



An Examination of the Socio-Economic and Psychological Status of Syrians Who Have Jobs in Turkey

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Keywords

Labor
Economy
Migration
Psychology
Syrians

Article Info:

Received : 18-06-2022
Accepted : 20-06-2023
Published : 31-06-2023

Abstract

From the past to the present, societies in human history have migrated due to war, exile, natural disasters, etc. Individuals have been affected economically, sociologically, and psychologically during these migrations. This research focuses on individuals who have spread around the world for different reasons, have fled dangerous situations at home and sought refuge in other countries, and are now the working population. This study aims to investigate the socio-economic and psychological conditions of Syrian refugees who have had jobs after migration to Turkey since 2011. After the war between Syria and the regime forces, governments have focused on solving refugee problems, while researchers have neglected the longing that refugees feel for their homeland. Our research is essential in examining how migration affects individuals socio-economically and psychologically and how individuals overcome this painful process. "The Reality of Migration in Today's Turkey: Where Are We in Global Mobility?" is one of the articles written on this subject and has revealed the necessity for me to conduct this study. In this study, 13 Syrian refugees who are business owners were interviewed in the Nizip district of Gaziantep province. The questions prepared by the researcher and the questions in the semi-structured interview form were asked of the refugees. According to the answers obtained, codes and themes were extracted, and data were analyzed. A descriptive analysis technique was used to analyze the data. According to the results of the research, many data were obtained about the socio-economic and psychological conditions of Syrian refugees in Turkey.

To cite this article: Acerman, Ş. E. & Acerman, O. (2023). An examination of the socio-economic and psychological status of Syrians who have jobs in Turkey. *International Journal of Trends and Developments in Education*, 3(1), 53-64.

INTRODUCTION

Migration means the movement of people from one place to another. This movement can take place for many different reasons. The individual or mass movement of people between regions, countries, and cities for various reasons has continued from the past to the present. Migrations have been experienced for reasons such as poor geographical conditions, drought, or wars. However, over time, it has taken on a broader meaning (Dufoix 2008) and has come to refer to communities whose people are dispersed in other countries, such as refugees, migrants, exiles, ethnic minorities, etc. (Tölölyan 1996, p.10).

Migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has shaped human history and continues to affect societies worldwide. From the earliest human settlements to today, people have moved for various reasons, including economic opportunities, political unrest, natural disasters, and family reunification. Migration can bring challenges and benefits and is often controversial and divisive. This article will discuss and analyze the factors that drive migration and people's socio-economic and psychological status after migration. Migration is the movement of people to relocate. These movements occur due to changes in people's living conditions, economic reasons, political reasons, climate, war, terrorism, etc. The most common dimensions are human rights violations, conflicts, and wars. For example, people may be forced to flee a country because of a dictatorship or war. People often flee countries where they live in such distressing conditions and migrate to safer countries that respect human rights. This situation affects not only the people migrating but also the countries of origin and destination. In the aftermath of the Syrian civil war, most of the migration abroad has been to Turkey.

In March 2011, a pair of children in the Syrian city of Daraa were arrested by Assad's security forces because they were told that their graffiti contained anti-regime slogans. The torture of the children brought the whole world to its feet. People's reactions to these events were overwhelming, and people took their reactions to the streets. These events resulted in the regime using disproportionate violence against unarmed protesters. This turned a minor crisis into a nationwide civil war. Since the eve of the Syrian civil war, around 6.2 million Syrians have sought asylum in many countries, including Turkey. Turkey alone hosts nearly 4 million Syrian citizens, making it the country with the largest refugee population in the world (UNHCR, 2019) (Aksu Kargın, 2016; Erdoğan, 2015; Kirişçi and Ferris, 2015; Yazgan, Eroğlu Utku and Sirkeci, 2015).

In 2011, due to the crisis that broke out in neighboring Syria, almost as many Syrian refugees as the population of our capital city took refuge in our country (Akgül, Kaptı and Demir, 2015: 9). Our country showed a benevolence that set an example for the world and provided support to these refugees in terms of clothing, shelter, and food at high costs. When Syrian asylum seekers desired to get rid of this dependency and work, legal arrangements were made, the temporary protection regulation was published, and Syrian asylum seekers were allowed to work and establish businesses. This study's main topic will be examining the Socio-Economic and Psychological Situations of Syrian Asylum Seekers who have established a Business in Turkey. The Syrian asylum seekers who came to Turkey in the past 11 years have rapidly increased their population in the places where they live, while they were employed in unskilled jobs with low wages, they are now involved in the economy as business owners and are rapidly filling the place of the local business sector that has to close every day. It is inevitable that this process has positive social, economic, and psychological effects in favor of Syrian refugees. This study examines Syrian refugees' current socio-economic and psychological situation.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2018), most asylum-seekers arriving in Turkey in 2018 were Syrian asylum-seekers. In practice, providing shelter for all

Syrian asylum-seekers in Turkey is impossible. Turkey has provided shelter for 234,000 Syrian asylum-seekers in 21 accommodation centers. The rest have been relocated to southern provinces and big cities. These asylum-seekers must live in the provinces where the Migration Management has placed them. According to GIGM 2018 data, Gaziantep is Turkey's 3rd most densely populated city regarding population ratio. The subject of this study is to examine the socio-economic and psychological conditions of working Syrians in the Nizip district of Gaziantep, the city where Syrians live the most in Turkey.

The migration of people from a country can negatively affect the economic and social structure of the country they leave. An increase in the number of people migrating may increase the unemployment rate in the country and slow down the growth of the country's economy (Korkmaz, 2018). If we organize Syrians migrating to Turkey based on their participation in working life, three different employment dimensions come to the fore.

1- Becoming an Employer by Establishing an Independent Company

2- Syrian Migrants Opening Independent Workplaces and Becoming Tradesmen and Craftsmen (Generally Retail Food, Barber, Coffee Shops, Jewelry, and Restaurant)

3- Working for an Employer (Metin KORKMAZ - Social Security Expert)

In our study, we mentioned point 2 here.

Fighting between Syrian and regime forces erupted in March 2011 and escalated into a civil war. While the government focused on solving refugee problems, researchers neglected the longing refugees felt for their homeland. While the long-term goal of most refugees was to return to their homeland, in the short term, they were trying to cope with the memories they had left behind, good and bad. Although they were satisfied with the security provided by Turkey, they could not get rid of the longing they left behind (Kargin, 2019). In this study, the impact of the socio-economic status of Syrians who have jobs on the psychological status of refugees living in Nizip, a district of Gaziantep in Turkey, will be revealed through semi-structured interviews.

This research focuses on individuals who are spread worldwide due to their work, have fled dangerous situations at home to shelters in other countries, and are now working for populations. Migration presents several challenges for migrants and refugees; adapting to a new country, language, and culture can result in psychological pressure (Lipson, 1993). In addition, although migrants and refugees experience migration similarly, their experiences differ. Among pre-migration stressors, refugees face threats to life, intense harassment and violence, the death of family members or relatives, economic difficulties, and severe health problems in their homeland (Lee & Lu, 1989). Once migration begins, refugees may face stressors such as separation from loved ones, hunger, rape, and murder (Lee & Lu, 1989).

Examining how migration affects individuals psychologically and how they cope with this painful process is essential. Adapting to life after losing a loved one or homeland is painful and complicated. People who have been forcibly removed from their homeland have necessarily left behind something unfinished, unspoken, and inexperienced, which feeds the longing and hope for a return (Um, 2019). After migration, people in the destination may have exclusionary attitudes towards them (Ahmed, 1999). During migration, refugees must leave their homeland, home, work and loved ones behind and re-establish their identity and social role in their new environment (Porter & Haslam, 2001).

In July 2004, Syrian Prime Minister Mohammed Naji al-Utri visited Turkey. Regional cooperation between the two countries was proposed, and a memorandum of understanding was approved. The project coordination unit was established in Gaziantep in June 2006 to carry out the tasks of implementing the projects. Many refugees from Syria have completed perfect degrees but work in

many unskilled jobs, primarily men, but also many women and children. They have been exploited in many ways, as they are known to be financially needy. Turkish employers employ Syrian refugees instead of local workers because labor is cheaper (Özden, 2013).

The term entrepreneurship is examined in both individual and conceptual areas. In particular, it is realizing one's idea in the business field. The entrepreneur should be able to lead organizational change and innovation and compete. These characteristics are essential for ensuring continuity and preserving the existing structure. Entrepreneurship is an important issue for companies with corporate character in emerging economies. Entrepreneurship is a social, economic, and cultural value. In individual terms, entrepreneurship is shaped by the environment in which a person grows up, the family environment, education, values, and the society's culture (Ahmadi, 2018: 2-5).

The need to transform existing opportunities to start a business starts in mind. The desire to work individually, the need to create a system of work according to one's own rules, and the desire to create economic opportunities for oneself and one's environment have led to an increase in the number of entrepreneurial activities among migrants. Refugees analyze the social structure of their region to start a different business with existing resources, produce a new product or service, or introduce a novelty to consumers (Özeroğlu, 2018: 1-6). Refugees who can manage their financial and human resources correctly have been able to engage in entrepreneurship in the places they came from (Ekici, 2015). High-value-added enterprises change the current economic structure and play an essential role in the positive development of the economy (Taş, 2016). According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "Everyone has the right to seek asylum in other countries from persecution (Art. 14), and everyone has the right to choose work, to work in favorable conditions, and to protection against unemployment (Art. 23)."

The 1951 Geneva Convention forms the basis of asylum law. Similarly, the right to asylum is included in the "Declaration on Asylum to the State" adopted by the United Nations. The right to work for foreigners is also included in laws and regulations in Turkish law. The 1982 Constitution stipulates, "Everyone may work in the field of their choice, and work is everyone's right and duty" (Art. 48-49)." These articles, which grant equal rights to Turkish citizens and foreigners, can only be restricted by law. As can be understood from this, the rights and freedoms of foreigners to work are regulated by various laws and regulations. In Turkish law, the Turquoise Card application is as follows: "In line with the international labor policy, a Turquoise Card is issued to foreigners whose applications are deemed appropriate based on their level of education, professional experience, contribution to science and technology, the impact of their activities or investments in Turkey on the national economy and employment, and the recommendations of the International Labor Policy Advisory Board and the procedures and principles determined by the Ministry" (ILC, Art. 11/1). However, Syrians under temporary protection are not issued Turquoise Cards (ILC, Art. 11/6).

This regulation closed the way for Syrians to be employed in Turkey. Therefore, qualified Syrians, who did not have work permits in Turkey until 2016 and were forced to work informally for low wages, sought asylum in countries that accept qualified refugees (Ministry of Family and Social Policies [ASPB, 2015: 13]). However, in Turkey, employers complain about unqualified employees and say they cannot find them (Coşkun, 2017). It is well-known that most Syrian citizens who have taken refuge in Turkey are unqualified and employed under challenging conditions and for low wages. Asylum-seekers who work as tradesmen by opening independent workplaces in cities experience socio-economic and psychological problems and have difficulties accepting and adapting due to these problems. The socio-economic and psychological situations arising from the exclusion of Syrians by the local population due to differences in culture, language, and lifestyle of Syrian asylum-seeking shopkeepers who try to live and adapt with the local population by opening retail food, restaurants, barbershops, coffee shops, etc., and the adverse developments in the acceptance process are of great importance.

PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The Syrian asylum seekers who came to Turkey in the past 11 years have rapidly increased their population in the places where they live, and while they were employed in unskilled jobs with low wages, they are now taking part in the economy as job owners and are rapidly replacing the local business sector, which is forced to close down day by day. It is inevitable that this process has positive social, economic, and psychological effects in favor of Syrian refugees. The subject of this study is to examine the socio-economic and psychological conditions of working Syrians in the Nizip district of Gaziantep, one of the cities where Syrians live most intensively. This study aims to investigate the socio-economic and psychological conditions of Syrian refugees who have had jobs after migration to Turkey since 2011.

When refugees join a mass asylum movement, the priority of the governments of host countries and relevant international organizations is often to meet the basic needs of those arriving. Therefore, the stressors refugees face when displaced are often overlooked. This academic study will use this gap to examine working Syrian refugees' psychology and socio-economic situation. While focusing on solving refugee problems, researchers have neglected the longing refugees feel for their homeland. Our research is essential in examining how migration affects individuals socio-economically and psychologically and how individuals overcome this painful process. In the context of this research, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 13 Syrian employee interviewees in Gaziantep. The interviews were conducted in Arabic and Turkish in Syrian refugees' work environments. The research will follow a descriptive methodology. The results of this research can guide governments and other relevant institutions in improving the working conditions and socio-economic status of Syrians in Turkey.

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

It is important to note that the experiences of migrants from Syria can vary greatly depending on several factors, including the reasons for migration, the route they took to reach their destination, and the resources and support available to them upon arrival. It is, therefore, essential to approach this research with an understanding of the complexity and diversity of the experiences of migrants from Syria. Our paper will cover the socio-economic and psychological situation of Syrian refugees with jobs in Turkey. Our article covers migrants from Syria who live and have jobs in the Nizip district of Gaziantep and does not include other migrant groups—2011 Syrian refugees who took refuge in Turkey due to the civil war that started in 2011.

METHOD

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study examined thoughts on the socio-economic and psychological conditions of Syrians working in Turkey and used a qualitative research method. Qualitative research is the expression of the study conducted by the researcher to observe the participants in their natural environment and examine the formation of the process to explain the individual and social events and phenomena that people experience (Creswell, 2013; Mertens, 2014). In my research, the data were collected by asking open-ended questions to 13 Syrian business owner refugees using a semi-structured interview technique in the form of one-to-one interviews of 30 minutes each. All interviews were recorded with a voice recorder. A Syrian interpreter was present during the interview in order to minimize disagreements during the interview and to increase the degree of understanding of the questions. All kinds of assistance were provided to make the interviewee feel safe and comfortable.

In order to determine the opinions of Syrian employees, draft interview questions were prepared and these questions were sent an expert teacher whose branch is Turkish, and 2 professors

who are doing academic studies in education faculties at different universities and they were consulted about their suitability. The interviews started after the changes were made in line with the feedback, and the questions were finalized.

DATA COLLECTION

The research was conducted with 13 participants working different jobs who migrated from Syria to Turkey in 2011. The "Criterion Sampling Method" selected the participants as a purposeful sampling method. Criterion sampling is the sampling of people with the qualifications determined by the problem (Büyüköztürk et al., 2012). The criterion for the selection of the sample is that the Syrian refugee has a job. The study participants were determined as 13 employees who met the criterion. The demographic information of the participants is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographic information of the participants

Participants	Gender	Age	Number of Children	Language Level	Occupation	Marital Status	Duration of Employment	Education Status	City of Origin	Year of Arrival
K1	Female	39	6	Medium	Translator	Married	12	Undergraduate	Aleppo	2015
K2	Female	40	6	Low	Texting	Married	2	Until 9th grade	Humus	2012
K3	Female	40	6	Good	Hairdresser	Married	15	Middle School	Aleppo	2014
K4	Female	54	4	Low	Haberdashery	Married	8	Lise	Aleppo	2014
K5	Male	27	1	Low	Dessert Shop	Married	2	Lise	Aleppo	2016
K6	Male	62	6	Low	Grocery Store	Married	5	Until 7th grade	Aleppo	2012
K7	Male	37	4	Low	Accounting	Married	3	University	Idlib	2012
K8	Male	35	4	Low	Plasterer	Married	9	Middle School	Latakia	2013
K9	Male	45	2	Good	Export Responsible	Married	2	University	Damascus	2011
K10	Male	34	5	Low	Car Wash	Married	1	University	Aleppo	2013
K11	Male	42	6	Medium	Gear Factory	Married	8	Middle School	Aleppo	2014
K12	Female	40	5	Low	Grocery Store	Married	3	Middle School	Aleppo	2011
K13	Female	40	6	Good	Teacher	Married	4	University	Damascus	2011

FINDINGS

Table 2. Reasons for Syrians to Come to Turkey

Codes	Frequencies Participants Code	Quote
War broke out	(12)K1,K2,K3,K5,K6,K7, K8,K9,K10,K11,K12,K13	K4: "War broke out, all in ruins, boys taken away, brothers and neighbors... all gone."
Schools closed	(2)K1, K10	K10: "There is no more school and no more education. We had to come."
Children were scared	(3)K1,K7,K10	K1: "The war came; bombs fell everywhere. The children were terrified."
There was no food	(1)K1	K1: "There was no food."
No bread left	(1)K1	K1: "No bread for the children."
My child is dead	(1)K2	K2: "I lost my child in the bombs."

They threw me in jail	(2)K4,K7	K4: "They put my 16-year-old son in jail."
Cruelty to their daughters	(1)K4	K4: "ISIS wanted my daughters. My daughters were always persecuted."
The bombs have arrived	(3)K3,K5,K6	K5: "A bomb came home and shop."
No electricity, no water	(1)K6	K6: "Aleppo was caught between two fires. There was no electricity, no water."
No house, no shop	(1)K6	K6: "Bombs fell on our shops and houses. There are no houses, no shops."
Obligated	(1)K10	K10: "No more work, no more education; we had to come."

When Table 2 is analyzed, it is seen why refugees came to Turkey. At the same time, it is stated that being under intense bombardment and deprived of all needs such as electricity, water, work, school education, food, etc.

K4 of the participants stated the seriousness of the situation: "The ISIS terrorist organization came to our house and wanted to take our daughter, and they put our son in jail."

When the table continues to be analyzed, the reasons for coming to Turkey are listed as death, fear, future anxiety, and similar reasons. Participant K2 stated, "I was working as a tailor, my house and shop were next to each other, and one day a bomb fell on the shop, and I lost both of my children."

In Table 3, the themes and codes of the situation experienced by the participants during the process of coming to Turkey are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. *The Process of Syrians' Arrival in Turkey*

Codes	Frequencies Participants Code	Quote
We came on the run	(1)K1	K1: "It was hard. We ran away. We gave the kids sleeping pills."
We came at night	(1)K1	K1: "We were so scared. We sneaked in at night."
It was not easy	(4)K1,K5,K10,K12	K5: "There was war, and it was tough."
It was easy	(5)K2,K4,K9,K11,K13	K9: "I had money. I had a passport. It was easy."
We came to visit and never returned	(2)K3, K4	K4: "I came to visit my daughter. I looked; Turkey was comfortable; I did not go back."
Opened doors	(1)K6	K6: "Turkey opened its doors to us Muslims."
Illegally smuggled	(2)K7, K8	K8: "I escaped from prison. I came to Turkey illegally."
Traitor tag I did not even have a suitcase	(1)K9	K9: "I left everything behind and changed my life in 24 hours with the traitor tag."

Table 3 shows the participant's experiences in coming to Turkey. When Table 3 is examined, it is seen that they stated that they were able to come to Turkey in ways such as fugitive, visit, very difficult, and very easy. K6 stated, "Especially in 2011, when the doors were open, we could come to Turkey easily".

K1 stated it was difficult to come to Turkey after the gates were closed: “We set out at night, and I gave sleeping pills to the children so that they would not cry and make noise and get us caught.”.

In Table 4, the themes and codes formed from the answers to the question “What are the working areas of refugees in Turkey?” are presented in the table.

Table 4. Working Areas in Turkey

Codes	Frequencies Participants Code	Quote
Teacher	(2)K1, K13	K1: “I was an English teacher.”
Dress Seller	(2)K2,K4	K4: “There was a shop near my house. It was cheap; I knew the clothes wholesaler.”
Hairdresser	(1)K3	K3: “I was running a salon in Syria. When I came here, I immediately opened my hairdresser’s shop.”
Dessert Shop	(1)K5	K5: “Dessert making was my father’s profession. I wanted to do what I know.”
Grocery Store	(2)K6, K12	K6: “I was a tailor in Syria. I preferred to be a grocer in Turkey because I was too old.”
Fieldworker/accountant	(1)K7	K7: “I worked in the fields for five years, then started my own business as an accountant.”
Plasterer	(1)K8	K8: “Few people were working in plastering. That is why I preferred it.”
Translator/Exporter	(1)K9	K9: “I have been doing this job since I was young. I used to come and go to Turkey. After the war, I settled here, and now do my job from here.”
Car washer	(1)K10	K10: “Actually, I am a lawyer. I work as a car washer because they did not recognize my diploma.”
Factory owner	(1)K11	K11: “I was producing machine gears in Syria for years. After the war, I moved my factory to Antep.”

According to Table 4, it is seen that the working areas of refugees who migrated to Turkey are distributed differently. One of the participants, K8, stated, “In the first years, I worked in every job I could find.”

Among the refugees who migrated to Turkey, those who are skilled workers find jobs in their line of work, while those who are unskilled are forced to work in deplorable conditions with low wages in every job they find.

K1 said, “I am an English teacher, it was not easy, but I prepared my documents and submitted them to the National Education Department. I knew I would do the same job here as I did in Syria.”.

Table 5 presents the themes and codes formed from the answers to the question, “How are the attitudes of Syrian refugees towards Turkey?”.

Table 5. Attitudes of Syrian Refugees towards Turkey

Codes	Frequencies Participants Code	Quote
We are happy and relaxed	(1)K1	K1: “My family is here; thank God we are happy and comfortable.”
Life is easy	(1)K1	K1: “Life is straightforward here.”

Good facilities	(1)K1	K1: "There is electricity and water; life is straightforward."
We trust Turkey	(2)K2, K9	K2: "My children go to school; we trust here."
I am not very comfortable	(1)K2	K2: "I am uncomfortable here because my husband is still in Syria."
Everything is good	(4)K3, K5, K6, K7	K7: "Everything is good, but not knowing our future is terrible."
My mind is at ease	(1)K4	K4: "I have not experienced anything negative. Alhamdulillah, my mind is at ease."
My neighbors are good	(1)K4	K4: "My neighbors have ablution and prayer like me; they are perfect."
My heart is at ease	(1)K4	K4: "Turkey does not ease my pain, but there is no war; my heart is at ease."
We feel good	(5)K5, K11, K12, K13	K5: "We left everything behind, but now I have a family; I feel good."
My family is fine	(1)K6	K6: "My children and family are fine."
No stability	(1)K8	K8: "There is no stability; we do not know our tomorrow."
Feeling insecure	(1)K8	K8: "Not knowing our tomorrow makes us feel insecure."
I am excluded	(1)K10	K10: "My children were excluded when enrolled in school."
No money	(1)K10	K10: "If there is money, there is everything; if there is no money, there is nothing."
No facilitation provided	(1)K10	K10: "The equivalence of my diploma was not given. There was no convenience in enrolling my children in school."

When Table 5 is analyzed, the psychological status of Syrian refugees and their attitudes toward Turkey are analyzed. As a result of the answers given, it was observed that most of the refugees stated that they are comfortable, happy, safe, and have opportunities in Turkey.

K4 stated, "My mind is at ease in Turkey, my neighbors are good, and my heart is at ease."

K6 stated, "Alhamdulillah, everything is perfect; I feel peaceful and happy, my family is good, and the parks are very nice."

Another conclusion from Table 5 is that some refugees think they are excluded and insecure.

K10 stated, "The first year we came to Turkey, we were ostracized everywhere, we felt terrible, they did not let my children in school."

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND IMPLICATIONS

As a result of this study, our findings show that in which the socio-economic and psychological status of the job holders of the Syrian refugees who came to Turkey after the migration experienced since 2011, it has been revealed that the socio-economic and psychological conditions of the refugees participating in our research vary. These variabilities are due to the diversity of the reasons for coming to Turkey, the process of coming, their attitudes towards Turkey, and the working areas in Turkey. It is seen that the refugees who participated in our research decided to come to Turkey because of the negative factors they lived and feared to live after the civil war broke out. Among these factors, deprivation of basic needs such as bread, food, cleaning and shelter, and life safety are the most wearisome ones (Günay, Yılmaz & Parslıoğlu 2022)

Other studies also support these views and research findings. Another conclusion drawn from the research is that the transition process from Syria to Turkey became more difficult after 2011. It is seen that the gates were open during the transitions in the first years, and because the gates were closed in the following period, it was necessary to come to Turkey through illegal means. This situation also has led to significant traumas.(Demirbaş & Bekaroğlu 2013). As a result of the findings obtained from the refugees who were able to manage the transition for various reasons and who participated in our research, it is striking that the working areas of Syrian refugees are related to having a profession or not. These fields of study differ. Refugees with any valid occupation could have better jobs, while unskilled ones were forced to work in bad conditions (Çetin, 2016). Among our findings, at the least, it was observed that some participants did not feel safe and thought they were excluded. (Koçan & Kırlioğlu, 2020)

This research primarily focused on the socio-economic and psychological conditions of refugees from Syria before and after their arrival in Turkey. According to the results obtained in the research, it was found that most of the refugees who participated in the research had an excellent financial and psychological situation in Syria before coming to Turkey. In contrast, those who defected with an excellent financial situation had a good psychological situation, and those who defected with a bad financial situation had a bad socio-economic and psychological situation.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Both of the authors had made important contributions to the creation of the main frame of the article; concept, design and data collection; analysis, collection and interpretation of the data; reviewing and correcting the resulting text in terms of language, expression, content and also making it ready for publication.