



THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF ANKARA
INSTITUTE FOR AREA STUDIES
MASTER OF ARTS IN ASIAN STUDIES

**THE EFFECTS OF TURKISH IMMIGRATION POLICIES ON MIGRANTS
IN TÜRKİYE**

Master's Thesis

Wafaa Mahfouz

January 2023



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ABSTRACT

The dissertation first looks at the policies that govern migration movements and the policies of some countries toward immigration and immigrants. The dissertation examines legal migration in general and then addresses illegal migration in particular, analyzing it more comprehensively for its risks and drawbacks that go beyond legal migration, and then presenting the assessment of strengths and weaknesses, benefits and consequences. Second, the study also looks at the contribution of the state and laws to immigration policy, as well as the role of migrants in these countries and the impact of migration on labor in receiving countries. Third, the work provides a study of Turkish efforts towards migrants and examines Türkiye's successful experiment on this issue. Finally, this thesis aims to explain migration policies by applying the normative arguments of some theories of IR in the context of migration and fully answer the research questions. By applying quantitative methods under the positive approach and qualitative methods under the interpretivist approach, this project tends to raise our awareness of the main differences and shortcomings in the current immigration policy, which in turn will help us to better understand the causal factors and find some useful and serious solutions to alleviate the immigration problems and mitigate the phenomenon of immigration.

Keywords: Immigration, Türkiye, Irregular migrants, Migration Policies.

ÖZET

Bu tez, göç hareketlerini yöneten politikalara ve bazı ülkelerin göç ve göçmenlere yönelik politikalarına odaklanmaktadır. Tez, öncelikle yasal göçü ele almakta ve ardından yasadışı göçü incelemektedir. Yasal göçün ötesindeki riskleri ve sakıncaları daha kapsamlı bir şekilde analiz etmektedir. Daha sonra, güçlü ve zayıf yönler, faydalar ve sonuçlar hakkında bir değerlendirme sunmaktadır. İkinci olarak, çalışma, devletin ve yasaların göç politikasına katkısının yanı sıra bu ülkelerdeki göçmenlerin rolüne ve göçün göç alan ülkelerdeki emek üzerindeki etkisine de bakmaktadır. Üçüncüsü, çalışma, Türkiye'nin göçmenlere yönelik çabalarını incelemekte ve Türkiye'nin bu konudaki başarılı deneyimini incelemektedir. Son olarak, bu tez, bazı Uluslararası İlişkiler teorilerinin normatif argümanlarını göç bağlamında uygulayarak göç politikalarını açıklamayı ve araştırma sorularını tam olarak yanıtlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Pozitif yaklaşım kapsamında nicel yöntemler ve yorumlayıcı yaklaşım kapsamında nitel yöntemler uygulayarak, bu proje mevcut göç politikasındaki temel farklılıklar ve eksiklikler konusunda farkındalığı artırmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu da nedensel faktörleri daha iyi anlamamıza ve bazılarını bulmamıza yardımcı olacaktır. Göç sorununu hafifletmek ve göç olgusunu hafifletmek için faydalı ve ciddi çözümler sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Düzensiz Göçmenler, Göç Politikaları.

ABBREVIATIONS

UN “United Nation”.

GDM “General Directorate of Immigration”

GDP “Gross Domestic Product”

NGO “Non-Governmental Organization”

UNHCR “United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”

UNCHR “UN High Commissioner on Human Rights”

SPSS “Statistical Package for Social Sciences”

UNDESA “United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs”

ILO “International Labor Organization”

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Türkiye is widely recognized as one of the world's largest refugee-hosting countries, hosting a large number of individuals fleeing conflict, persecution, and other forms of insecurity in their home countries. Over the past several decades, the issue of migration and refugees in Türkiye has become increasingly complex and pressing, with a range of political, economic, and social implications for both the migrants and the hosting country.

The research on migration and refugees in Türkiye has explored various aspects of the migration situation, including the impact of migration policies on refugees and their ability to access basic services and support, such as healthcare and education. Studies have also investigated the challenges faced by refugees in integrating into the local community and finding employment, including language barriers, discrimination, and a lack of some of them in skills and qualifications.

Additionally, research has explored the impact of hosting refugees on the local economy and society, including the effects on employment, infrastructure, and public services. This research has shown that, while hosting refugees can present significant challenges for the hosting country, it can also have positive impacts, such as creating new economic opportunities and contributing to cultural diversity. Moreover, the research on migration and refugees in Türkiye highlights the need for more inclusive and supportive policies and approaches towards refugees, aimed at promoting their well-being and integration into the local community, while also addressing the challenges faced by the hosting country.

According to Dingle and Drake (2007) it plays an important role in the convergence of human groups with different cultures, allowing for cross-fertilization of cultures. Begin a new life, which can give a person the right to a decent life. (Hugh Dingle, V. Alistair Drake, 2007). The unparalleled growth of mass media, communication, and

information in recent times has resulted in a rise in the number of individuals seeking job opportunities in other locations. This is primarily attributed to the effects of liberal globalization in third world nations.

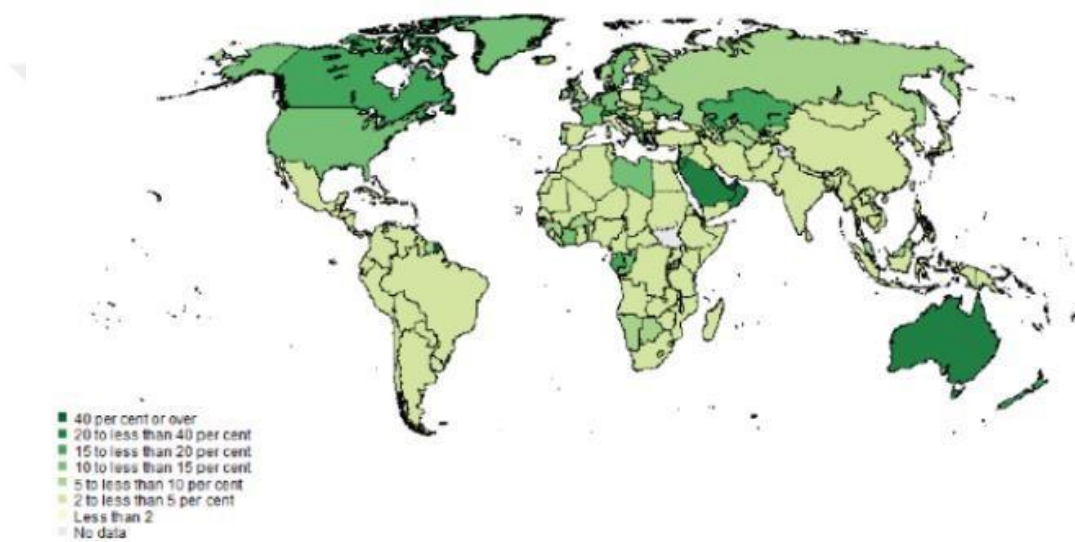
After several studies and researches on international, legal and illegal migration, some sociologists like (Everette Lee 1966) and (Ravenstein, E. G. 1889) have developed the "push-pull" factors that affect the migration decision. This model analyses the push factors, which usually occur in the countries of origin and enforce people to leave their homeland, and the pull factors, which occur in the receiving countries and make people look for new destinations, and they are considered from the factors that motivate people to decide how looking for a new location has the most benefits to them. usually these factors attract residents to move and migrate to a new destination because the target country offers something that was not available in their countries of origin. These factors can be considered as positive facts, while the negative facts are related to the pull factors.

Today we agree that the phenomenon of migration has become part of our global life, for example in the areas of trade and finance, education, and the environmental factors. Migration has become a highly influential factor in government-to-government relations, having direct and indirect impacts, in addition to its positive and negative impacts on the demographics and economies of the sent, receiving and transit countries. The term migrant has evolved over time to include refugee, asylum seeker, undocumented migrant, trafficking victim, labor migrant, and international student. ("Heeren, M., Wittmann, L., Ehlert, U., Schnyder, U., Maier, T., & Müller, J. 2014").

According to statistics from UN DESA, "The number of international migrants has been steadily increasing from 173 million in 2000 to 281 million in 2020, representing 2.8 percent and 3.6 percent of the world's population, respectively. 2020, women represent 135 million migrants (3.5% of the world's female population) and men 146 million (3.7% of the world's male population)" IOM (2022) (Global Migration Report,

Geneva). The report was supported with the figure below, which explains the percentages of the total population of international migrants.

Figure1: International migrants as percentage of total population, UNDESA 2019



Map data source: Geospatial Information Section, United Nations 2019

According to a report by UNDESA, the past two decades have seen a robust increase in the number of international migrants. The report states that the number of individuals residing outside their countries of origin reached 281 million in 2020, which is a significant surge from 173 million in 2000 and 221 million in 2010. At present, international migrants account for approximately 3.6% of the world's population.

Following McKeown, A. (2004), The increasing number of immigrants increases the complexity of the issue, and its extension, and the various ways of reaching it, it raises many questions and issues that require efficient analysis and long terms studies. One of the most important issues is the issue of "illegal immigration". (McKeown, A.

2004). As Chiswick (Chiswick, Barry R. 1988) stated, it has become one of the most important issues in the whole world, and it is the main axis that confuses the political calculus, and this could be a direct indication of the sensitivity of the issue and its symbolic and material strength in the formulation of future policies and the establishment of relations, since today from the point of view of some countries, it has become a threat to their interests and to their political and social stability.

In recent years, migration has increased significantly due to political and economic instability in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and South America, forcing millions of people to migrate to safer and more prosperous regions, often embarking on dangerous journeys. While armed conflict and terrorist activity have been the main causes of migration, other reasons have also contributed to its global increase. The most important of them are climate change, natural disasters, human rights violations, persecution and social injustice, and there are several important reasons for migration, such as the "political reasons", which can be an effective factor of the increasing in the number of legal and illegal migrants, such like the “Growing political and social awareness among people, causing them to think about emigration. The lack of basic human rights and public freedoms, and the attempt by some countries to restrict political freedom and minimize the exercise of that freedom by citizens”. (Baldwin-Edwards & A. Schain 1994).

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The issue of migrants in Türkiye is a complex and multifaceted problem that affects various aspects of society, including political, economic, and social conditions. Migrants, who come from various countries and regions, face numerous challenges in their pursuit of a better life in Türkiye, including limited access to basic services such as healthcare, education, and employment. Additionally, they often face discrimination and prejudice from the local community, which can lead to a sense of isolation and marginalization. The current policies and regulations regarding migration in Türkiye

can also create barriers for migrants, making it difficult for them to obtain legal status, access social services, and integrate into the local community. These challenges pose a significant problem for both migrants and the society in which they reside, highlighting the need for more inclusive and supportive policies and approaches towards migrants in Türkiye (Akar, S., & Erdoğan, M. M. 2019).

The issue of migrant labor in Türkiye is a complex and pressing problem that affects the lives and working conditions of many individuals in the country. Migrants, who come from various countries and regions, often face difficulties finding stable and well-paying employment due to language barriers, discrimination, and a lack of recognition of their skills and qualifications. This can lead to exploitation, low wages, and poor working conditions, impacting the overall well-being and security of the migrant workers. Additionally, many migrants are not able to access social protections, such as workers' rights, benefits, and insurance, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse by employers.

There are many reasons that led to search in Türkiye in the field of migration, and in the migration policy towards migrants, moreover it was necessary to explore the Turkish efforts towards migrants after the huge increasing in numbers of refugees recently in Türkiye due to the Syrian war and the bad circumstances in much Asian countries such like Iraq, Afghanistan. And we can notice the number of immigrants has increased significantly due to the wars in some neighboring countries, and this is a very important issue for discussion because it has a significant impact on society. In this research, it discusses the issue of the presence of immigrants in Türkiye and what jobs they occupy, in addition to analysis the extent of their negative and positive impact on Türkiye. How does the Turkish Immigration Ministry deal with this matter?

As mentioned earlier, the research problem is to investigate the effects of Turkish immigration policies on the socio-economic outcomes and integration of immigrants in Türkiye, considering the barriers and opportunities they face in accessing services, participating in the labor market, and engaging with the broader society. This research will contribute to a better understanding of the effectiveness of current policies and

practices, as well as provide information to develop more targeted approaches to support the needs and rights of migrants in Türkiye. the research will also deal with the case of migrants inside Türkiye especially the Syrian refugee, the student's curiosity about this topic made us choose and focus on Türkiye because it is considered the country with the most refugees in the world (UNHCR). Therefore, it was necessary to briefly study the successful experiences in dealing with migration problems in Türkiye and to examine Turkish efforts towards migrants. All these have led to formulate the research questions below.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This thesis will attempt to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the reasons immigrants have to choose to migrate to Türkiye rather than any other country?
- 2- What are the strategies for combating the irregular migration towards Türkiye?
- 3- Do migrants have a role of economic development in Türkiye?
- 4- How could labor migration be an effective factor that affects economy, wages, productivity and budget in Türkiye?

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

As emphasized above, migration has become one of the subjects that had the international aspect and discussions at global level, at the beginning many academic studies and researches on migration were written in the issue of international migration and many statistics were mentioning the numbers of international migrants around the world, and most of the academic studies had focused on internal dimensions of migrants while did not focused on external dimensions of migrants enough.

However, this research tries to shed the lights on the issue of international migration and irregular migration in Türkiye to find out the reasons of their irregular migration.

Therefore, the main and the direct aim of the research is to “investigate governments policies of dealing with migration”. A secondary (an indirect) aim of the study is to “study the circumstances of labor migrants, and the effect of migration on different economic fields, such like labor, wages, productivity and more.

Many studies had come up with some suggestions but this research tends to come up with new efficient suggestions in the aim of helping migrants in some problems could they face, and in the aim of finding some solutions to reduce the phenomenon of irregular migrations which will increase our understanding to the government’s efforts and the global govern shortcoming of dealing with it, which in turn will help to answer all research questions. Furthermore, the student will explore and study the Turkish policy of migration and efforts, and how did Türkiye help the refugees and receive them.

1.4 THE PURPOSE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The topic of the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye is significant and important because today Turkey is considered as the world most refugees hosting country, Turkey, which was subjected to a large wave of migration with the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in 2011, today hosts nearly “4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including 3.6 million Syrians, 170,000 Afghans, 142,000 Iraqis, 39,000 Iranians, 5,700 Somalis, and 11,700 people from other countries”. This has created significant challenges for Türkiye in terms of providing protection, services, and integration opportunities for refugees, as well as managing the impact of their presence on the country's social, economic, and political systems.

Understanding the effects of Turkish immigration policies on immigrants in Türkiye is critical to policymakers, researchers, and advocates working to improve the well-being and integration of refugees and migrants in the country. It can help identify strengths and weaknesses in the current policies and practices, as well as it will guide the development of new policies and programs that promote better outcomes for immigrants.

In addition, the topic is relevant to the broader debate on migration and refugee policies, as Türkiye's experience provides important lessons and insights for other countries hosting large numbers of refugees and migrants.

Examining the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants, will help us gain a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities related to refugee integration, and develop more effective and humane approaches to addressing this global issue.

1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A successful academic research considering its results and contribution to a study field depend on the methodology and the correct answer is to determine the problem of the research. To this end the study in hand critically reviews and analyses national and international qualitative and quantitative data in the form of official reports and written academic research materials.

Quantitative research methods can be used to study the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye. These methods involve the collection and analysis of numerical data in order to test hypotheses and draw conclusions about the relationships between variables. One possible approach could be to use survey research, which involves administering a standardized questionnaire to a sample of migrants in Türkiye. The questionnaire could include questions related to access to services, such as healthcare and education, as well as questions related to employment and overall quality of life. The data collected through this method can then be analyzed using statistical techniques, such as regression analysis, in order to identify patterns and relationships between variables.

Another possible approach could be to use secondary data analysis, which involves using existing datasets, such as official government statistics or data from international organizations, to assess the effects of immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye. This method can be useful for examining larger trends and patterns, but may not

provide as detailed or nuanced an understanding of the experiences of migrants as survey research.

In both cases, it is important to consider the limitations of the data being used, and to ensure that the sample is representative of the population of migrants in Türkiye. Additionally, it is important to take into account the complex interplay of push and pull factors that led to migration, and to consider the experiences and perspectives of migrants in the analysis.

Therefore, quantitative research methods can be useful for studying the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye, and can provide valuable insights into the relationships between policies and the experiences of migrants. However, it is important to use a multi-method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative methods in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of this complex issue.

The research relies on the secondary data analysis of the quantitative method, in which numbers and statistics are presented by almost exact numbers, such as the number of refugees in Türkiye, in addition to the number of labor migrants in Türkiye, as well as the statistics of the increase in the number of refugees between the years 2012 and the year 2021 in Türkiye, in addition to the statistics of Syrian refugees in all Turkish provinces, and we adopted this method in the aim of the information is more accurate and more clarified. This method conducted data from the official data sources, for example, I have gathered data about the International migrants as percentage of total population in the world from the “United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs”.

As well as we have collected some data about the refugee’s numbers in the world from “UN High Commissioner on Refugee” and data of the numbers of migrants in Türkiye between 2012 and 2022 from the World Bank Official statistics. In addition to data about migrant labor workers around the world from the World Bank Official Website. And some important statistics of NGOs and other civil society groups. The student is

planning also to gather data from the official website of the Turkish Ministry of Immigration, in addition to data from the Turkish, and data of the General Directorate of Migration Management office of Türkiye, for example data about the Syrian numbers in all the Turkish cities were gathered from the “Directorate General of Migration Management” (2022). And data about the migrant’s labor in Türkiye from the International Labor Organization and the International Association for Refugee Rights.

1.6 THE STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

This thesis divided into five chapters. Starting from chapter one which has already introduced the research questions, problems, theoretical framework, literature review and the methodology of the study, beside the introduction to migration in general.

Chapter two discusses the factors and reasons of migration from a general point and from a theoretical consideration. In addition, it discusses the geographical importance of Türkiye. Moreover, it has mapped out the number of refugees in Türkiye and their random increase. Chapter three introduces the immigration policies in Türkiye, and explains the strategies to combat irregular migration and then discusses the problems of irregular migration in particular. In addition to discuss Türkiye’s efforts towards refugees inside Türkiye.

Chapter four is an explaining to the relationship between labor and migration considering the effects of migration on labor market wither they are negative or positive effects. Moreover, as already has introduced the migrants’ precarious working conditions and their roll of development. And profoundly discusses the effects of migration on the economy in the host countries and explains the effect of migration on wages and productivity. Finally, chapter five summarizes and discusses the main findings of the study.

1.7 STUDY LIMITATIONS

The study on the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye is subject to several limitations, including:

- **Data Availability:** There is limited data available on the experiences of migrants in Türkiye, particularly in relation to their access to services, employment, and overall quality of life. This can make it difficult to accurately assess the impact of immigration policies on migrants.
- **Methodological challenges:** Conducting research on migration can be challenging due to the transient nature of many migrants, who may be difficult to locate or may be reluctant to participate in research. This can impact the representativeness and accuracy of the data collected.
- **Time Frame:** The study was limited to a specific time frame, and as such, may not capture the full range of experiences and impacts of Turkish immigration policies on migrants.
- **Geographical Scope:** The study was limited to a specific geographic area, and as such, may not reflect the experiences and impacts of migration and immigration policies in other regions of Türkiye.
- **Subjectivity:** The perceptions and experiences of migrants can be subjective, and may vary depending on individual circumstances and perspectives. This can impact the accuracy and reliability of the data collected and analyzed.
- **Cultural and Linguistic Barriers:** Migrants may face linguistic and cultural barriers that can impact their ability to access services, employment opportunities, and other forms of support. These barriers may also impact the ability of researchers to accurately assess the impact of immigration policies on migrants.

In light of these limitations, it is important to recognize that the results of this study are factual, and that further research is always needed in order to better understand the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye.

1.8 LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of migration has taken a great importance in many researches especially in recent days after a several wars and waves of migration in the world. Therefore, the policies of immigration play a critical role in controlling the social and economic landscape of any country. The topic of “The effect of immigration policies on individuals and countries” is a highly debated topic that scholars and policymakers argued for, and against various policies. Türkiye, located between Europe and Asia, and this has helped to make Türkiye as a destination for immigrants from different countries. after the Syrian refugee crisis, Türkiye has become a transit destination and a host country for millions of refugees. These policies have significant impacts on both individuals and countries, and effect on the economic, social, and political dynamics.

Moreover, in Türkiye the immigration policies have been governed by its geographic location, history, and cultural ties between Türkiye and other countries. The Turkish government has been actively working in the aim of developing policies and programs that address the needs of immigrants and refugees, while also managing the issue of irregular migration. This literature review provides an overview of the effects of immigration policies on individuals and countries in Türkiye, focusing on both legal and illegal migration. As for the legal migration, the Turkish government has implemented many policies to regulate legal migration to the country, one of the policies is the Temporary Protection Regulation System, which provides temporary protection for displaced individuals who cannot return to their home countries due to an active conflicts or other negative circumstances. According to Çelik and Şahin (2018), they have argued that this policy has been successful in providing the most important services to refugees and reduced the burden on the authorities.

In addition, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, introduced in 2014, sets up the legal framework for the admission and protection of foreigners and migrants in Türkiye, this law provides different types of residence permits such for different purposes, including studying, working, and family reunification. Demiryürek

and Ak (2019) have argued that the law has been effective in providing legal protection for migrants and refugees, and has facilitated their integration into Turkish society.

As for the irregular migration, which is also known as illegal migration and it includes the undocumented migrant too, it remains a significant challenge for Türkiye because it is a transit location for irregular migrants that attempt to reach European countries and Türkiye has struggled in managing this high numbers of migrants crossing its borders. To solve this issue, the government has implemented several policies and took various measures to combat irregular migration.

One of those policies is the “Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Migration” which was set between Türkiye and the European Union, also known as the EU-Türkiye Deal. This agreement, implemented in 2016, and it aimed to reduce the irregular migration to Europe by provide the financial support to Türkiye in the aim of managing its borders and improving the living conditions of refugees in its lands. According to İçduygu and Üstübcü (2018), in their paper they argued that the EU-Türkiye Deal has been successful in reducing the number of immigrants who attempt to reach Europe through Türkiye and has improved the living circumstances of refugees in Türkiye.

There is also another policy which aimed to reduce irregular migration and it is the Law of Prevention Human Trafficking, which criminalizes and fights human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Therefore, Aydın and Akar (2017) have argued that this law was effective in combating irregular migration and human trafficking by providing a legal framework for prosecuting and punishing perpetrators.

Based on this, Türkiye will not allow illegal migrants cross to Europe through its sea boarders with European countries, and this also helped to increase the numbers of migrants in Türkiye. Moreover, in 2020, president Erdogan warned Europe of the flow of millions of immigrants towards its lands, and he mentioned that it is not logical that Türkiye afford burdens of more than 4 million migrants alone without a global governance cooperation for more than 9 years. (Dagi, D. 2020). Türkiye emphasis that Europe should help establishing a safe area for refugees and ensure their safe return to

their country, but the European side does not agree with these statements and here come the shortcomings, therefore, the official speaker for German Chancellor Angela Merkel said that his country expects Türkiye to respect its agreement with the European Union on preventing migrants from reaching Europe, adding that if Ankara is not satisfied with the agreement, this should be addressed through some conversations. Europe still at the same attitude after all these difficulties those Türkiye is facing due to the refugee's crisis, and it emphasizes that it will keep protecting its borders against migrants. (Hüseyinoğlu, A., & Utku, D. E. 2021).

Generally, immigration policies have significant impacts on individuals in Türkiye. The government has implemented different policies to manage and control both legal and illegal migration, and that include the Temporary Protection Regulation, the Law on Foreigners, International Protection for legal migration, the EU-Türkiye Deal and the Law of Prevention of Human Trafficking for irregular migration. These policies have been useful and effective in providing legal protection for migrants and refugees, and in improving their living circumstances, in addition to combat irregular migration and human trafficking. While some challenges still remaining, the government's efforts towards managing migration issue in Türkiye have had positive results and outcomes, and have the potential for further improvement in the future.

As a result, Smeets, S., & Beach, D. (2020) agreed that Türkiye succeeded in managing the issue of refugees inside Türkiye, as it facilitated the procedures for residence, medical treatment and education for them. Moreover, Hommes, L., Boelens, R., & Maat, H. (2016) argued that Türkiye is engaged in an effective struggle through the policies of housing, health, education, job opportunities, security and social cohesion that it developed to address the waves of migration that began in 2010 as a result of the instability in Africa and Asia and the internal conflicts in the Middle East, especially Syria.

Since my research also examines the impact of immigration on the economy, it was important to analyze the literature review of some researches in this context. A possible positive effect of immigration is that it can contribute to economic growth. Chami et al. (2018) find that steadily migration can boost GDP per capita in both the sent and reciving countries. The authors argued that migration can contribute to the transfer of knowledge, skills, and technology between countries, which in turn can lead to higher productivity and economic growth. The same as Hanson and McIntosh (2016) argued that migration can lead to increased innovation and entrepreneurship, which can contribute to economic growth. The authors argue that migration can bring new thoughts, skills, and cultural perspectives to the host country, which can stimulate innovation and entrepreneurship. The authors here provide evidence from the US and Europe to support their argument.

Moreover, migration can also affect the labor market positively. For example, immigrants can help fill some gaps in the labor market, particularly in industries where there is a labor shortage. This can lead to higher and increased productivity and higher wages for both native and foreign workers. Ottaviano and Peri (2012) found that “immigration has positive effects on the wages and productivity of native-born workers”. The authors argue that immigrants bring new skills and ideas to the labor market, which in turn can lead to higher wages and productivity for all workers. The authors provided evidence from the US labor market to support their argument.

Another potential positive effect of immigration is that it can contribute to a more diverse and dynamic society. Immigration can also bring new ideas, skills, and cultural perspectives, which can lead to increased creativity and innovation. Card and Peri (2015) found that increased immigration is associated with higher innovation in urban areas of the United States. The authors argue that immigration can bring new ideas and skills into the labor market, which can stimulate innovation and creativity. Moreover, a diverse society can also promote tolerance and social cohesion, which can lead to greater economic prosperity. The authors provided evidence from the US labor market to support their argument.

Migration can also benefit migrants themselves, particularly in terms of increasing economic opportunities and raising standards of living. A study by Dustmann and Frattini (2014) found that immigrants who moved to the UK experienced significant improvements in their wages and employment prospects. The authors also argued that immigration can provide opportunities for individuals to escape poverty and to improve their economic prospects and statuses.

According to previous points and studies, we found that the history of migration in Türkiye began with the migration of the Turkish people from Central Asia to Anatolia, and continued with different waves of migration throughout history. In the current context, Türkiye hosts about 4 million immigrants, making it the country with the largest number of refugees in the world. The government has introduced various immigration policies in an effort to manage this large inflow of immigrants and protect the rights of immigrants and the host population.

Türkiye's immigration policies have had several and various positive effects on individuals and the country as a whole. One of the important and significant contributions of Türkiye's immigration policies is the positive impact on the country's economy. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute, immigrants made a significant contribution to the country's economic growth, as the unemployment rate decreased by 1.5% due to the employment of immigrants in various sectors of the economy (Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, 2021). The contribution of immigrants to the economy is also reflected in the growth of the housing sector, as a result of immigrants' demand for housing (Icduygu & Sert, 2018).

Furthermore, Türkiye's immigration policies have contributed to the country's social development by increasing the cultural exchange and diversity. The presence of immigrants in the country has also led to the exchange of different cultures, languages and traditions. This exchange played an important role in promoting more understanding and tolerance among the population (Acar, 2019). The integration of immigrants into the education system has also increased the country's human capital and contributed to the country's social development (Acar, 2019). In addition, Marois,

G., Bélanger, A., & Lutz, W. (2020) have argued that “immigrants also bring a flurry of talent and ingenuity, representing a disproportionate share of workers in the areas most closely associated with innovation, and in a study of the 50 largest venture capital firms they found that half had at least one immigrant founder and three-quarters had immigrants in senior management positions or research positions, and a large share of advanced degrees awarded in science and engineering often underpin innovation and job growth go to foreign-born students with temporary visas to study”.

It was also argued by (Altonji, J. G., & Card, D. 1991) that “immigration directly affects the well-being of immigrants themselves, immigrants come in the hope that they will gain from emigration, and if they do not feel that they will gain, they are free not to emigrate, but economic improvement is one of the many reasons why immigrants come here, and some may come expecting an economic loss, but this must be compensated by a perceived higher gain in other things they value such as political freedom or family reunification”.

In addition to the pervious study above, Türkiye's immigration policies have been effective in the term of protecting the rights of migrants, especially those who are seeking asylum. The government has established various institutions and policies to guarantee the protection of refugees, such as the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, which provides legal protection and basic human rights to all asylum seekers and refugees (Turkish Grand National Assembly, 2013). Türkiye has also set up a network of temporary accommodation centers and educational programs to provide social and economic support to all refugees and migrants (Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, 2021).

1.9 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The research will be explained from the Pull and Push theory which is related to migration issue in order to more understanding of the concerned issue, besides explaining that how different understanding of one issue could offer different expectations in the future development in migration policies. The push and pull theory is considered to be of theoretical importance in the study of migration because it provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex factors that drive individuals and families to move from one place to another. The theory highlights that migration is not just driven by a single factor, but by a combination of push and pull factors that vary from person to person and from one migration scenario to another. (Krishnakumar, P., & Indumathi, T. 2014).

By considering both push and pull factors, the theory provides a nuanced view of migration that takes into account both the motivations to leave one's home country and the incentives to move to a new destination. This helps researchers and policymakers better understand the motivations and experiences of migrants, and the impact of migration on both sending and receiving communities. In addition, the push and pull theory has practical applications, as it can inform policy decisions related to immigration and integration, such as the development of programs to address the root causes of migration, such as poverty and conflict, and the provision of support services for migrants upon arrival in a new country. (Gódány, Z., Machová, R., Mura, L., & Zsigmond, T. 2021).

Push factors are circumstances that drive people to leave their homes, such as poverty, conflict, persecution, natural disasters, or lack of job opportunities, while pull factors, on the other hand, are attractions that pull people to a new location, such as better economic prospects, improved living standards, safety, or reuniting with family.

Therefore, both push and pull factors play a role in the decision-making process of individuals and families to migrate, and the specific factors that influence migration can vary depending on the individual and their circumstances. Moreover, the push and pull theory provides a valuable framework for understanding migration, and is

considered to be of theoretical and practical importance in the study of migration and its impact on individuals, communities, and nations. Based on (Everett Lee 1966) argued that “another comprehensive theory of migration in 1966. He begins his formulas with the factors, which in turn lead to the spatial mobility of the population in any area, such like factors controlled with the place of origin, factors controlled by the place of destination, and intervening obstructions, and personal factors. And according to Lee, every place possesses a combination of positive and negative factors. While positive factors are conditions that serve to contain people within and to attract people from another areas, the negative factors try to repel them. in addition, there are factors which still remain natural, which people are fundamentally not interested in. While some of these factors affect most people in the area, others tend to have different effects. As a result, migration in any region is the net result of the interaction between these factors”.

Lee suggests that “people who were involved in migration have an almost complete assessment of the factors in the place of origin due to their long association. therefore, the same could not necessarily be true of the destination region or the new location. There is always some element of ignorance and uncertainty regarding the reception of immigrants in the new area”. (Lee, 1966).

One more important point is that “the difference between regions of origin and destination is related to the phase of an individual's life cycle. Long association of an individual with a place can in sometimes lead to an over-evaluation in the positive factors and to an underappraisal of negative factors in the region of origin. Meanwhile, perceived difficulties may lead to an inaccurate assessment of the positive and negative factors in the destination area”.

The decision to move is not always relay only on the difference of the positive and negative factors in their homelands and the new destination. The difference between them should be sufficient to overcome natural inertia and intervening obstacles. According to Lee “the distance between places of origin and the new destination has been referred to more frequently”, but according to Lee, distance, while ubiquitous, is

the most important factor (Lee, 1966). Moreover, the impact of these intervening barriers varies from one individual to another.

Moreover, in addition to factors related to the places of origin and destination, and the obstacles in between, there exist various personal factors that can either facilitate or hinder the migration process in any given region. These factors may be relatively stable throughout an individual's life or may change depending on the stage of the life cycle they are in. Notably, an individual's perception of the conditions in their place of origin and desired destination can have a more significant impact on migration than the actual conditions themselves. The process of perception largely relies on personal factors such as consciousness, intelligence, communication skills, and the cultural context of the individual.

The decision to migrate is the final result of the interaction between these factors. Lee pointed out that the decision to immigrate was completely irrational. After identifying factors in origin and the new destination, intervening more obstacles and personal factors, Lee proceeds to formulate a set of hypotheses regarding the volume of migration, streams, counter streams, and characteristics of migrants.

(Lee, 1966) suggested that “the push and pull model could set as one of the most related theories to explain the reality of the phenomenon of migration, as it also could be identified the main reasons and causes of migration, with the perspective of communication and the multiplicity of the relations between the countries that receive and send migrant’s rapid population in addition to another strong and efficient push factors. this model got some factors which considered either pulling or pushing, for example the sociological and sociopolitical theory includes pushing, as an illegal immigration is also related to environmental pressures, social disintegration and social control specifically, besides to the imbalance between goals and the balance to achieve goals by legitimate forms and means. Moreover, there are several social factors that could play an effective and important role in the phenomena of migration, which include the presence of family conflicts that push people to move to another destination and the development witnessed by urban cities as modern forms of communication,

such like transportation. (Iqbal, M., & Gusman, Y. 2015) Moreover, the influence of the mass media, such like the television and cinema, that contribute to change people's attitudes and principles, and promote their willing of immigration to another country and the availability of a good education in the countries to which they want to immigrate”.

According to sociologists, various socio-political factors are significant in migration, which can be categorized as sociological and political push factors. These factors include ethnic persecution, wars, racism, religious persecution, cultural persecution, slavery, conflict threats, political instability arising from cultural diversity, and persecution based on nationality, social group membership, or political opinion (D. Kainth 2009).

According to Torneo (2016), in addition to the sociological and political pull factors that attract individuals to emigrate, the presence of democracy and various freedoms in the country they wish to immigrate to, such as freedom in education, work, and residence, can also be significant factors. Except Lee, Ernst Ravenstin proposed that “the economic theory as an explaining to the phenomenon of migration (either internal migration or international migration) through the factors which are related to work and employment”. Ernst Ravenstein is the author of the first theory that explains the phenomena of migration, and he summarized this by saying that “bad economic conditions, poverty and lack of it push the individual to leave the homeland and move to more attractive areas”.

Moreover, according to (Ernst 2005), “some economic factors could include pushing and force people to migrate and they could be presented by the lack of productivity, poverty, the high cost of living compared to the low income, unemployment, the difficulty of finding good job opportunities, the existence of bad economic conditions, the lack of the advancement opportunities, Introduction of agricultural machinery to work instead of the human element. In addition to the depletion of natural resources, natural disasters, economic inflation, currency weakness and instability. (Kumar, N., & Sidhu, A. 2005)”.

While another factors considered as economically attractive factors that attract immigrants to a new place or country that provides good job opportunities, for example it could provide higher income, and more suitable working conditions, in addition to good facilities and services, high profit rate, the lack of taxes, currency strength and stability, the possibility of investing and making up new and various projects, flexibility of the exporting and the importing of goods, all of these factors include pulling and attract people for a new location. (Tamer Afifi_2011). These dominant theories have been subjected to criticism. (Arango, J. 2000).

CHAPTER TWO

REASONS FOR MIGRATION: CASE STUDY OF TÜRKİYE

2.1 General Reasons of Migration

As we shall see in this chapter reasons for migration varies considerably. Forced migration is one of them. It was argued by (Susanta Krishna Dass. 1980) that “a person loses his/her right to exercise some freedoms or public rights, such as the right to express an opinion. The feeling of insecurity in a person in some countries because of his political affiliation, which often contradicts the general political orientation in the country. Wars and armed conflicts between states and the resulting terrorism, killing and displacement of citizens, which leads to forced migration from the country, as happened in Iraq in 2003 after the war, when many people were forced to migrate abroad. Unrest and internal armed conflicts between the people of the same country, and the loss of security and tranquility”. All of what was mentioned are considered encouraging factors for immigration without the immigrant realizing that he would have entered the other country legally or illegally because his main goal here is to live in a safe place and to save his life away from conflicts. (Susanta Krishna Dass 1980).

Economic disadvantages experienced in home countries (or territories) is another reason for migration. Generally, migrants come from a poor or a weak economical country to a rich and stable economical country, some wealthy nations have a concentration of wealth, which attracts numerous immigrants fleeing deplorable economic situations back home. According to Douglas Porpora and Mah Hui Lim (1987), the economic disparity between the receiving countries and the expelling countries is a major factor that motivates migration. This disparity is caused by economic instability, fluctuations in the development process, and decline in certain instances. Individuals often experience a decrease in their standard of living, economic income, and national product income, which is in contrast to the high standard of living prevalent in the receiving countries. All these factors could act as motivators for individuals to consider migration.

Although, Elevated levels of unemployment in one's country of origin prompt young individuals to seek job opportunities abroad to enhance their own lives and those of their families. “Alfred Sophie,” a French demographic scientist, says, “Either wealth will move where the people are, or the people will move where the wealth is accumulating.” (Rodríguez, M. L. 2012, page number 33-39). And that is explaining to us obviously that people are always looking forwards to develop their economic statues and a person could migrate to a foreign country and maybe to learn its new language in order to find a suitable job and improve his economic statues, while he cannot stay in his country of origin without a job and with the lake of opportunities and the lowest salaries.

There are much more reasons could be important as much as the political and economic reasons, Maria Y. Hernandez (2009) highlights that there are several reasons that drive migration, some of which are personal while others are related to societal factors. The following reasons are among the factors that drive migration: Firstly, social contradictions that exist within some societies, such as the nature of family relationships and the relationships between men and women. Secondly, some individuals, particularly young people, may feel that they lack complete freedom. This often creates psychological conflict and a sense of permanent frustration due to the conflict between societal values prevalent in their countries and the freedom and openness they aspire to.

The same issue was raised by (Tamer Afifi 2011) as according to the author, migration due to poor environmental conditions has become increasingly common and diverse, and can be summarized as follows: Firstly, individuals may be living in an environment that is unsuitable for housing or work, or may be exposed to environmental damage caused by climatic changes such as desertification, floods, and other natural disasters. Secondly, some individuals may lose even the basic means of a decent living in their home countries due to “environmental factors such as drought, desertification, and high temperatures. Major climate disturbances such as cyclones,

destructive monsoons, or major floods, environmental pollution, and toxic or nontoxic waste left by factories and laboratories can make life challenging in these areas and drive some people to emigrate and leave their homes”. (Obokata, R., Veronis, L., & McLeman, R. 2014, page number 111-135)

Regarding Syrian migrants there are many reasons why they have been fleeing to Turkey, including; conflict and violence which started in 2011, as Syria has been embroiled in a brutal civil war that has caused widespread violence, displacement, and human suffering. Many Syrians have fled the country to escape the violence and find safety elsewhere. In addition, the lack of basic needs, since the conflict in Syria has also led to a breakdown of basic services and infrastructure, including access to food, water, healthcare, and education. All these reasons can lead to migration and the migrant generally prefer to migrate to the safer destination, and in this case, Türkiye is located near to many conflict countries, and that what we are going to discuss in the next paragraph.

2.2 The Geographical Importance of Türkiye

Türkiye have very important location in the world. Güreşci argues that Türkiye's strategic location at the meeting point of Asia, Europe, and Africa, as well as its position as a bridge between economically and politically backward countries and wealthy European nations, has made it a popular transit route for irregular migrants. Furthermore, Türkiye's emergence as an influential player in the region has resulted in its transformation from a transit country to a destination country for migrants. Due to the ongoing poor conditions in the Middle East, waves of immigrants have migrated to Türkiye, and because of the historical ties and the sense of responsibility between Türkiye and these regions, Türkiye has welcomed these refugees who are often in dire circumstances. Since 1980, Türkiye has transformed from a country that gives refuge to one that accepts refugees. The effects of globalization, which have resulted in more freedom in communication, transportation, and tourism, have led to an increase in the movement of migration worldwide, and Türkiye has been significantly impacted by this trend (Ertugrul Güreşci, 2013).

The map below shows the Turkish borders and the surrounding countries.

Map 1: Political Map of Türkiye



Map source: Nations Online Project.

Furthermore, the map above shows the strategic location of Türkiye which it is surrounded by Iran, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Bulgaria, Greece, Iraq and Syria.

Türkiye's geographic location has made it an attractive destination for migrants, but there are also other factors that contribute to its appeal. These factors include political and social stability, making Türkiye a welcoming environment for people from all over the world. Additionally, the Turkish people are known for being friendly and hospitable to foreigners. Türkiye's recent economic growth, driven by significant

investments and infrastructure development, has also been a draw, with nearly 15 billion US dollars in foreign investment flowing into the country. Finally, Türkiye is known for its fair treatment of foreigners, with no discrimination or racism in how they are treated compared to Turkish citizens. Recently, it has being more difficult and complicated hosting more refugee due to the steadily increasing of migrants, and today Türkiye has got the largest population worldwide of hosted refugee, according to data published by UNCHER, Türkiye is hosting about 3.8 million refugee and it is considered of the major hosting countries. As it mentioned in the figure below:

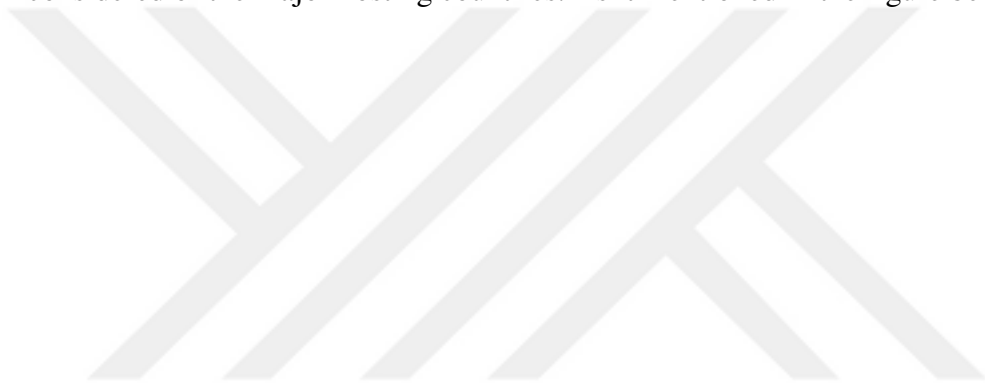
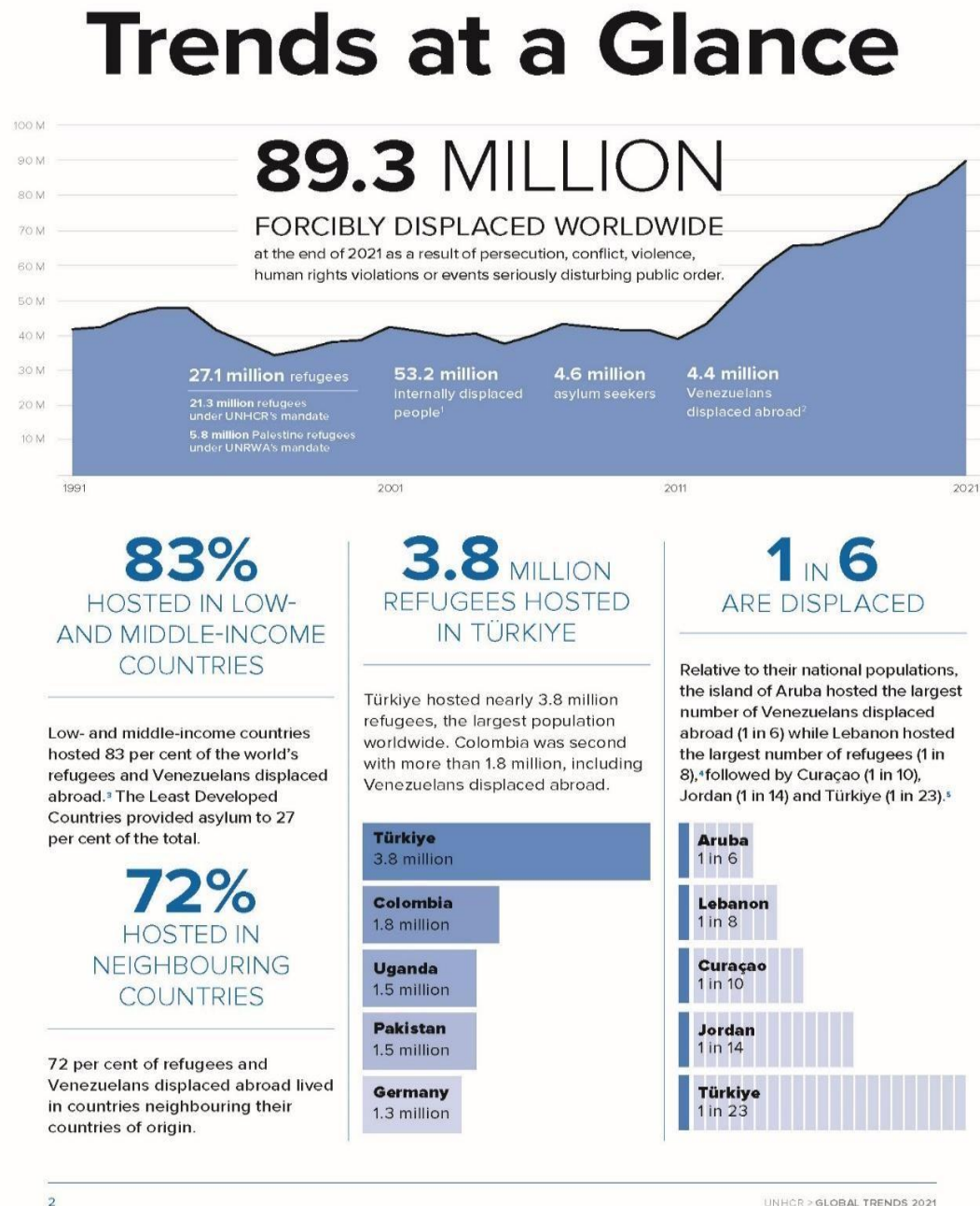


Figure 2: Refugees population in the world.



Source: UNHCR Global Trends 2021

2.3 Refugees in Numbers

The recent statistics show that there are approximately four million refugees in Türkiye and “as of April 21, 2022, the number of refugees under temporary protection registered in Türkiye increased by 7,794 people compared to the previous month, for a total of 3 million 762 thousand 385 people. The number of them has increased by 25,16 people since the beginning of the year. and it worth mentioning that the vast majority of them are Syrians”. (cited in Aras, B., & Yasun, S. 2016).

According to the data of “the General Directorate of Migration Management”, Syrian refugees live in urban areas as 98.7% of them live in cities. A total of 800 neighborhoods in “Ankara, Antalya, Aydın, Bursa, Çanakkale, Duzce, Edirne, Hatay, Istanbul, Izmir, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Mugla, Sakarya” considered as refugee’s neighborhoods. the number of irregular migrants who entered Türkiye in 2019 approached 450,000. However, the number decreased to 100,000 in 2021.

According to the same Directorate dated April 21, 2022, the thirty cities inhabited by most Syrian refugees and the number of refugees in these cities are listed in the following table

Table1: The numbers of Syrian refugees in the Turkish cities

No	City	The number of Syrian refugees
1	Istanbul	542.045
2	Gaziantep	462.697
3	Hatay	433.875
4	Şanlıurfa	430.124
5	Adana	256.435
6	Mersin	242.753
7	Bursa	184.298
8	Izmir	149.807
9	Konya	123.601

10	Kilis	107.468
11	Ankara	100.577
12	Kahramanmaraş	95.938
13	Mardin	91.793
14	Kayseri	83.474
15	Kocaeli	56.604
16	Osmaniye	42.768
17	Malatya	32.024
18	Diyarbakir	24.552
19	Adiyaman	23.204
20	Batman	16,029
21	Sakarya	15,744
22	Şırnak	14,907
23	Manisa	14,238
24	Denizli	14.066
25	Nevsehir	13.763
26	Elazig	13.244
27	Tekirdag	12,607
28	Afyonkarahisar	12,531
29	Mugla	11.688
30	Burdur	9.078
31	Bolu	4.512
32	Bayburt	131
33	Ardahan	124
34	Akder	79
35	Tongali	73

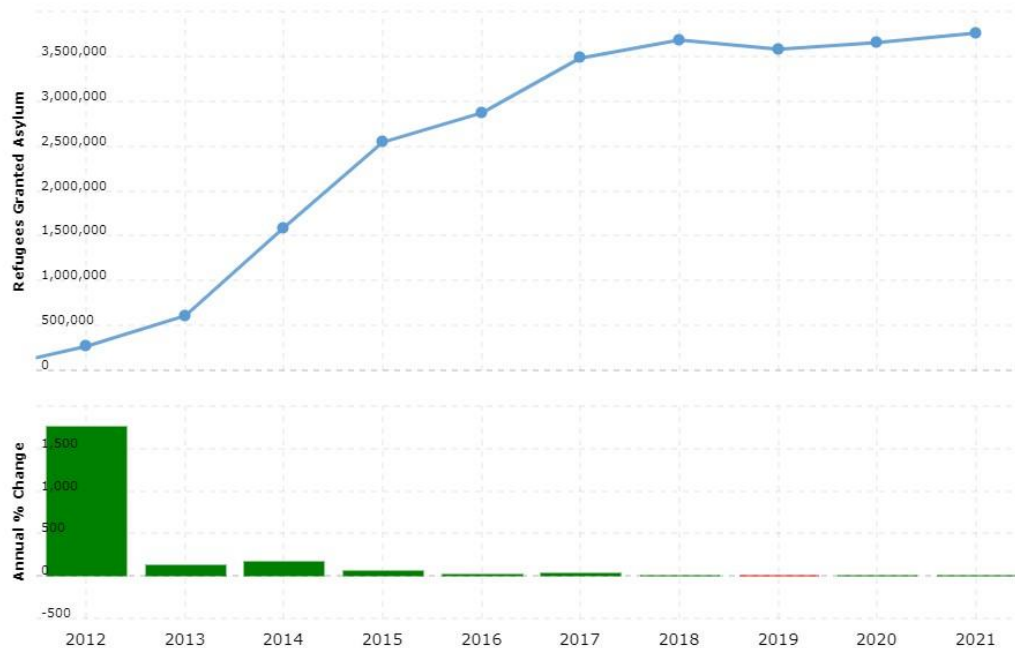
36	Artvin	72
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Data source: Directorate General of Migration Management (2022)

The difference in numbers is often governed by the opportunity to work, as the largest number is in Istanbul because it is the largest city in terms of area, population density, diversity of projects, investments and nationalities, which makes the opportunity to find job a little easier than in the other provinces, and this is the reason why most refugees choose to live in Istanbul. (Memişoğlu, F., & Yavçan, B.2022)

Therefore, the years between 2012 and 2021 witnessed the highest increasing in refugees in Türkiye, and as it cleared in the figure below, according to data from the World Bank website, it shows the significant increasing in numbers of refugees between 2012 and 2021 (see Figure 3, for further details).

Figure 3: Numbers of refugees in Türkiye between 2012 and 2021.



Data Source: World Bank

CHAPTER THREE

TÜRKİYE'S MIGRATION POLICY

We have discussed in chapter two the main reasons for migration, and the geographical importance of Türkiye which led to the increase in migrants numbers, in addition to explore the refugees number in Türkiye and discussing why is Türkiye desirable for migrants, in chapter three we will discuss Türkiye's policy in the field of migration and its efforts for migrants inside Türkiye, moreover, we will discuss how this random increase prompted the responsible authorities to take some necessary strategies in order to limit the increase in the number of refugees, especially illegal refugees, and how Türkiye is able to protect their boards from the illegal flow of migrants.

3.1 Strategies and policies to combat irregular migration

All these changes prompted Türkiye to adopt policies to deal with and prevent irregular migration, implement legal reforms, and expand international collaboration and we can summarize them in the following points which were interpreted from various academic works:

- Collaborating among countries of origin, transit, and target to enact legal reforms.
- Facilitating cooperation between local and international institutions involved in migration.
- Enhancing border protection through necessary security measures.
- Implementing legislation and guidelines related to employment and work to reduce illegal employment.
- Streamlining the process of determining immigration status and cases.
- Strengthening efforts to combat organized crime associated with migrant smuggling.
- Enforcing effective penalties for those involved in the transport of undocumented migrants.

- Conducting research on the root causes of migration in order to address those issues in the countries of origin. (Kirişci, 2004)
- Tightening the security and monitoring of the maritime borders and the entrances of the islands and increasing the number of coast guard stations. (Ghosh, B. (Ed.).1998).
- A security wall on the Syrian border: Türkiye is located within the most important geostrategic points in the world, due to its sharing of borders with countries such as Iran, Iraq and Syria, so it sought to provide its border security by using direct military force against the terrorist organization “ISIS” in 2016 (Duarte, P. 2014).
- Türkiye erected a 700-kilometre wall on its border with Syria, while keeping only two out of 13 border gates open to facilitate the entry of humanitarian aid shipments. (Arslan, Z., Can, Ş., & Wilson, T. M. 2021).

Türkiye has set strategic goals confronting irregular migration through the “Strategic Document for Combating Migration” various control tools are being activated, such as strengthening border lines, organizing security operations against illegal immigrants, to establish temporary shelters, and the deportation of illegal immigrants’ scheme. Therefore, Türkiye's fight against illegal immigration is not limited to incoming immigration from Afghanistan, and current developments only. Accordingly, Türkiye's activities can be analyzed against irregular migration in general, and against upcoming irregular migration from Afghanistan in particular under three headings (İçduygu, A., & Organisation internationale pour les migrations. 2003).

Efforts to strengthen border lines come on top of the projects implemented by Türkiye in the field of irregular migration, and accelerated it due to irregular migration coming from Afghanistan recently. Minister of Interior Suleyman Soylu announced in the meeting of the Migration Committee on September 15, 2021 that construction work will continue on the remaining 242 km of the Van city border with the end of these

important measures to prevent illegal border crossing, which strengthen the country's border security. The entry of illegal immigrants into Türkiye will be at least physically restricted. In addition to the construction work of the wall to prevent illegal entry from the border, monitor the Iranian borders with photovoltaic watchtowers and thermal cameras. Starting from the statement made by Çatakli, Türkiye continues to construct 141 watchtowers and 109 communication towers, 85 command and control centers, and 329 sensor groups wireless within the scope of the photovoltaic tower project supported by the European Union, in order to better control the Iranian border. Moreover, as a result of the rapid increase in the numbers of Afghan immigrants.

Procedures have been tightened along the border, and additional security forces have been sent to the unit's border Department of the Ministry of Defense (Dostic, S. 2015). Moreover, the illumination was extended along the border line, trenches were dug, and the road was constructed, parallel to the border line of rapid dispatch of military units.

The Turkish-Iranian border is monitored by drones and reconnaissance planes, helicopters; to prevent potential border breaches (Çolakoğlu, A. R., Günay, K., Göncüoğlu, M. C., Oyan, V., & Erdoğan, K. (2014). Within the framework of the measures taken; Security operations are being carried out on an ongoing basis with regard to Afghan immigrants residing illegally in Türkiye, repatriation procedures are being implemented persons found to be staying illegally in their countries (Kirisci, K. 1996).

According to data announced by the General Directorate of Immigration (GDM), more than 44,000 Afghans have been arrested during 2021 until the twenty-third of September. These returns are continuing persons who have been handed over to the State Department of Immigration Repatriation Center after subject them to a health examination, to their countries. Traffickers who are also being tracked they help them cross into Türkiye illegally, and judicial proceedings are being started against people those found to be involved in illegal activities.

Based on Satir, O. Erdogan (2016) “Türkiye has taken the necessary measures at the local level and the necessary measures at the international level in order to identify and fix problems, abuse of information, joint confrontation and cooperation in this field, thus it has expressed its viewpoint on the subject and took a decisive stance in order to prevent unregulated immigration and expel illegal aliens on its lands. The process of combating irregular migration is not a process or a procedure taken by one party or one country. Within this framework, countries have resorted to establishing bilateral, regional and international groups in order to continue the process of combating unregulated migration”.

Also as was argued by (Juliette Tolay, 2012) “In order to provide effective measures in the field of combating unregulated migration, Türkiye has tended to cooperate with local and international institutions. The International Organization for Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Center for Migration Policy Development (ICPMD) and other local civil society organizations are the most prominent institutions that Türkiye has cooperated with”.

3.2 Global Cooperation Towards Refugee`s Crises

Readmission agreements is considered one of the most important means of international cooperation in the unregulated immigration issue. In order to make countries take the necessary measures against unregulated immigration in a mandatory manner, it guarantees the return of refugees to their countries in a way that guarantees human rights and is bound by international standards. In other words, the readmission agreement supposed that people who are illegally present in a country should returned safely to the country of origin or the last country of transit according to the conditions and rules set forth in the agreements concluded between those countries (Rais, M. 2016). Türkiye is interested in concluding readmission agreements within the framework of combating unorganized immigration with transit and destination countries. Among the activities that took place within this field, Türkiye signed the readmission agreement since 2001 with “Syria, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Romania,

Ukraine, Pakistan, Russia, Nigeria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yemen, Moldova, Belarus and the European Union” (İçduygu, A., & Aksel, D. B.2014).

Türkiye has signed with the European Union the readmission agreement and at the same time signed on visa exemption agreement between Türkiye and the European Union concluded on December 16, 2016, and was ratified by the Turkish Parliament on June 25, 2014. Then, Law No. 6547 related to Parliament’s ratification was published in the official newspapers in June 28, 2014, the ratification of the agreement took place according to Article 3 of Law No. 244 of May 31, 1963 (Kruse, I., & Trauner, F.2008).

It was approved by the Council of Ministers on July 21, 2014, and then published in the Official newspapers No. 29076, issued on August 2, 2014. and thus the readmission agreement with the European Union entered into force on October 1, 2014 in terms of provisions for readmission and transit for nationals of the state’s parties. (Kirişçi, K. 2014). Moreover, Türkiye signed two protocols related to the "Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" in addition to the annexes to this agreement, namely, "smuggling of migrants" and "trafficking in human beings" on December 13, 2000 in Palermo.

This statement supposed that Türkiye will not allow illegal migrants cross to Europe through its sea borders with European countries, and this also helped to increase the numbers of migrants in Türkiye. Moreover, in 2020, president Erdogan warned Europe of the flow of millions of immigrants towards its lands, and he mentioned that it is not logical that Türkiye afford burdens of more than 4 million migrants alone without a global governance cooperation for more than 9 years. (Dagi, D. 2020). Türkiye emphasis that Europe should help establishing a safe area for refugees and ensure their safe return to their country, but the European side does not agree with these statements and here come the shortcomings, therefore, the official speaker for German Chancellor Angela Merkel said that his country expects Türkiye to respect its agreement with the European Union on preventing migrants from reaching Europe, adding that if Ankara

is not satisfied with the agreement, this should be addressed through some conversations. Europe still at the same attitude after all these difficulties those Türkiye is facing due to the refugee's crisis, and it emphasizes that it will keep protecting its boarders against migrants. (Hüseyinoğlu, A., & Utku, D. E. 2021).

Based on (Satir, O. Erdogan, 2016). “Recently Türkiye has been known as a station for migrants especially those who are coming from Asian countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan and this population reached over 4 million. The reason for this increase in numbers is due to the instability in Afghanistan and the change in policies towards the Afghans by the Iranian and Pakistani authorities”. On the other hand, according to data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Türkiye currently has about 3.6 million Syrians, in addition to 360,000 are people of other nationalities are included in the interests of the Commission. Hence, Türkiye hosts the highest number of refugees in the world. In this context, President Erdogan has repeatedly stated that Türkiye will not bear the burden of new migrations from Afghanistan, and pointed to the need to share with other supported countries in bearing the burden of immigration. Therefore, Türkiye has a cautious approach to any wave of a new migration from Afghanistan, and prioritizes sharing the material and humanitarian burden as much as possible.

3.3 Türkiye's policy and efforts towards migrants

Türkiye's policy is within the framework of international law and with a humanitarian approach towards the Afghans migrants who have taken refuge in its lands, does not mean that the government does not provide security on the border or that it is doing an indiscriminate combat against irregular migration, But Türkiye which has become a destination and a crossing point for migrants rapidly since the second decade of this century, it has been relentlessly fighting irregular immigrations.

As a result, We must agree that Türkiye is right to take all these measures, since it is the most hosting country for refugees, while there should have been global governmental political cooperation with other countries to reduce the burden on Türkiye, but with all these difficulties and huge numbers, Türkiye succeeded in

managing the issue of refugees inside Türkiye, as it facilitated the procedures for residence, medical treatment and education for them (Smeets, S., & Beach, D. 2020). Moreover, Türkiye is engaged in an effective struggle through the policies of housing, health, education, job opportunities, security and social cohesion that it developed to address the waves of migration that began in 2010 as a result of the instability in Africa and Asia and the internal conflicts in the Middle East, especially Syria (Hommes, L., Boelens, R., & Maat, H. (2016).

Therefore, Türkiye today, as in the past, adopts a normative approach, and can protect people who have come to their land for compelling reasons, with proof of this under different circumstances (Soykan, C. 2012). In this content, “the Directorate General of Migration Management of the Ministry of Interior” was established to carry out work and procedures related to the implementation of policies and strategies related to migration, and to ensure coordination between institutions and organizations related to these issues, the entry, residence, exit and deportation of foreigners in Türkiye, international protection and temporary protection, and the protection of victims of human trafficking (Kibar. E, D 2013). Therefore, there is a migration management center in each state of Türkiye. For example, the Turkish Immigration Department in Istanbul (Immigration Department in Istanbul), is the center responsible for immigration transactions for refugees residing in Istanbul in Türkiye. (Korkut. U, 2014). The Turkish Immigration Service, or Immigration Department of Türkiye: It is a national asylum institution, operating under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior, and the procedure for registering individuals under temporary protection in Turkish restrictions. Also known as (Turkish Immigration and Passports).

The Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458 provides that “It is not permissible to send anyone to a place where he can subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or in which his life or his freedom to be threatened; Because of his race, religion, gender, belonging to a particular social group, or his ideas”.

The Turkish government also supports medium and long-term aid programs to promote the integration into society of migrants under temporary protection, especially Syrians, while working at the same time to support the work of non-governmental organizations working in this field. Furthermore, the activities of migrants are carried out in cooperation with municipalities and well-established Turkish institutions, such as the Red Crescent, the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), as well as non-governmental organizations, humanitarian organizations, and others. (Tayfur, I., Günaydin, M., & Suner, S. 2019). All these measures demonstrate how Türkiye succeeded in managing the refugee problem and made great efforts to contain this problem, but in the absence of global government cooperation, the problem will turn into a crisis in the case of an increase in numbers or the outbreak of new wars.

3.4 Difficulties refugees face in Türkiye, Suggestions and Solutions

After studying the policies and efforts of the Turkish government, in the next paragraph I will address the difficulties that refugees face, in addition to the assistance and efforts provided by the Turkish state in order to solve these difficulties, in the end I will present some solutions, and those are result after my study for the case as in academic research and local life. For example, some refugees face difficulty in adapting to a new language and new habits, which creates difficulty in living and adapting, in addition to difficulties in employment and work, especially if the person is not educationally qualified or is not proficient in the Turkish language. (Al Ajlan, A. 2021). The Turkish state offered many accommodations to the refugees and was cooperative and sympathetic to this issue, but considering that the issue took more time than expected, some racist problems began to appear and it became difficult to control them completely. (Danış, D., & Nazlı, D. (2019). However, it needs to be emphasized that the character of racism is for individuals only and cannot be generalized, and the Turkish state is trying to combat it by various methods. Here comes the blame on a certain category of refugees, because they are the foreigners, so it is always supposed to show respect and do not do any act that expresses even a little disrespect. And they are supposed to learn the Turkish language well because it will help them in daily and

practical life as well, and even in facing some situations, it is unfortunate to be exposed to a racist situation and do not have the ability to explain yourself to others. It is also unfortunate that you cannot speak in a hospital or pharmacy when you need a drug. (Ozduzen, O., Korkut, U., & Ozduzen, C. 2021).

The sensitivity of the subject led me to search for some effective, proposed solutions, and I will summarize them as the following:

1. Increasing awareness campaigns that shows the importance of learning the language, and it can be voluntary sometimes for some individuals who are unable to afford its cost.
2. Forcing parents to send their children from an early age to Turkish kindergartens in order that the child does not face difficulties in studying in the future, in addition to that it can greatly contribute to take an important role of reducing the racism and make up Turkish friends easily.
3. Punishing the refugees who try to insult the Turks, or the Turks who try to insult the refugees on social media, because it has a very negative impact and they are not able to notice that, which provoke anger between the two peoples.
4. A refugee who does problems or who commits any crime must be deported immediately for several reasons, one of them is: to prevent anyone from committing a similar act and also to give a sense of safety and confidence in the state to citizens which means that the state does not tolerate with any act that negatively affects the citizen's sense of safety and this enhances the people's confidence in its state.
5. Financial punishment for anyone who tries to incite racism, whether he is a Turkish or a refugee, and we must always realize that racism is an individual act and should not be generalized as a general characteristic for all people. In every people there is good and bad, not everyone can be bad or good.

6. The refugee who wants to settle in Türkiye must be forced to learn the Turkish language and reach an acceptable level of the language that makes him communicate easily with anyone and in all sectors of society, and this has a role in improving communication between individuals and reducing some of the problems and negative attitudes that the refugee can face.

At the end, we must agree that learning the language of the country which we live in is very important, and after my studies, I am almost able to confirm that it is the solution to most of the problems of refugees. Moreover, when refugees learn the language of their doctor and the teacher of their child, the neighbor and the grocer, they will no longer have obstacles or difficulties to face in social and daily life, and they will be able to develop their selves, their families and their surroundings, and thus we will not find a place for racism because since speaking the same language the others they will not feel strange, it is quite the opposite, speaking the language of the country which we live in, will increase the affinity and strengthens social ties between people. At the next chapter, in chapter four I will explore the relationship between migration and labor, and the effect of migration on international labor in both hosting and sending countries. Besides discussing the migrants' precarious working conditions and their roll of development.

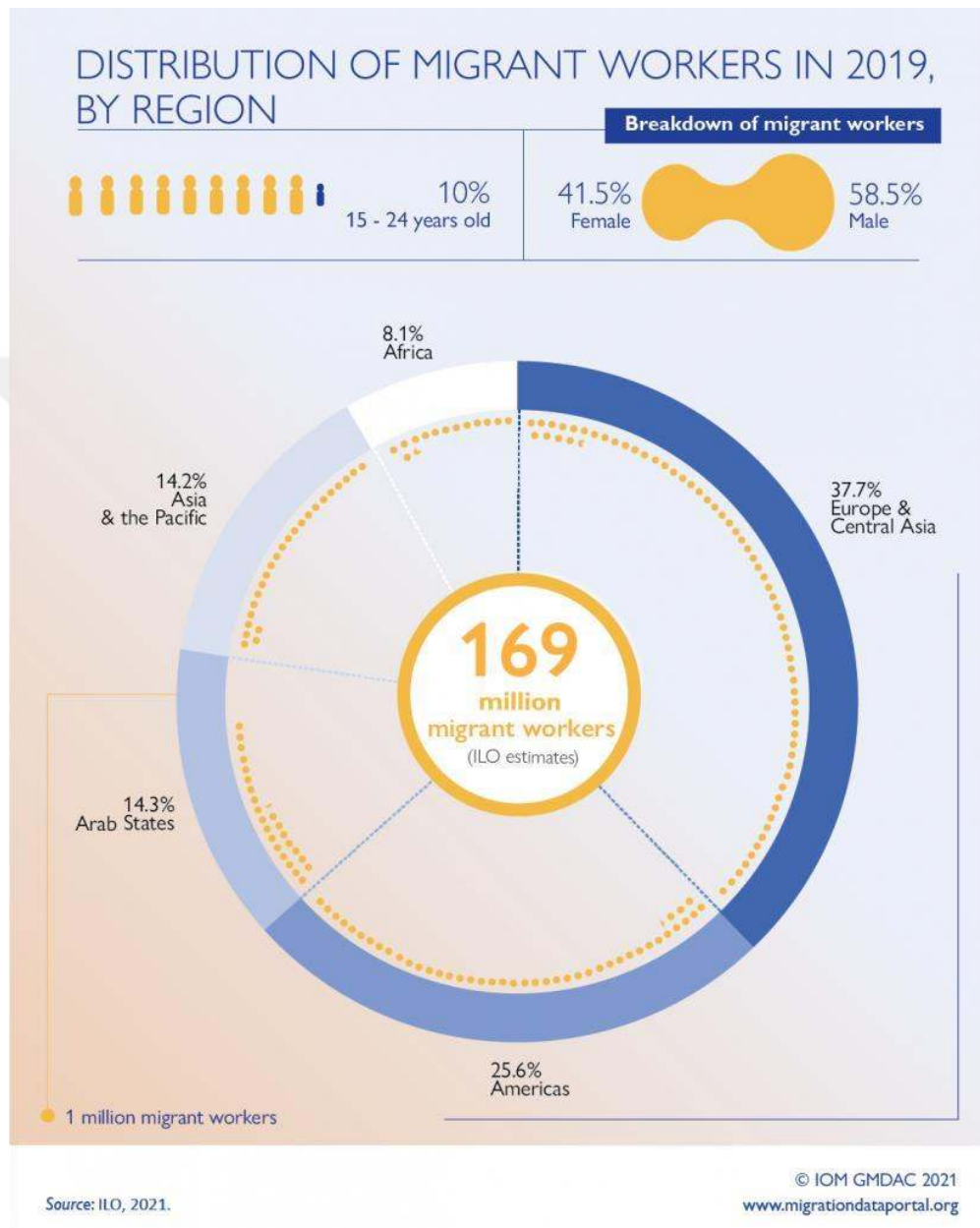
CHAPTER FOUR

THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON ECONOMY AND LABOR IN TÜRKİYE

4.1 Labor and Migration

Globally, the phenomenon of migration has become one of the features associated with the social and economic life of various countries of the world, and it is characterized by the diversity of its sources and causes; where migrants are a major part of the global workforce; The number of migrant workers in various regions of the world has reached nearly 190 million workers, an estimated 3% of the world's population are migrant workers. (Sweileh, W. M. 2018). The International Labor Organization has recognized that the unemployment rate is expected to rise among the youth group; Those under the age of 24 over the coming years, and the name “crisis generation” has been given to this category of workers. In addition, many individuals are forced to migrate from the countryside to the city and of different ages for several reasons, including the deterioration of agricultural land, Constant water shortage, Agricultural problems related to climate or weather, Food insecurity, insecurity residential, and low salaries. (Bell, D. N., & Blanchflower, D. G. 2015). The figure below will show the statistic of migrant workers around the world, for the year 2019, as females and males and according to their age, this statistic shows the percentage of workers between the ages of 15 and 24.

Figure 4: World Bank statistic about labor force migrants around the world.



Source: World Bank Official Website

Today we can notice how these numbers and the huge increasing in migrants around the world can lead to lower wages since the presence and willingness of migrants to work for anything and at a low rate of wages allows employers to ignore productivity, training, and innovation, and may also lead to the exploitation of migrants. Moreover,

Migration also leads to high levels of unemployment in the host country, Locals may find it difficult to interact with immigrants due to different cultures. Therefore, we have discussed the motivations factors that led to labor migration, for example, most individuals believe that the search for a distinguished job with a high income is one of the most important reasons for them to migrate; moreover, The lack of economic opportunities in the home country is the main motivation of migration, in addition to the inequality in the distribution of income; When comparing income in the developing world with developed countries, it is noted that the income in developed countries is about 70 times higher than in low-income developing countries, considering that the majority of migrant workers usually work in jobs at a level below their skill level. Studies have shown that about 32% of immigrants who hold university degrees are forced to work in jobs that require a medium to low level of skill, and the construction, manufacturing and services sectors are among the sectors that receive the most youth workforce. (Wickramasekara, P. 2008). In the following chapter the migrants and their access to and impact on the labor market will be explores in some details.

4.2 The Effect of Migrants on labor

Generally, a clear impact of migration on innovation and creativity can be seen in the issue, and this appears through the ability of migrants to develop businesses as a result of their employment in jobs related to this, especially in areas where there are low levels of skills ; Migrant workers usually have new perspectives and unique business ideas, This contributes to expanding the circle of knowledge and international contacts for employers, and the diversity of workforce cultures contributes to enriching the cultures of workers in the workplace; Which in turn contributes to the growth and development of business. Migrants often bring with them skills that are not already present in the local economy of the host countries; which enhances creativity and innovation in those countries and thus their development. (Calderón, V., Gáfaró, M., & Ibáñez, A. M. 2011).

Studies have shown the role of immigrants in establishing some of the largest companies specialized in the technology industry. As the National Foundation for American Policy showed in one of its 2016 research that more than half of American startups; worth nearly a billion dollars or more and was founded by at least one immigrant, and 70 percent of those startups are employed by immigrants; As essential members of the management and production team, and they occupy important positions in it, it is worth noting that providing a comfortable environment for immigrants contributes clearly to the development of countries; For example, there are 25 countries; Which is one of the richest and most developed countries in the world, where immigrants constitute about 22.5% of its population. (Palacios, C. J. 2022).

Therefore, Migration has a clear impact on the economy of the host country and employment, and this impact depends mainly on both the skills possessed by current state workers and the skills of migrants, in addition to the characteristics of the economy in those countries, and the ability of the state to adapt to the increase in the supply of labor. Although migration may increase the demand for labor; this is because immigrants contribute to expanding consumer demand for certain goods and services; therefore, immigration may increase competition for some of the current professional jobs, as it may contribute to creating new jobs. Migrants' possession of skills that can replace or supplement the skills of current workers will have an impact on the wages or employment of current workers, and in case that migrants are adopted as substitutes for current workers; This will be reflected in the increased competition between immigrants and current workers for jobs; and thus lower wages in the short term, which in turn leads to increased unemployment among current workers due to their unwillingness to work at those lower wages; If the skills of immigrants complement the skills of current workers, this will lead to increased productivity; Which in turn may lead to higher wages for existing workers. (Geist, C., & McManus, P. A. 2012).

Usually occupations that require a low level of skill experience has a lot of competition from immigrants; This is because it is easy to get jobs that need those low skills, and as for expanding the labor supply; Migration has a clear role in expanding the demand

for labor, and thus creating new job while the number of jobs in the economy is not fixed, and production may be increased in sectors in which expatriate workers are employed by jobs managers. (Ruhs, M., & Vargas-Silva, C. 2015).

Moving to the impact of labor migration on the sending countries, most of the academic studies shown that the short-term economic benefits of migration to the sending state are demonstrated through remittances; It is represented in the money that migrants receive as a result of their work in the host countries and send them to their countries of origin with the aim of providing support to their families, and according to the World Bank; The value of remittances that were sent to various countries of the world for the year 2012 amounted to about 529 billion dollars, of which about 401 billion dollars were sent to developing countries, and it is believed that the volume of remittances exceeded these figures; They only represent money sent through official ways, where remittances sent through informal ways can add at least 50% to the flows recorded globally. (Ahmed, J., Mughal, M., & Martínez-Zarzoso, I. 2021).

After discussing the main points of migration and labor, besides the impacts of labor on the sending and hosting countries, in the next paragraph I will profoundly discusses the effects of migration on the economy in the host countries and explains the effect of migration on wages and productivity. This paragraph will attempt to answer a very important question which is how could the phenomena of migration affect the economy? Moreover, the relationship between migration and economy and its effects on productivity, wage and budget will be explored.

4.3 The Relationship between Migration and Economy

In essence, productivity is typically assessed by an employee's hourly output or GDP per person, and the impact of new immigrants on productivity can vary from the current level. While GDP may generally increase as new workers enter the workforce, this increase may or may not translate into an enhanced level of productivity, depending on certain specific circumstances. If immigrants are highly productive, then per capita GDP can rise, but if they are unproductive or do not work, the losses may result in a

reduction in GDP per capita (Harvie, D., Slater, G., Philp, B., & Wheatley, D. 2009). Another perspective to consider is “that goods produced using low-cost labor allow more goods to be produced and these benefits can vary, for example working in agriculture to grow and harvest crops is necessary, existing workers may be willing to do the work, but may be less in preference to employers of low-cost migrant workers, offering lower-cost workers may have two different effects: existing workers may move to more productive work or be pushed to other lower-paying jobs resulting in more profits for the company but at the expense of existing workers”. (Boswell, C., & Straubhaar, T. 2004).

In addition, according to Marois, G., Bélanger, A., & Lutz, W. (2020) they argued that “immigrants also bring a flurry of talent and ingenuity, representing a disproportionate share of workers in the areas most closely associated with innovation, and in a study of the 50 largest venture capital firms they found that half had at least one immigrant founder and three-quarters had immigrants in senior management positions or research positions, and a large share of advanced degrees awarded in science and engineering often underpin innovation and job growth go to foreign-born students with temporary visas to study”.

Based on (Marois, G., Bélanger, A., & Lutz, W. 2020) they argued in their paper that “countries with large numbers of foreign-born workers experience much faster productivity growth, and less skilled nationals often respond to increased competition from immigrants by leaving manual labor to occupations that emphasize language and communication skills, and this greater specialization leads to more efficient allocation of labor, which increases the income and productivity of both indigenous and immigrant populations. In addition (Gupta, S. D. 2015) argued that economists use the term comparative advantage to describe an economy's ability to produce goods and services at a lower opportunity cost than that of trading partners. But it can be applied to immigration, for example the technology boom, where it has allowed high-tech workers to immigrate to use a new visa program with a competitive advantage over the existing workforce because of their knowledge and ability and not just their lower

cost”. It was argued by (Altonji, J. G., & Card, D. 1991) that “immigration directly affects the well-being of immigrants themselves, immigrants come in the hope that they will gain from emigration, and if they do not feel that they will gain, they are free not to emigrate, but economic improvement is one of the many reasons why immigrants come here, and some may come expecting an economic loss, but this must be compensated by a perceived higher gain in other things they value such as political freedom or family reunification”.

In their paper (Bhaskar, V., Manning, A., & To, T. 2002) mentioned there is a perception that immigrants take away job opportunities from citizens, but despite increasing the labor supply, immigrants also contribute to the local economy by spending their wages on various goods and services such as housing, food, electronics, etc. This increased demand can result in the creation of more jobs to build houses, produce and sell food, and move appliances, among other things. As emphasized above in relationship between migrants and the labor market in host counties, migrants and disadvantaged compared to native labor in economic and social terms. In this context it is worth to investigate the effect of migration on wages and budget.

4.4 The Effects of Migration on Wages and Budget

To clarify, it is important to note that Dustmann and Preston (2012) argued that the effect of immigration on wages is complex and depends on various factors. In the long run, they suggest that the growth in capital caused by immigration could increase average productivity and wages, but this effect might be offset by the immediate increase in labor supply, which could lower wages in the short run.

Regarding the impact of immigration on the relative wages of different types of workers, Dustmann and Preston (2012) found that immigration tends to increase the relative supply of less-skilled workers, leading to a decrease in their wages compared to more skilled workers. However, they also noted that the overall impact on wages is likely to be small, and that the economic benefits of immigration (such as increased economic growth and lower prices for goods and services) could outweigh any

negative effects on wages. Therefore, migration plays a clear role in improving the long-term economic situation of families through remittances, and improving the well-being of those families through their ability to provide adequate health care and education for its members, however, it may have a negative social impact on family members due to the absence of one of its most important members, knowing that it is difficult to determine the impact of migration on the remaining family members; This is because of the importance of education, health, and the social status of family members, compared to the social impact it leaves. On the other hand, migration may leave a negative impact on the sending countries, which is what is known as human capital flight. Which leads to the loss of educated and expert individuals due to their migration to other countries. (Karim, M. R., Islam, M. T., & Talukder, B. 2020).

In the upcoming new lines, I will explore and discuss the challenges that could migrants face in the host countries in general and then in Türkiye for particular, in the aim of increasing our awareness about the difficulties that could the issue of migration be a reason for it.

4.5 The Turkish Labor Law and the Challenges Migrant Workers Face in Türkiye

Briefly, there are many challenges facing migrants in the host country, sometimes migrant workers often go to sectors that entrench inequality; Such as gender discrimination or wage discrimination. Sometimes immigrants are not covered by national labor laws and they may be forced to work under poor and unsafe working conditions, at low wages. (Friedberg, R. M., & Hunt, J. 2018).

Therefore, migrants could be forced to live in unsuitable housing and receive inadequate health care. Some immigrants are not included in the social protection law; this increases the chance of their exposure to poverty upon returning to their country of origin, especially if they have been exposed to work injuries in the host country. Moreover, some immigrants especially illegal immigrants, were subjected to discrimination and deprivation of basic services such as health and education. Some

of them do not have equal rights or equal opportunities to obtain judicial and non-judicial redress for rights violations that they may suffer; Such as depriving them of freedom of association, or unequal treatment. (Jeon, S. 2019).

According to information collected by the Anatolia correspondent from the reports of “the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labor Organization”, the General Directorate of Turkish Migration Management, the International Association for Refugee Rights, and non-governmental organizations, the period after 2010 witnessed the highest rate of mass migration after World War II (1939 - 1945). Legal conditions directly affect the long-term plans of all foreigners, which prompted the Turkish government to issue a regulation on January 15, 2016, allowing refugee under temporary protection to apply for work permits. (Bidingen, S. (2015).

Under the aforementioned regulation, refugees were allowed to apply for work permits through their employers in the city in which they were first registered. Therefore, the Ministry of Labor and Social Security took steps towards issuing work permits to those outside the states in which they were first registered, in line with the needs of the local labor market, and Turkish companies were allowed to employ refugees with up to 10 percent of the total workforce. (İçduygu, A., & Diker, E. 2017).

Although the economic integration processes of refugees are still constrained by cultural differences and language problems, this obstacle has begun to be overcome by opening more government-subsidized Turkish language courses to help refugees learning the language. According to ILO data (International Labor Organization), 31 percent of refugees in Türkiye work in the textile sectors, 17 percent in trade, 13 percent in construction, and 17 percent in manufacturing and other sectors. (Caro, L. P. 2020). According to the data of the International Association for Refugee Rights, more than one million refugees under temporary protection actually participate in commercial sectors, and more than 20,000 of them pay taxes and contribute to the Turkish economy through the companies they established. (Yıldız, A., & Uzgören, E.

2016). The refugee's movement to Türkiye contributed to the transfer of a large segment of the refugee labor force that entered the formal and informal Turkish labor market, and had a clear impact on it. The various fields of work that received refugees allowed them to secure a financial resource that enabled them to secure their minimum living needs. (Ceritoglu, E., Yunculer, H., Torun, H., & Tumen, S. 2017). Refugees labor constitutes 2.9% of the total volume of employment in the formal and informal Turkish labor market, according to the statistics of the Turkish government. (Aksu, E., Erzan, R., & Kırdar, M. G. (2022).

The results showed that the studied segment concentrates its work mainly in the informal labor market, especially in the sectors of industrial workshops, clothing and footwear, which absorbed more than half of the refugees labor, followed by the construction sector, then the companies and shops sector, then the self-employment sector, then in the sector of restaurants and bakeries, and the rest are distributed in separate work sectors such as car maintenance, work in transporting and selling coal, agriculture, media, education and others in small proportions. (Demirci, M., & Kırdar, M. G. 2023).

Refugees' labor has been in sometimes subjected to an exploitation in the field of work, whether from refugees or employers. The results indicate that 92% of the refugee's workers from the studied group work more than 8 working hours per day (45 working hours per week), including 59% who work for more than 65 hours per week, without obtaining financial compensation commensurate with the overtime, or obtaining acceptable amount of leave or statutory rights. (Demirci, M., & Kırdar, M. G. 2023).

Regarding the legal status of some migrants workers in the Turkish market, 90% of the studied segment works irregularly and without official work licenses, although 85% of them do not have any legal obstacle to obtaining these licenses; Rather, the main reason is due to the laxity of the employers and the desire to evade the payment of social security in an attempt to reduce the cost of production. (Aksu, E., Erzan, R., & Kırdar, M. G. (2022).

In addition, the nature of refugees labor in the Turkish labor market, we find that refugee labor is among the studied segment that entered the Turkish labor market, as young labor; As 87% of this employment belongs to the age group between 18-30 years, but this employment has low levels of education, especially in the young age groups; However, it also includes “more than required” qualified workers with university degrees, representing 20% of the total refugee workers, as they work in professions that are not qualified and in other than their specializations, which causes a double loss; It benefits them as individuals as a result of not exploiting their full potential and employing it in its field, and also a loss for the Turkish economy, where they are punished twice in the labor market; First for not obtaining a work permit, then for not recognizing their certificates. (Demirci, M., & Kırdar, M. G. 2023).

Most of the refugees workers in the Turkish labor market, despite the fact that their salaries are below the minimum wage, transfer part of their salaries as a monthly basis to their families inside their country of origin; Where we find that 85% of the segment transfer part of their salaries to their families, including 65% who make these transfers permanently and recurring every month. (Balkan, B., & Tumen, S. 2016).

Recently, the working conditions in the Turkish market have changed the pattern of work that refugees’ workers are accustomed to. This labor moved to longer and less stable jobs, and the labor market absorbed larger numbers of women who are as a result of the conditions of asylum, turned into provider for their families, or were forced by circumstances to work to help their husbands secure an acceptable income for the family. The labor market also attracted young segments and minors at a higher rate; These groups lost the opportunity to obtain a good education in Türkiye, or to complete university studies due to many reasons. (Balkan, B., & Tumen, S. 2016).

The migrant’s workforce includes a large segment that has previous experiences; However, this segment was unable to transfer its previous experiences to the Turkish labor market. Refugees labor was concentrated in certain types of professions, and the majority of them were distributed in low-medium-skilled professions, while a small

percentage, not exceeding 7%, worked in professions that require high skills. This concentration in work sectors that require low-skills has an impact on their chances of rapid integration and the continued depletion of many social services. (Ceritoglu, E., Yunculer, H., Torun, H., & Tumen, S. (2017).

On the other hand, refugee labor affected the Turkish informal labor market, by increasing profits as a result of low salaries and the informal nature of workers, and also contributed to supporting many economic sectors, especially with the escalation of the economic crisis that Türkiye is facing, and its repercussions increasing as a result of the Corona pandemic. (Elçi, E., Kirişçioglu, E., & Üstübcü, A. 2021). Furthermore, the work of refugees in the informal sector affected the revenues of the Social Security Institution; It was estimated that this institution loses 7 billion Turkish liras annually in social security revenues. At the same time, the Turkish government afforded providing health care services to refugees belonging to the temporary protection regime. (Caro, L. P. 2020).

Despite all the efforts of the Turkish government and the efforts of international organizations that provided many trainings, these efforts are still modest in front of the size of the required needs, especially with regard to vocational training. These trainings were not evenly distributed among the governorates, and did not target all categories of refugees. (Erdogan, M. M. 2014).

It is safe to argue that there is a need to improve the situation of refugee workers and guarantee their rights, increase vocational and Turkish language training, and provide flexible university scholarships commensurate with the conditions of this segment, especially minors, in addition to the need to encourage and support investors and employers to transfer some of their workshops and centers.

Official figures are absent from the statistic of the refugees labor force in the Turkish market, due to the difficulty of tracking their numbers, considering that the majority of them work irregularly and are not documented in government records, estimates about the size of refugees labor in the Turkish labor market ranged between 750,000

people and 940 thousand people, according to the estimates of a study issued by the International Labor Organization, And up to 1.2 million refugee, according to the estimates of a Turkish study issued at the beginning of 2020, which indicated that a large proportion of refugees work in the “informal economy”; Considering that the entry of refugees into the labor market, even in an irregular manner, enabled them to stand on their feet, reduced their need for financial support provided by the state, and increased their contribution to the Turkish economy. (Akar, S., & Erdoğan, M. M. 2019). Although the estimates provided by the previous study are not based on accurate or updated official numbers or statistics, it is noticeable that the Turkish labor market - formal and informal has absorbed good numbers of refugees workers; They transferred with them their previous experiences and skills, learned new skills, or later transformed some of them from workers to employers. (Del Carpio, X. V., & Wagner, M. C. 2015).

Proceeding from the importance of highlighting the reality of the refugees workers segment in Türkiye, and the experiences they hold or acquired, which have an influential role in the Turkish economy at present, and a hoped future role in the reconstruction of their country of origin, in addition to their impact on enhancing social harmony with Turkish society or weakening it; The community unit at the Refugees Dialogue Center conducted an exploratory study aimed at shedding light on the reality of refugees labor in Türkiye and the areas of its spread. (Dedeoglu, S. 2022). This study relied on the descriptive-analytical approach, which was based on secondary data in the written and published studies and reports, especially the reports of the International Labor Organization and the large survey conducted by the Turkish Red Crescent in cooperation with the World Food Program, and as primary data through analyzing the results of an electronic survey targeting Intentional sample (youth hostel guests); The results of 428 out of 487 answers obtained were studied, after excluding duplicate and abnormal answers and excluding the answers of the unemployed. (Dedeoglu, S. 2022). Half of this sample was distributed in Istanbul, while the rest of

the sample was distributed in other Turkish cities, noting that all the answers received were from males. The results of the questionnaire were analyzed through the “Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)”. In its first section, this study will focus on describing the reality of refugees labor in the current labor market, by highlighting the labor sectors that include the largest proportions of refugees labor and the working conditions in which they work, especially working hours, salaries and the legal status of workers, and the characteristics of this employment in terms of age and educational level.

While the study in the second section deals with the legal framework regulating the work of refugees under temporary protection, while the third section will focus on the mutual influence between refugees labor and the Turkish market, and the fourth section will attempt to highlight the efforts made by the Turkish government and international organizations in this regard, while the last section presents a set of recommendations that will respond to the problems of this category and improve its conditions in order to serve it first, and increase its positive effects on the Turkish labor market now and on the refugees labor market in the future.

The International Labor Organization study estimates the number of refugees working in the Turkish market, according to 2017 statistics, at 930,000 people, 97% of whom work in the informal labor market. The work permits issued to refugees at that time amounted to nearly 21,000. (Büşra, U. S. L. U. A 2021)

In an attempt to understand the reasons for the presence of a large percentage of those who did not obtain a work permit, it was necessary to know the legal status of workers in the Turkish labor market, in terms of the existence of legal residence documents that allow them to obtain a work permit, and the results of the questionnaire indicate that only 15% of respondents do not have documents legalize their presence in Türkiye, while 85% have a legal status allowing them to obtain a work permit and there is no legal obstacles to their acceptance; However, no work permissions were issued to them. (Büşra, U. S. L. U. A 2021).

The reasons for the presence of many refugees workers who do not hold official work licenses are due to the laxity of employers in issuing them; This is to evade paying the insurance imposed by the Turkish Ministry of Labor on employers for each worker they have, in an attempt to reduce labor costs, and to evade the worker's legal entitlements if he was injured during work and his entitlements with regard to pensions, or in an attempt to circumvent the Turkish laws that it obliges the employer to employ a certain percentage of foreign workers versus Turkish workers. (İçduygu, A., & Diker, E. 2017).

The Turkish YUKK “Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Kanunu” Law on Foreigners and International Protection stipulated in the “Temporary Protection Regulation” under Article 91 to allow refugees who are under the description of temporary protection to work in Türkiye, which entered into force on January 15, 2016. Based on Article No. 29 of the Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners Under the Description of Temporary Protection, the work of refugees under temporary protection is regulated by the following conditions and facilities: Time requirement: To be under the description of temporary protection for at least 6 months. Location requirement: Work at the place of registration only (except in some cases). Quota condition: Commitment to 10% of the number of Turkish citizens employed in the workplace (if Turkish citizens do not show interest in the job declaration submitted by the employer within 4 weeks, the quota requirement can be exceeded). Employer requirement: The work permit application is submitted by the employer. Wage condition: Not to give a salary less than the minimum salary stipulated. (Dedeoglu, S. 2022).

Therefore, the normal working hours per week are determined according to the Labor Law as a maximum of forty-five hours, and these hours are distributed among the days of the week equally, in principle, and employers can regulate working hours within the legal framework of the Labor Law; Where a financial violation of “overtime work” is imposed when the work hours are exceeded by 45 hours per week.

A violation is collected for each additional hour worked by the employee at the value of the normal working hour wages plus 50%, and employees can be compensated instead of paying a violation for the extra hours by calculating 1.5 and a half hours for each additional working hour, and the wage for work on the day of the holiday or additional work is paid to the employee for each day overtime work, whether on weekends or official holidays, and these wages (overtime) increase according to the collective or individual work contract concluded between the employee and the employer, and the period of overtime in the year should not exceed 270 hours, that is: 22.5 hours per month. (Elçi, E., Kirişçioglu, E., & Üstübcü, A. 2021).

Moreover, social security premiums which are calculated as a certain percentage of the employee's gross profit and paid by the employee and the employer, consist of: assessment ratio for short-term and long-term risks, in addition to general health insurance, and contribution to the unemployment insurance fund. (Akgündüz, Y. E., van den Berg, M., & Hassink, W.2018). Consequently, the Turkish labor system preserves the rights of refugee's workers if they work in a regular manner according to official work licenses, and prevents employers from exploiting them; This may explain the employers' reluctance to issue these licenses in order to achieve the greatest gains. (Kadkoy, O. 2017).

Working illegally is one of the negative repercussions of illegal immigration in the social and economic fields. The Work Permit Law for Foreigners No. 4817 entered into force on September 6, 2003. This law aims to prevent illegal work and low-paid work for foreigners and provide an opportunity to control and regulate immigration for the purposes of working legally. On the other hand, the Turkish human rights organization holds the responsibility for protecting this segment from exploitation, and for submitting projects to international support associations that would encourage employers to correct the conditions of their workers. (Kayaoglu, A., & Erdogan, M. M. 2019).

Therefore, the Turkish Labor Ministry assumes that the employer is obligated not to endanger the health and safety of his workers who work with him. The employer is also obligated to pay the salary specified in the employment contract in accordance with the law of obligations. In the case that the salary is not mentioned in the contract, the employer must pay his workers the minimum wage determined by the Turkish Ministry of Labor. (Del Carpio, X., Seker, S., & Yener, A. 2018).

The studies shows that there is a mutual influence between refugees labor and the Turkish market, therefore, refugees labor in the Turkish labor market, both formal and informal, constitutes 2.9% of the total Turkish labor force, according to International Labor Organization estimates; Where most of this employment is concentrated in the sectors of industry, commerce and construction, especially the fields of textiles, clothing, leather and shoes. This field has attracted a large proportion of workers, especially in the western governorates; It is estimated that 1 out of every 3 refugee works in this field, and they work in many professions that Turkish workers refuse to work in. (Caro, L. P. 2020)

On the other hand, accusations are leveled against the refugees that their entry into the Turkish labor market has raised the unemployment rate among Turks; Unemployment figures in Türkiye in 2019 amounted to nearly 4.5 million Turkish citizens; However, it is unrealistic to say that this huge increase occurred because of refugees, especially since the majority of them with the exception of some in the border cities have been involved in the informal economy, which accommodates 10 million Turkish workers, and is not included in the assessments of unemployment rates. (Aksu, E., Erzan, R., & Kırdar, M. G. 2022).

The refugees labor has filled the shortage in terms of some skills and wages, especially in the areas that the Turkish labor force did not want to work in, which is one of the economic defects in the Turkish economy while employers were struggling to find workers in some agricultural and industrial sectors and professions. (Suzuki, K., Paul, S., Maru, T., & Kusadokoro, M. 2019).

To sum up the arguments in this chapter so far, it is evident that the Turkish governance system and the Turkish policies toward migration and labor migrants have made the best efforts in the aim of contain this phenomenon, which later turned into “refugees crisis” due to the shortcoming from the entire global governance system, but Türkiye tried successfully to contain the issue and have offered the labor migrants work permits and rights. today the worker in Türkiye has rights could protect him in case he has a residence permit and work permit which make him a documented worker, in the other hand, undocumented refugee or worker could not have these rights and may be exploited from some employers.

CONCLUSION

5.1 Main Findings

Throughout the thesis especially in Chapter two it has been emphasized that the main reasons of international migration in general, and it has discussed the geographical importance of Türkiye which has made the best destination for most of migrants. Türkiye, which has made great progress in the fields of human rights, education, economy, agriculture and tourism in recent years, has in fact turned into an attractive country for immigrants who want to settle down, study and work.

As we have seen in chapter three, Türkiye set some strategies in order to combat irregular migrants enter its land, therefore as mentioned “illegal immigration has become one of the most important phenomena that occupy the mind of society in various forms, political, economic, social and security levels, and in this process the countries that source and receive illegal immigrants are making efforts for coordination, security cooperation and border control. However, the phenomenon is expanding across space and time to keep these measures limited and insufficient to limit of illegal immigration”. in addition to many points in this contest which present in some solutions I hopefully tended to be effective in reducing some of migration`s problems.

Security measures will not be fully effective on their own, but the global governance system should deal with the illegal immigration problem as a social phenomenon, and it must be treated as a global issue which there must be an international governance cooperation in containing this problem and that could be achieved when all countries allow migrants to enter their land, which will in turn led to a more logical division or distributions of migrants in the world. The fourth chapter has outlined the relation between migration and labor and has discussed the Turkish labor system and law. It turns out that a comprehensive vision is indeed “the basic conditions for addressing illegal immigration from a humanitarian perspective economic, developmental and inevitably lead to move the wheel of production and local development and strengthen

investment opportunities to employ the labor force, which is a source of illegal immigration”. Chapter four has also introduced the effects of migration on productivity, wages, budget and economy in general. It is evident that the Turkish governance system and the Turkish policies toward migration and migrants have made the best efforts in the aim of contain these phenomenon, which later turned into “refugees crisis” due to the shortcoming from the entire global governance system, unfortunately, today Türkiye is considered as the world most refugees hosting country, Türkiye, which was subjected to a large wave of migration with the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in 2011, today hosts nearly “4 million refugees and asylum seekers, including 3.6 million Syrians, 170,000 Afghans, 142,000 Iraqis, 39,000 Iranians, 5,700 Somalis, and 11,700 people from other countries”. While it supposed to be a global cooperation in this field, today the refugee is not allowed to enter many countries and that is what I mean by “the absence” of the global cooperation, we have to agree and accept that Türkiye has offered to refugees much more than what their countries of origin offered to them. Today we can see how Türkiye received Arab refugees while many Arab countries does not allow them to enter its lands, and the refugees in Türkiye differs between Syrians, Venezuelans, Iraqis and much more nationalities. In addition, it has stressed that "we must attach the utmost importance to this phenomenon and take a responsible position, without avoiding reality, and take the necessary measures, especially since the responsibility is collective and must be assumed by all government agencies, including ministries, official and partisan institutions and civil society organizations, and work to, understand the causes of the phenomenon in order to limit it, to maintain the strategy of creating favorable conditions for stimulating economic and social activities and redoubling efforts to achieve sustainable development in line with the interests of all, as well as rationalizing management and doubling the maximum investment to create better opportunities and new horizons for work”. therefore, the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye have been significant and far-reaching. The policies, designed to regulate the flow of migrants and address security concerns, have created both positive and negative impacts on the

lives of migrants. On the positive side, the policies have provided a safe haven for refugees and have enabled them to access education and healthcare. The Turkish government has also made efforts to improve the integration of migrants, including launching programs to support their language and cultural integration. This has created a more inclusive society and has helped to address the challenges faced by refugees and other migrants. However, the policies have also created significant barriers for many migrants, including lengthy bureaucratic processes, limited legal protection, and difficulty accessing employment and basic services. This has resulted in widespread hardship and insecurity for many migrants, and has created a challenging environment for those who are trying to build a new life in Türkiye.

In order to address these challenges, it is crucial for policymakers to consider the complex interplay of push and pull factors that drive migration, as well as the experiences of migrants. This requires a more comprehensive approach to immigration policy that takes into account the needs and experiences of migrants, and that prioritizes fair and equitable treatment for all those impacted by migration. One possible solution is to adopt a human rights-based approach to immigration policy, which recognizes the rights and dignity of all migrants, regardless of their legal status. This could involve measures such as providing migrants with access to basic services, such as healthcare and education, and creating pathways to legal residency and citizenship for those who are able to meet the necessary criteria. In addition, it is important for the Turkish government to engage in dialogue with the international community in order to address the root causes of migration and to create more stable and secure conditions for those who are forced to flee their homes. This could involve initiatives such as supporting peace-building and conflict resolution efforts in countries of origin, as well as providing assistance to those who are forced to flee their homes due to conflict, persecution, or other forms of violence.

In conclusion, the effects of Turkish immigration policies on migrants in Türkiye are complex and far-reaching, and it is crucial for policymakers to consider both the

positive and negative impacts of these policies in order to develop more effective and equitable immigration policies in Türkiye. A human rights-based approach, which recognizes the rights and dignity of all migrants, and a more comprehensive approach to immigration policy, which takes into account the experiences of migrants and the root causes of migration, are necessary in order to address the challenges of migration in Türkiye.

To sum up, and at the end of this study, I found that immigration policies in Türkiye had a positive impact on individuals and the country as a whole. These policies have contributed to economic growth, social development and the protection of immigrants' rights. Türkiye's approach to migration policies provides a good model for other countries to follow in terms of effectively managing migration and promoting social and economic development.

We hope that the outcome of this project will raise our awareness of the major shortcomings of current immigration policies, which in turn will help us to better understand the causal factors of illegal migration and find useful and effective solutions to reduce the immigration problem and its impact on society.

5.2 Policy Implications

Despite the limitations of this study the following policy implications could help improve the lives of migrants:

- 1- We advise refugees in Türkiye to learn the Turkish language for the sake of interaction and integration with Turkish society.
- 2- It is not permissible for the media or social media channels to incite against the refugees, because they have a major role in the current events.
- 3- Paying attention to UN recommendations to facilitate refugee access to higher education in host countries, because this thing greatly enhances the social and economic integration, and improves the life chances of the asylum groups.
- 4- Support the strengthening of governance and observance of the universal nature of human rights.

- 5- The need for states to strengthen the rule of law in relation to managing migration and protecting migrants in the interest of their economies, their societies and migrants themselves.
- 6- The reasonable method to end the crisis of illegal immigration and harassment against immigrants is to create more legal avenues and ways for immigration. this would encourage individuals not to break the rules, and will better meet the needs of markets for foreign labor and help standing against smugglers and human traffickers and support victims.
- 7- There shall be global realization about the importance of a multilateral and global response to solve and reduce the issue of migration, since the phenomenon linked to all common priorities, such like the sustainable development goals to protect and promot the peace and human rights.
- 8- Guaranteeing the right of immigrants to obtain regular and identification papers, in addition to a legal identity.
- 9- Reducing negative causes of migration, including combating poverty and discrimination and addressing climate- and disaster-related displacement.
- 10- Increase international and regional cooperation to accelerate implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development by addressing the negative motivating and structural factors that prevent people from living in dignity in their home countries.

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