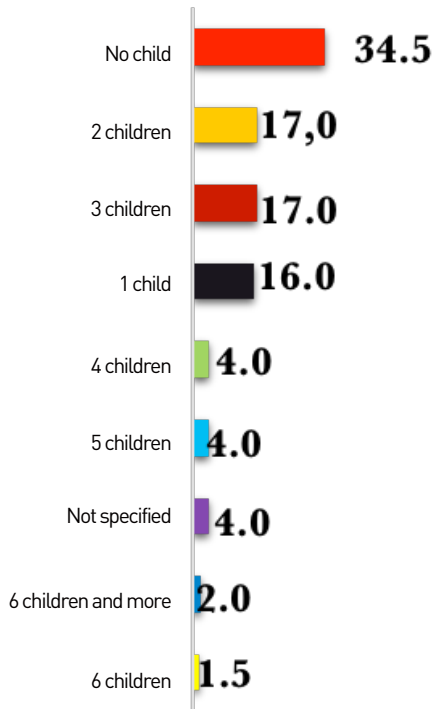
Graphic 4: Educational Background of the Sample

The majority of the sample (%33) were reluctant to answer the question: "What is your monthly average income?". Monthly average income of %14 is between 2.501-3.000 TL. %11,5 has 3.001-3.500 TL. Monthly income of %1 is 1000TL and lower. The monthly average income of the samples is 1.857 TL. (Graphic 5)



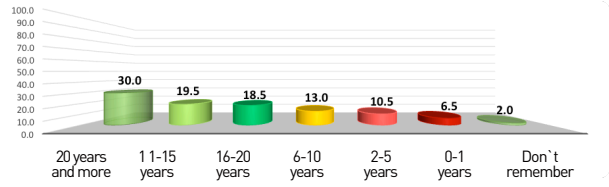
Graphic 5. Monthly average income of the sample

The majority (%34,5) of the sample have no child. %17 has 2 children, %17 has 3, %16 has one children. The rate of having 4 children is %4,5, the rate of having child %4, having 6 and more children is %2. (Graphic 6)



Graphic 6. The number of children the Sample Has

The %30 of the sample have been residing in Sultanbeyli for over 20 years. %19,5 of them have been residing for 11-15 years, %18,5 for 16-20 years, %13 for 6-10 years, %10,5 for 2-5 years, %6,5 for 0-1 years in this county. (Graphic 7)



Graphic 7. Residence Year of the Sample in Sultanbeyli



MEASUREMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION LEVEL

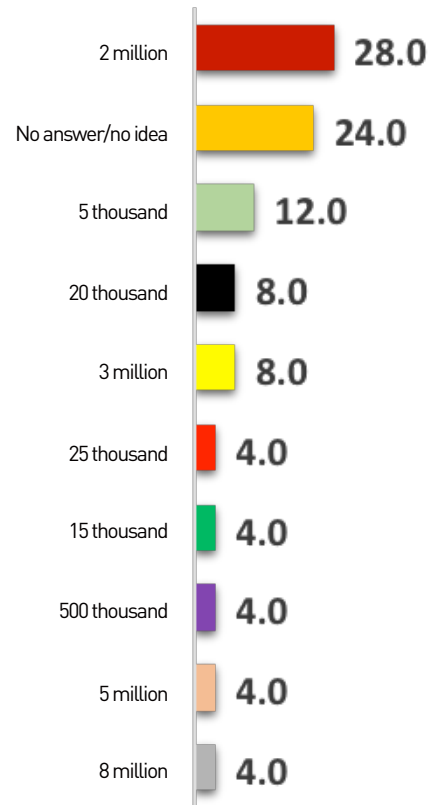
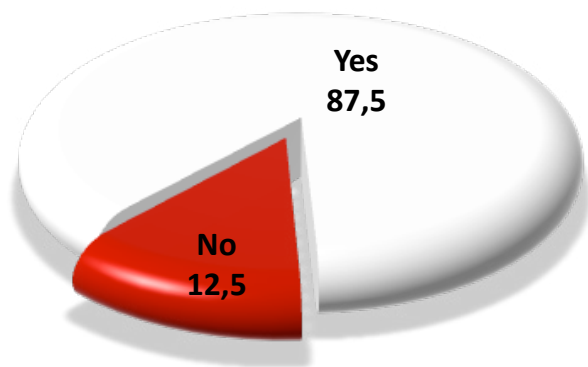
MEASUREMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION LEVEL

A part of the survey with the local people includes questions aimed at measuring the knowledge and awareness of the sample for Syrian asylum seekers; relation degrees with related groups and their opinions about the subject. The survey results related to said subjects are as follows.

1. Information about the Number of Syrians

Firstly, participants of the survey have been asked whether they have any knowledge of the number of Syrians coming to Turkey. The main purpose of this question is to measure the people’s knowledge level about Syrians living in our country. In the survey, it has been observed that the sample has had difficulty in giving information. Thus, %87,5 of the survey participants have answered as “No”, and the %12,5 as “Yes”. (Graphic 8)

Those who have answered as “Yes” has given quite different answers about the number of Syrians. The rate of those who have given closer answers as many as the number put forward by formal statistics by stating that the population of Syrians is “2 millions” is %28, the rate of those who have seen as “3 millions” has been determined as %8 (Graphic 8). However, numbers far from the real situation such as “5 millions” (%4), ‘8 millions’ or 15 thousands’, ‘20 thousands’ have been said. This situation can be explained as increase of Syrians in number between 2011-2016 and difficulty in following this number by people and people’s being distant from healthy information sources.



Graphic 8. Knowledge of the Sample About the Number of Syrians coming to Turkey

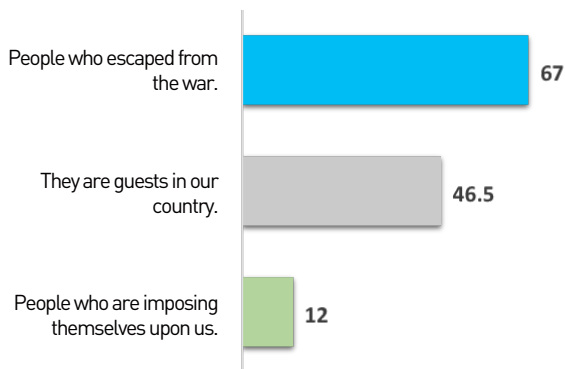
2. Identification of Syrians

In answers to a question in which more than one answer option like “Which of the following represents your idea about Syrians in Turkey well?”, %67 of the sample has identified Syrians as “People who escaped from the war”, the %45 has identified as “Guests in our country”. The rate of those who consider Syrians as “People who are imposing themselves upon us”. (Graphic 9)

These results generally show that “social acceptance” level is high, although some negative attitudes about Syrians in Sultanbeyli. The rate of %67 determined in consequence of current study shows this clearly. The rate of %45 thinking as “Guests in our country” which means that Syrians will return their country when the war is over, is a substantial value. However, in case of an extension of the period and/or continuation of positive affects, dispersion of the rate %45 to article 1 and 3 is possible. However, despite of the high acceptance rate, concern of the part of the society about Syrians is shown clearly in researches.

When the article of %12 “People who are imposing themselves upon us” is examined; citizens may make comparison with their previous lives in

periods out of crisis or their usual life cycles considering the immigrant-receiving society. Giving the question "Which of the following represents your idea about Syrians well?" with the question "Do any Syrian family/people live in your environment/neighborhood?" to participants, It is examined in what aspects co-existing will affect the evaluation. (Graphic 10) According to the sample rates answering as "Yes"; They are "People who escaped from the war" (%58,9) and "Guests in our country" (%39), on the other side, the sample answering as "No" it is seen that they are "People who escaped from the war" (%76,3) and "Guests in our country" (%54,8). The rate of "People who are imposing themselves upon us" is %3,2 in the category of people who said "No", but it is %19,6 in the "Yes" category. It is attention-grabbing that positive values are protected in individuals who have started to live together. On the other side, asking the income status of the sample with the questions about how to identify Syrians, it is evaluated how income status affects the perception. The sample with the revenue under 1000 TL has answered as "People who escaped from the war/ Guests in our country/ People who are imposing themselves upon us" with %50 equal dispersion, but as the income level increases it is observed that the rates of answer "People who escaped from the war" have increased and the rate of people with income level at 4500-5000 are %100. The answer "Guests in out country" shows positive correlation in variable rates as the income level increases. Consequently, including cultural values, economical conditions, media comments followed regarding migration, all factors may affect aspects of citizens towards Syrian asylum seekers.

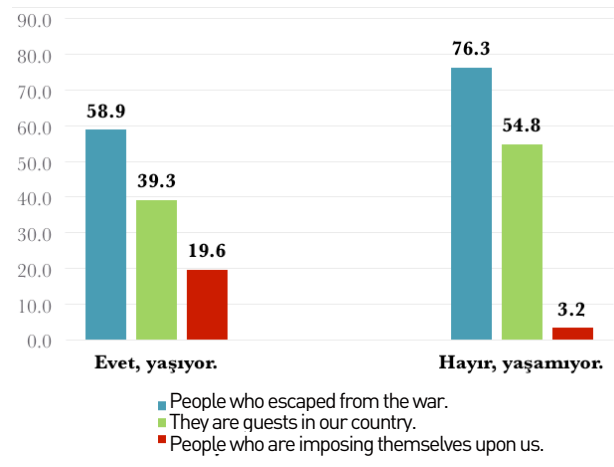


Graphic 9. Sample's Identification of Syrians Migrating To Turkey

When evaluated by asking questions: "Do any Syrian families/people live in your environment/ neighborhood?" and "Which represents your idea about Syrians in Turkey well?" To Sultanbeyli people surveyed;

According to the results of the survey, according to rates of the sample answering as "Yes, they do"; the rate of the sample answering as "People who escaped from the war" (%58,9) is double the amount of those answering as "Guests in our country" (%39,3). The rate of the sample answering as "People who are imposing themselves upon us" is low and amounted %19,6 and according to rates of the sample answering as "No, they don't"; the dominant evaluation is the answer "People who escaped from the war" with the rate %76,3, the following value is the answer "Guests in our country" with %54,8. It is attention-grabbing that negative evaluation in this category is very low. (%3,2 "People who are imposing themselves upon us") (Graphic 10).

According to current results, the rate of answers of the citizens who say "Yes, they do" and "No, they don't" are as "People who escaped from the war" and "Guests in our country". This evaluation reflects the positive aspect. It is pointed out that positive answer rate of participants answering the question "Do any Syrian family/people live in your environment/neighborhood?" as "No, they don't" has increased considering the current variables

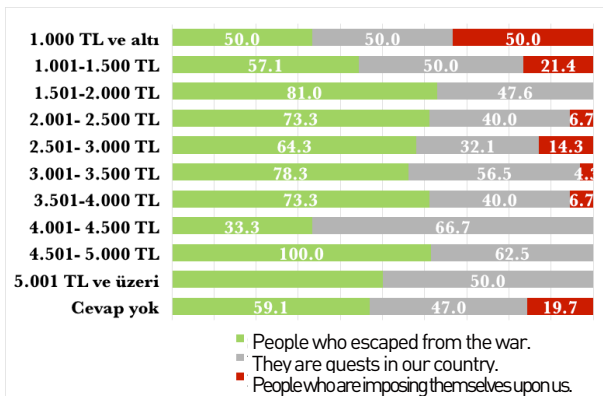


Graphic 10. "Which represents your idea about Syrians in Turkey well?" (People who escaped from the war/Guests in our country/People who are imposing themselves upon us) and Do any Syrian family/people live in your environment/ neighborhood?

When evaluated by asking questions: "Do any Syrian family/people live in your environment/ neighborhood?" and "What is the monthly average income of the house?" to the Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 11)

According to the current results; it is observed that the sample with the income under "1000

TL” answered as “People who escape from the war” / “Guests in our country” / People who are imposing themselves upon us” with an equal %50 dispersion. The answer “People who escaped from the war” is the dominant answer in graphic-wide. With the rate of %100, “4500-5000” has reached the highest level in income range. The answer “Guests in our country” has remained at %50 and reached the level of %67 in income range between 4000 and 4500. The answer “People who are imposing themselves upon us” can be considered to decrease of its rate as the income level increases even if values are variable. There may be a positive correlation between income status and positive perception among current variables.



Graphic 11. Which represents your idea about Syrians in Turkey well? (People who escaped from the war / Guests in our country/ People who are imposing themselves upon us) and What is the monthly average income of the house?

3. Communication With Syrian Neighbors and The Situation of Problem

Mutual contact, communication and interaction among groups within the context of social harmonization is extremely important. In this context, one of the most important questions of the research are the questions handling communication issue between the local society and asylum seekers.

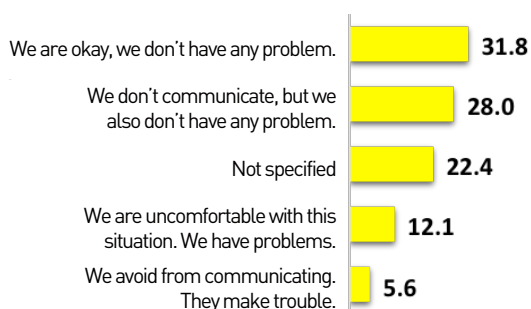
%31,8 of the sample answered the question “How is your communication of you and your family between Syrian neighbors” as “We are okay, we don’t have any problem”, %28 of them answered as “We don’t communicate; but we also don’t have any problem”, %12,1 answered as “We are uncomfortable with this situation. We have problems”, and %5,6 of the sample answered as “We are avoiding from communicating. They make trouble”. %22,4 of the sample evaded to answer this question. (Graphic 12)

It must be highlighted one issue while evaluating the answers: In fields researches for Syrians in Turkey, it is observed that the most important reasons of negative react towards Syrians in the region are the problems arising from different language, culture and lifestyle between Syrians and the local people. This situation forms weaknesses of social acceptance and harmonization process. On the other hand, there isn’t any common relationship reason except for economical relations, usage of common areas (park, streets), aids, mosques and consults for something between asylum seekers and local people. Therefore, it is a clear situation that social relations with asylum seekers are establish in mostly obligatory cases, and are limited in this respect.

The importance of the “language” factor must also be taken into consideration. Because language is one of the means which provides conveying idea, values and integrating people with the society. Researches have shown that; migration wave which was considered as short-term and temporary situation, has been turning into a permanent situation gradually. This situation undoubtedly affects psychologies and reacts of people who migrate and receive the migration (Tunç, 2015:). It may be stated that the communication is at the level of %31,8, and there is no communication at the rate of %28 and social interaction can not be mentioned. In the results stating that there is problem with the rate of %12,1 and %5,6, language, economical issues and cultural values are regarded as effective. By asking the question “How long have you been living in Sultanbeyli?” and “If you don’t have any Syrian neighbor, what would you react if you had?” to Sultanbeyli people surveyed, it is examined the effecting status of the aspects of individuals who have previously lived through the effects of migration towards Syrians within the context of desire to neighbor. (Graphic 15)

In the evaluation results, it is observed that the answer “I want for a certain period of time, I react normally” has reached up to %100 in participants who settled in Sultanbeyli long time ago even that they don’t remember the time of residency in here, and between 16-20 years it is at minimum value with a rate of %31,3. The answer “I want, I react normally” has reached to high level in participants residing 16-20 years at the value of %50. Attraction-grabbing point considering residence times is that in participants residing in Sultanbeyli for 0-1, 2-5, 6-10 years negative

answer has been given (I never want) even if it is at the low rate. When negative answer is evaluated with a migration situation which can be regarded as new such as 0-10 years; it can be explained as that individuals who have come by migrating want to try to build up material and spiritual confidence for themselves and their family, and worry about a new migrating group to shake this confidence. In here, it is pointed out that the sense of belonging for migrating party and feeling both materially and spiritually confident is extremely important. Because high acceptance level of those residing in Sultanbeyli for a long time can be explained by this.

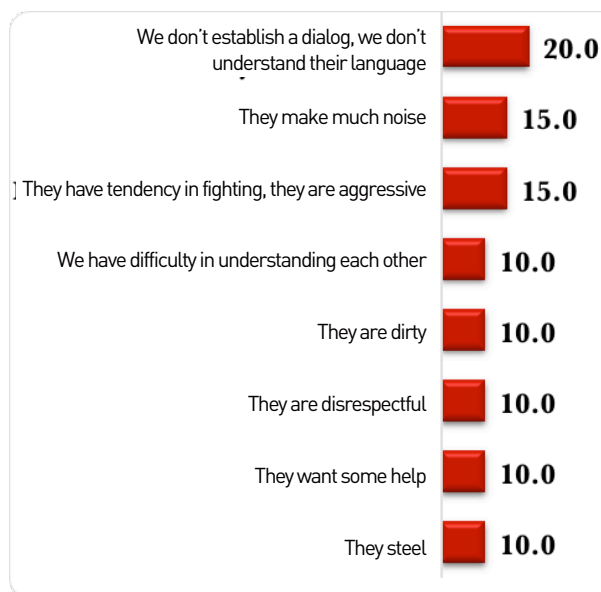


Graphic 12. The Situation of Communication and Problem of the Sample with Syrian Neighbors

It is asked sample to express what kind of problems have been arose from the sample saying that he/she has been having troubles with Syrians. In answers given to survey question examining types of problems of citizens with Syrian migrants, participants have put forward these factors as reason: "We don't establish a dialog, we don't understand their language" (%20), "They make much noise" (%15), "They have tendency in fighting, they are aggressive" (%15), "We have difficulty in understanding each other" (%10), "They're dirty" (%10), "They need help" (%10), "They steal" (%10) (Graphic 13)

When evaluated the answers given for the related question, it may be said that cultural habits are important and determining factor in creating the problem areas. Thus, speaking loudly and article of disrespect can be examined together. Article of disrespect will be able to give healthy result when it is examined in respect of societies' own rules. Because a behavior in a society can be considered as normal, while in another society it can be disrespectfulness. Tendency in fighting and aggressiveness can arise from nonfullfilment of cultural, financial needs of a person in territories in which he/she migrated to by leaving his/her country under trauma and alienation in the society by feeling ostracized. In addition, it can be stated

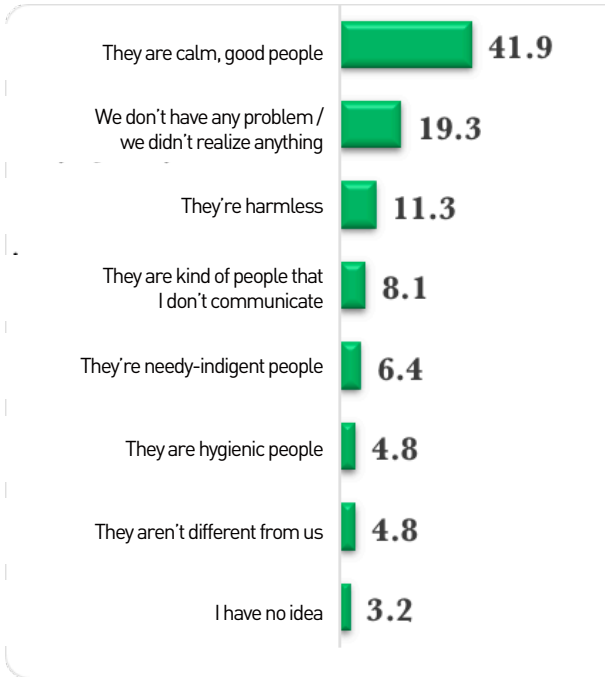
as creating tendency in crime. It follows from this that disrespectfulnes which does not arise from tendency in fighting, aggression, stealing, request for monetary aid, cultural difference to be request for aid in order to be integrated with the society where Syrian asylum seekers have come to is highly possible. There is an opportunity to learn and be united in this even if it causes to punishment at the end.



Graphic 13. Problems of the Sample with Syrians

When answers given to the survey question observing what citizens who don't have any problem with Syrians think about their neighbors are examined; the results are: %41,9 "They are calm, good people", %19,3 "We don't have any problem / We didn't realize anything", %11,3 "They're harmless", %8,1 "They are kind of people that I don't communicate", %6,4 "They're needy-indigent people", %4,8 "They aren't different from us", %3,2 "I have no idea." (Graphic 14)

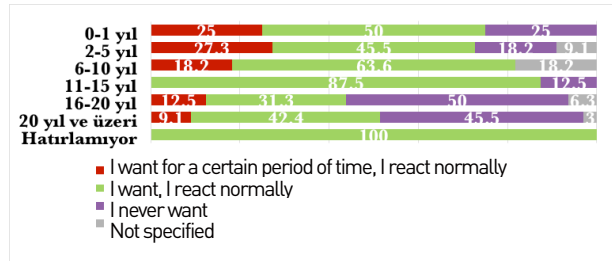
When results are examined; it has been stated that "They're calm and good people" at a rate of %41,9 and %19,3 has said that "They have no trouble with them". It can be said that there is communication here. When percentile between people having problem and those who don't have, it can be mentioned about that a minute inquiry of effects of social conditions and migration psychology on behavior patterns not to arise from cultural values, and this inquiry will play a big role on establishment of social relations.



Graphic 14. Attitudes of the Samples towards Syrian Neighbors

When evaluated by asking the question “How long have you been living in Sultanbeyli?” and “If you don't have any Syrian neighbor, what would you react if you had?” to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 15)

It is observed that the answer “I want for a certain period of time, I react normally” has reached up to %100 in participants who don't remember the residence time, but it is at the level of %31,3 which is the minimum value between 16-20 years. The answer “I want, I react normally” has reached the upper level at the value of %50 in participants residing for 16-20 years. It is observed that negative answer has been given (“I never want”) even if it is at the low rate in participants residing in Sultanbeyli for 0-1, 2-5, 6-10 years considering residence times. When considered the whole graphic, a direct linear relationship among these variables doesn't seem possible as a consequence, it shows positive correlation depending on answers “I want for a certain period of time, I react normally” and “I want, I react normally”.

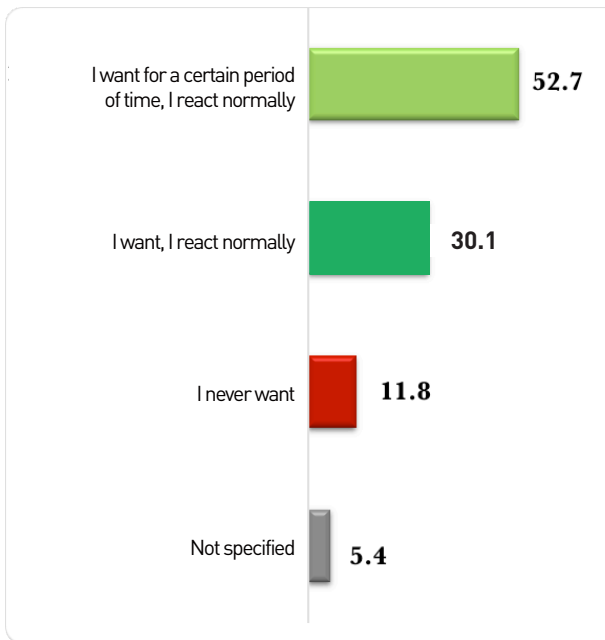


Graphic 15. How long have you been residing in Sultanbeyli? And if you don't have any Syrian neighbor, what would you react if you had?

4. Attitudes of the Sample for Mutually Sharing Places With Syrians

To measure whether the sample is willing to mutually share places with asylum seekers, individuals have been asked if they want/don't want Syrian neighbor/s in their districts. When answers of citizens for the survey question about how they would react if they had a Syrian neighbor are examined, %52,7 of them answered as “I want for a certain period of time, I react normally.” %30,1 of them answered as “I want, I react normally”, %11,8 of them answered as “I never want.”, and %5,4 of them are marked as “Not defined”. (Graphic 16)

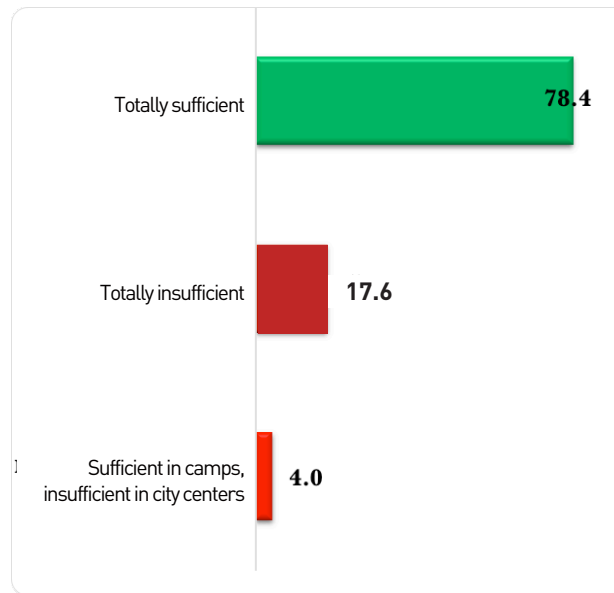
The %52,7 of the sample and the status of willing recalls the term “guest” to mind. In this context, within the framework of a foresight to be a short-term population movement at the beginning Turkey has identified Syrians as “guests”, but due to extension of the period and remaining of the definition of guest uncovered in the international law has directed the country to new legislative researches to be harmonized with international protection status (Güçtürk, 2014). In relation to this opinion it can be thought that our citizens defines neighboring relations as guest short-time. It has been stated that it may be reacted “Normally” with a rate of %30 Ideological approaches, cultural values, aspects to migrants in the printed, verbal media on all these answers from the starting date of migration affect citizen's style of behavior and thought for migrants. Publications in media by identifying them as guests may cause an expectation of citizens that Syrians will sooner or later leave our country when the time expires, even if they haven't had any Syrian neighbor until that day.



Graphic 16: Whether the Sample Would Like to Have Neighbor/s

5. Attitudes For That Whether Aids Of The Government Of Republic Of Turkey For Syrians Are Sufficient Or Not

It has been worked out on answers of the question regarding the sample's ideas about policies for fulfillment the needs of Syrian asylum seekers. When answers of the survey question about "Whether aids of the Government of Republic of Turkey for Syrians are sufficient or not"; it has been determined that %74,4 of them has answered as "Totally sufficient", %17,6 has answered as "Totally insufficient", %4 has answered as "Sufficient in camps, insufficient in city centers". (Graphic 17) In the results of our current studies and in the important part of previous researches (Erdoğan 2014), it has been found that aids are sufficient. However under this article; it must be considered that not knowing the amount of migration and aids clearly may cause to misconception and this factor can provide rate increase in the answer "Totally sufficient" of %78,4 of the sample.



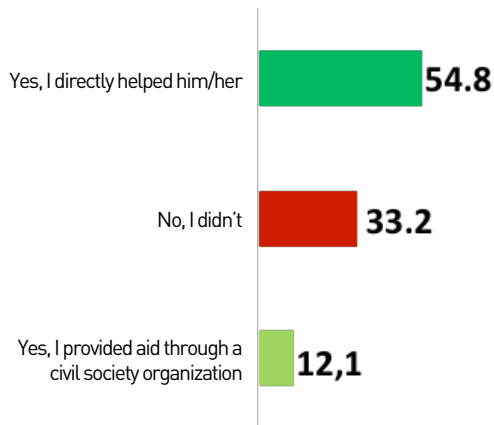
Graphic 17. The Sample's Thoughts on Aids of the Government of Republic of Turkey for Syrians

6. Thoughts on Aids for Syrians

Among many factors determining the relationship between the local people and Syrian asylum seekers, the aid issue is extremely important. When answers of the question about helping Syrians are evaluated; %54,8 of the sample has answered as "Yes, I directly helped him/her", %32,2 has answered as "No, I didn't", %12,1 of them answered as "Yes, I provided aid through a civil society organization". (Graphic 18) So long as ago 2014 in a comprehensive field research conducted by HUGO-M. Murat Erdoğan shows that %30 of the Turkish people provides aid for Syrians in any way, they support them both materially and spiritually, but %68,3 remain unresponsive. (Erdoğan 2015:27) When two researches are compared, social solidarity has increased since 2014, even if the region survey has showed difference. Rate of remaining unresponsive was %68,3 in 2014, it has been found as %33,2 in 2016. This situation can be thought as increase in dialog possibilities among individuals with improvement of language, increase in empathy; and indication of emerging the togetherness spirit in social environments put in order as a result of that. When evaluated by asking Sultanbeyli people the question regarding aids for Syrians "The education level of the Sample" and "Have you ever provided any help for Syrians by yourselves or on any organization?"; Together to Sultanbeyli people; (Graphic 19) It is observed that the sample at the level of postgraduate education provide aids directly with a rate of %100. It is also seen that individuals who answered as "No, I haven't" are at %10,5 - %46,8 notwithstanding their education

level. Evaluation has been made by asking Sultanbeyli people the questions “What is the monthly average income of the house?” and “Have you ever provided any help for Syrian families/ neighbors by yourselves or on any organization?” together in order to investigate the affect of income status on aids for Syrians. (Graphic 20) The group whose income status are under 1000 TL has answered as “No, I haven’t” by participants. It is attraction-grabbing that the answer “Yes, I directly helped them” is %100 by the group whose income status is 5001 and higher, and the same answer is %92,5 which is the dominant rate in the group whose income status is 1001-1500 TL. Besides, participants saying “No, I haven’t” at minor values on condition that there is no personally relationship with the income level are also seen.

An affect of acceptance in themselves by abandoning the guest feeling on the increase in this sensitivity may be possible in a certain extent. On the other hand, accustomedness arising from sharing the same place and familiarity can be regarded as an important factor in here.

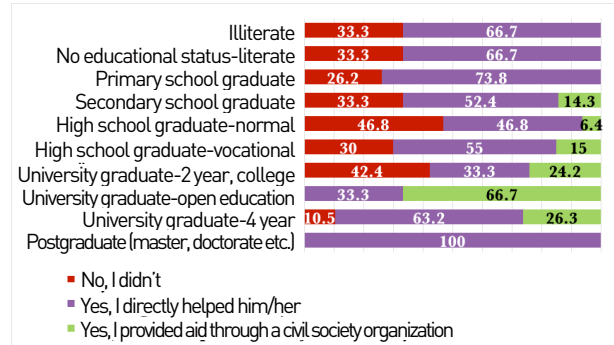


Graphic 18. Aid Situation of the Sample for Syrians

When evaluated by asking the questions “The education level of the Sample” and “Have you ever provided any help for Syrians by yourselves or on any organization?” to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 19)

It is seen that the sample who are at the postgraduate education level directly provides help. It can be said that the rate of providing aid for Syrian asylum seekers increases generally as the education level of people surveyed increases. It has been determined that aid rate of vocational high school graduates is higher than common high school graduates among high school graduates, vocational high school graduates have more potential to provide aid than two-year

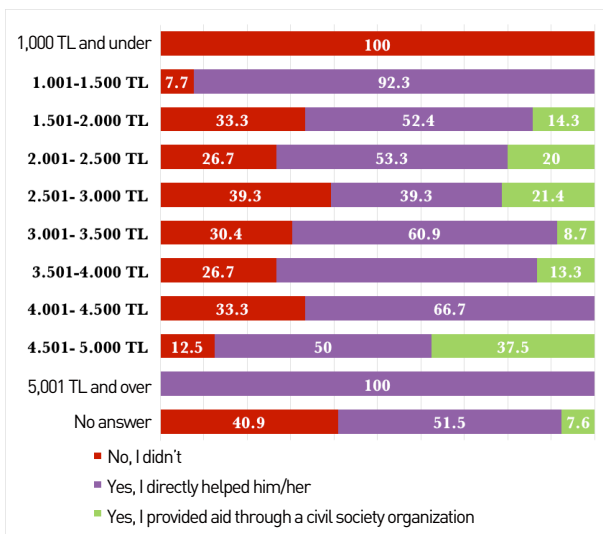
vocational school of higher education graduates. It is attraction-grabbing that individuals who answered as “No, I haven’t” are at %10,5 - %46,8 notwithstanding their education level. In this situation, it is not possible that there is no equal direct relationship between the education status and other variables.



Graphic 19. When evaluated by asking the questions “The education status of the Sample” and “Have you ever provided any help for Syrians by yourselves or on any organization?”

“What is the monthly average income of the house?” And “Have you ever provided any help for Syrians by yourselves or on any organization?” to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 20)

The group whose income status are under 1000 TL has answered as “No, I haven’t” by participants. It is attraction-grabbing that the answer “Yes, I directly helped them” is %100 by the group whose income status is 5001 and higher, and the same answer is %92,5 which is the dominant rate in the group whose income status is 1001-1500 TL. It is determined that the evaluation “Yes, I have directly provided help” is the dominant answer in the graphic in general. There are participants providing aid among different income groups, there are also a category in which any direct relationship with income status can not exist and participants says that they haven’t provided any help so far. It is seen that there is a meaningful correlation between income status of the sample and variables of providing aid.



Graphic 20. What is the monthly average income of the house? /Have you ever provided any help for Syrian families/your Syrian neighbors by yourselves or on any organization?

7. Thoughts for Syrians' Having a Job or Being Underpaid In Turkey

When answers given for a question of how Syrians' having a job or being underpaid in Turkey is reacted are evaluated: %60,5 of the sample has answered as "They can have a job in Turkey, but it must be restricted to be underpaid", %25,5 of them answered as "I react normally", %8,0 as "I disapprove of working and having a job in Turkey.", %6,0 of the sample have answered as "They can work in Turkey, but it must be restricted to have a job." (Graphic 21)

In researches; directing Syrian children to working instead of providing education, using child labor as cheap workforce due to need for money, leads to another risk. On the other side, it is observed that there is an increase of unemployment in number in Turkey when considered from macro economical aspect for this issue. According to TSI data; the rate of unemployment was %8,8 in January 2011, this increased to %11,6 in January 2015. There is a threat potential of height of unemployment rate and increase in the rate of unemployment based on Syrian employment for workforce market in following processes. (Tunç 2015: 48)

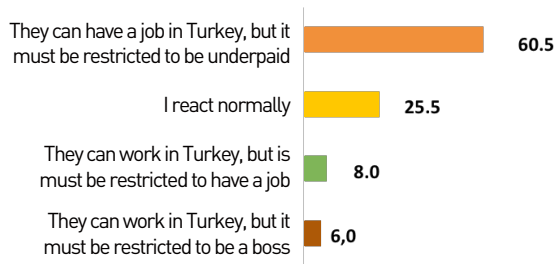
When viewed these data, the desire for restriction of their working underpaid with a rate of %60,5 as a result of our survey, can be interpreted as expression of our citizens that low wages policy increases the unemployment rate. It is a substantial amount in a group reacting normal with a positive approach at the rate of %25. These articles including the rejection of their having a job

in Turkey even if it is seen as %8 and %6 and low percentage rate must be evaluated with regard to possible connection between prevention of Syrian asylum seekers' permanent stay and setting up business.

By asking questions "What is the monthly average income of the house?" And "How do you react for Syrian's having a job or being underpaid in Turkey?" To Sultanbeyli people, it is aimed to evaluate whether there is a connection between individuals' earnings and thoughts for Syrians' works. (Graphic 22) In the result of the evaluation; the group with the 1000 TL and under income status has answered "They can have a job in Turkey, but it must be restricted to be underpaid" with a rate of %50, and "I react normally" with a rate of %50. It has been determined that the dominant answer is as "They can work in turkey, but it must be restricted to have a job in Turkey." in the graphic in general. It is seen that the answer following proportionally is as "I react normally". The answer "I disapprove of working and having a job in Turkey" is given at trace amount in just 7 of 11 income level, between the rate of %4,3 - %25. It does not seem possible to mention about an equal linear relationship between current variables and it can be stated that positive thought dominates about Syrians' working, but participants take into consideration of the issue about sweating in order not to cause to an unfair competition. This situation can be evaluated within the context of expression of an opinion on prevention of increase in unemployment.

On the other hand, questions "How long have you been living in Sultanbeyli?" and "Have you ever got benefit from services (modification, construction, house cleaning, food etc.) provided by Syrians" have been asked and it has been evaluated in this context that whether Syrians have had a chance to work in their living spaces and satisfaction in this research; (Graphic 23)

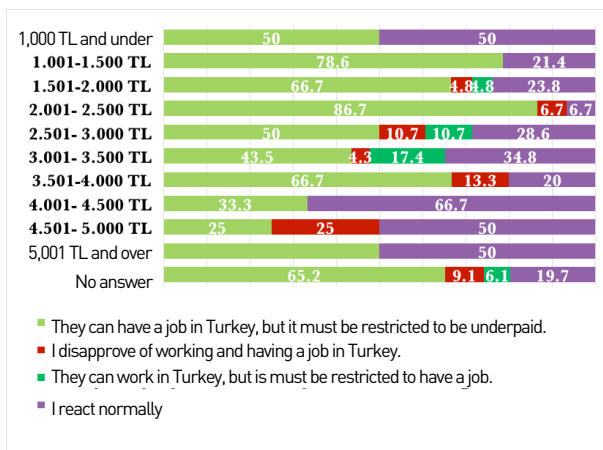
The group residing for a very long time as they do not remember the residence time in Sultanbeyli has answered as "I haven't but I do not think negatively against that" with a rate of %75, by the participants. Following this by proportionally, answers "No, I don't get benefit, I'm certainly against their working." (between the rates of %7,7-38,5) "I get benefit; but I think that there is a marked difference between the service provided by the local people." (between the rates of %2,8 - 23,1)) have been given.



Graphic 21. Thoughts of the Sample for Syrians' Having a Job or Being Underpaid In Turkey

When evaluated by asking questions "What is the monthly average income of the house?" and "How do you react for Syrian's having a job or being underpaid in Turkey?" to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 22)

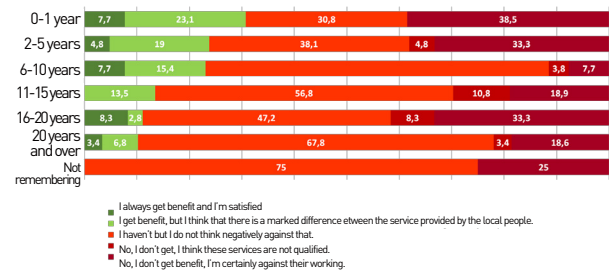
The group with the 1000 TL and under income status has answered "They can have a job in Turkey, but it must be restricted to be underpaid" with a rate of %50, and "I react normally" with a rate of %50. It has been determined that the dominant answer is as "They can work in turkey, but it must be restricted to have a job in Turkey." in the graphic in general. It is seen that the answer following proportionally is as "I react normally". The answer "I disapprove of working and having a job in Turkey" is given at trace amount in just 7 of 11 income level, between the rate of %4,3 - %25. As a result, it does not seem possible to mention about an equal linear relationship between current variables.



Graphic 22. "What is the monthly average income of the house?" and "How do you react for Syrian's having a job or being underpaid in Turkey?"

When evaluated by asking questions "How long have you been living in Sultanbeyli?" and "Have you ever got benefit from services (modification, construction, house cleaning, food etc.) provided by Syrians" to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 23)

The group of the sample residing for a very long time as they do not remember the residence time in Sultanbeyli has answered as "I haven't but I do not think negatively against that" with a rate of %75. Following this by proportionally, answers "No, I don't get benefit, I'm certainly against their working." (between the rates of %7,7-38,5) "I get benefit; but I think that there is a marked difference between the service provided by the local people." (between the rates of %2,8 - 23,1)) have been given. As a result, it does not seem possible to mention about an equal linear relationship between residence time and variables of service usage when considered the whole graphic.



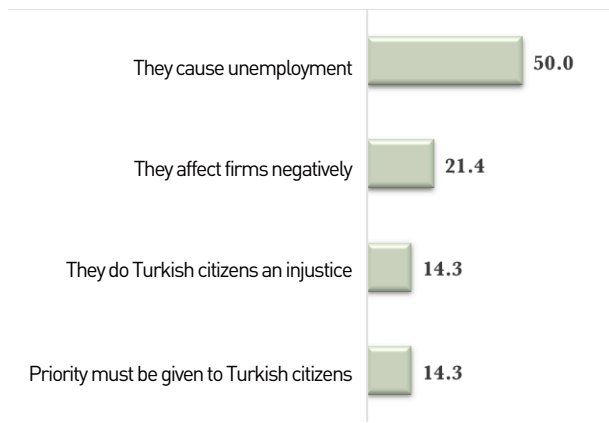
Graphic 23. How long have you been residing in Sultanbeyli? and "Have you ever got benefit from services (modification, construction, house cleaning, food etc.) provided by Syrians"

8.Reasons for The Sample's Requesting Syrians' Not Having A Job In Turkey And Prevention Of It

When answers given for questions regarding reasons for requesting Syrian's not having a job in Turkey and prevention of it are evaluated; the results as "They cause unemployment" with a rate of %50, "They affect firms negatively" with a rate of %21,4, "They do Turkish citizens an injustice" with a rate of %14,3, and "Priority must be given to Turkish citizens" with a rate of %14,3 have been taken.

Among extremely important problems, some of them are entrance of Syrians into the labor market / not framing their work permits legally in legal dimension, and adverse opinion of local community on work permits for Syrians in social dimension. Thus, the most important anxiety to the local community caused by Syrian asylum seekers in almost every mass migration across the world emerges in labor market (Erdoğan 2015: 19) situation. According to Erdoğan; "The most important questions disturbing the local people in mass migrations all around the world and even causing xenophobia is "job loss" or "income deduction". (Erdoğan 2015: 19) Therefore, "rights to work" take an important place in all

mass migrations universally.” Referring to the result of our current research; it is observed that the perception about that Syrians will cause to unemployment is not very dense when compared to cities and counties in which research is conducted.

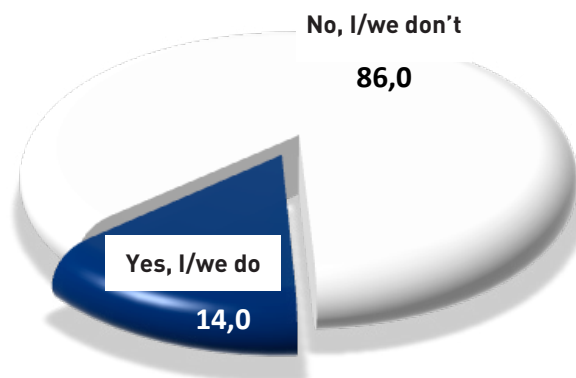


Graphic 24. Reasons for The Sample’s Requesting Syrians’ Not Having A Job In Turkey And Prevention Of It

9. Thoughts Of The Sample For Security Problems In The Region Where The Sample Lives In

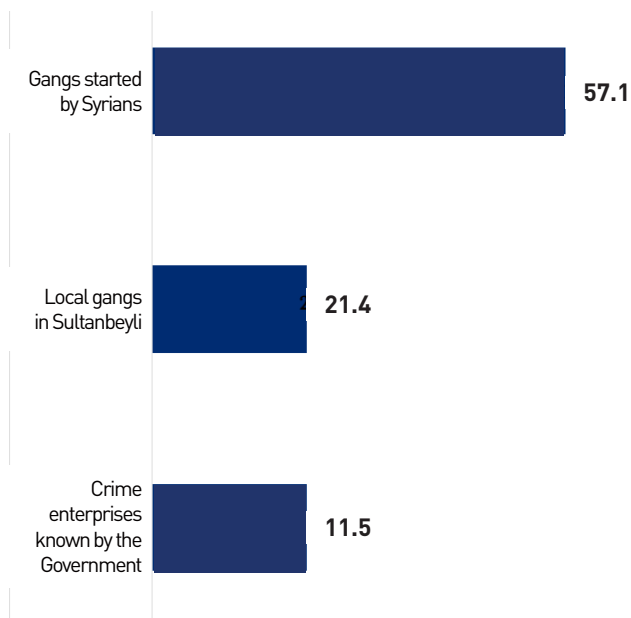
When answers given for questions about whether there are security problems are evaluated; %86 of them have answered as “No, I/we don’t”, %14 of them have answered as “Yes, I/we do”. (Graphic 25)

We see that there is no problem at a rate of %86, and there is a problem at a rate of %14 with regard to the current survey study. The percentage of %86 is a very high percentage positively, on the other side the concerning the %14 percentile to be studied; doing studies in the manner of resolving adaptation problems arising from cultural differences, communication barriers and overcoming these barriers by eliminating the language obstacle, and starting to create condensation of culture activities, migrant - citizen cooperation in order to enhance the social communication after alignment themselves in their mutual life spaces in a body will change possible infighting situations completely in a positive way. It can’t be possible to be any external influences to direct people to crime in somewhere where solidarity and harmony exists.



Graphic 25. Thoughts for security problems in the region where the sample lives in

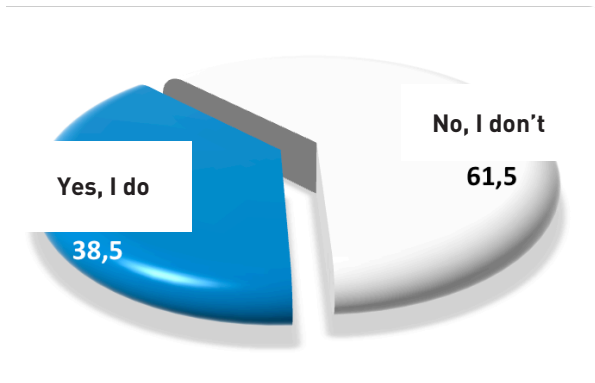
When answers given for a question “If there is a security problem, who can cause this situation?” are examined; it is precipitated that %57,1 of them have answered as “Gangs started by Syrians”, %21 of them have answered as “Local gangs in Sultanbeyli”, and it is stated that they are crime enterprises known by the Government in the rest of the ratio. As it can be understood from the results, it is thought with a rate of %57 that Syrians get supports from each other about committing a crime by forming groups in themselves. (Graphic 26)



Graphic 26. Thoughts for security problems to be caused by who in the region where the sample lives in

10. Thoughts Of The Sample About Attitudes of Other Countries Towards Syrians

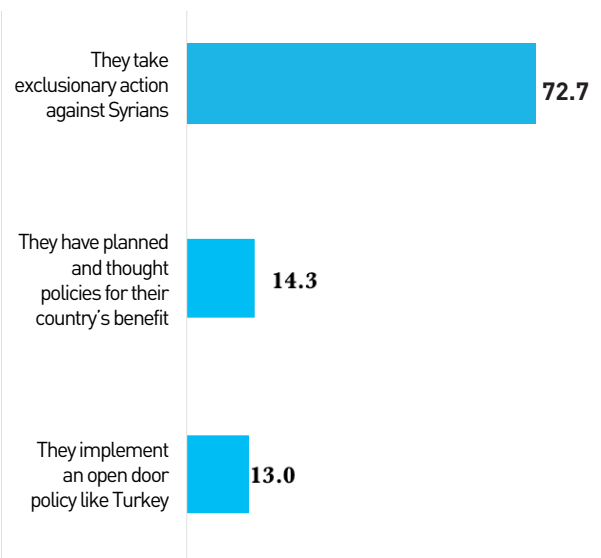
When answers given for questions about whether other countries have an idea about attitudes towards Syrians are examined; %61,5 of the sample have answered as "No, I don't", %38,5 of them have answered as "Yes, I do". (Graphic 27) Generally it is observed that our citizens do not have any knowledge about other countries' attitudes.



Graphic 27. Thoughts of the sample about attitudes of other countries towards Syrians

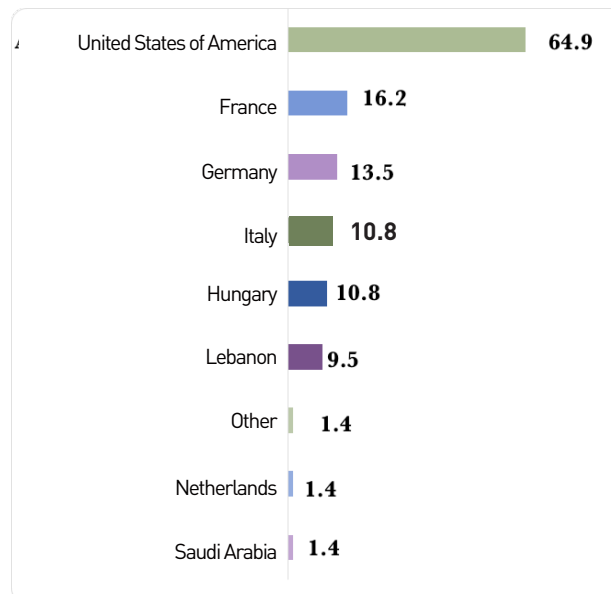
As a result; implementation of open-door policy of Turkey prevents both contraband and illegal stuff and crime indirectly. Because migrants who want to migrate to countries adopting close-door policy apply to contrabands, human traffickers increase and mortality risk becomes the main topic.

Within the framework of research, it shows that our citizens have knowledge about the acceptance of asylum seekers within a plan determined before by developed countries across the world making policies limiting legal ways and taking precautions in order to prevent these mass migrations from the answers of those who says "Yes, I do" with a rate of %72,7 and says "They have planned and thought policies for their country's benefit" with a rate of %14,3. The result "They adopt open door policy like Turkey" (%13) is not applicable to Turkey, it is just known that migrants can go only to Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.



Graphic 28. Thoughts of the sample about attitudes of other countries towards Syrians (2)

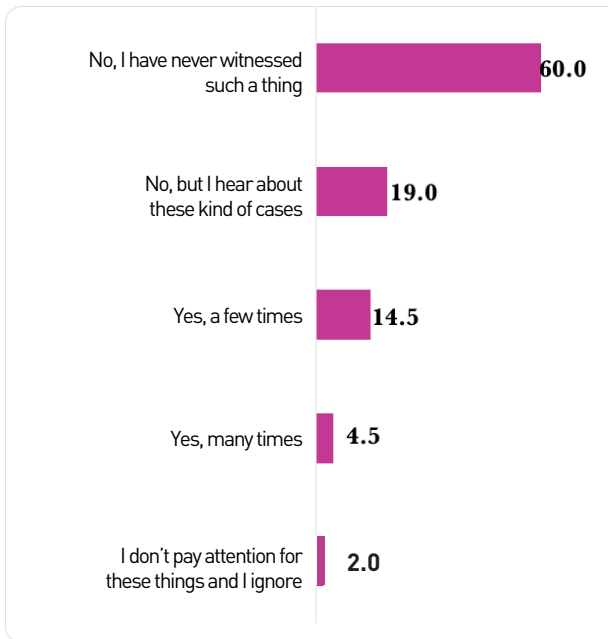
Answers given for question about whether which country or countries have nearly never provided any help or have provided little help are examined; they told that U.S.A %64,9, France %16,2, Germany %13,5, Italy %12,2, Hungary %10,8, Lebanon %9,5, Other %1,4, Netherlands %1,4, Saudi Arabia %1,4. (Graphic 29)



Graphic 29. Thoughts About Which Country Or Countries Provide/s Aid For Syrians

11. Thoughts Of The Sample For Tension Situation Between Local People and Syrians

Difficulties in Syrians’ living conditions, thoughts of local people that they lost their business opportunities with the arrival of Syrians, increase in leases form a basis for some social issued and tensions including increase in crime rates in the long term. Participants were asked a question related to whether they have witnessed any conflict between the local people and Syrians” in order to evaluate this issue within the context of Sultanbeyli. When answers given for this question are examined: They give answers as “No, I have never witnessed such a thing” with a rate of %60, “No, but I hear about these kind of cases” with a rate of %19, “Yes, a few times” with a rate of %14,5, “Yes, many times” with a rate of %4,5 and “I don,’t pay attention for these things and I ignore” with a rate of %2,0. (Graphic 30) When answers given for this question are generally evaluated, it has been observed that any considerable public security problem in which Syrians are involved has occurred in Sultanbeyli since June 2016.



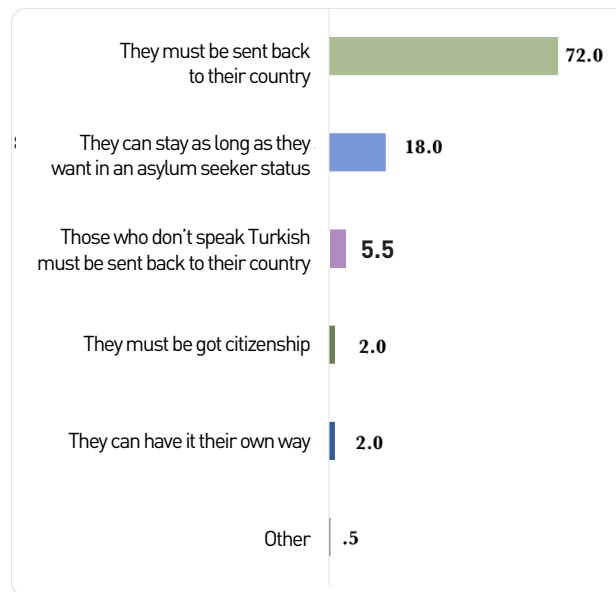
Graphic 30. Thoughts For Tension Situation Between Local People and Syrians

12. Thoughts Of The Sample For The Future Of Syrians In Turkey

Answers regarding which policy to be pursued about Syrians in Turkey in your region when the war in Syria ends are examined: Results like “They must be sent back to their countries” with a rate of %72, “They can stay as long as they want in an asylum seeker status” with a rate of %18, “Those who don’t speak Turkish must be sent back to their country” with a rate of %5,5, “They must be get

citizenship” with a rate of %2, “They can have it their own way” with a rate of %2 and “Other” with a rate of %0,5 is observed. (Graphic 31) The result regarding sending them back to their country is at the highest level. When these results are generally evaluated; an important part of the society is of opinion about sending Syrians back in their own countries after the war situation ends.

In the answer “They can stay as long as they want in an asylum seeker status” it can be thought that thesis of visiting continues. At the same time, the article “Staying of those who can speak Turkish and sending others back in their countries” may be interpreted by associating the elimination of language obstacle, determination of belonging conditions by both laws and implementations to establish social harmonization. Repetitions seen in surveys implemented in historical process put demands of individuals forward clearly.



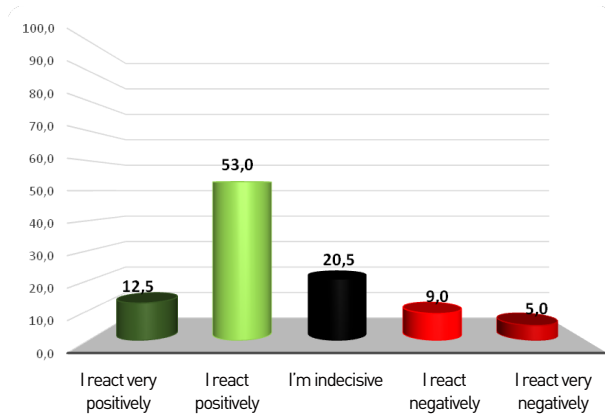
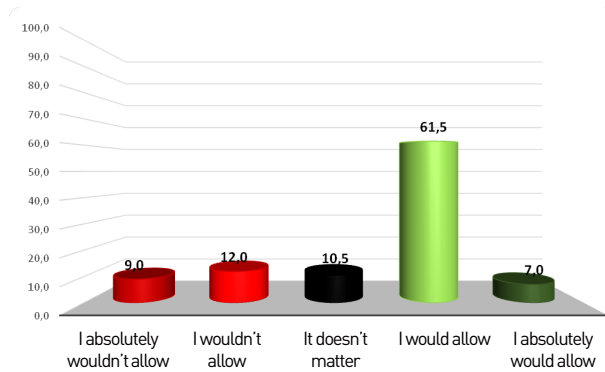
Graphic 31. Thoughts Of The Sample For The Future Of Syrians In Turkey

13. Thoughts Of The Sample On The Issue Of Social-Spatial Sharing for Asylum Seekers

Another important question aiming at evaluating thoughts of the sample on social-spatial sharing regarding asylum seekers has created a question about whether they are uncomfortable with their children’s sharing the same desk with asylum seekers’ children. When answers given for the question “Would you allow your child (if you had a child) to play with Syrian children in streets/ parks?” in the first of this scope are evaluated: It is observed that answers like “I absolutely wouldn’t allow + I wouldn’t allow” with a rate of %21, “It doesn’t matter” with a rate of %10,5, “I would allow

+ I absolutely would allow” with a rate of %68,5 have been given. (Graphic 32)

When answers given for the question “How would you react if your child’s desk mate was a Syrian?” are evaluated: It is observed that answers like “I react very positively + I react positively” with a rate of %65,5, “I react negatively + I react very negatively” with a rate of %14 have been given. (Graphic 32)



Graphic 32. Whether to allow your child (If you had a child) to play with Syrian children in streets/parks

Providing more qualified education to Syrian children and other children living under adverse circumstances in public schools with their peers is closely related with their positive attitudes toward themselves and difference in general. (Sakız 2016: 72). This shows that migrating children can adapt themselves to social harmonization by overcoming traumas with coherence with their peers in the environment to which they have just come to, instead of being in their small environment becoming freezed out, in order to eliminate the problem. In order to provide this, educating parents who are considered as hosts just as in methods of disasters will give useful results. Because providing quality education for refugee

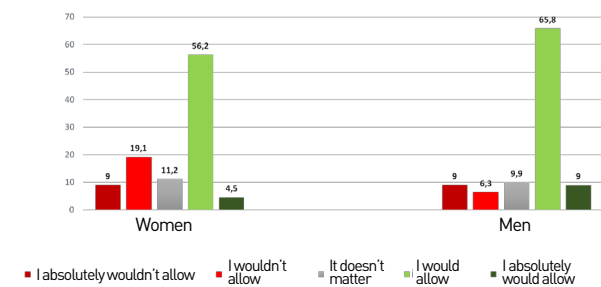
children with their own children leads to build up a quality society. Decrease in crime rates, building a secure and harmonized society can be created by individuals educated mentally and healthy social relations.

The rate %68,5 of people saying that “I allow my children to play with Syrian migrant children in parks” shows a family structure in desire of communication. What are the drawbacks of the group answering as “I don’t allow” with a rate of %21 must be investigated. Solutions to provide benefit to the system within this percentage. When failing sides are understood from this group, reaching to the solution will be healthier. Same situation is valid for the class environment. Points in which individuals in the host position and refugee families conflict as opposite poles and/or they are biased, can be easily determined in these percentages. When maladaptations are transformed beneficially for the both parties, social harmonization will happen. This situation seeming as a rocky road can be converted to social wealthiness in which benefits are provided through systematic solution methods.

In this graphic in which “Gender” of the sample answering the survey and “allowing their children to play with Syrian children in parks” variables are examined; it is pointed out that the percentage of “I allow” is 10 points higher in men than women; the point is given to the question “I absolutely allow” two times more than women. (Graphic 33) It is observed that women participating in the article “I wouldn’t allow” votes three times more than men. There is not any direct relationship between gender and variables looking positively or negatively for their children’s playing with Syrians. As a result; in the group saying that they never allow women and men have equal percentage and this is not affected by gender, but it may be the similar frame of mind.

Social relations depends on faith and traditions of the society where they live in. Language usage and dialogs provide description of values. Individuals who have ability to talk and establish dialog will be able to understand their needs and show empathy. Interpersonal dialogs must be established in order to make personal happinesses and solidarity between the groups social. Thus, the professional and/or employment status of women and men is primarily important in this bivariant graphic, and interpretation will be made by considering the women in the region in which the survey was conducted are housewives at high level; Men congregate with more different individuals in daily

life because of their working environment, so this means that they can establish more dialogs. Even if religion and values vary, the opportunity of listening thoughts of different individuals is being given. This represents the possibility to look in wider perspective. In this survey, the high rate in the article "I allow", "I absolutely allow" may be the reflection of social relations. It is possible to talk about a religion and tradition affect on women and men who have answered as "I absolutely wouldn't allow".



Graphic 33. Approaches of the parents about their children playing with Syrians in the context of gender

14. Reasons Of Children Of Parents Reacting Positively or Negatively For Having A Syrian Desk Mate

When we have evaluated the answers given for the question about reasons for reacting positively to have Syrian desk mate: The results like "I want him/her to understand not to discriminate people" with a rate of %61,1, "It teaches him/her to help and act with solidarity" with a rate of %19,8, "I want him to cohere with different cultures" with a rate of %19,1 have been determined. (Graphic 34)

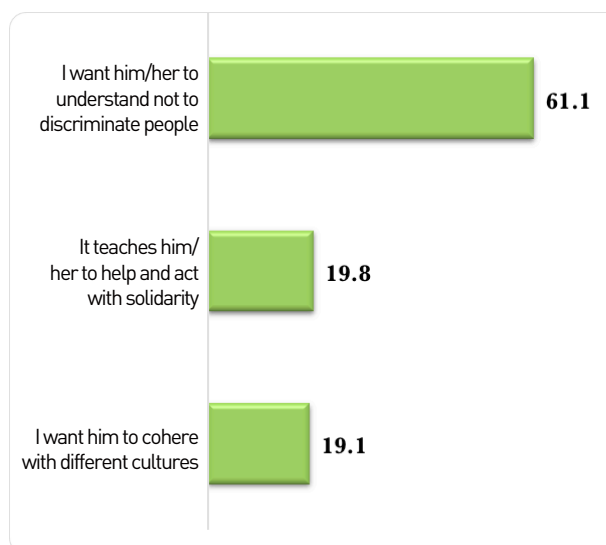
When we have evaluated the answers given for the question about reasons for reacting positively to have Syrian desk mate: The results like "It may affect my child's psychology and behavior negatively" with a rate of %39,3, "Culture difference may cause conflicts" with a rate of %25, "I'm afraid this will downgrade my child's education" with a rate of %21,4, "Not stated" with a rate of %10,7 and "Other" with a rate of %3,6 have been determined. (Graphic 34)

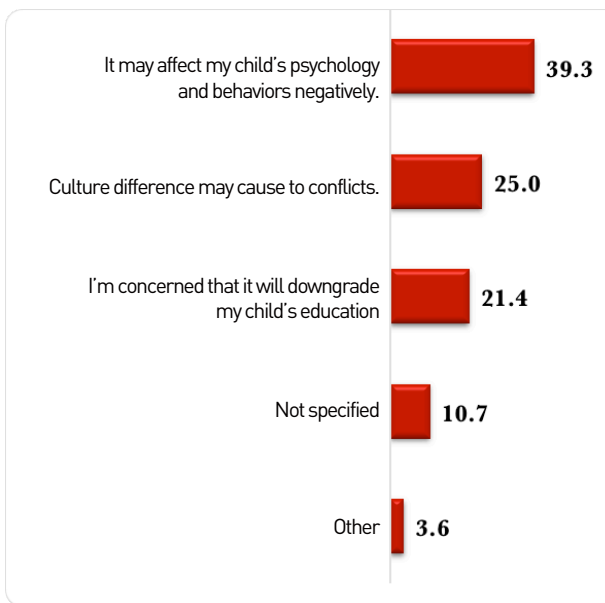
When evaluation is made by asking questions "gender" and "positive and negative assessment of their children's having a Syrian desk mate" together to the Sultanbeyli people surveyed; it is pointed out that men react two times more positively than women even if there is no direct relationship between gender and positive and negative aspect. The rate of being undecided is three times more in women than men. The rate

of being undecided will be able to change in two different ways when their children have a Syrian child. (Graphic 35)

When evaluation is made by asking questions "parent gender" and "assessment about why parents react positively for their children's having Syrian desk mate in their class" together, (Graphic 36) it is observed that the %71,7 of women have answered as "I want him/her to understand not to discriminate people", the %55,3 of the men sample have answered as "I want him/her to understand not to discriminate people". It seems possible to say that parents who want their children not to discriminate people are against the discrimination and marginalization.

As a result, when it is interpreted with the current survey research; reasons for reacting positively and negatively complement each other just like a negative and positive copies of a movie. The need of education of refugee children must be handled as a main project in order to establish the social order and provide healthy relations. This situation is not only a stem of rules set by laws. Studies show that language education must be provided personally by integrating little individuals of the society instead of separating them. While providing theoretical education, possible traumas and maladaptations will be able to be used in building up an harmonized society by transforming them. Individuals will start getting belonging sense in the institution where they will receive education. Articles seen as negative party in the current survey will be transformed into security environment with the understanding of integrating education. This is the project of a building up the social adaptation and life.

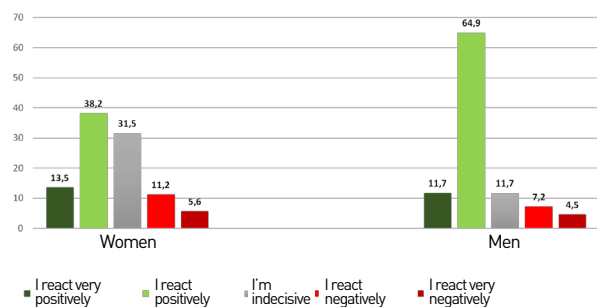




Graphic 34. Reasons of children of parents reacting positively or negatively for having a Syrian desk mate

When evaluation is made by asking questions "gender" and "positive and negative assessment of their children's having a Syrian desk mate" together to the Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 35)

Women samples have given answers like "I react positively" with a rate of %38,2, "I react very positively" with a rate of %13,5, men participants have given answers like "I react positively" with a rate of %64,9, "I react very positively" with a rate of %11,7. Answer rate is observed in men parents to be two times more than women. The rate of being undecided is three times more in women participants than men sample. The rate (%31,5) "I react very negatively" is seen in both genders even if it is at the minimum level. (%5,6-4,5). There can't be any direct relationship between gender and variables of "evaluating positively or negatively for their children's having a Syrian friend in their class" in the graphic in general.

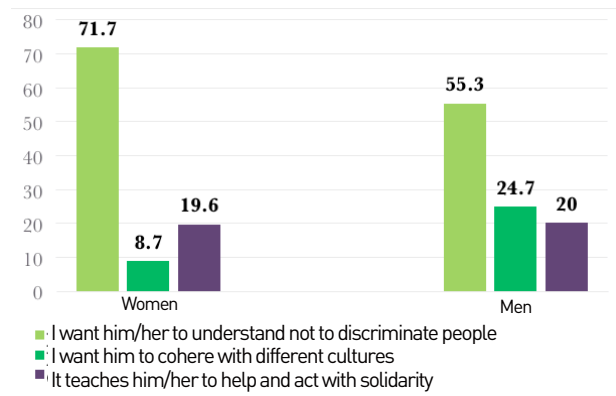


Graphic 35. The situation of Parents' gender and reacting positively and negatively for their

children's having a Syrian desk mate

When evaluation is made by asking questions "parent gender" and "assessment about why parents react positively for their children's having Syrian desk mate in their class" together, (Graphic 36) it is observed that the %71,7 of women have answered as "I want him/her to understand not to discriminate people", the %55,3 of the men sample have answered as "I want him/her to understand not to discriminate people".

According to the survey results; evaluation between "gender" of the sample and "Why do you react positively for your children's having Syrian desk mate?" Variables has been made, women and men participants have dominantly answered as "I want him/her to understand not to discriminate people". When the graphic is examined in general, there is not a positive correlation between gender and other variable.



Graphic 36. Findings related to the gender of parents and reasons for positive reaction of them for their children's having a Syrian desk mate

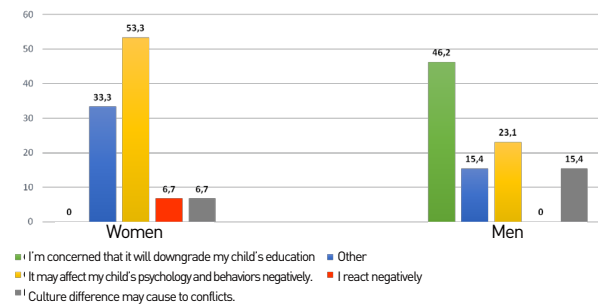
When evaluation is made by asking questions "gender" and "positive and negative assessment of their children's having a Syrian desk mate" together to the Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 37)

Women sample rates; they have stated these reasons; "I'm concerned that it will downgrade my child's education" with a rate of %6,7, "Culture difference may cause to conflicts" with a rate of %33,3, "It may affect my child's psychology and behavior negatively" with a rate of %53,3 and "Other" with a rate of %6,7.

Men sample rates; they have stated these reasons; "I'm concerned that it will downgrade my child's education" with a rate of %46, "Culture difference may cause to conflicts" with a rate of %15,4, "It

may affect my child's psychology and behavior negatively" with a rate of %23,1 and "Other" with a rate of %15,4.

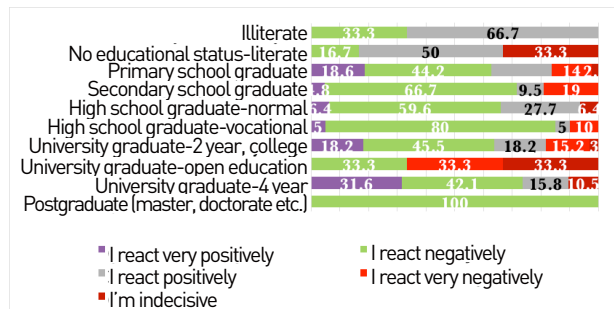
According to the survey results; evaluation between "The Gender Of The Sample" and "Why do you react negatively for your children's having Syrian desk mate?" variables has been made. It has been stated that the women sample's children having a Syrian desk mate may dominantly cause to the results like "It may affect my child's psychology and behaviors negatively." and "Culture difference may cause to conflicts". Men sample's children having a Syrian desk mate may dominantly cause to the results like "It may downgrade my child's education" and less dominantly "It may affect my child's psychology and behavior negatively". According to the current results, there is not a direct relationship between gender and other variable.



Graphic 37. Findings related to the gender of parents and reasons for negative reaction of them for their children's having a Syrian desk mate

When evaluation is made by asking questions "education status" and "assessment of reactions of the parents for their children's having a Syrian desk make" together to the Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 38)

It is seen that indecisive sample are dominant in the categories "Illiterate" and "Not having education status - literate" even if it seems that there is a positive table between variables. The result "I react positively" is seen in postgraduate group (%66,7) with a rate of %100. On the other side, negative attitude in university students who have graduated from the open education has been determined. As a result, it does not seem possible to mention about an equal linear relationship between these variables.



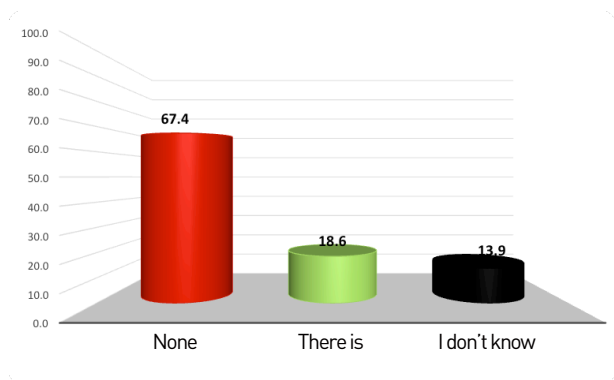
Graphic 38. The education status of parents and reactions of the for their children's having a Syrian desk mate in their class.

15. Findings For The Sample's Child Having Or Not Having A Syrian In His/Her Class

Answers given for the survey question regarding having or not having a Syrian in their children's class are like "No" with a rate of %67,4, "Yes" with a rate of %18,6 and "I don't know" with a rate of %13,6. (Graphic 39)

B- Those who said "Yes" answered the question about the number of students (%) as follows: &88,2 "Not specified", %5,9 "One", %5,9 "Two". (Graphic 39)

When evaluation has been done by asking questions "gender" and "Are there Syrian children in class of the children of parents?"; (Graphic 40) A direct relationship between gender and the question "Are there Syrian children in class of the children of parents?" has not been observed.

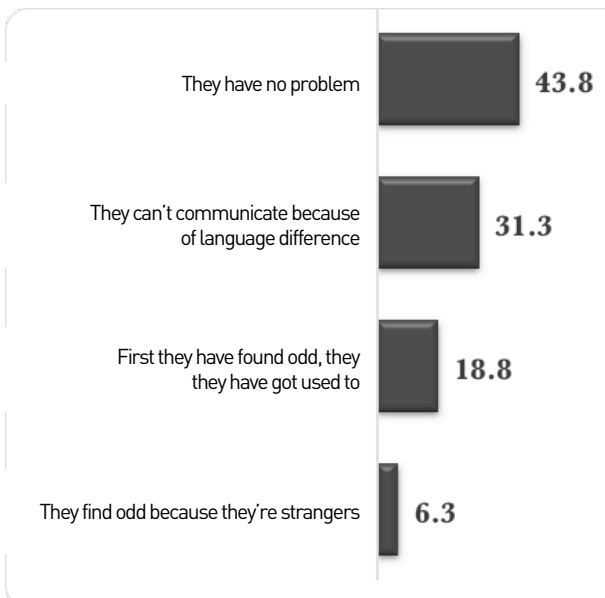




Graphic 39. Findings for the sample's child having or not having a Syrian in his/her class

16. The Relationship Between the Sample's Child and Syrian Children

When answers given for the question "How is your child's relationship with Syrian children in his/her class?" are examined: The results like "They don't have any problem" with a rate of %43,8, "They can't communicate because of language difference" with a rate of %31,3, "First they have found odd, then they have got used to" with a rate of %18,8 and "They find odd because they're stranger" with a rate of %6,3 have been observed. The answer stating that they have no problem is at the highest rate, non-communication arising from the language difference follows it. (Graphic 40)

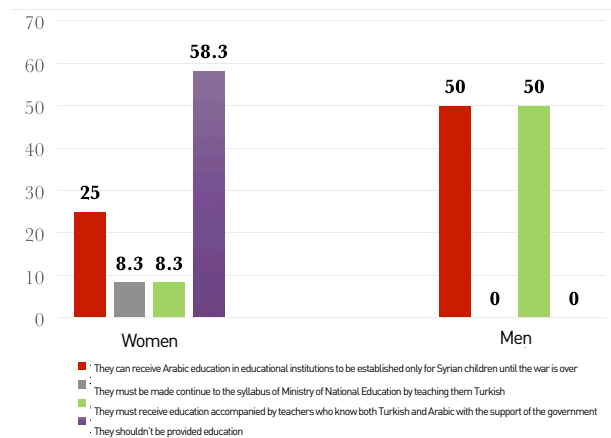


Graphic 40. The relationship between the sample's child and Syrian children

When examination has been done by asking questions "gender of the sample" and "How is the relationship of the parents' children with Syrian children in class?"; to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 41)

The option stating that they have no problem is totally different in women and men sample rates: [%58,3 - 0] "First have have found odd, then they have got used to"; it is six times more in men sample than women [%50- %8,3]

It has been determined that the option stating that they can't communicate because of the language difference is %25 in women, %50 in men. According to the current results, it is not possible to mention about a direct relationship between the answers of women and men sample and other variable.



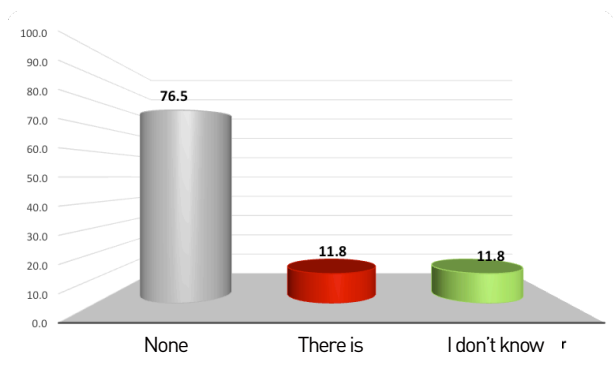
Graphic 41. Findings for parents' gender and their children's relationship with Syrian children

17. Thoughts About How Syrian Children In The Class Of The Sample's Children Affect The Education

When answers given for the question "How do they affect the education" are examined: Results like "They have no effect" with a rate of %76,5, "They affect negatively" with a rate of %11,8, "They affect positively" with a rate of %11,8 have been observed. As it is seen in the results the answer "They have no effect" has been given for this question. (Graphic 44)

When evaluation has been made by asking questions "Gender of the sample" and "How Syrian children in the class affect the education of their children?" together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 42)

Evaluations like "They have no effect" with a rate of %84,6 in women sample and "They have no effect" with a rate of %50 in men sample has been made. Women and men samples have stated in a dominant rate that Syrian children have no effect on the education.

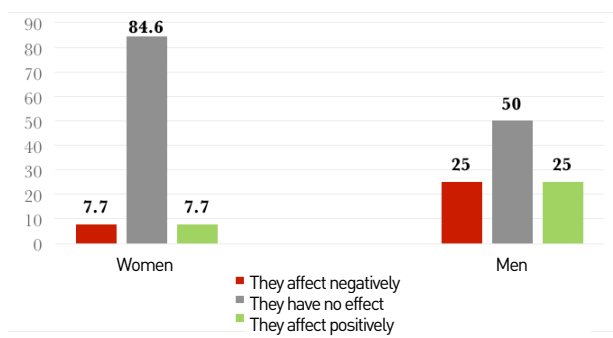


Graphic 42. How Syrian children in the class of the sample's children affect the education

When examination has been made by asking questions "Gender of the sample" and "How Syrian children in the class affect the education of their children?" together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 43)

Women sample rates are; %7,7 They affect positively, %7,7 They affect negatively, %84,6 They have no effect. Men sample rates are; %25 They affect positively, %25 They affect negatively, %50 They have no effect.

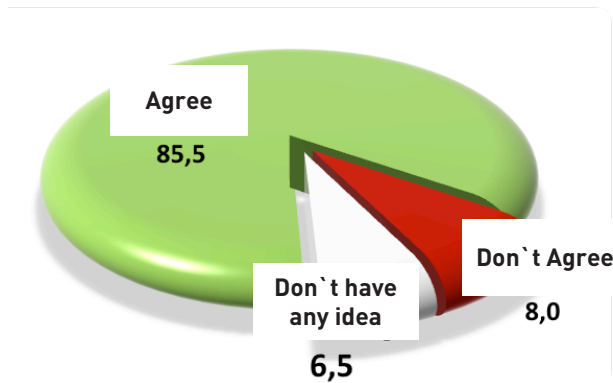
According to the survey results; evaluation has been made between the variables "The gender of the sample" and "If your child has a Syrian child in his/her class; how does he/she affect the class education?" It is observed that positive and negative answers in both genders are equal even if rates in answers of women and men samples are not exactly the same. The answer "They have no effect" has dominantly been given for this question. It is attention-grabbing that the answer "They have no effect" has been given in women participants with a rate of %84,6. According to current results, there is a positive correlation between the answers of women and men samples.



Graphic 43. Gender of the sample and How Syrian children in their children's class affect the education?

18. Thoughts Of The Sample For Providing Education To Syrian Children Under the Age of 18 Who Do Not Know Turkish By The Government

When answers given for the question "How do you react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who do not know Turkish by the government?" are examined: Answers "They must receive education accompanied by teachers who know both Turkish and Arabic with the support of the government" with a rate of %40,5, "They must be made continue the syllabus of Ministry of National Education by teaching them Turkish" with a rate of %38,0, "They can receive Arabic education in educational institutions to be established for only Syrian children until the war is over" with a rate of %16, "They shouldn't be provided education" with a rate of %2,5, "Not specified" with a rate of %2, "Other" with a rate of %1 have been given. An opinion has been expressed for receiving education accompanied by teachers who know both Turkish and Arabic and transferring to the syllabus of Ministry of National Education after language acquisition. It is observed that education is supported with the rate of %78. (See Graphic 44)



Graphic 44. Thoughts for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who know and do not know Turkish by the government

When evaluation has been made by asking questions "The gender of parents" and "How do you react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who don't know Turkish by the government?" together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 47)

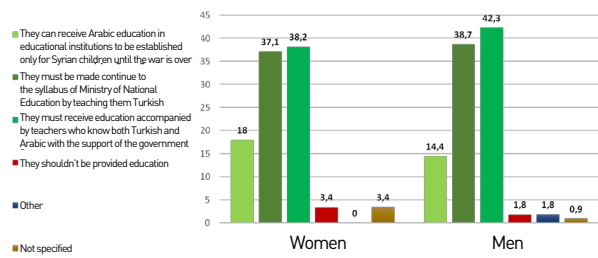
It is pointed out that there are similar rates in both women and men participants; (%38,2 - 42,3) "They must receive education accompanied by teachers who know both Turkish and Arabic with the support of the government", (%37,1 - 38,7) "They must be made continue to the syllabus of Ministry of National Education by teaching them Turkish". According to current results, there is a positive correlation between the answers of women and

men samples. This situation can be considered that all of our people are the supporters of education.

When evaluation has been made by asking questions “The gender of parents and How do you react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who don’t know Turkish by the government?” together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 45)

Women sample rates are ; %38,2 “They must receive education accompanied by teachers who know both Turkish and Arabic with the support of the government”, %37,1 “They must be made continue to the syllabus of Ministry of National Education by teaching them Turkish”, %18 “They can receive Arabic education in educational institutions to be established only for Syrian children until the war is over”, %3,4 “They shouldn’t be provided any education”, %3,4 “Not specified”; and men sample rates are; &42,3 “They must receive education accompanied by teachers who know both Turkish and Arabic with the support of the government”, %38,7 “They must be made continue to the syllabus of Ministry of National Education by teaching them Turkish”, %14,4 “They can receive Arabic education in educational institutions to be established only for Syrian children until the war is over”, %1,8 “They shouldn’t be provided education”, %0,9 “Not specified”, %1,8 “Other”.

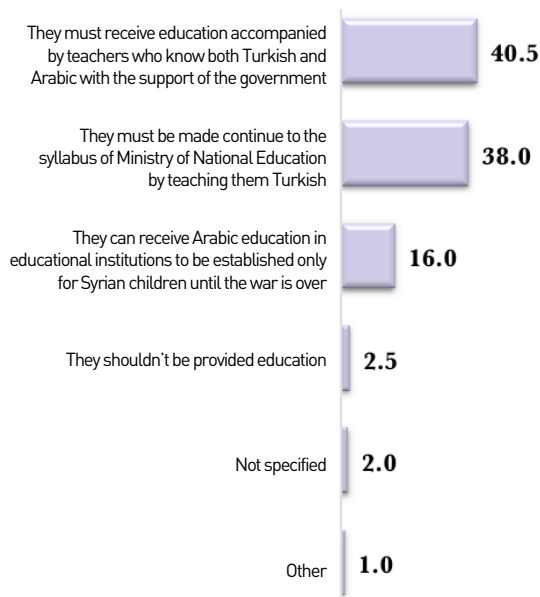
According to survey results; answers given for questions “the gender of the sample” and “How do you react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who do not know Turkish by the government?” is observed to be similar in rates in both genders even if the rates in answers of women and men samples are not exactly the same and less dominant. According to current results, there is a positive correlation between the answers of women and men samples. In this case, it may be said that there is a direct relationship between gender and other variable.



Graphic 45. Findings for the gender of parents and how to react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who do not know Turkish by the government

When answers given for the question “How do you react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who know Turkish by the government?” are examined: Answers “I approve” with a rate of %85,5, “I don’t approve” with a rate of %8, “Not specified/Having no idea” with a rate of %6,5 have been given. In answers given it is seen that they approve with a high rate. (Graphic 48) When evaluation has been made by asking questions “The gender of parents and How do you react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who know Turkish by the government?” together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 46)

It is seen that women and men samples have answered with a similar rate as “I approve” (%85,4 - %85,6) and “I don’t approve” (%11,2 - %5,4). It may be stated that our people dominantly support the education without making gender discrimination.

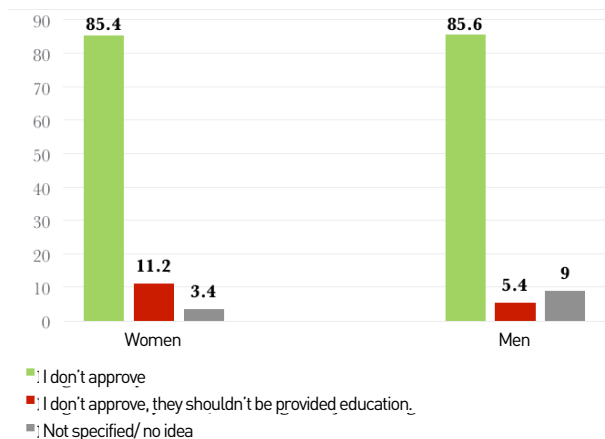


Graphic 46. How to react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who know Turkish by the government

In the current survey study, it is pointed out that there is a group who do not support the education with a low percentage, even if it is determined that education is supported at the highest rate. Telling citizens who are at the host position that socialization happens through education, harmonization and social solidarity with orientation training and conveying our legal responsibilities as a migration receiving country to the people will be able to increase the sense of sharing, responsibility.

When evaluation has been made by asking questions "The gender of parents" and "How do you react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who know Turkish by the government?" together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 47)

It is seen that women and men samples have answered with a similar rate as "I approve" (%85,4 - %85,6) and "I don't approve" (%11,2 - %5,4). It is observed that positive and negative answers in both genders are equal even if rates in answers of women and men samples are not exactly the same. However; the answer "Not specified / Having no idea" has showed more value than negative answers at a remarkable rate in men participants. According to current results, there is a positive correlation among the women and men sample answers between positive and negative options. However, it is not possible to mention about a direct relationship between gender and other variable considering the graphic in general.



Graphic 47. Findings for the gender of parents and how to react for providing education to Syrian children under the age of 18 who know Turkish by the government.

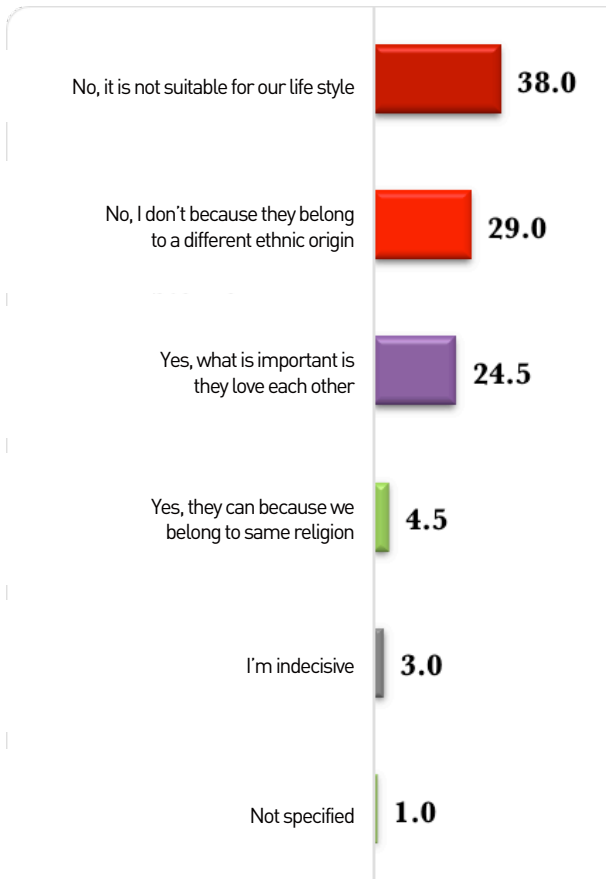
19. The Sample's Thoughts For Establishing One-To-One Relationship With Syrians

In this question, it is intended to measure attitudes of the sample about thoughts of their children towards the subject of marriage which establishes one of the closest relationship level with Syrians. When answers given for the question "Do your child think he/she is going to marry a Syrian person" are examined; while the sample has answered this question with some rates as: %38 "No, it is not suitable for our life style", %29 "No, I don't want because they belong to a different ethnic origin", %24,5 "Yes, what is important is they love each other", %4,5 "Yes, they can because we belong to same religion", %3 "I'm indecisive", %1 of them has left this question unanswered. Among the answers, only the situation %28 Love + Same religion has been reacted positively. (Graphic 50)

When examination is made by asking questions "Gender of the parents" and "Do you approve the marriage of your child with a Syrian person in the future?" together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 48)

It is pointed out that there are similar rates in both parents even if the rates of women and men samples are not exactly the same when examined; "Yes, what is important is they love each other" (%28,1 - %21,6), "Yes, they can because we belong to same religion" (%3,4 - %5,4), "No I don't want because they belong to different ethnic origin" (%38,2 - %21,6). However; the answer of man participants with a rate of %47,4 "No, they are not suitable with our life style" is remarkable and it is seen that love and same religion regarding marriage is important to both parents.

In this point, when the rates of positive answers given for other questions about establishing social-spatial relationship between the sample and asylum seekers and the positive answers given for this question are compared, it is possible to say that establishing intimacy at marriage-grade with an asylum seeker is a situation which is reacted by the sample less positively.

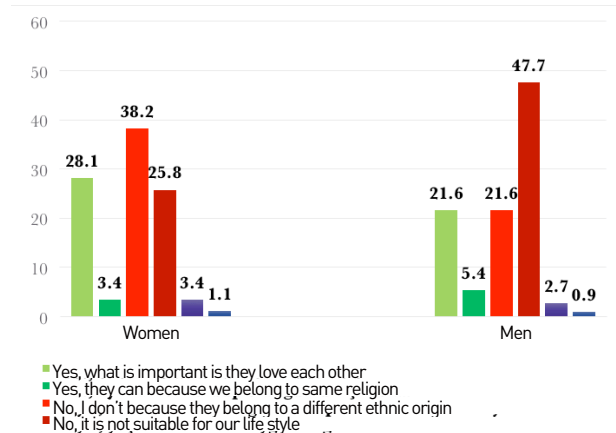


Graphic 48. Do you approve the marriage of your children with a Syrian person in the future?

When examination is made by asking questions "Gender of the parents" and "Do you approve the marriage of your child with a Syrian person in the future?" together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 49)

It is pointed out that there are similar rates even if the rates of women and men samples are not exactly the same when examined; "Yes, what is important is they love each other" (%28,1- %21,6), "Yes, they can because we belong to same religion" (%3,4 - %5,4), "No I don't want because they belong to a different origin". (%38,2 - %21,6). However: the answer of the %47,7 of the men samples "No, they are not suitable with our life style" is remarkably dominant. It is not possible to mention about a direct relationship between

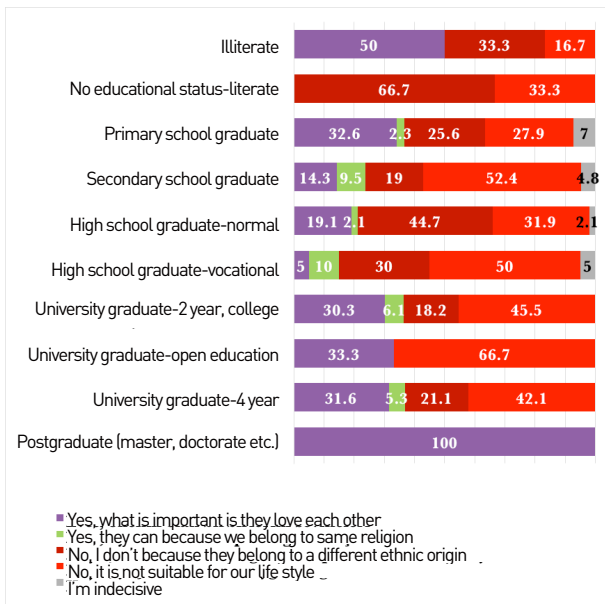
gender and "Do you approve the marriage of your child with a Syrian person in the future?" variables.



Graphic 49. Evaluation of the gender of parents and approval of a marriage of their children with a Syrian person in the future together

When examination is made by asking questions "Education status of parents" and "Do you approve the marriage of your child with a Syrian person in the future?" together to Sultanbeyli people surveyed; (Graphic 50)

According to the survey results; evaluation has been made between the education status of the sample and "Approval of their children's marriage with a Syrian person" variables. It has been determined that %50 of the illiterate sample have answered "positively", %50 of them have answered "negatively", %100 of the sample at the postgraduate level have answered "positively". It is seen that the sample at other education levels has dominantly answered negatively. As a result, it does not seem possible to mention about an equal linear relationship between these variables.



Graphic 50. Evaluation of the education status of the sample and the question "Do you approve your child's marriage with a Syrian person in the future?" together

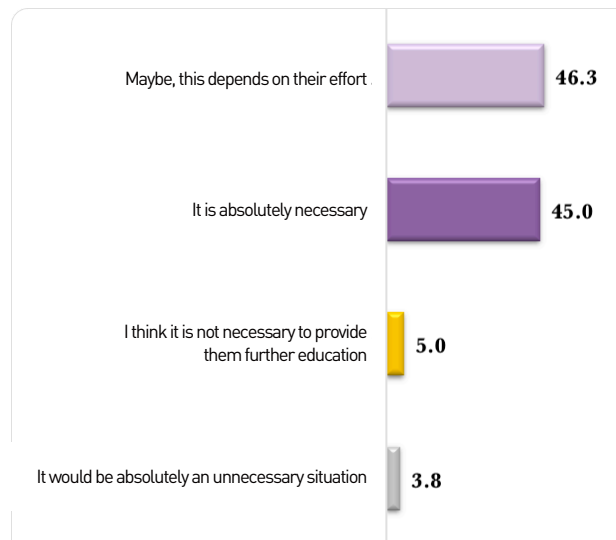
20. Opinions Of The Sample For Syrian Children Growing Up In Turkey

Ultimately, opinions on Syrian children's future in Turkey have been asked to the sample in the research group. First of all, it has been intended to learn "The thoughts for Syrian Children Growing Up In Turkey". It is seen that the %60 of the sample have answered this question as "No", %40 of them have answered as "Yes", when examined. Generally, there is an opinion that children will not grow up in here. (Graphic 51)



Graphic 51. Thoughts for Syrian children growing up in Turkey

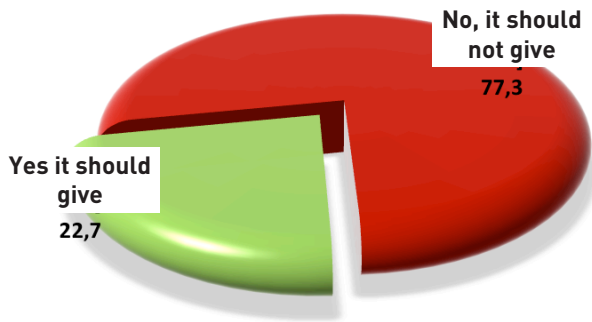
If the answer given for the question about Syrian children growing up in Turkey is "Yes"; answers given for how to react for receiving high school and postgraduate education of these children have been examined: Evaluations like "Maybe, this depends on their effort" with a rate of %46,3, "It is absolutely necessary" with a rate of %45, "I think it is not necessary to provide them further education" with a rate of %5, and "It would be absolutely an unnecessary situation" with a rate of %3,8 have been made. It is observed that education is being supported at a high rate. (Graphic 51)



Graphic 52. If the answer given for the question about Syrian children growing up in Turkey is "Yes"; findings for how to react for receiving high school and further education of these children.

21. Thoughts Of The Sample About Giving Turkish Citizenship To Syrian Children (Stateless Children) Born In Turkey

Answers given for the question about giving Turkish citizenship to Syrian children (stateless children) born in Turkey have been examined: The results like %77,3 "It shouldn't" and %22,7 "It should" have been determined. The percentage of "Not giving a citizenship" is high. In the result of the current survey, the request for not giving the citizenship to babies is at a high level with a rate of %77,3. The situation of marginalization and citizenship seems to be two conflicting separated part. Experts must conduct urgent studies regarding the point about migrating and migration receiving individuals in fields by using press and public must be informed. Education, culture matching and harmonization in social relations for the creation of belonging awareness underlie the healthy society.



Graphic 53. Thoughts of the sample about giving Turkish citizenship to Syrian children (stateless children) born here

CONCLUSION

Migration is a sociological fact causing social, cultural, economical and political changes in the region migrated by its nature. Even if States previously establish their legislative regulations for migration policies as a sovereign authorities, the density of the migration mobility makes momentary measures for the solution of problems arising from unforeseen developments inevitable and necessary.

Even if some laws and rules set through political goals are effective on life styles of migrants, features and attitudes of the hosting society is quite determinant. Ideological approach, cultural behaviors, economical expectations or interests, personal experiences and reflections in especially the press are affecting thoughts, beliefs and attitudes of the people towards migrants in a country. The focal point in approaches of the people to policies for refugees is created by the subjects directly related to themselves. Attitudes of the citizens towards migrants are determined by economy, security and culture based perceptions and concerns. (Demir 2015: 5)

Within the context of these criteria, when the results of the survey research conducted in 16 neighborhoods and counties of Sultanbeyli of Istanbul are evaluated, it is seen that the feelings and attitudes of the local people towards Syrian are generally positive.

Because, considering the asylum seekers as guests instead of a tendency in exclusion 8%46,5) is one of the most important findings supporting this proposition in accordance with answers received. At the same time, when answers given for the survey question examining the sample's thoughts about their neighbors; they answered as "They're calm and good people" with a rate of %41,9, and they answered the question "How is your family's and your relationships with Syrian neighbors" as "We are okay, we don't have any problem" with a rate of %31,8. Based on this attribution, the local people in Sultanbeyli have positive attitudes toward Syrian asylum seekers and social acceptance level is at the high level. According to research findings, it is understood that Sultanbeyli people provide aids for Syrians in some way (%54,8) and they support these people materially and spiritually. This situation shows us that the local people can empathize with Syrians in the context of their conditions and they care about humanitarian values in their communication with Syrians.

No crime case in which Syrians involved has been determined by the sample participating in the research and the low percentage of hearing about such judicial case can be seen as an indication that there isn't any security problem in the region and the social structure has developed the opportunity of handling these kind of problems. Despite of some difficulties between the local people and Syrians, it can be said that both parties have developed a restraining mechanism in order to maintain the social peace.

The issue about working and earning of Syrians coming to Turkey from a war and conflict environment in Syria also have importance. When answers given for a question of how Syrians' having a job or being underpaid in Turkey is reacted are evaluated: %60,5 of the sample has answered as "They can have a job in Turkey, but it must be restricted to be underpaid", %25,5 of them answered as "I react normally", %8,0 as "I disapprove of working and having a job in Turkey.", %6,0 of the sample have answered as "They can work in Turkey, but it must be restricted to have a job."

This case can be assessed as a reaction of the local community for Syrian's being underpaid and working informally. Because there is an obvious reaction of the local people for the subject of Syrian's working informally and having a job in Sultanbeyli as well as in other regions. While a part of these reactions include passing over the works in certain businesses, resting part of them thinks that it is unacceptable to allow Syrians to work while Turkish citizens are unemployed. Moreover, Syrians who are establishing a very cheap workforce market make the employment of the local people difficult. Thus, the number of those who lose their job or are in the risk of losing their job among the local people and their uneasinesses are increasing day by day and this economic competitiveness perception is therefore affecting the approach to Syrians negatively. One of the most important problems in the context of Syrians in Turkey and even the most important in the medium and long term are the problems which children and adults have about receiving education. The subjects of education and communication are mutually examined in the research. When answers given for the question "How is your child's relationship with Syrian children in his/her class?" are examined: It is pointed out that the answers "They have no problem" with a rate of %43,8, "They can't communicate because of language difference" with

a rate of %31,3 have been given. It is clearly seen that language difference is an important barrier for socialization of children. Therefore, solution of the language issue and the issue of supporting it through education have a great importance in the integration studies regarding children of Syrian asylum seekers.

In addition to this, difficulties in social harmonization processes are observed. One of the most important questions in answers received that when the perception "marginal" regarding the areas including social interaction between the local people and asylum seekers comes to minds, the social acceptance level changes in a negative way. Because while children playing with Syrian children doesn't pose a problem depending on human clarities (%61,1), it is determined that there are negative reactions in situations in which interaction is more serious and permanent such as marriage. In this context, %38 of the sample which is the majority of them, have said that they are totally against the marriage of their children with a Syrian person in the future because of cultural differences. This result shows that the local people think that they have many differences from Syrians culturally even if they don't see a remarkable difference in terms of religious beliefs.

In the research, it is determined that the social acceptance level showed by the local people in their thoughts and expectations regarding the permanence of Syrians for living together. In this context when answers regarding policies to be adopted for Syrians in Turkey are examined; the rate of people thinking as "They must be sent back to their country" is %72. In the same way, in answers given for the question about giving Turkish citizenship to Syrian children born here (stateless children); the rate of the answer "No, it shouldn't" is at high level (%77,3). The finding about disapproval of giving citizenship which is also the main point in other researches (Erdoğan 2015:) 5) can be interpreted that Turkish society freezes Syrians off in terms of culture. Coordinated solutions are required by considering value system of both people in order to provide a comprehensive harmonization between the local people and Syrians on condition that these and these kinds of problems are taken into account. While doing that, above listed reaction, concern and exceptions of the people must be considered. In this scope, we can list the suggestions with their main titles as:

- There is a need of a model and understanding to solve problems with their social, cultural and economic dimensions through an integrated and

strategical approach, in order to consider the table that problems may cause in the middle and long term.

- If Syrian refugees are the facts of Turkey from now on, measures to decrease the negative effects and realizing more positive effects of it must be taken. In that frame, a comprehensive "Syrian asylum seeker policy" including prevention of the Turkish people's reaction must be urgently made.

The issue of Syrians must be handled as a social harmonization problem; an integrative policy to regulate fields such as working life, education, sheltering, health, municipal services, adjustment of the society must be adopted. (Aslan 2015:34)

- Studies such as informing, consciousness-raising, awareness and sensitivity development about asylum seekers for different part of the local people must be conducted. With this aim, it must be focused on activities to make two society close, so perception management must be implemented. Trustable information generation must be made and distributed by especially universities and variable honest institutions in order to decrease the information pollution.

- It must be given priority to studies to bring Syrians and Turkish people together in studies to be conducted especially in the field of culture-art and for harmonization.

- In order to establish a more peaceful life between the local people and asylum seekers, it is important to reinforce dialog and keep all dialog means alive in understanding and telling axis. The most important matter for a healthy dialog is a healthy communication intention and communication channels created upon this intention. In this sense, a mutual understanding-oriented communication activity between asylum seekers and housing people must be prioritized in both corporate and personal base, a broad-minded approach ignoring judgment and discrimination should be adopted. In universities located in areas that the migration is dense, research centers should be founded to help policies applied in these regions and related units and reach findings at first hand. (Süleymanov 2013) Scientific strategies should be developed for main sociological and psychological problems gone through and these strategies should be implemented.

- Increasing the number of drama, art workshops to be done with children and young people, evaluating not only Turkish artists in workshops but also artists came from Syria as trainers while increasing the number of them in cities and neighborhoods, making Syrian organizations and people a part of these activities must be considered;

- Public opinion researched must always be done

from time to time in order to have knowledge about perceptions regarding asylum seekers and manage them. Public service ads to break down the negative prejudices regarding Syrian asylum seekers may be prepared. The power of the national and local press can be used in this way. (Yaşar 2014:134) In this context, for example popularizing news and documentaries telling the story of Syrian families and preparing a public service ad considering the necessity of living together with Syrians must be thought.

- Information, activities may be provided in schools to establish a sensitivity related to refugees, rights of refugees and living conditions of them. Whether or not being related to the subject, support of artists and philosophers may be asked. Sensitivity of the people may be increased through panels and conferences regarding this subject. (Yaşar 2014:135)

When maladaptations are transformed beneficially for the both parties, social harmonization will happen. This situation seeming as a rocky road can be converted to social wealthiness in which benefits are provided through systematic solution methods.

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