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İlk sayısını Haziran 2016 ‘da yayınlamış olduğumuz dergimiz, o günden bugüne göç ve göçe dair olan meseleler etrafında hem akademik düzlemde hem sahada okunabilir bir fayda sağlamak için yolculuğunu sürdürmektedir. Ancak hepimizin de bildiği gibi marifet iltifata tabidir. Dolayısı ile bu yolculuğumuzu, yürüyüşümüzü sürdürebilmek açısından sizlerin katkısı, eleştirisi ve iltifatı bizler için her zaman temel motivasyon kaynağı olmuştur ve olmaya devam edecektir. Biz de bu noktada bu yolculuğumuzun bugüne ulaşmasında bize katkı sağlayan herkese yürekten teşekkürü bir borç biliriz.

Bugün gelmiş olduğumuz noktada göç ve göçe dair meseleler artık hem ülkemizin hem de dünyanın en önemli konularından birisi olarak önümüzde durmaktadır. Bununla birlikte tabii ki göçün sebep ve sonuçları gittikçe de daha büyük oranda günlük yaşamımızın, siyasetin ve akademinin gündemine gelmekte ve önümüzde duran sorunlara yönelik çözüm arayışları da buna paralel olarak her geçen gün daha da artmaktadır. Biz de bu noktada bundan sonraki yolculuğumuza devam ederken, dergimizin Haziran 2024 sayısı itibariyle, göç ve göçe dair değişen meseleleri daha sistematik halde inceleyerek literatüre derinleşmiş katkılar sunmayı hedeflemekteyiz. Hedefimizi gerçekleştirmemize yardımcı olacak olan önümüzdeki sayılara ait konu başlıklarını bu sayımızda heyecan ve mutlulukla sizlerle paylaşıyoruz. Elbette ki sayılarımız sadece bu dosya konularından oluşmayacak ve bu noktada bizimle farklı çalışmalarını paylaşmak isteyen araştırmacılarımızın da bizlerle olmalarını umut ederken, biz de destekçileri olmaya devam edeceğiz.

Yeni dönemimizde daha güçlü ve gür bir ses çıkarmak amacıyla sizi dergimize katkı vermeye ve bizimle yoldaş olmaya çağırırmaktayız. Elbette akademik kaygılar ve makale endüstrisinin bize dayattığı olumsuz şartların farkındayız. Ancak şikâyet ettiğimiz şeye tabii olmak yerine elimizi taşın altına koyup bir alternatif üretme çabamızın da sizlerin nezdinde karşılık bulacağından eminiz. Bu düşüncelerle yeni sayımızı sizlerin beğenisine sunuyoruz.

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HEALTH EVALUATION OF A GROUP AFFECTED BY THE UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

*Serap Okyar**

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Abstract

Migration occurs frequently in war situations. The migration process involves many negativities such as the emergence of new health problems, economic difficulties and social problems. With the data we obtained from the participants, the health problems faced by the participants, all negative situations during the migration process and ways to cope with these situations were revealed. The aim of this qualitative study is to investigate the health status of Ukrainians living in Ukraine or those who emigrated after the war and the contextual factors affecting health. The research is a case study with a qualitative design, and data was collected from a group of participants who experienced the negative effects of the war. In the research, thematic content analysis and descriptive analysis were conducted to describe and explain experiences and reveal themes. In the content analysis conducted for this purpose, it was aimed to conceptualize the data and reveal themes that could describe the phenomenon. Five themes emerged from the thematic analysis. There are six categories under the theme of "Health outcomes", four categories under the theme of "Difficulties in the migration process", five categories under the theme of "Access to healthcare", six categories under the theme of "Adaption", and five categories under the theme of "Coping strategies". Our study reveals how war directly affects human life in a developing country, the problems individuals face in meeting their basic needs, and the extent to which social rights and freedoms are restricted.

Keywords: Ukraine-Russia War, Migration, Health, Thematic Content Analysis

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UKRAYNA-RUSYA SAVAŞI'NDAN ETKİLENEN BİR GRUBUN SAĞLIK AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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Öz

Göç, savaş durumlarında sıklıkla karşılaşımıza çıkmaktadır. Göç süreci yeni sağlık sorunlarının ortaya çıkması, ekonomik sıkıntılar, sosyal sorunlar gibi pek çok olumsuzluğu bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Katılımcılardan elde ettiğimiz verilerle katılımcıların karşılaştığı sağlık sorunları, göç sürecindeki tüm olumsuz durumlar ve bu durumlarla baş etme yolları ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Bu nitel çalışmanın amacı, Ukrayna'da yaşayan veya savaş sonrası göç eden Ukraynalıların sağlık durumlarını ve sağlığa etki eden bağlamsal faktörleri araştırmaktır. Araştırma nitel desende bir durum çalışması olup, savaşın olumsuz etkilerini yaşamış bir grup katılımcıdan veriler toplanmıştır. Araştırmada deneyimleri betimlemek, açıklamak ve temaları ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla tematik içerik analizi ve betimsel analiz yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla yapılan içerik analizinde verilerin kavramsallaştırılması ve olguyu tanımlayabilecek temaların ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Tematik analizde beş tema ortaya çıkmıştır. "Sağlık çıktıları" temasında altı, "Göç sürecindeki zorluklar" temasında dört, "Sağlık hizmetlerine erişim" temasında beş, "Uyum" temasında altı, "Başa çıkma stratejileri" temasında ise beş kategori yer almaktadır. Çalışmamızda gelişmekte olan bir ülkede savaşın insan yaşamını doğrudan nasıl etkilediği, bireylerin temel ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasında karşılaştıkları sorunlar, sosyal hak ve özgürlüklerin ne ölçüde kısıtlandığı ortaya konulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ukrayna-Rusya Savaşı, Göç, Sağlık, Tematik İçerik Analizi

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Introduction

The concept of war is as old as human history and has been defined in different ways between countries. War is an important public health problem that still maintains its seriousness today.

The quote from article 2941 of the Republic of Türkiye's Mobilization and State of War Law defines war as follows: "War is an armed struggle that necessitates the unrestricted utilization of all material and spiritual power and resources of the State, primarily military force, in order to ensure the survival of the State, safeguard national interests, and achieve national objectives." The state of war, on the other hand, is defined as the situation in which rights and freedoms are partially or completely limited by laws, from the decision to declare war to the announcement of the abolition of this state (1983, p.2).

Migration, as one of the inevitable consequences of war, is frequently encountered in war situations. Migrations made in many different reasons and ways take place in order to ensure the safety of life in war situations. Internal migration can be defined as moving within the borders of the country, and external migration can be defined as moving out of the country. Migrations can be voluntary as well as compulsory due to reasons such as war and natural disasters.

Ukraine has an important geopolitical place between Europe and Russia. Especially in meeting the energy needs of the European Union (EU), Ukraine is a transit country between Russia and the EU. Although Russia has an important role in meeting the energy needs of the EU due to its energy resources, there have been natural gas crises between Ukraine and Russia since the 2000s. The reflections of the conflict of interest between Russia and the EU, which emerged as a result of Russia's use of its energy resources as a tool to compete with the EU, can be counted among the reasons that escalated the tension between Ukraine and Russia. The Ukraine-Russia war officially started on February 24, 2022, as the size of the conflicts between Russia has increased in recent years and the tensions have risen due to the possibility of a threat on Russia's border if Ukraine joins North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Yaşot, 2022).

The war caused the death and migration of thousands of people from both sides. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) stated that from the beginning of Russia's attack on Ukraine (24 February 2022) to 30 October 2022, there were 6,430 deaths and 9,865 injuries. A total of 6,430 deaths occurred in 2,511 men, 1,716 women, 167 girls, 201 boys, as well as 34 children of unknown gender and 1,801 adults. 9,865 injured were reported as 2,107 men, 1,515 women, 205 girls, 292 boys, 242 children of unknown gender and 5,504 adults of unknown gender. It was stated that the civilian casualties recorded in the conflict were caused by attacks on large areas such as airstrikes and artillery fire. OHCHR

stated that the information coming from the places where the conflicts continue intensely is not confirmed and they believe that the real numbers are higher (2022).

The war in Ukraine resulted in the fastest mass migration to Europe in the last thirty years (Sacchi, 2022). There have been 14,591,518 border crossing movements in Ukraine since the war began. These movements do not reflect the people and represent border crossings. 7,751,169 Ukrainian refugees were registered in Europe. 4,426,745 Ukrainian refugees were registered in temporary protection or similar national protection programs in Europe. Ukrainian refugees preferred neighboring countries such as Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Moldova and Romania more. In terms of numbers, it is striking that the highest number of refugees is in Poland. The actual numbers are thought to be higher due to the continuing migration and the number of unregistered refugees (UNHCR, 2022).

With the declaration of martial law in Ukraine, men aged between 18 and 60 are not allowed to leave the country (Kulhánová et al., 2024). For this reason, more disadvantaged groups such as women, children and the elderly people generally constitute the immigrants. Disadvantaged groups who migrate consist of people who are more open to health risks.

The fact that immigrants are more vulnerable groups to health risks, negative experiences during the migration process, crowded and unsuitable living conditions in the migrated place increase the risk of many diseases, especially infectious diseases. Although preventing communicable diseases and reducing their spread are priority targets, they increase the risk of epidemics due to adverse conditions (Murphy et al., 2022).

According to ECDC's (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control) technical report, interruption of routine vaccination programs can be shown as one of the most important causes of epidemic risk. It is very important to expand the scope of vaccines, primarily measles, polio and COVID-19, to reduce the negative consequences of infectious diseases (2022, p.1).

Poliovirus was detected in the Rivne and Zakarpattia regions in Ukraine in 2021, and the Ukrainian public health services have made an intense effort regarding the surveillance system and vaccination programs. The polio vaccination campaign, which began on February 1, 2022, was adversely affected by the war that began later in the month. Considering the possibility of weakening of health services within the country and mass displacements, it is necessary to be careful about poliovirus and take the necessary precautions, as it increases the risk of spread both within the country and between countries (WHO, 2022).

An estimated 22% of people worldwide live with noncommunicable diseases such as cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Considering the 44 million population of Ukraine, approximately 9 million people live with non-communicable diseases. In situations of humani-

tarian crisis such as mass migrations after wars, it is a vital necessity to provide these people with access to medicines and health services necessary for their survival. Access to health services is of vital importance not only for people who migrate, but also for people who continue to stay in Ukraine and have chronic diseases (NCD Alliance, 2022).

Displaced persons are exposed to various traumas and stressors during their migration process. These traumas can involve many types of violence, including life-threatening situations. It is predicted that the traumas experienced during the migration process may lead to serious deterioration in the mental health status in the long term. In addition to the traumas experienced, studies have shown that the economic, political and social stress factors that displaced people encounter after migration and during the adaptation process to the new country deteriorate their psychological state and pave the way for the collapse of their mental health (Sangalang et al., 2019, p.909). Common among the strategies developed to cope with the stress-creating factors brought about by migration are interaction with spouses, friends and peers, and social support from the family, by creating a sense of trust in social networks. In order to reduce the effects of migration-related stressors on the health of displaced individuals, preventive and therapeutic interventions such as receiving professional mental health treatment or doing physical exercise gain importance (Rios Casas et al., 2020, p.943). In the study of Mak et al., strategies for coping with stressors were defined as problem solving, seeking advice, helplessness, escape, seeking support, self-soothing, social isolation, submission, and opposition. (2021, p.391).

There are many ways that people make an effort to cope with stress. Stress Management Techniques have cognitive, physical and environmental components. Time management, mindfulness, planning, cognitive therapy, yoga, art, breathing exercises, music, pets, spending time in nature, prayer and meditation can be counted (Walinga, 2019).

Amone-P'Olak and Omech reported that interventions to reduce the negative effects of war should aim to reduce the use of maladaptive coping strategies such as acceptance, catastrophizing, rethinking, and self-blame, and should encourage adaptive coping strategies such as positive reappraisal. Using maladaptive coping strategies was associated with reporting more symptoms of mental health problems, their study found. The choice of coping strategies can provide guidance for interventions that can reduce the negative consequences of conditions such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, which are frequently seen after war (2020, p.1858)

The aim of this qualitative study is to investigate the health status and contextual factors affecting the health of Ukrainians living in Ukraine or migrating after the war, the difficulties they experience during the migration process, and their coping strategies in these difficulties. Thus, it is aimed to determine the ways they use to cope with stress and their possible needs.

Method

The research is a case study in a qualitative design and data were collected from a group of participants who had experienced the negative effects of war.

In the study, thematic content analysis and descriptive analysis were performed to describe and explain the experiences and reveal the themes. In the content analysis conducted for this purpose, it was aimed to conceptualize the data and to reveal the themes that could describe the phenomenon. The standards of the SRQR (Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research) checklist were followed in the reporting of this qualitative research. (Tekindal et al., 2021, p.5436). It is possible to reduce complexity by dividing the large dataset into smaller and more meaningful themes. It can develop a broader understanding by examining data in detail around specific themes or topics. Excerpts from the interviews were made meaningful by relating them to the themes obtained. The interviews were conducted by the researcher, a native Ukrainian speaker, and then translated into Turkish by the same researcher. The reliability of the research was realized through triangulation and validity through participant confirmation. For the validity and reliability of the analysis, thematic coding was done by three different researchers, comparisons were made after the analysis, and common themes were decided together.

With the descriptive analysis, it was aimed to reflect the themes obtained by quotations from the opinions of the interviewed individuals by interpreting within the themes and patterns that emerged by giving place to direct quotations.

Using a purposive sampling technique, adults over 18 years old and were living in Ukraine or had emigrated from Ukraine were reached. Eight people who agreed to participate in the study, lived in Ukraine or migrated after the war, were included in the study. Six of the participants in the study were female and 2 were male. The ages of the participants ranged from 26 to 63. Looking at their marital status, 5 of the participants are married and 3 are single. (Table 1)

Table 1. Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Participants

Participants	Age	Gender	Number of children	Marital status	Education status	Job	Immigration status
1. Participant	36	Female	1	Married	Bachelor's degree	Interpreter	Internal migration (in Ukraine)
2. Participant	43	Female	2	Married	Middle school	Small business	International migration (from Ukraine to Türkiye)
3. Participant	48	Female	1	Single	Bachelor's degree	Dentist	International migration (from Ukraine to Türkiye)
4. Participant	63	Male	2	Married	Secondary education	Chauffeur, retired	-
5. Participant	26	Female	-	Single	Bachelor's degree	Doctor	-
6. Participant	59	Male	2	Married	Secondary education	Retired	-
7. Participant	38	Female	4	Married	Associate degree	-	International migration (from Ukraine to Türkiye)
8. Participant	36	Female	2	Single	Bachelor's degree	Land engineer	International migration (from Ukraine to Poland)

Verbal information was given in English or Ukrainian about the aims and subject of the study, the rights of the participant and ethical issues. In-depth interviews were held with the participants who agreed to participate in the study with a semi-structured questionnaire over Google meet. It was stated that audio recordings would be taken during the in-depth interviews, and the interview was started after permission was obtained. Seven of the in-depth interviews were conducted by Ukrainian researcher. One interview was conducted by a female participant who speaks Turkish and a Turkish researcher. The interviews lasted between 30-60 minutes and the audio recording was converted into text verbatim using Google Docs. Interviewees were informed about the main objectives of the study, interview practices, and ethical framework.

First, the interviewees were asked to respond to sociodemographic questions (age, marital status, income level, education level, place of residence, place of work), then under the heading of war and migration, how they were affected by the war, their distance from the war zone, changes in family order, war or immigration. They were asked to explain the level of impact on their health in their current situation, whether they are considering emigrating, how the immigrants decided to migrate, the problems encountered before, during and after the migration, the differences between their previous lives and their current lives, and the difficulties they encountered during the adaptation process to the country they migrated to.

Results

Five themes emerged in the thematic content analysis. It consisted of six categories under the theme of “Health outcomes”, four categories under the theme of “Difficulties in the migration process”, five categories under the theme of “Access to healthcare”, six categories under the theme of “Adaption”, and five categories under the theme of “Coping strategies” (Table 2). In addition, the contents of the categories formed under these themes are schematized in Figure 1.

Table 2. Map of Theme, Category, and Sample Citations

Theme	Category	Sample
Health outcomes	Mood disorders	<i>“...And just as we got to the dam, the air raid alert started and the explosions started. That moment was terrifying, indescribably frightening because I personally felt like we were going to blow up. If my husband hadn't been sitting next to me, I would have turned around and left. I don't know what would happen to me, but the fear was very strong.” (1. participant)</i>
	Fear*	
	Insomnia**	
	Change in appetite	<i>“We have become afraid of the sounds made when an airplane takes off, fireworks go off, or a car stops suddenly. Our children are afraid. Hearing the sounds of construction, my child even started peeing under him at night for fear that it was a war. He is afraid of all kinds of applause and explosions, and it seems to us that when the helicopters fly, the bombs will start to fall. This is fear! Our children were happy with helicopters, now they are afraid.” (2. participant)</i>
	Rhythm disturbances	
	Parasitic infections	<i>“I haven't slept at all. Medicines need to be taken, but they do not help at all, even strong tranquilizers do not help us. This is such a great psychological trauma that we have no sleep.” (2. participant)</i>
		<i>“Since the start of martial law with February 24, I have been experiencing a very strong fear. Military action, fear of bombing... Then very quickly this fear was replaced by the fear of invasion, of being a victim of the occupiers' violence. Being alone and having a retired mother, husband, that is, my parents and a child reinforced my fear.” (3. participant)</i>
		<i>“We started getting sick: pediculosis, worms in children, childhood infections. I got sick three times a month: rotavirus infection, everything from diarrhea to snot. Everyone got sick in turn. All because of the crowd we live in. When we lived in Side, everyone had their own room, the weather was healing, there was no such crowd and it was crowded here, and it was also cold, it was spring. We were all sitting in a crowded room. So it is a disease, these are childhood infections. All these 186 people started sneezing at each other, snot, shared toys, cramped living conditions in general, unsuitable conditions for children.” (3. participant)</i>

“...It felt like there was no sleep in the first month of the war. The torture of insomnia. Because the sirens were mostly at night. Excuse me, I slept in sweatpants for a month. It's terrible when you can't get comfortable. As you fall asleep, you become as vulnerable as possible. For example, if there is a bombing, then you are in a situation where you want to fall asleep, but in this situation something can catch you. The first month was sleepless. Later, during the evacuation, I had another episode of insomnia, not to mention the fact that on the way to the evacuation it was three days with almost no sleep.” (3. participant)

“I started to worry more about my future, about my future life. You don't know what tomorrow will or will be. It is difficult and scary.” (4. participant)

“...Here we don't want war, why was our country chosen, I saw this in movies before, we didn't know it would happen to us, it's a very scary thing, they have such fearful eyes and it's good that we left early.” (7. participant)

“We had a really big crisis, we went through all kinds of things for a week or two, and there was everything from lice in her hair, so whatever you can think of.” (7. participant)

“...In short, the war had a terrible effect on us. The first day I experienced panic and wild fear. It got to the point where my body was chained and my speech was taken away. I can say I didn't panic, but I was very scared and didn't know what to do next. What to do, where to run, because I realized that if they start bombing us, we have nowhere to hide.” (8. participant)

Difficulties in the migration process	Group evacuation	“... The bridge near us was blown up. We took a detour to Kiev, we also took a 30 km circle to get to Kiev and as we got to the dam, the air raid alert went off and the explosions started.” (1. participant)
	Traffic due to lack of gas	“We got on the dreaded buses, sat on a bench. It was very cold as there was no heating. We were given a blanket, luckily we still had jackets and blankets with us. I wrapped the child, of course I froze myself. I wrapped the child in several blankets, he slept with me dressed and with a blanket on his head. My jacket was on the children so that the children would not get sick and it was very cold.” (2. participant)
	Security problems	
	Life threat	“...And there were very difficult conditions for the evacuees. In February, there were queues, traffic jams, theft. So there were very difficult conditions.” (3. participant)
		“...And the evacuation began. I thought it would be better and easier. And in fact, just the evacuation was the most negative experience. Very traumatic.” (3. participant)
Access to healthcare	Lack of drugs in pharmacies	“In the first month of the war, there was no medicine, there were long queues at the pharmacies. Then yes, there were problems until it was back to normal. I don't know, maybe a few months the problem lasted. Volunteers did a great job. Thanks to the volunteers, the medicines were delivered.” (1. participant)
	Long queues	

Access to healthcare	Lack of drugs in pharmacies	<i>"In the first month of the war, there was no medicine, there were long queues at the pharmacies. Then yes, there were problems until it was back to normal. I don't know, maybe a few months the problem lasted. Volunteers did a great job. Thanks to the volunteers, the medicines were delivered."</i> (1. participant)
	Long queues	
	interviews	<i>getting shot in the hospitals. The treatment was completely online, by phone, via viber. We all talked to doctors and were treated. Our recommendations were very good. Doctors gave all consultations without any problems, free of charge. There was no problem. It was even possible to find a private doctor who came to the house for 300 hryvnia to examine, listen and help."</i> (2. participant)
	Inability of hospitals to accept outpatients due to the density of injured	
Adaption	The need to learn a new language	<i>"Now school is over. We successfully completed it online, we have a private school, education started in mid-March. In the first weeks of the war, of course, no one even thought about this. Trainings have been renewed online since March 15-20. I already had online learning experience due to covid."</i> (1. participant)
	Online school	
	Change in family ties	<i>"My plans are to come home, send the youngest to kindergarten, the oldest to school, and find a job to any job so that you can feed the children. Because now it will be very difficult for us. In reality, our country will be very difficult.... I will do everything for our country to rise and be happy with my family, in my country and at home."</i> (2. participant)
	Out-of-country immigration	
	A new house	<i>"My husband began to appreciate me more, to understand that family comes first, that I need to spend more time with my family. He understands that he misses us very much, it turns out that he loves and appreciates us very much."</i> (2. participant)
	A new job	<i>"Since I am a doctor and work in the field of medicine, I am developing or wanted to develop a medical business, so to speak, I have not given up on these plans. And I want to return to the profession and improve my dental practice. I'm planning to live in my city, in my country, and I'm thinking about how else I can help the country. Maybe I'll get another child to raise, because many children have been left without parents. I don't know, it's an open question. I'm looking for something I can serve my community. Because my plans for the future are connected with Ukraine, with the city. I believe that the problem of war will be solved with victory. The development of our region will continue. I am waiting for this."</i> (3. participant)
		<i>"...We have a wonderful unity in the family, relations have become closer and better. Fortunately, there are no losses."</i> (3. participant)
		<i>"...Many people left their homes and went abroad, some have already returned. I think it's all out of fear and panic. In fact, we are not shot every day, but it is psychologically very difficult to constantly live under sirens, read news from the front, and learn about the</i>

		<p>victims." (6. participant)</p> <p>"...We had to learn the language, the children are learning now, they go to school here, but there is no desire to learn. I learned at a simple conversational level. I understand what people are saying and can express myself simply, but I have no desire to study in depth. I don't have a personal source." (8. participant)</p> <p>"I started spending more time with my children. Now we give ourselves permission to buy things that we can put off or save for later. Now we enjoy everyday more and spend more time for walks and entertainment. We procrastinate less. I'm less angry at the kids. By the way, I used to be very nervous, now I am more loyal to the children. Now we don't pay attention to things that used to be a cause for conflict." (8. participant)</p>
Coping strategies	Faith in the motherland, country	<p>"How did the Ukrainians unite now and how are they helping each other now? From the first day of the war this is an example for the whole world. How should people behave in general, how should relationships be. Such things never happened. And here's the situation where everyone is trying to help the other, I've never seen before in my life. This is our unity strength." (1. participant)</p>
	Merger	
	Helpfulness	<p>"We plan for victory, peace first. We understand that the war will not end now, but we try to live in conditions where another country has placed us. And to enjoy every day, every flower, every sun as much as possible. And yet we will make plans and hope everything will be alright." (1. participant)</p>
	Looking to the future with hope	
	Social support	<p>"Let's plan to win this war. Then we plan to continue working, to live in a free country, to build a big wall between Ukraine and Russia so that we will not see or recognize them." (4. participant)</p> <p>"...And relations with other relatives improved. We started to support each other more and worry about each other. We can say that we have become much closer not only with our relatives in Ukraine, but also abroad." (4. participant)</p>

Note: *Since the fear experienced due to the war is also prominent in the interviews, the most common fear code is emphasized in the study. The fear code appeared 95 times in 8 interviews.

**Sleep problems and insomnia are frequently encountered in individuals exposed to war and migration. In our study, we encountered the code for sleep problems 25 times in 8 participants.

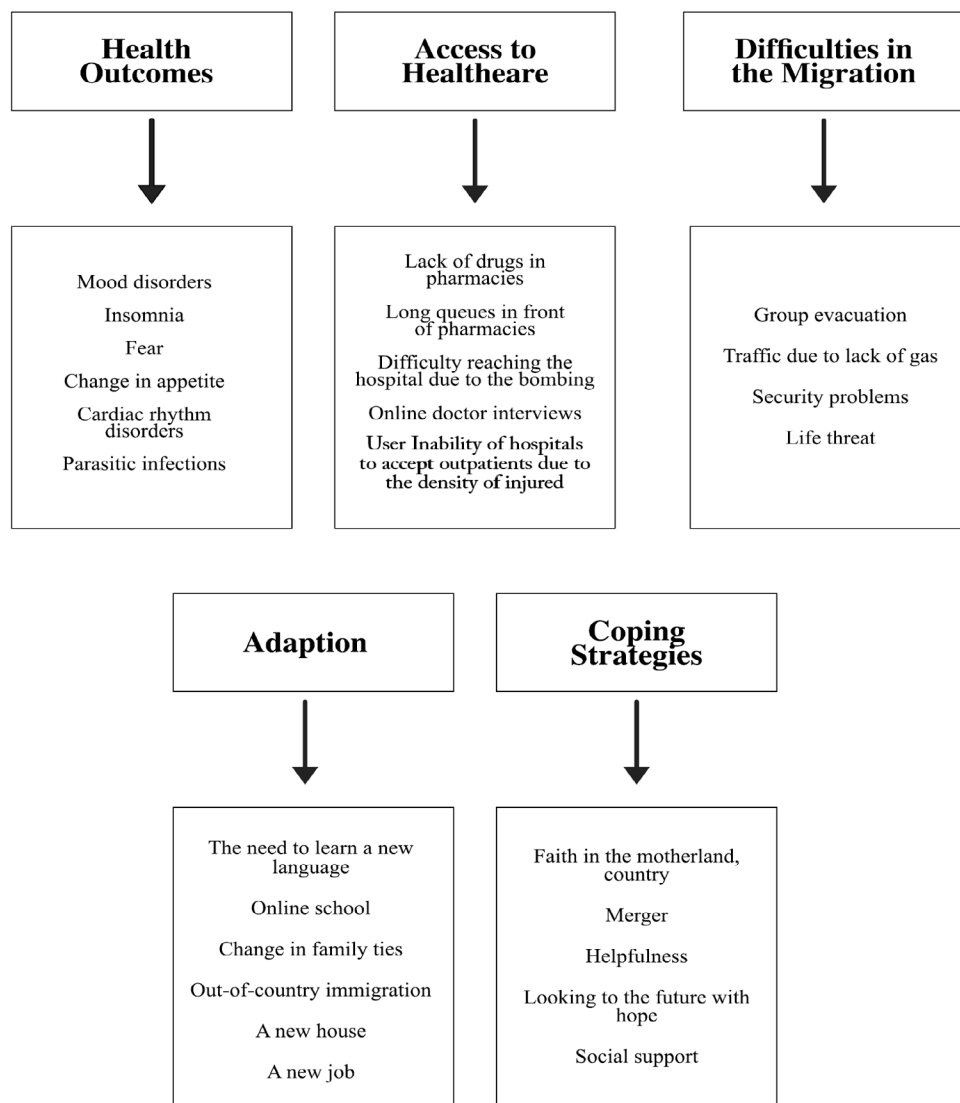


Figure 1. Themes and Categories

Discussion and Conclusion

Many deaths and injuries occurred with the occupation of Ukraine by Russia. It is an expected situation that war will cause negative health outcomes. In a study conducted with elderly people over the age of 60, it was shown that individuals who were exposed to war and conflict at an earlier age had many bad health outcomes in the later stages of life (Zimmer et al.,

2021, p.866). However, in addition to the sad losses that occurred during the war, another point to be considered is the situation in the provision of health services. Problems experienced in the provision of health services increase the severity of deaths and injuries. WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus confirmed in a statement in February 2023 that 802 health care facilities were attacked in Ukraine. Approximately 101 health personnel and patients lost their lives in these attacks (Anatolian Agency, 2023). Another point to be noted is that people who have health problems due to reasons such as insecurity of roads and disruption of transportation services have had difficulty in accessing health services. In our study, they stated that they were hesitant to go to the hospital because the roads were closed and they attacked hospitals.

Absence of drugs is important in the treatment of acute diseases, as well as in patients who require regular drug use due to chronic diseases. It has been clearly stated that access to medicine is a problem with the increase in medicine costs as a result of the economic crisis caused by the war, as well as the lack of medicine seen in the early days of the war. There are many Ukrainian patients who have difficulty in accessing drugs used in the treatment of chronic diseases, especially oncological drugs (Khanyk et al., 2022). According to the atlas of the International Diabetes Federation, there are 2,325,000 people with type 2 diabetes in Ukraine in 2021. Considering the prevalence, it was calculated as 7.1% (IDF Diabetes Atlas, 2021, p.112). Approximately 120 thousand people in Ukraine live with type 1 diabetes and these people need to take regular medication in order to continue their lives (Reliefweb, 2022). This situation includes the risks of critical complications that may occur due to inadequate diabetic care, such as hypoglycemia attacks due to lack of medication and diabetic ketoacidosis (Alessi & Yankiv, 2022, p.1465).

Crowded living conditions and inadequate sanitation in safe shelters during the war and post-war migrants increase the risk of contagious diseases. The third participant stated that when they migrated to Turkey, they had to live in crowded areas and as a result, they contracted many diseases, especially childhood infections. The participant fell ill three times in a month during this period. In the report prepared by the ECDC (2015), it was stated that the risk of many infectious diseases such as lice and scabies increased in poor living conditions, crowded shelters and refugee camps. For example, in the report, 27 recurrent fever cases were reported among immigrants and refugees from Somalia, Eritrea and Ethiopia in the Netherlands, Germany, Finland and Belgium (p.3).

After the start of the Ukraine-Russia war, many children were exposed to war and migration. War and migration affect children of different ages in different negative ways, starting from the baby in the womb to adolescence. Children are considered a vulnerable group during the war. The physical and mental harm to children during war should be prevented. There are

negative health outcomes in children ranging from growth and developmental retardation caused by malnutrition to traumatic experiences that child soldiers are exposed to (Bendavid et al., 2021, p.533; Mohseni et al., 2020, p.348). It is known that 7.8 million children are under threat during this conflict. During this conflict, the education of children was interrupted due to the damage to institutions such as hospitals, schools and kindergartens (UNICEF, 2023). Since the conflict that started in 2014, 740 schools have been damaged, one fifth of which is in eastern Ukraine. It is certain that the negative effects of damage to schools will continue for many years. One in four children in eastern Ukraine experiences severe trauma and fear. Behaviors such as wetting the bed, having nightmares at night, aggression, and withdrawing can be seen in children around the age of three (Theirworld, 2023).

Immigrant children face many challenging situations such as lack of shelter, education inequality, lack of health care coverage, low socioeconomic status. When all of these conditions are evaluated together, they can cause many negative health consequences. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended that in order to reduce the negative health outcomes of immigrant children, physicians should recognize the difficulties experienced in the process of receiving health care and provide services to eliminate these difficulties while providing health care. The AAP recommends that immigrant children undergo a comprehensive pediatric examination after the immigration process. Immigrant children's vaccination and screening programs should be carefully examined and necessary interventions should be made in cases such as vaccination deficiency (Council on Community Pediatrics et al., 2013, p.2032).

According to the results obtained in the studies, refugees experience more post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and mood disorders than non-immigrants (Hynie, 2018, p.298). This situation is to be expected given the negative conditions that refugees live in before and after migration. In our study, the answers received when the participants were asked about their mood were; severe depression, very strong fear, anxiety for both themselves and their country, psychological trauma. We have participant who stated that when the war was actively going on, they went down to the basement with the children and hid in the basement when the alarm went off at midnight, and they were afraid of the sounds of a plane flying, fireworks, construction works and even all kinds of applause. All of these situations pave the way for the development of PTSD and prove that the participants suffer from PTSD. Weine. (1998) stated that the level of PTSD symptoms remained significant in the 12-month period following Bosnian refugees' settlement in the United States, but there were also significant decreases. (p.562). This indicates that more studies are needed to examine the different effects of individual variables on mental health.

When we look at health outcomes, in addition to mood disorders and fear, we also see in-

somnia, appetite changes, arrhythmias, and parasitic infections. Although it is important to quantify the severity of the sleep disorder, evaluating how much of the sleep time immigrants are perceived can help to get to the bottom of their sleep problems (Song et al., 2022, p.2). Participants expressed the depth of fear and anxiety with insomnia. In the interviews we conducted in our study, one of the participants stated that even strong tranquilizers do not help them to sleep, and revealed how deep the extent of insomnia is. (2. participant) Towards the end of the interview, the same participant said, "When we can sleep, we will understand that the war in our country is over." In an interview with another participant, when asked about the state of their sleep, he said, "It felt like there was no sleep in the first month of the war. The torture of insomnia. Because the sirens were mostly at night." (3. participant)

As a result of the interviews we conducted with the participants, it is seen that some sub-codes of our health outcomes theme are related to each other. From the subcodes we created after the interview transcripts, fear is interconnected with insomnia triggered by fear, mood disorders, and appetite changes. In the study of Elshahat et al. (2023), it was revealed that the dimension of the relationship between nutrition and mental health is multidimensional, food insecurity is associated with poor mental health, and eating foods with high nutritional value positively affects mental health (p.183). It has been predicted that there will be food shortages in the future, as individuals who are victims of war in Ukraine both experienced problems in accessing food and faced the loss of Kherson, one of the important agricultural regions. The second participant said, "There is no job in Ukraine. People have nothing to eat. There are people in Ukraine who eat what volunteers give. They took Kherson from us. All the vegetables were there." He expressed the food shortage they experienced.

It is thought that negative processes such as conflicts and war experiences increase people's bonding with each other. There are opinions that people are more attached to social norms such as religious belief (Henrich et al., 2019, p.129). It was emphasized in the articles that social cooperation increased in individuals exposed to negative war experiences, especially in small local areas (Bauer et al., 2016, p.250). In a field study conducted in Brundi, individuals exposed to conflict were found to be more altruistic towards their neighbors (Voors et al., 2012, p.943). In our first interview, the participant said, "How did the Ukrainians unite now and how are they helping each other now? From the first day of the war this is an example for the whole world. How should people behave in general, how should relationships be. Such things never happened. And here's the situation where everyone is trying to help the other, I've never seen before in my life. This is our strength of unity," he said, referring to unity and togetherness.

In this study, it was expressed through interviews that the destruction caused by the war, the migration process and the negative environment affected the people living in Ukraine or

migrating from there. How war directly affects human life in a developing country, how the basic needs, health and social rights and freedoms of individuals are affected, to what extent they can access health services, what difficulties they experience in accessing health services, what they experience in the adaptation process when they migrate to another country and all strategies for coping with these negative experiences have been put forward. In the future, more research will be needed to determine the extent of the devastating long-term impact of the war in Ukraine on health status.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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EXPLORING LEISURE CONSTRAINTS OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TÜRKİYE*

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Abstract

One of the neglected aspects of Syrian refugees' lives is leisure and its positive role in adaptation and integration. In this study, employing the model of leisure constraints proposed by Crawford et al. (1991) as a framework, we examine the leisure constraints that Syrian refugees face in their daily lives in Türkiye. The data for this study comes from 47 in-depth interviews with Syrian refugees living in Istanbul three months before the 2023 presidential election. We found many examples representing each category of leisure constraints proposed by the framework, including constraints specific to Syrian refugees. The findings suggest that Syrian refugees are most affected by structural constraints, followed by intrapersonal and interpersonal constraints. Furthermore, the findings point to the influence of social class on leisure preferences and participation and the power dynamics that can create hierarchies regarding leisure between Syrian and Turkish communities.

Keywords: Syrian refugees, leisure constraints, Türkiye, integration

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TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLERİN BOŞ ZAMAN KISITLARININ ANALİZİ*

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Öz

Suriyeli mültecilerin yaşamlarının ihmal edilen yönlerinden biri de boş zaman faaliyetleri (leisure) ve bunların adaptasyon ve entegrasyondaki olumlu rolüdür. Bu çalışmada, Crawford ve diğerleri (1991) tarafından önerilen boş zaman kısıtlamaları modeli çerçeve alınarak, Suriyeli mültecilerin Türkiye'deki günlük yaşamlarında karşılaştıkları boş zaman kısıtlamalarını inceliyoruz. Bu çalışmanın verileri, 2023 Cumhurbaşkanlığı seçimlerinden öncesindeki üç aylık bir zaman diliminde, İstanbul'da yaşayan Suriyeli mültecilerle yapılan 47 derinlemesine görüşmeden elde edilmiştir. Suriyeli mültecilere özgü kısıtlamalar da dahil olmak üzere, model tarafından önerilen boş zaman kısıtlamalarının her kategorisini temsil eden birçok örnek bulunmuştur. Bulgularımız, Suriyeli mültecilerin en çok yapısal kısıtlamalardan etkilendiğini, bunu içsel ve kişilerarası kısıtlamaların izlediğini göstermektedir. Çalışma, sosyal sınıfın boş zaman tercihleri ve katılımı üzerindeki etkisine ve Türk toplumu ve Suriyeli mülteciler arasında boş zaman faaliyetleri alanında hiyerarşilerin oluşmasına yol açabilecek güç dinamiklerine işaret etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Suriyeli mülteciler, boş zaman kısıtlamaları, Türkiye, entegrasyon

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Introduction

It has been more than a decade since the first group of Syrian refugees arrived in Türkiye. Today, Türkiye has the largest refugee population in the world, a large proportion of which are Syrians, putting significant pressure on the socio-economic dynamics of the country. Although there is no consensus on the permanent integration of the Syrian community, the length of time since their arrival has meant that most Syrian refugees have gone through a process of self-settlement, and few have already been granted citizenship. Many studies have been so far carried out on Syrian refugees in Türkiye (TTB, 2014; AFAD, 2013; AMNES-TY, 2014), mainly focusing on the legal, economic, security, and humanitarian dimensions, mostly underscoring the result of societal problems that also contribute to the marginalization of Syrian refugees (Yaman, 2016). Therefore, in this study, we focus on a neglected aspect of their lives in Türkiye, the leisure aspect of their lives, with special attention to the leisure constraints they face daily and emphasize the importance of leisure for integration.

The leisure experience of migrants and refugees has generally been neglected by leisure and migration studies (Horolets, 2012). Although the literature on the leisure constraints of the general population has been growing since the 1980s, the constraints related to specific populations such as migrants, refugees, disabled people, and minorities have not been given sufficient attention (Stodolska, 1998, 2000). This also applies to the literature on Syrian refugees in Türkiye. There are only a few studies exploring the leisure experiences of Syrian refugees (Baktır, 2021; Çakır, 2019.; Eres & Aslan, 2017; KAPLAN, 2023; Sezginalp Özçetin & Rottmann, 2022; Shahzeidi, 2021; Subaşı, 2021; Tarakcioglu & Ciceklioglu, 2022), yet, leisure constraints are not the focus of these studies. This paper first provides a brief historical background on Syrian refugees in Türkiye, then discusses the leisure-integration relationship with a special focus on the literature on leisure constraints. Finally, we analyze our data sample from interviews with Syrian refugees using a classical leisure constraints framework by Crawford et al. (1991) and present a discussion followed by a conclusion.

A Historical Background

As a neighboring country of Syria, Türkiye faced an influx of Syrian refugees fleeing the civil war. Thanks to its open-door policy, the majority of the Syrian people took refuge in Türkiye, which culminated in around 4 million since 2011 (*UNHCR Turkey - Fact Sheet February 2022 [EN/TR] - Türkiye | ReliefWeb, 2022.*). Four million Syrian refugees are a turning point in Türkiye's migration history, considering that the total number of refugees since the country's establishment was around 1.7 million (İsa & Ceylan, 2019). Türkiye has to deal with the problems of Syrian refugees alone, which has also been affecting its already fragile economic

situation, putting pressure on public services and leading to a rise in anti-Syrian sentiment in society. This migratory pressure and Türkiye's status as a European Union (the EU) candidate country also necessitate substantial modifications to its existing migration regime.

Since the establishment of the Republic of Türkiye, the Turkish migration regime has evolved to settle refugees of Turkish origin, favoring people of Turkish descent and culture from the territories of the Ottoman Empire (Çelik & White, 2022). With the end of the Cold War in 1991, however, the Turkish migration regime was challenged by numerous migrant groups, culminating in the arrival of Syrian refugees fleeing the civil war. The Settlement Law of 1934 is one of the main legal documents that continued to influence Türkiye's immigration policy until the 2000s, as mentioned earlier, favored people of Turkish descent and culture (İsa & Ceylan, 2019). Another important document is the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees. Türkiye is a signatory country to the Convention with a geographical limitation, meaning it is under no legal obligation to grant refugee status to asylum seekers from outside Europe (UNCHR, 2022b). When the first Syrian refugees arrived, in accordance with the geographical limitation, Türkiye first registered Syrian refugees as guests.* Later, it adopted a temporary protection regime that provides non-refoulement and humanitarian assistance "without full access to fundamental rights" (Muftuler-Bac, 2022, 298). Syrian refugees are now subject to a legal status that prevents them from applying for asylum in another country or becoming citizens of Türkiye (Ertorer, 2021). In 2013, Türkiye passed a new law on Foreigners and International Protection (Law 6458), which enables Türkiye to pursue a more centralized immigration policy (Memisoglu & Ilgit, 2017), but the geographical limitation remained intact.

In 2014, the number of refugees passing through Türkiye to reach Europe reached a significant level (Murat & Papakonstantis, 2022), prompting Türkiye and the EU to implement new tools for better migration management. According to Meltem Muftuler-Bac, the 2013 Readmission Agreement, the 2015 Joint Action Plan and the 2016 Refugee Statement (known as the Turkish-EU Refugee Deal) are essential steps that have externalized the EU's migration regime towards Türkiye. The Turkish-EU Refugee Deal aims to prevent illegal migration to Europe. With the Deal, although Türkiye retains the geographical limitation, but is nevertheless obliged to take back non-European refugees who have entered the EU territory via Türkiye. However, the Deal allows the EU to designate Türkiye as a safe third country (Muftuler-Bac, 2022, 304).

Looking at the figures, the Refugee Deal, which aims to prevent undocumented migrants and asylum seekers from crossing the Aegean Sea and reaching Greece, is considered successful. Before the Deal, the number of refugees who crossed the EU was 1,049,213, and since the Deal, the total number of crossings is around 156,000 (Murat & Papakonstantis, 2022, 14).

However, the Deal has been criticized for various reasons. For example, the EU has adopted a security-based approach in this deal and “offshored” its refugee crisis to Turkey in a manner that is incompatible with human rights and refugee law (Elitok, 2019). Moreover, the deal has failed to deliver on its promise of creating a safe and legal route to leave Türkiye, trapping millions of people in Türkiye and on the Greek islands (Amnesty, 2017). This situation has led to what Mahia et al. called “double-forced migration,” which refers to refugees trapped in transition countries due to their precarious legal and economic situation (2020).

Today, only a small number of Syrian refugees, fewer than 55.000 individuals have been living in the 7 camps (Sunata & Gungördü, 2024), while the majority of them live in urban areas, which allows them to interact with the host society and use their agencies despite the associated risks, such as exploitation in the workplace due to their precarious legal status, substandard living conditions and access to education and health services, etc. (Çelik & White, 2022). The Syrian refugees were initially welcomed; the Turkish government implemented a supportive policy, and despite the high number of Syrian refugees, Turkish society also showed relatively good solidarity on this issue. However, due to their prolonged stay and the current economic situation, studies show that the presence of Syrian refugees is causing increasing concern, and they are considered one of the three biggest problems in Türkiye (Çelik & White, 2022; Erdoğan, 2022; Erdoğan, 2020; Ertorer, 2021). There are studies showing that Syrian refugees have been increasingly subjected to discriminatory attitudes, which can also be observed from the trending xenophobic hashtags such as “#IDon’tWantAsylumSeekersInMyCountry” (Ozduzen, 2020; Ozduzen et al., 2021; Şafak-Ayvazoğlu et al., 2021). Furthermore, despite the previous main elections, in the 2023 presidential election, Syrian refugees have been politicized more openly and harshly by the opposition parties so that the main opposition party put up banners on the streets saying “Syrians will leave” (*Syrians Worry over Turkey Opposition’s Anti-Immigrant Stance | Reuters*, 2023.). Also, there is a new political party in Turkish political life, Victory Party, that has made the issue of migrants and refugees its main party policy and has stated in its founding manifesto that it will work for the return of asylum seekers to their countries (Bahadır Türk, 2024). The exclusionary and xenophobic rhetoric used by the head of the Zafer Party, Ümit Özdağ, was so effective that the opposition candidate who wanted to win the presidential election signed an agreement with this party before the second round of the election, in which it was agreed that all asylum seekers, especially Syrians, and illegals would be sent to their countries within one year of coming to power (Michaelson, 2023).

Leisure and Integration

Leisure is treated as a universal human experience, which appears to be a cross-cultural phenomenon in every society (Purrington & Hickerson, 2013). However, although leisure is a universal human condition, leisure participation and activities vary in each culture, and there is no consensus in the literature as to what constitutes leisure (Best, 2010). It concerns specific concepts such as free time, laziness, and work. Commonly, it is seen as the opposite of work, as a residual category, as what remains after work. However, this understanding is criticized because, for some people, work can also be a leisure activity if they like their job. Choice, freedom, and voluntarism are seen as the most important components of leisure (Rojek, 2005). Therefore, modern definitions of leisure are generally based on two main components, namely time and attitude or feeling (Quirke, 2015).

Leisure is a space where people can exercise their freedom to a certain extent. As a realm of freedom where people can choose both their activities and companies, it is a space in which identities, differences, and hierarchies are constructed. Therefore, leisure can be useful in understanding migrants' and refugees' integration, as studies show that leisure plays a positive role in the well-being of migrants and their adaptation to the receiving society (Stack & Iwasaki, 2009; Stodolska, 2015). However, we see that the role of leisure in integrating migrants and refugees has not received much attention. Ager & Strang presented a conceptual framework for a better understanding of integration as the term has been used in different meanings. They identified key domains of integration around four themes:

1. Markers and means: employment, housing, education, and health
2. Social connection: social bridges, social bonds, social links
3. Facilitators: language and cultural knowledge, safety, and stability
4. Foundation: rights and citizenships

Although shared social activities, such as sports, community groups, college classes, and religious activities, are seen as evidence of integration under the social connection theme, leisure is not considered one of the core domains (Ager & Strang, 2008). Later, this framework was updated to "Home Office Indicators of Integration Framework 2019" for effectively devising strategies and monitoring services and the integration process by the UK Home Office (Ndofor-Tah et al., 2019). In this framework version, leisure is listed as a core dimension under the theme of markers and means, which means leisure is both an outcome of the integration and a means to it. Here, leisure is defined by an activity-based approach, and leisure activities are considered helpful for migrants to learn the culture of the receiving country, develop social connections and language skills, and improve their well-being (Ndofor-Tah et al., 2019).

As we stated previously, leisure is a space where individuals exercise their agency; however, since individuals operate within a society, individuals face many constraints stemming from the structures of society and have to negotiate their leisure pursuits and participation. Therefore, as Peters states, leisure activities are considered social practices by which the structures of society are reproduced. Those structures not only act as constraints to leisure but also make people able to act and have leisure, making leisure a space where people are liberated, repressed, empowered, and controlled (Peters, 2011). Leisure constraints research is an important subfield of leisure studies, originally conceptualized to understand the barriers before leisure participation. Over time, however, its scope has broadened and is now seen as something that can contribute to understanding the broader factors that influence people's leisure behavior (Samdahl & Jekubovich, 1997). Today, it has been argued that leisure constraint research has dominated leisure studies (Best, 2010).

Leisure constraints studies produced vast empirical data and conceptual improvements. An earlier conceptualization of leisure constraints was based on classifications and categorizations of leisure activities and participants but had limitations. As Crawford et al. (1991) explain, those conceptualizations can describe leisure constraints, but they fall short in explaining them, and thus they produced a classic model of leisure constraints, which we employed for this study to analyze leisure constraints that affect Syrian refugees' leisure, and accordingly their integration. They presented their framework as a modification of the model proposed by Crawford & Godbey (1987), which conceptualizes leisure barriers that affect leisure preferences and participation at three levels: intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural. While intrapersonal barriers refer to the individual factors and attributions that affect leisure preferences, interpersonal barriers arise from interpersonal interactions and impact both leisure preferences and participation.

Lastly, structural barriers refer to those factors beyond the control of individuals and act as a barrier between leisure preferences and participation. Crawford et al. (1991) modified this model by integrating these three models into a nested one. They argued that individuals confront these leisure constraints hierarchically in the following sequence: intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural. Individuals first face intrapersonal constraints, and accordingly, their leisure preferences will be determined either in the absence of these constraints or despite them, thanks to privileges or motivation. Later, depending on the kind of activity, if there is any interpersonal constraint, for example, they face interpersonal constraints if they need a partner for an activity. If they successfully overcome these, they confront structural constraints. Leisure participation happens in the absence of structural constraints or through negotiation, and if structural constraints are insurmountable, the outcome will be nonparticipation. This framework also argued that social class plays a more powerful role in leisure participation as opposed to the previous studies that underlined socioeconomic variations.

Method

We use an interpretative (i.e., qualitative) methodology as we are primarily concerned with how we can make sense of Syrian refugees' leisure experiences and the leisure constraints they have been facing. Experience is a key concept here. We all speak from somewhere, as we are all socially, culturally, and economically positioned.

For this study, we conducted 47 in-depth interviews with Syrian refugees living in Istanbul three months before the 2023 presidential election. The interviews are made in Turkish, English, and Kurdish. The sample demonstrates a balanced gender representation, as participants are composed of 21 females and 26 males. Most of the participants are ethnically Arab; the rest of them is composed of 4 Turkmens and 3 Kurds. Other demographic information can be seen in the below table.

Gender	Name	Marital status	Age	Religion	Ethnicity	Profession	Education	Income group	Time of arrival	City of origin	Location	Legal status
Female	Amira	Single	18	Muslim	Arab	Hairdresser assistant	Primary school	Middle	2013	Aleppo	Eyüpsultan	Temporary protection
Female	Dalia	Single	67	Muslim	Turkmen	Housewife	No school	Lower	2012	Aleppo	Sultangazi	Temporary protection
Female	Ghada	Single	23	Secular	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Middle	2013	Aleppo	Sultangazi	Citizen
Female	Hanem	Single	34	Secular	Arab	Entrepreneur	Bachelor	Middle	2013	Aleppo	Esenler	Citizen
Female	Layan	Single	28	Muslim	Arab	Student	Master	Middle	2018	Homs	Bayrampaşa	Temporary protection
Female	Leila	Single	25	Muslim	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Lower	2020	Idlib	Avclar	Citizen
Female	Maha	Married	31	Muslim	Turkmen	Housewife	Primary school	Lower	2022	Aleppo	Eyüpsultan	No papers
Female	Mai	Married	47	Muslim	Arab	Researcher	Master	Upper	2015	UAE	Başakşehir	Passport
Female	Nadia	Single	36	Muslim	Turkmen	Housewife	Primary school	Lower	2013	Aleppo	Sultangazi	Temporary protection
Female	Naham	Married	31	Muslim	Arab	Programmer	Bachelor	Middle	2018	Deir ez-Zar	Fatih	Citizen
Female	Noor	Married	53	Muslim	Arab	Housewife	Primary school	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Sultangazi	Temporary protection
Female	Nourhan	Married	50	Muslim	Arab	Housewife	Primary school	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Sultanbeyli	Temporary protection
Female	Rana	Married	37	Muslim	Arab	Housewife	Bachelor	Middle	2013	Danaa	Sultangazi	Passport
Female	Rawan	Single	29	Muslim	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Middle	2014	Deir ez-Zar	Mersin	Passport
Female	Rawya	Married	45	Muslim	Arab	NGO manager	Bachelor	Middle	2014	Damascus	Başakşehir	Passport
Female	Samar	Single	37	Secular	Arab	Painter	Bachelor	Middle	2013	Damascus	Kadıköy	Temporary protection
Female	Ruba	Single	37	Secular	Arab	Entrepreneur	Bachelor	Lower	2015	Latakia	Fatih	Passport
Female	Samira	Single	24	Secular	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Middle	2018	Damascus	Maslak	Passport
Female	Sana	Married	24	Muslim	Arab	Teacher	Primary school	Middle	2013	Aleppo	Eyüpsultan	Temporary protection
Female	Yasmin	Single	26	Muslim	Turkmen	Social worker	Bachelor	Middle	2014	Latakia	Avclar	Temporary protection
Female	Zohra	Single	28	Muslim	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Middle	2017	Idlib	Esenyurt	Temporary protection
Male	Adnan	Married	43	Muslim	Arab	Sewing machine operator	Secondary school	Middle	2015	Damascus	Eyüpsultan	Temporary protection
Male	Anna	Married	38	Muslim	Arab	Doctor	Bachelor	Middle	2018	Deir ez-Zar	Fatih	Citizen
Male	Zain	Married	35	Muslim	Arab	Real estate agent	Bachelor	Middle	2013	Yemen	Ünrmiyic	Citizen
Male	Bassam	Single	23	Muslim	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Sultanbeyli	Temporary protection
Male	Fadi	Single	20	Muslim	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Lower	2018	Deir ez-Zar	Sultangazi	Temporary protection
Male	Fahd	Single	34	Secular	Arab	Painter	Bachelor	Middle	2015	Damascus	Şişli	Temporary protection
Male	Faisal	Married	37	Secular	Arab	Researcher	PhD	Upper	2015	Aleppo	Başakşehir	Citizen
Male	Faris	Single	21	Muslim	Kurd	Sewing machine operator	Primary school	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Fatih	Temporary protection
Male	Ghassan	Single	21	Muslim	Arab	Student	Bachelor	Middle	2013	Suadi Arabia	Avclar	Temporary protection
Male	Hafez	Single	35	Secular	Arab	Painter	Bachelor	Lower	2016	Aleppo	Şişli	Passport
Male	Hamza	Married	29	Muslim	Arab	Reporter	Bachelor	Middle	2014	Damascus	Beşikdüzü	Citizen
Male	Hisham	Single	27	Muslim	Arab	Translator	Bachelor	Lower	2017	Damascus	Fatih	Citizen
Male	Iyad	Married	52	Muslim	Arab	Merchant	Secondary school	Upper	2014	Hama	Başakşehir	Citizen
Male	Khalil	Married	47	Secular	Arab	Doctor	PhD	Middle	1985	Aleppo	Başakşehir	Citizen
Male	Majid	Single	42	Secular	Arab	Translator	Bachelor	Middle	2019	Damascus	Şişli	Passport
Male	Majed	Married	46	Muslim	Kurd	Sewing machine operator	Secondary school	Lower	2013	Aleppo	Amanvüköy	Temporary protection
Male	Omar	Married	67	Muslim	Arab	Engineer	Bachelor	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Sultangazi	Temporary protection
Male	Rafiq	Married	51	Secular	Arab	Teacher	Bachelor	Middle	2011	Damascus	Üsküdar	Citizen
Male	Rami	Single	41	Secular	Arab	Translator	Bachelor	Middle	2015	Damascus	Şişli	Temporary protection
Male	Riyad	Single	19	Muslim	Arab	Mechanic	Primary school	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Sultangazi	Temporary protection
Male	Saif	Married	32	Muslim	Arab	Teacher	Master	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Sultangazi	Temporary protection
Male	Tarek	Single	24	Muslim	Arab	Researcher	Master	Middle	2014	Aleppo	Esenler	Temporary protection
Male	Wael	Single	33	Muslim	Arab	Accountant	Bachelor	Lower	2017	Malaysia	Esenler	Temporary protection
Male	Youssef	Single	29	Muslim	Arab	Worker in lighting sector	Bachelor	Lower	2019	Damascus	Avclar	Temporary protection
Male	Zaid	Single	18	Muslim	Kurd	Assistant in textile workshop	Primary school	Lower	2015	Aleppo	Bayrampaşa	Temporary protection
Male	Zuhair	Married	42	Muslim	Arab	NGO manager	Bachelor	Middle	2011	Sudan	Başakşehir	Citizen

Table 1: Research Sample

Given the increasing anti-Syrian sentiment and politicization of the issue ahead of the presidential elections, we used snowball sampling due to the difficulty of reaching potential candidates and convincing them to participate. However, with the help of intermediaries from different segments of society and personal contacts with Syrians, we were able to reach a diverse sample. All interviews were recorded with respondents' consent and transcribed

via OpenAI Whisper, an automatic speech recognition system. The transcriptions were then subjected to a proofreading process. However, we did not correct language errors in English interviews. Later, the interviews made in Turkish and Kurdish were translated into English. The research data is organized and analyzed by MAXQDA qualitative data analysis software tool. The transcriptions were first coded and then organized into the framework proposed by Crawford et al. (1991). The study was reviewed by Yıldız Technical University Social and Human Sciences Research Ethics Committee and received ethical approval. Participants' real names have been changed for security concerns. We acknowledge that our sample cannot be generalized given that the Syrian population in Türkiye is much more diverse. Accordingly, the discussion of findings aims to lay the groundwork for further work.

Findings

Our findings suggest that Syrian refugees are most affected by structural constraints, followed by intrapersonal and interpersonal constraints. The frequency of constraints can be seen in Figure 1. However, for example, the low frequency of interpersonal constraints does not mean that they do not face those constraints, but it may suggest that they are not a priority given the significance of other constraints in their lives or that they negotiated this category of constraints and thus focus on the insurmountable constraints such as the structural ones.

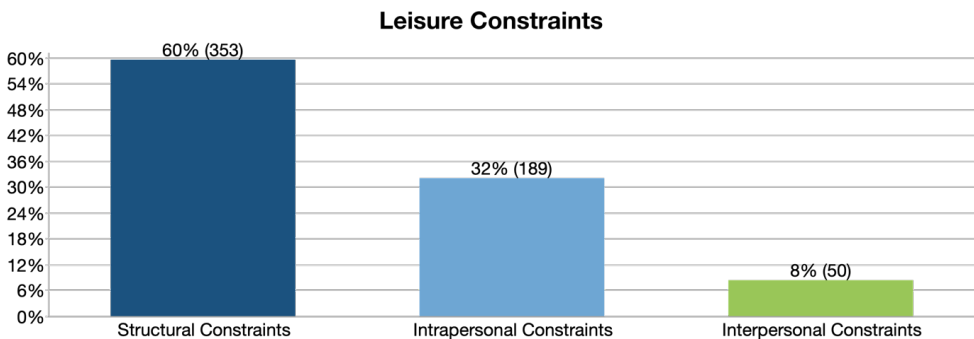


Figure 1: Categories of leisure constraints

Structural Constraints

Structural constraints are the factors intervening between leisure preferences and participation, and thus, they are more easily identified since they act as barriers between participants' leisure interests and actual participation. These constraints are listed as follows: "family life-cycle stage, family financial resources, season, climate, the scheduling of work time, availability of opportunity (and knowledge of such availability), and reference group attitudes concerning the appropriateness of certain activities." (Crawford & Godbey, 1987, 124).

These are the factors beyond individual control, and it is not surprising that our participants have been mostly affected by these factors given their legal precarity as people under temporary protection. Eight structural leisure constraints have been identified from the data (see Figure 2). Lack of time and money were always stated together during the interviews, which can be considered one factor. Since time and money are common leisure constraints for the general population, we can present legal status, gender, and language as the most influential structural leisure constraints for Syrian refugees.

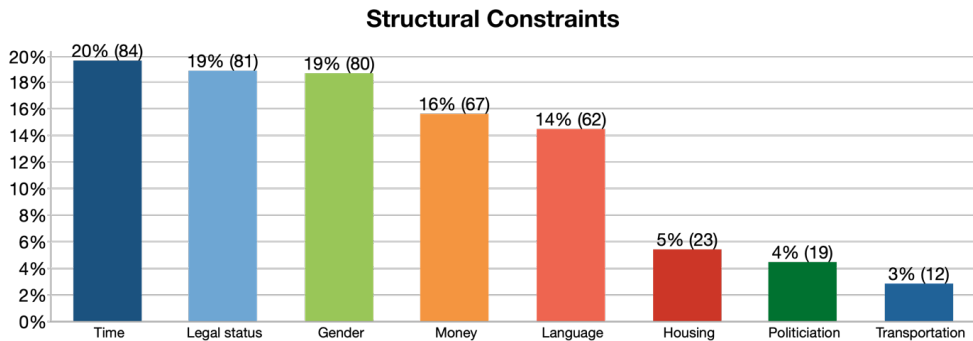


Figure 2: Frequencies of structural constraints

Most of the research participants, except for those from the upper class, came to Türkiye, leaving almost everything that they had in Syria. To make ends meet, they often have to spend most of their time working in low-paid jobs with unusual working hours, which not only leads to a lack of time, but also affects their recreational activities as it makes it difficult for them to meet their friends in the free time they do have. Some families have even resorted to child labor as a coping mechanism. Therefore, both lack of money and time are reported as the main leisure constraints in this regard. Two examples below show this well:

“It’s only one reason. I’ll make it short for you. Lack of money. That’s it. I used to go outside to eat, but now I’m cooking because of the financial situation.” (Majd).

“So, we’re on the job for 15 hours. What’s left in a day?” (Faris)

Although we refer to them as Syrian refugees in this study, they are officially defined as foreigners under temporary protection. As we have already discussed, although this allows them to access many rights, it falls short of refugee status. If Syrians under temporary protection are admitted to a third country for humanitarian reasons or resettlement, or if they leave for a third country, their temporary protection status is terminated, and domestically, they also must stay in their registered city in Türkiye. If they want to go to another city, they need to apply for a road permit each time, which is also difficult to obtain. The work permit regime

also leads them work in the informal labor market, where they are also exploited. These legal constraints obviously limit their leisure activities; for example, they cannot go on a holiday to another city even if they have money. Furthermore, most of them do not work in their registered city, and therefore, they limit their movement in the city to avoid the police. However, the most important factor that affects their leisure regarding legal issues is the fact that they feel under constant threat of being sent back to Syria, despite being all these years in Türkiye, which fundamentally affects their leisure time. Even when they participate in leisure activities, this fear of uncertainty affects their sense of leisure. Therefore, their legal status acts as the most important structural constraint in their leisure space, which is evident in the following quotes:

“Yeah, there is another factor; it’s the residency thing because I don’t feel safe now” (Mia).

“For example, I look at my friends, everyone goes abroad and travels comfortably, I live like a prisoner here, sometimes I feel sad... What’s it called? It’s for a road permit. For example, they want to know the reason for traveling, they want to know. For example, to choose. For example, for treatment, for medicine, for visiting, for work, etc. But traveling, traveling. There’s nothing like that. It’s like you’re not a normal person” (Rami).

The fact that gender norms have a negative impact on women’s leisure participation is well-documented (Best, 2010; Henderson, 2020). Syrian women face more constraints as they are both women and refugees. Furthermore, they have been subjected to the gender norms of both the Syrian and Turkish communities. In their leisure pursuits, they are also exposed to the Syrian and Turkish “male gaze.” Findings show that Syrian women are restricted in their leisure participation by their family, and especially by the father figure. Some of them even face domestic violence if they resist this restriction. Furthermore, Syrian families have security concerns for their daughters due to the bad memories in Syria and the rumors of kidnappings in Türkiye, which also restrict their freedom and leisure. Some participants did not even go out for almost a year when they came to Türkiye:

“I can’t do anything for fun. My father won’t let me” (Amira).

“[Where are you going to the cafe?]

We can’t. It’s just my suggestion. Because they’re married too. Their husbands don’t let them. I somehow work, so I go out too” (Sana).

Some of the female participants do not go to places where the majority is Syrian to avoid their judgement:

“Like when you go to a place where there are a lot of Syrians. For example, in this park. When I walk there, there are a lot of Syrians. And the Syrian community here in Fatih or in Esenyurt are conservative people. For example, because I’m wearing this hoodie, they might look at me like, oh, she’s wearing too short clothes. Why is she doing her hijab like that? They criticize a lot. So, I don’t like to hear this” (Zohra).

As for language, for migrants and refugees, language acts as a leisure constraint for two reasons; firstly, leisure activities are marketed in the official language of the receiving country, which limits their access to information regarding those activities; and secondly, even if they participate in leisure activities, the lack of language limits their socialization with locals (Horolets, 2012). After ten years in Türkiye, most of the Syrian refugees, except for old or rich Syrians, can speak more or less Turkish. However, they are afraid of being identified as Syrian due to their broken or accented Turkish, and they may face racism. Most of them are not comfortable speaking Turkish:

“I wish that I can speak Turkish fluently, so no one see me that I am foreign” (Naghham).

“I mean, when people first talk, they don’t realize that I’m Syrians, but when I talk a lot, I have a dialect...”

[And do their behaviors change after they realize?]

It is changing” (Bassam).

“Yes. I always wanted to go to, like, dance classes and I had money in this time. But I couldn’t, like, get involved in the Turkish because I was scared, like, they won’t... I mean because I don’t speak Turkish” (Samar).

Housing arises as an important constraint as most of the Syrian refugees live outside of the camps. Those who prefer to live in urban areas must take care of their housing needs. Therefore, those without financial resources were forced to stay in very poor standards of housing with higher rent, which led them to concentrate in poor neighborhoods that lack both leisure spaces and transportation to the main leisure spaces of the city. Most of the participants are not happy with their houses and neighborhoods and want to move to better neighborhoods:

“I am not happy with the neighborhood. The fighting never stops. There are gunshots all the time. And the park is bad” (Amira).

“Houses are expensive, we can’t afford them. Look inside where we live, we’re sleeping here. That place is leaking, there is full of water, behind us is full of water” (Dalia).

“Like if I want to play sports, I need to like, you know, go for half an hour in the way to go somewhere where I can play basketball. And then, you know, I need to book a time maybe if it’s a busy place and so on. So, I have, I don’t do that in Istanbul because it’s too much of a hassle and it’s not very accessible for me. And also, a lot of times, like you want to do a specific sport, either you have to go somewhere far to do it for free or you have to pay for it. So that’s one thing that I stopped doing” (Ghassan).

Studies show that the presence of Syrian refugees was not exploited in Türkiye by the political parties in the main elections of 2014 and 2018, while it is politicized in Europe and the US (Yanasmayan et al., 2019). However, the 2023 presidential election took place in an anti-refugee climate where they campaigned on sending the Syrians back; the opposition presidential candidate even put up posters on the streets saying, “Syrians will leave.” (Michaelson & Narlı, 2023). The interviews for this study were conducted under this condition, which made it difficult to find and persuade Syrians to participate. Most of the research participants stated their concerns regarding the rising anti-refugee sentiment and worry over their future, which altogether created a social climate where having leisure took a back seat since there were more existential problems:

“I was going to say this, yes, now. Especially because of what happened during the election campaigns. I limited my movement a lot. I don’t take the public transportation even. There were videos of people hitting other people in the buses, beating them up. I was like, no, I don’t want to get beaten up like that. I didn’t feel comfortable to take my phone out when I was in the bus. Then, especially during the elections, seeing the signs of like, we’ve kicked Syrians out everywhere in the city. It was horrible” (Ruba).

Our findings show that Syrian refugees face some specific structural constraints, such as legal status, language, and politicization, as well as those experienced by the general population, such as time, money, gender, and housing. However, Syrians suffer more severely from the restrictions that also apply to the general population. For example, Syrian women are subjected to gender norms stemming from both Syrian and Turkish culture. The intensity and prevalence of structural constraints are important because many intrinsic constraints are caused or influenced by structural constraints.

Intrapersonal Constraints

As Crawford & Godbey state, intrapersonal constraints are the individual characteristics and attributes that affect leisure preferences, such as “stress, depression, anxiety, religiosity, kin and non-kin reference group attitudes, prior socialization into specific leisure activities, perceived self-skill, and subjective evaluations of the appropriateness and availability of various leisure activities.” (Crawford & Godbey, 1987, 122). Findings show that discrimination is the most influential constraint, which is followed respectively by religiosity, anxiety, the effects of war, introversion, and health (see Figure 3).

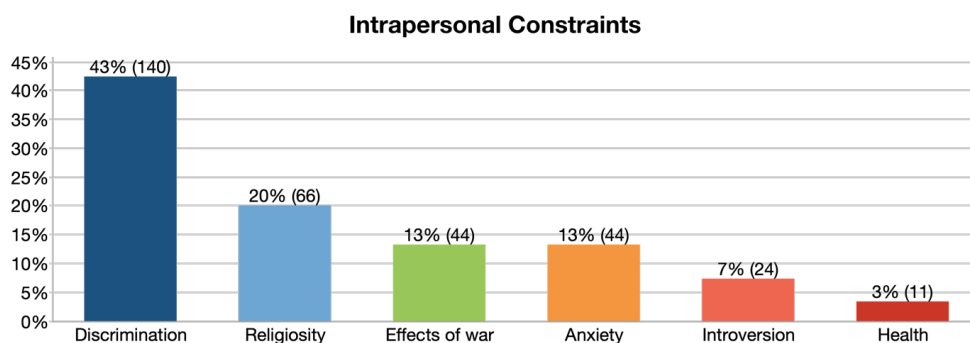


Figure 3: Frequencies of intrapersonal constraints

Studies show that Syrian refugees face discrimination and xenophobia in Türkiye (Baban et al., 2017; Ozduzen et al., 2021). Also, there are studies showing that discrimination directly affects migrants and refugees’ leisure participation (Horolets, 2012). Our finding confirms these studies. Most of our participants suffer from either perceived or real discrimination in their everyday lives, which have negative impact on their leisure preferences:

“The first time I felt angry, when I first faced like this, was when I went to Turkish Terzi (tailor), Tailor, she told me when you will go back to your home? I have been just for two months in Türkiye, and I don’t know Turkish. So, I felt bad, and I cried, and I didn’t know how to reply to her. But after that, I give a response and leave” (Nagham).

“In the park, my child calls another person ‘brother,’ and that person replies, ‘do not call me brother, you are Syrian’. Children are always anxious, and we are affected as a family. We don’t want to go to the park. In the park, I faced a problem for the use of the swing, another woman asking me to put him down, we called our husbands” (Rana).

Syrian refugees are not considered to be entitled to leisure. There are many incidents in which the local people judge them in this regard:

“We were stopping a taxi. Not for me. I was going to take a minibus to Şirinevler, but my friend was going to Eyüp Sultan. She’s already a tourist, a Tunisian tourist. We were trying to stop the taxi, and someone passed by and said yes, you are Arabs, you can pay for a taxi, we can’t, we are stranded, blah blah blah. I experienced this for a while” (Leila).

Most of the participants complain about the subtle disapproving gaze of local people in many social and leisure settings. Syrian people are identified either by their dress or language:

“It wasn’t really that big a deal. But, yeah, I could feel it, but not directly to me. It’s like their eyes were talking” (Ghada).

“For example, when I first went to the gym, everyone looked at me differently because I was Syrian.

[Really?]

You can feel a different relationship.

[So how did they find out you are Syrian?]

The type of clothing, the shape of the

Headscarf.” (Sana).

One of the participants states that Syrian people are afraid to pay for their grocery by referring the banana incident when Syrian refugees began to protest by posting videos of themselves eating bananas as a reaction to the video of a middle-aged man saying that Syrians live comfortably, that he cannot eat bananas, while Syrians can eat bananas. Some of the Syrian protesters were faced with deportation due to the public reaction (*Syrians Face Deportation from Turkey over Banana Videos*, 2021.). As a result of these experiences and racist social media posts about Syrian people, most of them have avoided interactions with locals:

“Honestly. Uh, like a few times I would hear about like, oh, there’s this place where people do this or do that, you know, there’s sports, there’s things like that. Um, or in my university campus, I would see people playing things, but I wouldn’t want to approach because I don’t feel that comfortable. And I feel like there’s always the assumption that they could be racist, that they could be rude, or they could be, they could exclude me. And I wouldn’t want that” (Ghassan).

Most of our participants define themselves as Muslims. Studies show that Islam shapes all aspects of its followers, including their leisure preferences and participation (Stodolska & Livengood, 2006). There are certain leisure activities that are either prohibited, such as the consumption of alcohol and gambling, or supported, such as sports and physical activities that are considered good for bodies and minds, and between these two poles, there are other forms of leisure that are considered acceptable or not, depending on the dominant version of Islam in the region of residence (Walseth & Amara, 2017). A study conducted on Muslim migrants in the US shows Islam is effective on their leisure behaviors by emphasizing modesty in dressing, and behaviors, family-oriented leisure, as well as restriction in mixed-gender interactions, and prohibition of certain food and drinks (Stodolska & Livengood, 2006). In the same fashion, most of the research participants state that they avoid certain leisure activities because of their religious views. For example, most of them do not prefer to go to leisure places where they serve alcoholic drinks or to be in mixed-gender places, which is evident in the following quotes:

"It supports and prevents. There are many activities that are forbidden in my religion. So, I don't go to the disco or the bar" (Anas).

"For example, dancing, cinema. I still haven't been to the cinema. Neither in Syria nor here. Because it is too mixed, too, I don't know, I don't want to go to the cinema because people walk around naked or something like that. I have religious barriers" (Tarek).

[Does it affect your leisure choice?]

Yeah, of course.

[For example?]

There was a party I guess from two months for Jason Derulo.

[What?]

Jason Derulo.

[Jason Derulo, OK.]

I was planning to go there, but I had to think about it because they like... I guess somewhere where there is alcohol and those stuff. So, I didn't go. Yeah, well, it's not normal to have someone wearing hijab in a nightclub, for example" (Zohra).

The role of religion can also be seen in the leisure preferences of the secular participants. For example, they do not prefer going to leisure activities where the majority of the participants are religious:

“There are some nice areas in Türkiye that I wish that, I mean, nature wise, let’s say, or maybe an ancient neighborhood or wherever, that I cannot go there because I cannot enjoy being there. If the majority of the residents there, they’re conservative. So, I don’t go there.

[For example?]

Arab zone... But the places that, you know, the Syrian cuisine restaurants here, they don’t serve alcohol. They’re conservative people and I’m not” (Majd).

Due to the impact of the civil war in Syria and widespread discrimination in the receiving society, many of the participants developed anxiety, which negatively affected their leisure preferences. Even those granted citizenship have concerns regarding their future and have the fear of being sent back to Syria. This fear led them to restrict certain actions to avoid any problems with either the police or locals, such as not going out, keeping a low profile by not speaking Arabic and dressing like Syrians in public places, concealing their identity, etc.

“Most of Syrian feeling not stable. They didn’t have any future there. They are waiting the days that any decision makes about returning them or forcing them to make some deal with Assad regime. Which they pay this price for. The main idea or the main subject all the Syrians are speaking about is migration. How we go out of Türkiye... Unfortunately, my husband does not feel stable, and he said, I don’t want to go out of the house because I may face something, some policeman that can make something against me. So, he tried to, if we have activities in this area, we don’t want to go far away. We don’t think to go out of Istanbul because...” (Rawya).

There are many studies showing that Syrian refugees have been exposed to traumatic events such as loss of loved ones, physical injury, violence, rape, being forced to fight, starvation, etc., which resulted in psychological problems since most of them complained about disturbing memories and flashbacks of those events, and showed stress reactions such as sleep problems, social withdrawal, emotional outbreaks, feeling trapped and tense, and worries over the future and those left in Syria (Cantekin, 2019; Kaya et al., 2019). Our findings showed parallel results with these studies. As we stated before, leisure is composed of two aspects: time and attitude (a feeling). Most of the participants lack this feeling due to the psychological effects of war compounded by the widespread discrimination in the receiving society.

“I watch some movies, I watch usually YouTube, Instagram but even when I watch a movie, I don’t enjoy in our inside there is burning memories when you left your home, your children’s memories when you remember your country, what happened to your country... Also, in Instagram or Facebook you say some video talking about us when you find all community against us” (Anas).

Although they did not consider it a constraint, some participants identified themselves as introverts, which has affected their leisure preferences. They prefer home-based leisure activities. We can argue that their introversion was exacerbated by the anti-refugee sentiment in society:

“I have more fun while I’m reading or doing something related to my interest and business rather than having these activities this kind of activities although when I’m doing them, I’m enjoying them but before going there or doing anything I’m overthinking the whole process and I prefer to stay at home just doing the things that I love” (Mai).

“No, for example, my little brother goes to the pub, blah blah blah. My sister even sings rap songs sometimes, not like her, but she also has a style in free life, but I mean, I don’t like such crowded nonsense places” (Rawan).

Lastly, a few of the participants state their health concerns as factors affecting their leisure preferences. For example, those who try to keep a vegetarian diet cannot go to every restaurant, or those who do not find it healthy avoid eating out:

“Drinking alcohol didn’t make sense to me. It actually did a lot of damage to my body. So, I realized that maybe that’s why it is forbidden in our religion” (Ghada).

“It’s unhealthy. I get sick every time I eat from outside” (Ruba).

“That’s why I go to Damascus restaurants. Falafel, chickpeas, hummus, broad beans. They have a lot of options. They are vegetarian or even vegan. They are also very satisfying” (Samar).

Intrapersonal leisure constraints are considered to be the most powerful category of constraints; leisure preferences cannot come into being unless individuals first overcome them. Discrimination stands out as the most important constraint in this sense, which affects not only leisure preferences and participations but also the entire lives of Syrian refugees at an existential level.

Interpersonal Constraints

Interpersonal constraints arise from interpersonal interaction, affecting leisure preference and participation. For example, married couples may affect each other’s leisure preferences, or someone cannot participate in a leisure activity without a suitable partner. Syrian refugees have three interpersonal constraints, namely, lack of neighbors, lack of family and relatives,

and lack of partners. They mostly mentioned the lack of neighbors, which was followed by the lack of family, relatives, and lastly partners (see Figure 4). We argue that this may be due to two factors: First, neighbors are seen as part of the family by Syrians, and second, their inability to establish a relationship with the local community may be why they need neighbors, relatives, and family more.

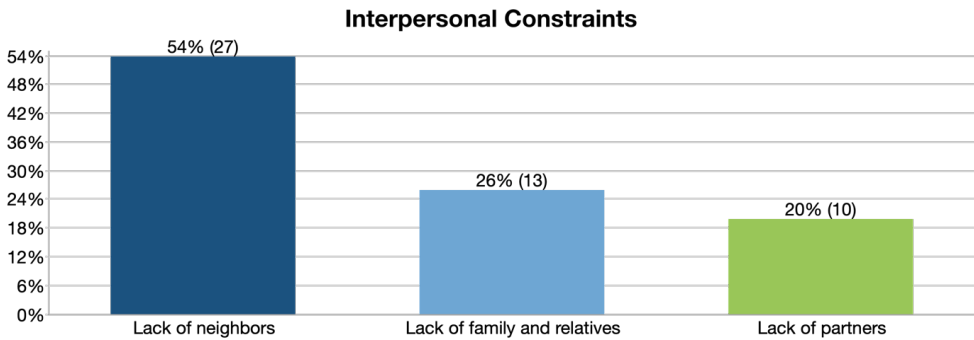


Figure 4: Frequencies of interpersonal constraints

Most participants referred to their neighbors in Syria as an extension of their family. Visiting neighbors, especially for housewives, is crucial as a leisure activity. Neighbors also play a key role in each other's leisure by helping each other. For example, they can leave their children to their neighbors to go out for leisure. Except for a few cases, most participants cannot establish good relationships with their neighbors in Türkiye and instead face negative attitudes or no interaction at all. After many failed attempts, Syrian refugees gave up and focused solely on engaging with the Syrian community. The words of Wael describe the importance of neighbors and the current situation in this regard:

“The Turkish neighbors, they just... We don't have any activities with them, actually. Just when they see them and when they see us, they make salaam. And nothing after that. We don't have contact with them. Okay. I need that, but I feel they don't want to make this one with me. So, I respect that and I don't talk with them too much.

[Okay. Okay, I understand.]

Because, especially in Syria, the neighbors, it's like family. When you see, they also, the neighbors in Syria, they come to us and visit us in the Bayram. And we visit them. And in Ramadan, I remember when I was in Syria, in Ramadan, the neighbors sent to us food and we sent food for them. Here, I don't have that” (Wael).

Visiting relatives is an important leisure activity for Syrian people (Altuntaş et al., 2021). Syrian refugees did not only leave behind their possessions but also members of their family and relatives, which deprived them of material and psychological support in the process of adjusting to their new environment. This also limits their leisure preferences and participation:

“But here in Istanbul, for example, this only happens if there are relatives. But right now, I have a brother and a sister. How many relatives are there? Even if it’s a Bayram. It’s normal. It’s a normal day” (Saif).

When Syrian refugees first arrived in Türkiye, they could not make friends due to the language barrier; then, it became a bit more difficult because of widespread discrimination and the rising anti-refugee sentiment. As a result of the above-mentioned structural and intrapersonal constraints, they also face interpersonal constraints. Most of them have developed some kind of defense mechanism in approaching people:

“They need to approach me in order to be friends. Otherwise, I will not.” (Ruba)

“Yeah. So, I have kind of like a love-hate relationship with Turks. It just develops by itself, you know, seeing some racist things, seeing like how the government makes bureaucracy harder. Like that’s the thing. You realize that they’re not doing it to be more efficient.” (Ghassan).

Interpersonal constraints have a relatively low frequency as opposed to other categories of constraints. This may stem from the fact that it may not be a priority considering the importance of other constraints, or it may be negotiated; for example, they may turn to their own ethnic group after failing to engage with local people.

Discussion

Leisure is an important space for the integration of migrants and refugees where they can socialize with local people, get to know the culture, and alleviate the impact of past traumas. The framework proposed by Crawford et al. (1991) is employed in this study to analyze the leisure constraints of Syrian refugees, and we found several examples for each type of leisure constraint. Furthermore, we identified a list of leisure constraints specific to Syrian refugees. Unsurprisingly, given the legal status of Syrian refugees, structural constraints (60% of all constraints) are the most important category of leisure constraints affecting Syrian refugees’ leisure. This is followed by intrapersonal constraints (32%), with discrimination being the most frequently mentioned constraint under this category. The last category is interpersonal constraints (8%), where the lack of neighbors seems to be the most important constraint.

However, the fact that interpersonal constraints were mentioned so little as opposed to others does not mean that these constraints were not influential in the lives of the participants. A possible explanation could be that these constraints were negotiated or overcome; for example, most of the participants report that after many failed attempts to make friends with local people, they have turned to their co-ethnics to socialize. Therefore, we can say that structural constraints stand out as the most effective factors in this regard because they cannot be overcome or negotiated by Syrian refugees. Crawford et al. (1991) argue that individuals confront leisure constraints in a hierarchical manner, e.g., they first encounter intrapersonal constraints, and only after overcoming this or through negotiation, they respectively face interpersonal and structural constraints. There are studies that challenge the hierarchical nature of the framework by showing interactions between three levels (Auster, 2001; Shaw & Henderson, 2005). However, Godbey et al. respond to this challenge by emphasizing the fact that concepts can be correlated since it is impossible for any variables in social life to be unrelated (Godbey et al., 2010). Our findings also show a strong correlation between levels of constraint. For example, we struggled to decide whether discrimination against Syrian refugees should be categorized as an intrapersonal or structural constraint, given its prevalence in the social structure. We should also note that the leisure constraints we have identified may not be experienced by all respondents with the same degree of importance and power. For example, those from the upper class were more focused on insurmountable constraints, such as legal issues, as they were able to negotiate other constraints thanks to their privileges. Therefore, as Crawford et al. (1991) propose, our findings also suggest that social class is an important factor in their leisure preferences and participation. There is also a power dynamic between the Syrian and Turkish communities in terms of leisure. Syrian refugees are not seen as entitled to leisure or as having equal opportunities to access leisure, as they are often subjected to verbal harassment or disapproving gaze from the host community.

Conclusion

The leisure dimension of refugees' lives and its positive impact on their adaptation and integration is under-researched area. Studies exploring Syrian refugees in Türkiye have similarly neglected this area. Therefore, in this study, we examined the leisure constraints that Syrian refugees face in their lives employing the framework proposed by Crawford et al. (1991). We found many examples representing each category of leisure constraints proposed by the framework, including constraints specific to Syrian refugees. According to our data, the structural factors are the most influential leisure constraints for Syrian refugees, which is followed by intrapersonal and interpersonal constraints. Our findings suggest the importance of social class on leisure preference and participation, and the power dynamic between Syri-

an and Turkish communities that indicates the creation of hierarchies in leisure spaces. As for the research limitations, the study was carried out before the 2023 presidential election in a political atmosphere where the presence of refugees, especially Syrian refugees, was used as a tool for election propaganda. This situation has made it difficult for us to find participants in the first place and may have caused the participants to exercise self-control when expressing their opinions. Given the positive role of leisure in the integration of refugees, it is important for Türkiye, as the country with the largest refugee population in the world, to address these factors that limit the leisure activities of refugees and migrants.

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GÖÇ POLİTİKALARININ YATIRIM KARARLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN BULANIK DEMATEL İLE İNCELENMESİ

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Öz

Bu çalışmada göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden faktörler üzerinde bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu çerçevede, kapsamlı bir literatür analizi sonucunda göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden 6 farklı faktör tespit edilmektedir. Bu faktörlerin önem ağırlıklarının belirlenmesi hedefiyle bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile bir analiz gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu sayede, göç politikalarının yatırımlara hangi açıdan destek sağladığı belirlenebilmiş olmaktadır. Bu durum da işletmelerin etkin yatırım stratejisi geliştirebilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın literatüre en büyük katkısını göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden en önemli faktörlerin belirlenmesinde bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile yeni bir model kurulmasıdır. DEMATEL yönteminin diğer benzer tekniklerden en büyük üstünlüğü analiz sürecinde nedensellik analizinin dikkate alınmasıdır. Bu sayede, daha etkin ve doğru analiz sonuçlarına ulaşabilmek mümkün olabilmektedir. Benzer şekilde, DEMATEL yaklaşımının bulanık sayılar ile dikkate alınması sayesinde, analiz sürecindeki belirsizliğin azaltılabilmesi söz konusu olabilmektedir. Elde edilen analiz sonuçlarına göre entegrasyon politikalarına uyum göç politikalarında yatırımlara en fazla etki eden faktör olarak belirlenmiştir. Bulanık DEMATEL yaklaşımı ile gerçekleştirilen analize göre bu faktör 0.1743 önem ağırlığına sahiptir. Uluslararası diplomatik başarılar ve ilişkiler ise 0.1725 önem ağırlığı ile ikinci sırayı almaktadır. Artan potansiyel işgücü ise 0.1677 önem ağırlığı ile en önemli üçüncü faktör olarak tespit edilmektedir. Belirtilen bu sonuçlar dikkate alındığında, entegrasyon politikalarına uyum konusuna daha fazla önem gösterilmesi gerektiği belirlenmiştir. İyi tasarlanmış entegrasyon stratejileri, göçmenlerin ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel yaşama başarılı bir şekilde katılımını teşvik etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, öncelikli olarak, eğitim ve dil yönetimi konusuna dikkat edilmelidir. Bu amaca ulaşabilmek için göçmenler için erişilebilir ve uygun maliyetli dil eğitimi programları sunulmalıdır. Göçmen çocuklar için okullarda ek destek programları sunulması da bu sürece ciddi anlamda destek olabilecek başka bir husustur. Öte yandan, göçmenlerin yerel işgücü piyasasına entegrasyonunu kolaylaştırmak için mesleki eğitim programları sunulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: göç politikaları; yatırım kararları; bulanık DEMATEL; sosyal entegrasyon

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EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION POLICIES ON INVESTMENT DECISIONS USING FUZZY DEMATEL

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Abstract

In this study, a research is carried out on the factors affecting investments in migration policies. In this context, as a result of a comprehensive literature analysis, 6 different factors affecting investments in migration policies are identified. An analysis is carried out with the fuzzy DEMATEL technique with the aim of determining the importance weights of these factors. In this way, it can be determined in what way migration policies support investments. This situation contributes to businesses' ability to develop effective investment strategies. The biggest contribution of this study to the literature is the establishment of a new model with the fuzzy DEMATEL technique in determining the most important factors affecting investments in migration policies. The biggest advantage of the DEMATEL method over other similar techniques is that causality analysis is taken into account during the analysis process. In this way, it is possible to obtain more effective and accurate analysis results. Similarly, by considering the DEMATEL approach with fuzzy numbers, it is possible to reduce the uncertainty in the analysis process. According to the analysis results, compliance with integration policies has been determined as the factor that most affects investments in migration policies. According to the analysis carried out with the fuzzy DEMATEL approach, this factor has an importance weight of 0.1743. International diplomatic achievements and relations rank second with an importance weight of 0.1725. Increasing potential workforce is determined as the third most important factor with an importance weight of 0.1677. Considering these results, it has been determined that more attention should be paid to compliance with integration policies. Well-designed integration strategies promote the successful participation of immigrants in economic, social and cultural life. In this context, priority should be paid to the issue of education and language management. To achieve this goal, accessible and affordable language education programs must be offered for immigrants. Providing additional support programs in schools for immigrant children is another issue that can seriously support this process. On the other hand, vocational training programs should be offered to facilitate the integration of immigrants into the local labor market.

Keywords: immigration policies; investment decisions; fuzzy DEMATEL; social integration

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1. Giriş

Göç, insanların bir ülkeden diğerlerine geçici veya sürekli olarak taşınmasıdır. Bu durumun arkasında birçok farklı nedenden bahsedebilmek mümkündür. Sosyal faktörler göçün en önemli nedenlerinden biri olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, insanlar daha iyi eğitim hizmetlerine erişebilmek için göç edebilmektedir. Bu durum sağlık hizmetleri için de geçerlidir. Ülkelerindeki hastaneleri yetersiz bulan kişiler başka ülkelere daha iyi sağlık hizmeti alabilmek için gidebilmektedir (Brumat ve Vera Espinoza, 2024). Ekonomik nedenler de insanların göç etmelerinin en önemli nedenlerinden olabilmektedir. Daha iyi iş olanakları insanları başka ülkelerde yaşama kararı vermelerinde etkili olabilmektedir. Öte yandan, politik nedenler de insanların göç kararında önemli bir role sahip olabilmektedir. Özellikle ülkelerde yaşanan siyasal istikrarsızlık insanları tedirgin edebilmektedir. Bu durum da insanların başka ülkelere göç etmelerine etki edebilmektedir (Czaika vd., 2024). Benzer şekilde, daha özgür bir ülkede yaşama isteği insanların göç kararında önemli role sahiptir. Çevresel bazı faktörler de göç kararı üzerinde oldukça etkilidir. Doğal afet riskinin bulunması ve olumsuz iklimsel koşulların yaşanması insanlar başka ülkelere yaşamaya zorlayabilir (Ramos, 2024).

Göçün ülkeler için birtakım olumsuzluklarından bahsedebilmek mümkündür. Sosyal uyumsuzluk bu süreçte en fazla dikkat edilmesi gereken husustur. Kültürel farklılıklardan dolayı insanlar başka ülkelerdeki hayat tarzına adapte olamayabilirler. Bu durum da ülke içerisinde birtakım sosyal problemler yaşanmasına sebebiyet vermektedir. Göç rakamlarının artması ülke için birtakım ekonomik problemler de oluşturabilir (Fink, 2024). Örnek olarak, göçmenler göç ettikleri ülkede iş bulmakta zorluk çekebilirler. Bu durum da ülkenin işsizlik probleminin artmasına neden olabilmektedir. Benzer şekilde, göçmen sayısının artması ayrıca ülkenin ekonomik yükünün artmasına da yol açmaktadır. Bu göçmenlere verilen sağlık ve eğitim gibi hizmetler ülkenin harcamalarının artmasına sebebiyet vermektedir. Bu durum kontrol altına alınamazsa ülke bütçe açığı problemi ile karşılaşabilir (Joppke, 2024). Göç rakamlarının kontrolsüz bir şekilde artması sonucunda ülkede güvenlik kaygıları oluşabilmektedir.

Belirtilen bu olumsuz hususlara karşın, göçün ülkelere sağladığı bazı fırsatlar da bulunmaktadır. Örnek olarak, ülkeye gelen göçmenler birtakım ekonomik avantajlar oluşturabilmektedir. Göçmenler ülkenin iş gücünün artmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu sayede, ülkedeki üretim miktarı artacak ve bu durum da ekonomik kalkınmaya destek olmaktadır (Bozheva, 2024). Benzer şekilde, göçmenler, yeni işletmeler açma ve yenilikçi fikirler getirme konusunda önemli bir rol oynayabilir. Bu durum da ülkedeki işletmelerin üretim sürecinin etkinliğinin artırılmasına önemli ölçüde destek olmaktadır (Qin vd., 2024). Öte yandan, göçmenler farklı diller ile iletişim kurabilmektedir. Bu durum da ülkelerin uluslararası ticari faaliyetlerinde başarı sağlayabilmeleri için önemli bir fırsattır (Liargovas ve Papageorgiou, 2024). Bunlara ek olarak, akademisyenler göç etmesi durumunda ülkenin akademik çalışmaları ar-

tabilmektedir. Bu durum da ülkedeki etkin araştırma faaliyetlerinin gerçekleştirilebilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden faktörler üzerinde bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu çerçevede, kapsamlı bir literatür analizi sonucunda göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden 6 farklı faktör tespit edilmektedir. Bu faktörlerin önem ağırlıklarının belirlenmesi hedefiyle bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile bir analiz gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu sayede, göç politikalarının yatırımlara hangi açıdan destek sağladığı belirlenebilmiş olmaktadır. Bu durum da işletmelerin etkin yatırım stratejisi geliştirebilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın literatüre en büyük katkısını göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden en önemli faktörlerin belirlenmesinde bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile yeni bir model kurulmasıdır. DEMATEL yönteminin diğer benzer tekniklerden en büyük üstünlüğü analiz sürecinde nedensellik analizinin dikkate alınmasıdır. Bu sayede, daha etkin ve doğru analiz sonuçlarına ulaşabilmek mümkün olabilmektedir. Benzer şekilde, DEMATEL yaklaşımının bulanık sayılar ile dikkate alınması sayesinde, analiz sürecindeki belirsizliğin azaltılabilmesi söz konusu olabilmektedir.

Çalışma temel olarak 4 farklı bölümden oluşmaktadır. Takip eden bölümde literatürdeki benzer çalışmalar analiz edilmektedir. Üçüncü bölümde elde edilen analiz sonuçları paylaşılmaktadır. Son bölümde ise çalışmada elde edilen temel sonuçlar hakkında bilgi verilmektedir.

2. Literatür Taraması

Bu başlık altında göç politikalarının yatırımlara etki eden hususları üzerinde bir literatür taraması gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu bağlamda, konuya yönelik literatürde daha önce gerçekleştirilmiş benzer çalışmalara yer verilmektedir. Bu bölümdeki her bir paragrafta ayrı bir faktör ele alınmaktadır. Başka bir ifadeyle, literatür taraması gerçekleştirilirken faktörlere yönelik bir kümeleme yapılmıştır. Bu çerçevede, her bir faktöre yönelik de bir paragraf oluşturulmaktadır. Bu sayede, literatür taramasının daha kolay bir şekilde takip edilebilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir. Her bir değişkene yönelik gerçekleştirilen çalışmalar aşağıda alt başlıklar halinde özetlenmektedir.

2.1. Artan Potansiyel İşgücü

Göç politikaları ülkedeki işgücü potansiyelinin artmasına destek olmaktadır. Bu kişilerin ülke ekonomisinin kalkınmasına birçok açıdan etkisi olmaktadır. Göçmenler işletmelerde çalışarak ülkenin üretim gücünün artmasına katkı sağlamaktadır (Mucha, 2024). Bu durum hem yatırımların etkinliğini arttıracak hem de ekonomik büyümenin sağlanmasına destek olacaktır (Braidahl vd., 2024). Benzer şekilde, göçmen işçiler işletmelere yeni üretim ve yatırım fikirleri sunabilmektedir (Murzakulova vd., 2024). Bu yenilikçi fikirler sayesinde

işletmelerin operasyonel verimliliği arttırılabilmektedir (Olarinde vd., 2024). Bunların yanı sıra, göçmenler genellikle daha düşük ücretler ile çalışabilmektedirler (Van Haren ve Masferer, 2024). Bu husus da işletmelerin operasyonel maliyetlerini önemli ölçüde azaltmaktadır. Böylece, işletmelerin karlılığının sağlanabilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir (Triadafilopoulos ve Taylor, 2024).

2.2. Tüketici Talebindeki Canlılık

Göç politikaları genellikle tüketici talebinde bir artışa sebep olur. Bunun en temel nedeni de göç sürecinde çok fazla göçmenin ülkeye yaşamaya gelmesidir. Bu gelen kişiler de belirli seviyede yaşam kalitesine ulaşabilmek için tüketim yapmak zorundadırlar (Klotz, 2024). Bu durum da işletmelerin daha fazla ürün satmalarına olanak sağlamaktadır (Pettrachin, 2024). Böylece, işletmelerin satış hacimleri artacak ve bu husus da işletmelerin karlılıklarının artmasına olanak sağlamaktadır (Nash, 2024). Bunlara ek olarak, ülkeye gelen göçmelere yönelik özel talepler de olabilmektedir (Cheung ve Scheyer, 2024). Bu durum yeni ve spesifik ürünlere olan talebin artmasına katkı sağlayabilmektedir (Singh vd., 2024). Bu husus da işletmelerin yeni pazarlara sahip olmasına destek olmaktadır (Rizqiyanto vd., 2024). Bunun sonucunda da işletmelerin satış hacimlerini arttırabilmeleri mümkün olabilmektedir (Aeran Chung vd., 2024).

2.3. Entegrasyon Politikalarındaki Uyum

Göç politikaları ile uyumlu şekilde geliştirilen entegrasyon politikaları da göçmenlerin bu ülkedeki faktörlere daha kolay adapte olabilmesine destek olmaktadır. Bu başarılı entegrasyon sayesinde göç politikaları ülkedeki yatırımların etkinliğinin arttırılabilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır (Cheng vd., 2024). Uyumlu entegrasyon politikaları sayesinde, göçmen işgücü daha hızlı iş piyasasına adapte olabilmektedir (Schewel vd., 2024). Bu durum da işletmelerin işgücü açıklarının karşılanabilmesine destek olmaktadır (Sadiq ve Tsourapas, 2024). Böylece, işletmelerin operasyonel verimliliği önemli ölçüde arttırılabilmektedir (Zhelyazkova, 2024). Öte yandan, sürece başarılı bir şekilde adapte olmuş göçmenler ekonomik özgürlüğünü de ellerine almışlardır (Joppke, 2024). Böylece, daha fazla tüketim yaparak işletmelerin karlılıklarına destek olabilmektedirler (Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, 2024). Bunların yanı sıra, başarılı entegrasyon politikaları, ülkenin uluslararası alanda olumlu bir imaj çizmesine yardımcı olur (Roos vd., 2024). Bu durum da daha fazla yabancı yatırımcının ülkeye gelmesine imkan sağlamaktadır (Darling, 2024).

2.4. Geliştirilen Hukuki ve İdari Düzen

Hukuki düzenin etkinliği, göç politikalarının başarısında oldukça etkili bir faktördür. Etkin bir hukuki düzen sayesinde, göçmen haklarının daha iyi bir şekilde korunabilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir (Krannich, 2024). Bu durum da sürecin etkin ve başarılı bir şekilde yürü-

tülmesine önemli ölçüde katkı sağlamaktadır. Benzer şekilde, etkin bir hukuki düzen, göçmenlerin topluma entegrasyonunu teşvik eden politikaların uygulanmasını sağlar (Barbero, 2024). Bu sayede, ayrımcılık problemi ile çok daha başarılı bir şekilde mücadele edilebilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir.

2.5. Güvenlik ve Sosyal İstikrar

Göç politikalarının ülkedeki güvenlik ve sosyal istikrara olan etkileri, yatırımların etkinliği üzerinde doğrudan ve dolaylı yollarla büyük bir etkiye sahip olabilir. Güçlü güvenlik politikaları ve istikrarlı bir sosyal ortam, yerli ve yabancı yatırımcılar için bir güvence oluşturur (Adamson vd., 2024). Bu durum daha fazla yatırımcının ülkeye yatırım yapmasına katkı sağlar. Bu durumun meydana getirdiği birçok avantajdan bahsedebilmek mümkündür (Natter, 2024). Yabancı yatırımcıların artması ülkede iş olanaklarının da çoğalmasına destek olmaktadır (Tagliacozzo vd., 2024). Bu sayesinde ülkeler işsizlik problemi ile daha başarılı bir şekilde mücadele edebilmektedir (Lill vd., 2024). Benzer şekilde, artan yabancı yatırımlar ile yeni teknolojilerin ülkeye adapte edilmesi daha mümkün olmaktadır (Lavenex vd., 2024).

2.6. Uluslararası Diplomatik Başarılar ve İlişkiler

Uluslararası diplomatik başarılar ve ilişkiler göç politikalarının başarısında önemli bir rol oynar. Diplomatik ilişkiler, ülkeler arasında işbirliği mekanizmaları oluşturarak göç yönetimini kolaylaştırır (Mertek, 2024). Bu durum da göçmen haklarının daha etkin bir şekilde korunabilmesine önemli ölçüde katkı sağlamaktadır. Öte yandan, diplomatik ilişkiler, ülkeler arasında ekonomik işbirliği ve ticaret anlaşmalarını teşvik eder. Bu durum göçmenlerin ekonomik ve sosyal kalkınmaya katkılarını artırmak için hayati önem arz etmektedir (Adamson, 2024).

3. Analiz Sonuçları

Bu çalışmada göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden faktörler üzerinde bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu çerçevede, kapsamlı bir literatür analizi sonucunda göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden 6 farklı faktör tespit edilmektedir. Söz konusu faktörlerin detaylarına Tablo 1’de yer verilmektedir.

Kriterler	İlişkili Literatür
Artan Potansiyel İşgücü (K1)	Adamson (2024)
Tüketici Talebindeki Canlılık (K2)	Engberg Pedersen vd. (2024)
Entegrasyon Politikalarındaki Uyum (K3)	Kilkey ve Baldassar (2024)
Geliştirilen Hukuki ve İdari Düzen (K4)	Ferdous ve Khan (2024)

Güvenlik ve Sosyal İstikrar (K5)	Chen vd. (2024)
Uluslararası Diplomatik Başarılar ve İlişkiler (K6)	Heck ve Habersky (2024)

Tablo 1: Göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden faktörler

Bu faktörlerin önem ağırlıklarının belirlenmesi hedefiyle bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile bir analiz gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu sayede, göç politikalarının yatırımlara hangi açıdan destek sağladığı belirlenebilmiş olmaktadır. Bu durum da işletmelerin etkin yatırım stratejisi geliştirebilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın literatüre en büyük katkısını göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden en önemli faktörlerin belirlenmesinde bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile yeni bir model kurulmasıdır (Kou vd., 2024). DEMATEL yönteminin diğer benzer tekniklerden en büyük üstünlüğü analiz sürecinde nedensellik analizinin dikkate alınmasıdır (Aysan vd., 2024). Bu sayede, daha etkin ve doğru analiz sonuçlarına ulaşabilmek mümkün olabilmektedir (Dinçer vd., 2024). Benzer şekilde, DEMATEL yaklaşımının bulanık sayılar ile dikkate alınması sayesinde, analiz sürecindeki belirsizliğin azaltılabilmesi söz konusu olabilmektedir (Fetais vd., 2024). Bu çalışmanın analiz sürecinde 5’li skala ve bunların üçgensel sayı karşılıkları kullanılmaktadır (Eti vd., 2024). Söz konusu rakamların detaylarına Tablo 2’de yer verilmektedir.

Dilsel Ölçekler	Üçgensel Bulanık Sayılar		
Hiç (N)	0	0	0.25
Az (L)	0	0.25	0.5
Orta (M)	0.25	0.5	0.75
Yüksek (H)	0.5	0.75	1
Çok Yüksek (VH))	0.75	1	1

Tablo 2: Dilsel Değişkenler ve Bulanık Sayı Değerleri

Karar verici ekipten elde edilen analiz sonuçları, Tablo 3’te görüldüğü gibi, bulanık etki matrisinde tanımlanmaktadır. Tablo 3’te elde edilen değerler, uzmanların ortalama sonuçlarını yansıtmaktadır.

	K1			K2			K3		
K1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00
K2	0.42	0.67	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.58	0.83
K3	0.67	0.92	1.00	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K4	0.33	0.58	0.83	0.42	0.67	0.92	0.42	0.67	0.92
K5	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	1.00
K6	0.42	0.67	0.92	0.67	0.92	1.00	0.42	0.67	0.92
	K4			K5			K6		
K1	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.33	0.58	0.83	0.42	0.67	0.92
K2	0.50	0.75	1.00	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.42	0.67	0.92
K3	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.67	0.92	1.00	0.67	0.92	1.00
K4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.58	0.83	0.50	0.75	1.00
	K4			K5			K6		
K5	0.25	0.50	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.75	1.00
K6	0.42	0.67	0.92	0.33	0.58	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tablo 3: Bulanık Etki Matrisi

Bundan sonraki aşamada, bulanık etki matrisinin normalleştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Tablo 4 normalleştirilmiş etki matrisi sonuçlarını göstermektedir.

	K1			K2			K3		
K1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.11	0.16	0.21
K2	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.18
K3	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
K4	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.09	0.14	0.19
K5	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.21
K6	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.09	0.14	0.19
	K4			K5			K6		
K1	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.09	0.14	0.19
K2	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.09	0.14	0.19
K3	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.14	0.19	0.21
K4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.11	0.16	0.21
K5	0.05	0.11	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.16	0.21
K6	0.09	0.14	0.19	0.07	0.12	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00

Tablo 4: Normalleştirilmiş Bulanık Etki Matrisi

Analizin takip eden aşamasında ise, etki matrisinin toplam değerlerinin hesaplanması gerekmektedir. Bulanık DEMATEL yöntemine göre toplam etki matrisi sonuçları Tablo 5'te ifade edilmektedir.

	K1			K2			K3		
K1	0.07	0.32	3.58	0.17	0.46	3.76	0.16	0.44	3.75
K2	0.15	0.43	3.68	0.07	0.31	3.53	0.13	0.41	3.66
K3	0.22	0.55	3.92	0.19	0.52	3.92	0.09	0.37	3.74
K4	0.14	0.43	3.73	0.15	0.45	3.75	0.15	0.43	3.73
K5	0.17	0.46	3.76	0.12	0.42	3.73	0.16	0.44	3.75
K6	0.16	0.46	3.79	0.2	0.51	3.81	0.15	0.45	3.79
	K4			K5			K6		
K1	0.1	0.36	3.39	0.12	0.4	3.45	0.15	0.46	3.84
K2	0.15	0.4	3.38	0.11	0.37	3.39	0.15	0.45	3.78
K3	0.12	0.42	3.54	0.2	0.51	3.63	0.22	0.56	4.02
K4	0.05	0.27	3.26	0.12	0.4	3.45	0.17	0.47	3.85
K5	0.1	0.36	3.39	0.06	0.29	3.31	0.17	0.47	3.86
K6	0.14	0.41	3.47	0.13	0.41	3.5	0.08	0.35	3.73

Tablo 5: Toplam Bulanık Etki Matrisi

Bir sonraki aşamada, toplam bulanık etki matrisinin, etki matrisine dönüştürülmektedir. Bu amaçla, bulanık sayıların bulanık olmayan sayı kümesine dönüştürme işleme gerçekleştirilmektedir. Tablo 6 dönüşme işlemi sonuçlarını göstermektedir.

	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	K6	Etkilenen Kriterler
K1	0.88	1.02	1.00	0.89	0.92	1.03	K2, K3, K6
K2	0.98	0.86	0.96	0.91	0.89	1.01	K1, K6
K3	1.12	1.10	0.94	0.95	1.04	1.14	K1, K2, K5, K6
K4	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.79	0.92	1.04	K1, K2, K3, K6
K5	1.02	0.98	1.01	0.89	0.81	1.04	K1, K2, K3, K6
K6	1.02	1.06	1.01	0.93	0.94	0.92	K1, K2, K3

Elde edilen toplam etki matrisi sonuçlarından toplam etki değerleri elde edilebilmektedir. Tablo 7 etki-ilişki derecesi sonuçları ve ağırlık değerlerini vermektedir.

Kriterler	\tilde{D}_i^{def}	\tilde{R}_i^{def}	$\tilde{D}_i^{def} + \tilde{R}_i^{def}$	$\tilde{D}_i^{def} - \tilde{R}_i^{def}$	Önem Ağırlıkları
Artan Potansiyel İşgücü (K1)	5.73	6.01	11.75	-0.28	0.1677
Tüketici Talebindeki Canlılık (K2)	5.62	6.03	11.65	-0.41	0.1663
Entegrasyon Politikalarındaki Uyum (K3)	6.30	5.91	12.21	0.38	0.1743
Geliştirilen Hukuki ve İdari Düzen (K4)	5.73	5.36	11.09	0.38	0.1583
Güvenlik ve Sosyal İstikrar (K5)	5.74	5.53	11.28	0.21	0.1610
Uluslararası Diplomatik Başarılar ve İlişkiler (K6)	5.90	6.18	12.08	-0.28	0.1725

Tablo 7 sonuçlarına göre, K3 ve K4 en çok etkileyen kriter iken, K2 en çok etkilenen faktör olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Ayrıca, K3 diğer faktörler arasında en önemli kriter iken, K4 ise göreceli olarak en düşük ağırlığa sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmaktadır.

4. Sonuç ve Tartışma

Bu çalışmada göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden faktörler üzerinde bir araştırma gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu çerçevede, kapsamlı bir literatür analizi sonucunda göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden 6 farklı faktör tespit edilmektedir. Bu faktörlerin önem ağırlıklarının belirlenmesi hedefiyle bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile bir analiz gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu sayede, göç politikalarının yatırımlara hangi açıdan destek sağladığı belirlenebilmiş olmaktadır. Bu durum da işletmelerin etkin yatırım stratejisi geliştirebilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın literatüre en büyük katkısı göç politikalarında yatırımlara etki eden en önemli faktörlerin belirlenmesinde bulanık DEMATEL tekniği ile yeni bir model kurulmasıdır. DEMATEL yönteminin diğer benzer tekniklerden en büyük üstünlüğü analiz sürecinde nedensellik analizinin dikkate alınmasıdır. Bu sayede, daha etkin ve doğru analiz sonuçlarına ulaşabilmek mümkün olabilmektedir. Benzer şekilde, DEMATEL yaklaşımının bulanık sayılar ile dikkate alınması sayesinde, analiz sürecindeki belirsizliğin azaltılabildiği söz konusu olabilmektedir.

Elde edilen analiz sonuçlarına göre entegrasyon politikalarına uyum göç politikalarında yatırımlara en fazla etki eden faktör olarak belirlenmiştir. Bulanık DEMATEL yaklaşımı ile gerçekleştirilen analize göre bu faktör 0.1743 önem ağırlığına sahiptir. Uluslararası diplomatik başarılar ve ilişkiler ise 0.1725 önem ağırlığı ile ikinci sırayı almaktadır. Artan potansiyel işgücü ise 0.1677 önem ağırlığı ile en önemli üçüncü faktör olarak tespit edilmektedir. Buna karşın tüketici talebindeki canlılık, geliştirilen hukuki ve idari düzen ve güvenlik ve sosyal istikrar ise diğerlerine kıyasla daha düşük önem ağırlıklarına sahiptirler. Belirtilen bu sonuçlar dikkate alındığında, entegrasyon politikalarına uyum konusuna daha fazla önem gösterilmesi gerektiği belirlenmiştir. Bu amaca ulaşabilmek için birtakım aksiyonların alınması yerinde olacaktır. İyi tasarlanmış entegrasyon stratejileri, göçmenlerin ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel yaşama başarılı bir şekilde katılımını teşvik etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, öncelikli olarak,

eğitim ve dil yönetimi konusuna dikkat edilmelidir. Bu amaca ulaşabilmek için göçmenler için erişilebilir ve uygun maliyetli dil eğitimi programları sunulmalıdır. Göçmen çocuklar için okullarda ek destek programları sunulması da bu sürece ciddi anlamda destek olabilecek başka bir husustur. Öte yandan, göçmenlerin yerel işgücü piyasasına entegrasyonunu kolaylaştırmak için mesleki eğitim programları sunulmalıdır.

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THE EFFECT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES ON THE CULTURAL INTEGRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEE WOMEN: THE CASE OF THE FATIH DISTRICT IN ISTANBUL

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the issues faced by migrant women in the host country, such as language problems, adaptation difficulties, and unemployment. To this end, a field study was conducted to measure the impact of vocational training programs on the cultural integration of these women. A mixed research design was adopted to evaluate the effects of the training program, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. In the quantitative part, the effects of the training on participants were measured using a single-group pre-test-post-test model with scales for "psychological well-being," "happiness," "life satisfaction," and "psychological resilience." In the qualitative part, the impact of the training on participants' adaptation processes and its contributions to overcoming language barriers were examined in-depth through semi-structured interviews with 7 Syrian and 4 Turkish women. The analysis revealed that the primary challenges faced by Syrian women during their integration process were language barriers, adaptation difficulties, and unemployment. Additionally, the training significantly increased participants' overall well-being and helped them develop their language skills by expanding their social networks. Moreover, the acquisition of vocational skills was found to enhance participants' job prospects and self-confidence. The study's findings suggest that vocational training programs can play a crucial role in the integration process of disadvantaged groups, such as migrant women. These programs were found to contribute to participants' social and economic integration and help them overcome language barriers. In conclusion, it is necessary to adopt policies aimed at establishing vocational training courses that can facilitate the integration of Syrian women into Turkish society.

Keywords: Istanbul, Adaptation, Integration, Vocational Skills Course, Syrian Women

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MESLEKİ EĞİTİM KURSLARININ SURIYELİ MÜLTECİ KADINLARIN KÜLTÜREL ENTEGRASYONUNA ETKİSİ: İSTANBUL FATİH İLÇESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Öz

Bu çalışma, göçmen kadınların ev sahibi ülkede karşılaştıkları dil sorunları, uyum güçlükleri ve işsizlik gibi sorunları araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla, mesleki eğitim programlarının bu kadınların kültürel entegrasyonu üzerindeki etkisini ölçmek için bir saha çalışması yapılmıştır. Hem nicel hem de nitel veri toplama yöntemlerini kullanarak eğitim programının etkilerini değerlendirmek için karma bir araştırma tasarımı benimsenmiştir. Nicel kısımda, eğitimin katılımcılar üzerindeki etkileri, "psikolojik iyi oluş", "mutluluk", "yaşam doyumu" ve "psikolojik dayanıklılık" ölçekleri olan tek gruplu bir test öncesi-test sonrası model kullanılarak ölçülmüştür. Nitel kısımda, eğitimin katılımcıların uyum süreçleri üzerindeki etkisi ve dil engellerinin aşılmasına katkıları, 7 Suriyeli ve 4 Türk kadınla yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yoluyla derinlemesine incelendi. Analiz, Suriyeli kadınların entegrasyon sürecinde karşılaştıkları başlıca zorlukların dil engelleri, uyum zorlukları ve işsizlik olduğunu ortaya koydu. Ek olarak, eğitim katılımcıların genel refahını önemli ölçüde artırdı ve sosyal ağlarını genişleterek dil becerilerini geliştirmelerine yardımcı oldu. Ayrıca, mesleki becerilerin kazanılmasının katılımcıların iş beklentilerini ve özgüvenlerini artırdığı bulunmuştur. Çalışmanın bulguları, mesleki eğitim programlarının göçmen kadınlar gibi dezavantajlı grupların entegrasyon sürecinde çok önemli bir rol oynayabileceğini göstermektedir. Bu programların katılımcıların sosyal ve ekonomik entegrasyonuna katkıda bulunduğu ve dil engellerini aşmalarına yardımcı olduğu bulundu. Sonuç olarak, Suriyeli kadınların Türk toplumuna entegrasyonunu kolaylaştıracak mesleki eğitim kursları oluşturmaya yönelik politikaların benimsenmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstanbul, Adaptasyon, Entegrasyon, Mesleki Eğitim Kursları, Suriyeli Kadınlar

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Introduction

Movement of people, whether voluntarily or out of necessity, is a multidimensional phenomenon that reshapes an individual's psychological, social, and physical life. In order to continue living healthily, individuals must adapt to their new location. Put differently, it is crucial for individuals to integrate into the society they have migrated to, which means being open to change. Therefore, if migrants do not complete the adaptation process and construct a new "social identity," they might be viewed as outsiders by the host society. In extreme cases, they may face exclusion or, in other words, othering.

Migrants undergo various stages throughout the adjustment period. According to the Chicago School, this process occurs in four steps: diffusion, competition, succession, and invasion (Güler, 2020). Integration facilitates individuals' adaptation to social organizations and social life, without necessitating them to abandon their own cultural identities, values, or norms (Buz and Çevik, 2020). Therefore, integration entails understanding the norms of the prevailing culture and adopting these values, ultimately allowing individuals to merge with the prevailing culture. Additionally, integration is considered a softer adaptation method compared to assimilation.

Integration encompasses an individual's stance towards the financial, societal, cultural, mental, and political spheres in their new environment, as well as the host society's political stance towards the migrant and the process of the society accepting the individual. This highlights the highly multidimensional nature of the process. The initial phase of this process is psychological, and the "psychological resilience" required for the migrant to adapt is of vital importance. When a migrant leaves behind the economy, politics, religion, culture, rules, and social life they are familiar with, they encounter different versions of these dynamics, which can lead to mental, psychological, and consequently physical problems. Sociocultural adaptation is crucial for coping with these issues. Sociocultural adaptation determines the migrant's interaction with the newly encountered culture and how they articulate their perceptions based on this interaction, forming the second dimension of integration. In this context, acquiring the language of the host country can ease the process, as language barriers are a complicating factor in the adaptation process (Batuk and Adıgüzel, 2022).

The economic dimension constitutes the third phase of the adjustment process. It is essential for migrants to generate an income to support their livelihoods. In this context, obtaining employment and a profession is necessary to achieve social acceptance and integration. The value of having a profession arises from the need for individuals to participate in the division of labor within society (Sirkeci, 2016). Migrants may abandon their previous professions and acquire new skills and occupations to adapt to the conditions of the new society. This process plays a vital role in achieving economic autonomy and social integration.

The adaptation process also includes a political or legal dimension. As a part of the country where they obtain citizenship, migrants gain legal rights and protection (Akıncı, Nergiz, and Gedik, 2015). Therefore, the adaptation process is considered long-term and dynamic. Consequently, considering all dimensions of the adaptation process, the view that “Adaptation is a fundamental duty of the migrant” (Karasu, 2017) prevails.

Migration, Adaptation, and Integration

Discussions among social scientists about the phenomenon of migration typically revolve around concepts such as adaptation, integration, and acculturation. Migrants who are perceived as failing to integrate into their host society are often seen as the primary source of social, cultural, and economic problems by the host community. Integration is often constrained by the preconceptions that migrants must “be like the hosts” in socio-cultural, political, economic, psychological, and everyday life practices, “eliminate foreignness,” “minimize mistakes and errors,” “adapt quickly,” and fundamentally “be individuals/groups/communities/societies that do not cause problems” (Adıgüzel and Ok Şehitoğlu, 2022:18). Cultural integration process is not limited to the efforts of politicians, NGO’s and public institutions. All social institutions, local governments host society, immigrants community, civilian actors are a part of this important process. It is necessary for immigrants to make efforts for integration, especially by respecting the laws and cultural values of the host society they have been included, and countries accepting immigrants are expected to adopt non-discriminatory, fair, tolerant, transparent and reassuring policies that respect different identities and cultural values (Adiguzel, 2017: 206).

In societies accepting migrants, the integration process can either progress negatively or fail to occur at all. In such cases, negative outcomes like assimilation, discrimination, marginalization, and racism can emerge. Among Turks migrating to Germany and France, instances of acculturation and assimilation are evident, manifesting in children who do not speak Turkish or are unfamiliar with Turkish culture (Demirağ and Kakışım, 2018; Uzun, 2021). Assimilation is considered the mildest consequence of failed integration. More severe consequences can include discrimination and prejudices that distance society from moral values, leading to negative practices such as racism, aggression, and even murder. Additionally, these situations can inflict psychological and physical harm on migrants. At this point, migrants who fail to integrate, experience issues of belonging, and cannot find a purpose in life may exhibit deviant behaviors such as suicide or substance abuse.

Due to its geopolitical position and location on migration routes between the East and West, Türkiye has historically been subject to numerous migration flows. Additionally, Political and economic uncertainty in the area has increased the interest of migrants in Türkiye. Based on data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Türkiye hosts

approximately 3.8 million refugees, establishing it as the nation with the highest refugee population globally, with Syrians being the most predominant ethnic group among the refugees in Türkiye (UNHCR, 2021). In this context, Türkiye's integration policies hold significant importance both nationally and internationally.

Due to the internal conflicts in Syria, the migration movements of Syrians to neighboring countries have turned into some of the most severe and significant topics in recent years. More than 5 million refugees from Syria have sought asylum in five surrounding countries. Among these countries, Türkiye has accepted the highest number of Syrian refugees (UNHCR, 2022). Faced with a large influx of migration, Türkiye has adopted approaches focusing on integration, resettlement to third countries, and voluntary return. Initially, adaptation training is offered to Syrians under temporary protection. Additionally, migration/refugee associations carry out integration-focused activities.

Since 2011, the count of refugees under temporary protection in Türkiye has risen annually. According to data from the Ministry of Interior, as of June 16, 2022, the total number of Syrian refugees is 3,724,240 under protection.

Examining the general educational condition of the Syrian, in 2020, 83.6% of Syrians under temporary protection had an education level of primary/secondary school or below. The illiteracy rate was 8.2% (Erdoğan, 2021: 68). Within the Syrian population in Türkiye, the proportional majority of women and the lack of education among this population bring about a series of problems. The gender-based disadvantage that exists globally turns into a multiple disadvantage as a result of being refugees and uneducated.

At the heart of the issues encountered by migrants after migration are the difficulties in adapting to the cultural, economic, and social frameworks of the host country. Xenophobia, unemployment, language barriers, and the inability to integrate are among the primary issues. Additionally, being a woman amplifies the impact of these problems.

Women are among the disadvantaged or specially protected groups that face participation difficulties in domains such as education, work, healthcare, and political participation (Tokol, 2018: 175). The socio-economic and cultural empowerment of women, who are deemed disadvantaged due to their gender, falls within the responsibility of the state, and various policies are developed in this context (Zavalsız, 2020: 11). In her study on Syrian woman's migration trauma and integration Aydin points out that the obstacles to social integration are language barrier, psychological problems, lack of education, economic problems and inadequacies in social services (2017: 209-225).

Method

This study aims to investigate the issues faced by migrant women in the host country, such as language problems, adaptation difficulties, and unemployment. The study employs a mixed-method design, using semi-structured interviews for the qualitative part and a one-group pre-test post-test quasi-experimental for the quantitative part.

In this section of the study, details about the model, the study group, the measurement instruments used, gathering data, and analyzing data is provided.

Research Model

The study was carried out utilizing a mixed-methods research approach. In the qualitative section, a semi-structured interview technique was employed, while in the quantitative section, a one-group pretest-posttest quasi-experimental model was employed. Mixed-methods research is characterized by the integration of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, techniques, and frameworks within a single study or in consecutive studies (Creswell, 2017). In the quantitative dimension, a group of Syrian female immigrants was provided with sewing training, and the one-group pretest-posttest model was employed to investigate whether the training increased their happiness, well-being, psychological resilience levels, and life contentment. In the qualitative dimension, A case study method, a form of qualitative research design, was utilized. This design investigates factors related to one or several cases holistically, examining how they influence and are influenced by the case in question in depth (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2008). In this framework, a semi-structured interview was conducted to gather detailed information about the migration and adaptation processes of immigrants from Syria.

Sample and Study Group

The convenience sampling technique was utilized to select the study (experimental) group (Baki & Gökçek, 2012). Among the identified Syrian migrants, 20 individuals were selected for the test group based on their voluntary participation. The experimental process, which began with 20 individuals, was completed with 9 individuals due to various reasons, including the separation of educational activities. Conversely, in the qualitative aspect, semi-structured interviews were carried out with 7 Syrian and 4 Turkish participants, also based on voluntary participation.

Measurement Instruments

In the numerical aspect of the study, life contentment, happiness, well-being, and psychological resilience scales were used. The translation and evaluation of the Oxford Happiness Scale into Turkish, including its validity and reliability, were performed by Doğan and Çötök

(2011, pp. 165-172). The evaluation of the reliability and validity of the Adult Psychological Resilience Scale was conducted by Arslan (2015, pp. 344-357). The process of translating and adapting the Psychological Well-Being Scale for use in Turkish was conducted by Özmete (2016, pp. 361-391). The translation and validation of the Life Satisfaction Scale into Turkish, including its reliability, were performed by Dağlı and Baysal (2016, pp. 1250-1262).

Data Collection and Analysis

Before the research process began, permissions for the scales intended for use in the research were sourced from the relevant researchers via email. After obtaining the permissions, the life contentment, happiness, well-being, and psychological resilience scales were administered to the 20 female migrants selected for the study group. To facilitate the participants' understanding of the items on the measurement instruments, Arabic translations were provided, and verbal explanations were given in Arabic when necessary. Post-tests were administered in the same manner after the training process. As the study concluded with 9 participants, it was assumed that the distribution was not normal, and the non-parametric Wilcoxon analysis was utilized to compare the outcomes of the pre-test and post-test. In the qualitative part, the content of the recorded interviews was evaluated using content analysis and discussed along with the experimental research data.

Findings

Analysis of Quantitative Research Results Applied to Participants

This section presents the statistical analyses aimed at examining whether the educational activities conducted for the experimental group increased levels of psychological resilience, well-being, happiness, and life contentment.

Pre-Test and Post-Test for Well-Being

To determine whether the educational experiences of individuals attending the course affected their well-being levels, the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was performed. This analysis compared the well-being levels of participants prior to and following the experiment, the obtained results are presented.

Items and Groups		<i>N</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
1. I cannot solve my personal problems.	Decreased	5	3,00	15,00	-2,121	,034
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				

2. I am skeptical and confrontational.	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,646	,008
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
3. I am angry with myself.	Decreased	7	4,93	34,50	-2,420	,016
	Increased	1	1,50	1,50		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
4. I feel burdened by my liabilities as a spouse.	Decreased	7	4,57	32,00	-1,166	,244
	Increased	2	6,50	13,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				
5. I feel helpless in managing family-related matters.	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,530	,011
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
6. I feel guilty.	Decreased	5	3,00	15,00	-2,236	,025
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
7. I feel burdened by my liabilities as a parent.	Decreased	8	4,50	36,00	-2,828	,005
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
8. I think there are uncertainties about my family's future	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,428	,015
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
9. I am angry with my spouse and children.	Decreased	9	5,00	45,00	-2,719	,007
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				
10. I require support from neighbors and other family members.	Decreased	6	3,50	21,00	-2,232	,026
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
11. I experience disappointments related to family life.	Decreased	8	5,31	42,50	-2,434	,015
	Increased	1	2,50	2,50		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				
12. I feel embarrassed about my family's living conditions.	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,646	,008
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
13. I allocate enough time for childcare.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,333	,020
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		

	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
14. My spouse is not understanding and caring.	Decreased	4	2,50	10,00	-2,000	,046
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	5				
	Total	9				
15. I experience problems in my marriage due to daily household chores.	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,646	,008
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
16. I feel embarrassed of my personal appearance.	Decreased	6	3,50	21,00	-2,271	,023
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
17. I cannot visit my relatives due to childcare responsibilities.	Decreased	6	3,50	21,00	-2,333	,020
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
18. I am overwhelmed by household chores.	Decreased	5	3,00	15,00	-2,070	,038
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
19. I am pleasure with my partner.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,000	,046
	Increased	4	2,50	10,00		
	Equal	5				
	Total	9				
20. If I could live my life over, I would choose to marry the same person.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-1,342	,180
	Increased	2	1,50	3,00		
	Equal	7				
	Total	9				
21. I am pleasure with other family members and relatives (extended family).	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-1,342	,180
	Increased	2	1,50	3,00		
	Equal	7				
	Total	9				
22. I am pleasure with my children.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-1,890	,059
	Increased	4	2,50	10,00		
	Equal	5				
	Total	9				
23. I am pleasure with relatives and neighbors.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,264	,024
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
24. I am pleasure with my sexual life.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,000	,046
	Increased	4	2,50	10,00		
	Equal	5				
	Total	9				

25. I am pleasure with managing the number and spacing of my children.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-1,841	,066
	Increased	4	2,50	10,00		
	Equal	5				
	Total	9				
26. I can meet the economic needs of my family.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,121	,034
	Increased	5	3,00	15,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
27. I am pleasure with my family income.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,070	,038
	Increased	5	3,00	15,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
28. I rarely feel ill and generally feel healthy.	Decreased	5	4,60	23,00	-0,722	,470
	Increased	3	4,33	13,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
29. I am pleasure with my overall life.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,271	,023
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
30. I am pleasure with my health.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,271	,023
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
31. I am pleasure with family management.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,232	,026
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
32. I am pleasure with my religious life.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-1,841	,066
	Increased	4	2,50	10,00		
	Equal	5				
	Total	9				
33. I struggle with raising my children well.	Decreased	6	3,50	21,00	-2,271	,023
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
34. I have opportunities to earn extra income.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,070	,038
	Increased	5	3,00	15,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
35. I have enough time for social participation.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,555	,011
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
36. I have opportunities to pursue personal interests.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,232	,026
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		

	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
Total Score	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,673	,008
	Increased	9	5,00	45,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				

Table 1. Pre-Test and Post-Test for the Well-Being Scale

The findings of the Wilcoxon indicated a notable decrease in responses to the following items: “1. I cannot solve my personal problems,” “2. I am skeptical and confrontational,” “3. I am angry with myself,” “5. I feel helpless in managing family-related matters,” “6. I feel guilty,” “7. I feel burdened by my liabilities as a parent,” “8. I think there are uncertainties about my family’s future,” “9. I am angry with my spouse and children,” “10. I require support from neighbors and other family members,” “11. I experience disappointments related to family life,” “12. I am ashamed of my family’s living conditions,” “14. My spouse is not understanding and caring,” “15. I experience problems in my marriage due to daily household chores,” “16. I feel embarrassed of my personal appearance,” “17. I cannot visit my relatives due to childcare responsibilities,” “18. I am overwhelmed by household chores,” and “33. I struggle with raising my children well.” Responses to the following showed a significant increase: “13. I allocate enough time for childcare,” “19. I am pleasure with my partner,” “23. I am pleasure with relatives and neighbors,” “24. I am pleasure with my sexual life,” “25. I am pleasure with managing the number and spacing of my children,” “26. I can meet the economic needs of my family,” “27. I am pleasure with my family income,” “29. I am pleasure with my overall life,” “30. I am pleasure with my health,” “31. I am content with family management,” “34. I have opportunities to earn extra income,” “35. I have enough time for social participation,” and “36. I have opportunities to pursue personal interests.” However, no important differences were observed in the replies to: “4. I feel burdened by my duties as a spouse,” “20. If I could live my life over, I would choose to marry the same person,” “21. I am pleasure with other family members and relatives (extended family),” “22. I am pleasure with my children,” “28. I rarely feel ill and generally feel healthy,” and “32. I am content with my religious life” ($p > .05$). Conversely, the fluctuation in the overall scores for the well-being scale was found to be significant ($z = -2.673$; $p < .01$), indicating that the educational activities significantly increased the well-being levels of the test group.

Pre-Test and Post-Test for Happiness Levels

To determine whether the educational experiences of individuals attending the course affected their happiness levels, the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was performed. This analysis compared the happiness levels of participants prior to and following the experiment, and the obtained results are presented.

Items and Groups		<i>N</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
1. I cannot solve my personal problems.	Decreased	5	3,00	15,00	-2,121	,034
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
2. I am skeptical and confrontational.	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,646	,008
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
3. I am angry with myself.	Decreased	7	4,93	34,50	-2,420	,016
	Increased	1	1,50	1,50		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
4. I feel burdened by my liabilities as a spouse.	Decreased	7	4,57	32,00	-1,166	,244
	Increased	2	6,50	13,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				
5. I feel helpless in managing family-related matters.	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,530	,011
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
6. I feel guilty.	Decreased	5	3,00	15,00	-2,236	,025
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
7. I feel burdened by my liabilities as a parent.	Decreased	8	4,50	36,00	-2,828	,005
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
8. I think there are uncertainties about my family's future	Decreased	7	4,00	28,00	-2,428	,015
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
9. I am angry with my spouse and children.	Decreased	9	5,00	45,00	-2,719	,007
	Increased	0	,00	,00		
	Equal	0				

Table 2. Pre-Test and Post-Test for the Happiness Scale

The Wilcoxon analysis results showed that the variations among the experimentals for all items were significant in the direction of increase. The variation in the overall scores of the scale was also deemed significant ($z=-2.670$; $p<.01$), indicating that the educational activities significantly increased the happiness levels of the group.

Pre-Test and Post-Test for General Life Satisfaction

To determine whether the educational experiences of individuals attending the course affected their general life satisfaction levels, the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was performed. This analysis compared the life satisfaction levels of participants before and after the experiment, and the results obtained are presented.

Items and Groups		<i>N</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
1. I have a life close to my ideals.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,636	,008
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
2. My living conditions are excellent.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,588	,010
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
3. I am pleasure with my life.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,060	,039
	Increased	5	3,00	15,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
4. To date, I have achieved the significant things I desire in life.	Decreased	1	3,00	3,00	-1,667	,096
	Increased	5	3,60	18,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
5. If I were given the opportunity to live my life again, I would alter almost nothing.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,070	,038
	Increased	5	3,00	15,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
TOTAL	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,684	,007
	Increased	9	5,00	45,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				

Table 3. Pre-Test and Post-Test for the Life Satisfaction Scale

The Wilcoxon analysis results showed that the variations among the experimentals for all items were significant in the direction of increase. The variation in the overall scores of the scale was also determined to be significant ($z=-2.684$; $p<.01$), indicat-

ing that the educational activities significantly increased the general life satisfaction levels of the group.

Pre-Test and Post-Test for Psychological Resilience Levels

To determine whether the educational experiences of individuals attending the course affected their psychological resilience levels, the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was performed. This analysis compared the psychological resilience levels of participants prior to and following the experiment, and the obtained results are presented.

Items and Groups		<i>N</i>	<i>SO</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
1. I collaborate with those around me.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,121	,034
	Increased	5	3,00	15,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
2. It is crucial for me to possess and develop skills or qualities.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-1,841	,066
	Increased	4	2,50	10,00		
	Equal	5				
	Total	9				
3. I am aware of how to conduct myself in various social environments (e.g., work, home, or other social settings).	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,232	,026
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		
	Equal	3				
	Total	9				
4. My family has generally supported me throughout my life.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,060	0,039
	Increased	5	3,00	15,00		
	Equal	4				
	Total	9				
5. My family knows a lot about me (e.g., who my friends are and what I enjoy).	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,456	,014
	Increased	7	4,00	28,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
6. I try to finish the activities I start.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,588	,010
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
7. Religious beliefs provide me with strength.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,414	,016
	Increased	7	4,00	28,00		
	Equal	2				

8. I take pride in my ethnic heritage.	Decreased	1	2,50	2,50	-1,983	,047
	Increased	6	4,25	25,50		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
9. I talk to my family/spouse about how I feel (e.g., when I am sad or worried).	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,392	,017
	Increased	7	4,00	28,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
10. When events don't unfold as expected, I can resolve the situation without harming others or myself (e.g., without resorting to violence or substance use).	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,687	,007
	Increased	9	5,00	45,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				
11. I feel bolstered by my friends.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,410	,016
	Increased	7	4,00	28,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
12. I have a sense of belonging to the community where I reside.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,558	,011
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
13. My family supports me during challenging times (e.g., when I am sick or in trouble).	Decreased	1	2,50	2,50	-1,983	,047
	Increased	6	4,25	25,50		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
14. My friends supports me during challenging time.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,456	,014
	Increased	7	4,00	28,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
15. I have chances to demonstrate to others that I am an adult and can take responsibility.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,565	,010
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
16. I recognize my strengths.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,565	,010
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
17. I engage in religious events (such as going to the mosque).	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,226	,026
	Increased	6	3,50	21,00		
	Equal	3				

	Total	9				
18. I feel secure when I am with my family.	Decreased	1	3,00	3,00	-2,165	,030
	Increased	7	4,71	33,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
19. I have chances to enhance my skills I will use in the future (such as professional skills).	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,401	,016
	Increased	7	4,00	28,00		
	Equal	2				
	Total	9				
20. I love the culture and traditions of the community I live in.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,565	,010
	Increased	8	4,50	36,00		
	Equal	1				
	Total	9				
21. I take pride in being a citizen of this country.	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,716	,007
	Increased	9	5,00	45,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				
TOTAL	Decreased	0	,00	,00	-2,675	,007
	Increased	9	5,00	45,00		
	Equal	0				
	Total	9				

The Wilcoxon analysis results showed that the variations among the experimental for the item “It is crucial for me to possess and develop skills or qualities” were not significant, while the discrepancies among the experimental for all other items were significant in the direction of increase. The variation in the overall scale scores was also determined to be significant ($z=-2.675$; $p<.01$), indicating that the educational activities significantly increased the psychological resilience levels within the test group.

Analysis of Qualitative Research Results Applied to Participants

Qualitative research findings were subjected to thematic analysis and the views of Turkish and Syrian women were analyzed under the following themes: pre-training perceptions, Turkish education, skill and awareness training, and their views on receiving education together.

Participants’ Emotions and Thoughts Before the Research

Syrian Participants

Before the research, some interviewees expressed that they felt intense fear because of the conflict in Syria and anxiety about potential crises they might face in Türkiye. Conversely, despite all the adversities, other participants mentioned that being in Türkiye provided them a sense of secure.

The family responsibilities of Syrian women who feel fear are considered a significant element in their experience of fear. In this context, Interviewee 1 expressed their fears through their children by saying,

“We knew Türkiye was comfortable. But we were afraid for our children.”

Another mother, Interviewee 2, conveyed her feelings as follows:

“I was very, very scared when I first came because my country is far away. The language is very different. When I first came here, my husband had died in Aleppo. I was very scared with my six children.”

Interviewee 7, who has fears related to the war, expressed the relief of coming to a safe area from the war as follows:

“When we arrived, we were afraid of the war in Syria; we came here for a more comfortable life.”

The feelings of participants who stated that being in Türkiye provided a sense of security and comfort were noticed to be more favorable compared to others. Interviewee 3 expressed that coming to Türkiye provided not fear but security as follows:

“I knew that Türkiye was comfortable; I was never afraid and, on the contrary, I feel secure.”

Similarly, Interviewee 4 expresses feeling safe through their love for Türkiye. In this context, Interviewee 4 states,

“I wanted the war in my country to end. However, I love Türkiye very much. I knew it was safe here. I was never afraid to come here.”

Another participant who feels safe, Interviewee 6, expresses their sense of security with the statement:

“I was sad because I had left my homeland. Now I am safe, thank God.”

Despite the difficulties they experienced, Interviewee 5 expressed their feelings as follows:

“When I first came, I had no clothes, no belongings. I had nothing. My husband had passed away. My children were young. I had a great responsibility. I had no relatives, they all stayed in Syria. I was never afraid of Türkiye when I came here. I loved its people very much, but there are all kinds of people here, both good and bad. However, my children had a very hard time here, especially with school. We have a lot of difficulty getting my children to school.”

The social, economic, and cultural distinctions between the the country and host nation of origin can cause refugees to face challenges in the nations where they are under temporary protection. The most significant difficulty experienced by Syrian women under protection in Türkiye is the language barrier. Participants were inquired if they had made any efforts to adapt when they first arrived in Türkiye and what they experienced. Interviewee 1, who stated that they had difficulties with communication in Turkish, expressed their thoughts as follows:

“We had difficulties in the market and with official procedures. Previously, we were only afraid of the language; our concern was in that direction. Our languages were different. Later, our relationships with people increased, we met our neighbors, and they helped us a lot. Now our children have started school, we arranged a school for them, thank God we are not struggling as much as before.”

Another participant who faced difficulties related to the language barrier in terms of adaptation is Interviewee 3. Interviewee 3 expressed their thoughts as follows:

“The language is very difficult, and I had a lot of difficulty with it. The culture and traditions here are very different from those in Syria. The language was a barrier to my communication.”

Another participant who experienced language difficulties, Interviewee 4, stated that they overcame this challenge through their children with the following sentences:

“I had difficulty with the language, but I felt more at ease thanks to my children. My children first learned the language, then they started school. I love the people around me very much. They helped me a lot. Thanks to my children, I was able to communicate in the market and with official procedures.”

Another participant who experienced language difficulties is Interviewee 6. Interviewee 6 expressed that the only problem they had in Türkiye was the language:

“I had a lot of difficulty with the language. My only problem was the language.”

The children of Syrian participants have a significant role in easing communication within Turkish. Additionally, social interaction and adaptation training are also seen as important factors in adaptation. For instance, Interviewee 2 mentioned that their children acted as translators during shopping. They mentioned that they did not face any challenges in adaptation apart from the language problem:

“I am a very social person, so I did not have much difficulty in adapting.”

Interviewee 7 expressed this situation as follows:

“My children study in Turkish schools. They learned Turkish and help me as well. I also took social integration and life skills training. It helped a lot in adapting.”

Local communities generally expect refugees under temporary protection in their countries to learn their language to facilitate social communication. A comparable situation can be observed in Türkiye. For example, Interviewee 5 stated that Turkish citizens are distant when they speak Arabic. Interviewee 5's thoughts are as follows:

“I love speaking and learning Turkish. However, people are very distant towards us when we speak Arabic. When we speak Turkish, this distance is broken.”

Turkish Participants

Residing in the same vicinity or being employed in the same sector with migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers can play a mediating role in breaking the prejudice of locals in Türkiye. Interviewee 2 expressed that residing in the same place as Syrians under temporary protection increased their awareness as follows:

“I am already integrated with them because I live in a place where migrants are concentrated. I had not come together with them only in the context of courses. This was a first for me. Otherwise, I used to visit them. Individually, I visited Syria once. Until the war and until people started coming here, I was not familiar with Syrian culture. I started getting to know them more here. Since I volunteered in NGOs here, I first came together with them through visits, delivering aid, or organizing programs with children, including orphan children, etc. In my opinion, refugees should be present in every society. May God not make anyone a refugee, but I feel something very different towards them. They need us, and we need them. We need to be together. They have a lot to teach and offer us, whether it is the difficulties they have experienced or their different cultures, which I love getting to know and integrating with. I have often been at their tables, and now I prefer the foods they eat. They always hold a special place for me; it is also a matter of interest. Their children are very smart and have a unique innocence. I taught them, and there is much we can learn from them. I am very happy to live with them.”

Interviewee 2, who expressed a special closeness to Syrian migrants, mentioned that Syrians do not wish to be as closely associated as they currently are. In the continuation of the interview, they explained the reasons for this distance both with the conditions of the war and the political climate in Türkiye:

“The other side is a bit distant. Because war makes people different; they become distant. They cannot trust, they do not know what to expect, and right now there is serious racism. People tend to immediately link political and policy issues with refugees and impose those issues on them. There is a perception that everything bad that happens is because the refugees came. Because of this, they also keep their distance from us. They do not want to face such things. It can happen in any country; their behaviors might be problematic or different, but that does not mean all Syrians are bad. We are a bit of a closed society in this regard. Although we embrace them, we have a certain boundary and do not allow it to be crossed. There are also external factors, political and economic issues, and hearsay from Twitter journalism. That’s how it seems to me.”

Although Interviewee 2 mentioned that Syrian women do not form as close a bond as they do, they believe that the participation of both Turkish and Syrian participants in training sessions increases dialogue.

“I support such participation. Most of them do not know Turkish, and we manage with as much Arabic as we know, and with body language. Here, I felt that warm atmosphere; we are more united. In my eyes, there is no difference; there is no such thing as ‘oh, they are Syrian, I am Turkish.’ We are us, as women, we are us. I did not feel that racial or cultural difference. There might be a language barrier, but as long as there is body language, there is no problem, we understand each other somehow.”

There are also Turkish participants who have never had prejudice against Syrians or migrants but do not empathize with them. Interviewee 1 expressed this situation as follows:

“I have never had prejudice. I also did not have empathy. I am only against this: I do not want people of a certain age to be refugees. Everyone should stay in their homeland. I have a soft spot for the elderly; let the elderly, children, and women come. I am uncomfortable with those between the ages of 18-50. When Interviewee 1 was asked the main reason for their discomfort, they expressed that the socioeconomic capacity of the country is

strained with the following sentences: The main reason for my discomfort is not just them, but all refugees. We are crowded, job opportunities are limited; I say everyone should live in their homeland. Generally, I am not uncomfortable with any of them. When I say those between the ages of 18-50 should stay in their homeland, I think about how they will fight against a state that has declared war on its own people. Even though I have such thoughts, I am not against any of them.”

Among Turkish participants, there are those who have prejudices against Syrian refugees. Interviewee 3 and Interviewee 4 expressed that these prejudices were dismantled through the training provided within the scope of the research. Interviewee 3 described this situation as follows:

“There were other opportunities for us to be together before the training, but as a result of this training, my feelings were reinforced in a positive way,

Interviewee 4 expressed:

“I had a prejudice about living with Syrians. I think these trainings broke my prejudice because I used to think, based on hearsay, that they were not very hygienic, that there were lifestyle differences compared to our Turkish culture, and that cleanliness was almost nonexistent for them. But after getting to know them, I witnessed that their hands, feet, and clothing were very clean and that they were very orderly.”

Turkish Language Training for Participants

All Syrian participants believe that the training they received as part of the research helped them learn the language, as well as acquire professional skills. All participants feel that their communication with people around them has strengthened and that the training has contributed to their language learning. However, they also noted that the training duration was short and that they remained at a beginner level in Turkish. Interviewee 1 expressed that the training provided language gains and expressed a desire for the training to continue as follows:

“It definitely strengthened us. We don't want the time to end; we want more lessons here. I was always with my friends in the lessons. We don't want the training to end. After the training ended, we wanted it to continue via the ZOOM application, even if it was only one day per week, that would be enough. Here, I learned letters, adverbs, and many other things.”

Similarly, Interviewee 2, who shares these sentiments, said:

“It strengthened me a lot and contributed significantly. I can’t speak Turkish fully. I’m still at the beginner level, but I am slowly speaking. I want it to continue. The duration is not enough; for example, I’m currently at the first level, and I want to move to the 2nd and 3rd levels. I want to progress further.”

The research results indicate that Syrian women are eager to learn Turkish but remain at the beginner level due to the limited duration of the training. Interviewee 3 expressed this situation as follows:

“I really want to learn Turkish. I love talking to people, but I can’t communicate. It helped a little. I’m still at the first level.”

One of the signs indicating the sustainable outcomes of the research is that the gains made during the training continue in the following periods. Interviewee 4 expressed this situation as follows:

“I think it will be better next year. Previously, I couldn’t help my children with their lessons at all; now I can.”

Interviewees 5, 6, and 7 believe that these trainings have contributed to their learning of Turkish.

Skill and Awareness Training for Syrian Participants

Many participants believe that the training they received has provided them with professional skills, abilities, and awareness. Interviewee 1 expressed the gains they acquired through the training as follows:

“For example, I previously had no knowledge about blouses, skirts, etc. It was very little. Now, I have learned many things here. I even know how to make a zipper. I learned how to sew with a machine.”

Interviewee 2 mentioned that they benefited greatly from the training and that the instructors were helpful, while Interviewee 4 expressed,

“I am very satisfied, and I previously knew very little about sewing; now I am much better.”

There are also participants who mentioned that they had received similar training in Syria but learned it at a more advanced level in Türkiye. Interviewee 7 expressed this situation as follows:

“We knew a little about sewing; we learned it in Syria, but very little. Now we continue to learn. We are satisfied because we have learned it better now, and we can progress and work.”

Interviewee 3 and Interviewee 5 expressed that the training was beneficial both to themselves and their friends, but the benefits were limited due to health problems.

The idea of continuing the training received as a profession is considered a widespread impact of the study. In this context, Syrian participants who received training were inquired if they had any thoughts of continuing the training as a profession. The lack of active work experience among Syrian women may cause them not to want to work. Participants who believed that the training provided them with skills and professional gains expressed some reservations about pursuing it as a profession in the future. Interviewee 1, who only plans to use the skills for her family within the household, expressed her thoughts as follows:

“I simply wish to do something to my children, to create something at home for the household. Previously, having a zipper made or shortening a skirt cost 60 TL, for example, but now I can do everything for free.” Similarly, Interviewee 7 expressed this thought by saying: “I’m uncertain if I would pursue it as a profession, but I aspire to do it for my family, like for my daughter and son.”

Interviewee 3 and Interviewee 5 stated that they do not want to work due to health problems.

Among the participants, there are two who consider continuing the skills they have gained as a profession. Interviewee 2 and Interviewee 4 expressed that they want to pursue sewing as a profession.

Perceptions of Joint Training by Turkish and Syrian Participants

Perceptions of Syrian Participants

First, participants who received joint training, except for Turkish language courses, were asked whether there was any clustering among Turkish and Syrian participants during the training. There is no consensus on this issue between Syrian and Turkish participants.

Interviewee 1 stated that there was no clustering and that there was even an atmosphere of mutual help, with the following words:

“No, there is never any clustering; we are all trying to learn something together. If I can’t do something, another friend helps me.”

Interviewee 2, Interviewee 4, and Interviewee 5 also stated that there was no clustering among Syrian and Turkish participants in the classroom environment. Interviewee 3, however, mentioned that due to the language barrier, they could only communicate with Turkish participants to a limited extent using sign language, expressing it as follows:

“Since I do not know Turkish, I could not talk to anyone; I am only trying to communicate a little with gestures.”

Interviewee 6 and Interviewee 7 stated that there was limited communication with Turkish participants, attributing this to their own shyness, which hindered their ability to communicate.

Perceptions of Turkish Participants

In interviews with Turkish participants, they were asked whether there was any clustering between the two ethnic groups in the classes. Interviewee 3 stated that there was clustering at the beginning of the training but that it gave way to integration as they got to know each other:

“The clustering observed in the first lesson gave way to mingling in the subsequent lessons.”

Interviewee 4 stated that, due to the Syrian participants being at a beginner level in speaking Turkish, they communicated more among themselves but were not closed to communication with Turkish participants:

“Actually, their communication among themselves is better. The Syrians face a language problem. If there were no language barrier, they would be quite harmonious with the Turks; I have not witnessed any disharmony. When someone needs something and asks if there is something available, they quickly try to fulfill it.”

Interviewee 2, who shares similar thoughts with Interviewee 4, stated that while they did not define the situation as clustering, there could be separations due to language issues. Interviewee 2 expressed this thought as follows:

“It’s not clustering, but when there are language problems, Syrian women sit with their friends, and Turkish women sit with theirs. However, the dialogue between them does not break. They just support each other more in terms of understanding and being understood.”

Interviewee 1 stated that there was no clustering with Syrians but, like the other participants, communication was hindered by the language barrier.

Conclusion

This study addresses the problems faced by migrant women in Türkiye. These problems include language barriers, unemployment, and lack of social networks. In this context, it is proposed to provide Syrian participants with information, skills, and language training to solve these problems.

The study results indicate that both Syrian and Turkish participants who attended the sewing and embroidery training completed the courses with satisfaction. Both groups expressed their happiness with the social environment created and the training they received.

The most challenging issue for Syrian women in terms of integration is language education. Despite being in Türkiye for many years, their inability to use Turkish even at a beginner level has negatively impacted their daily lives. This situation has resulted in women not leaving their homes, being unable to assist their children with homework, and ultimately failing to socialize and integrate. Syrian participants view the language training offered within the study as a gain. However, the short duration of the training has caused participants to remain at the beginner level. The expectation of the Syrian participants is for the training to continue.

Another aim of the research is to enhance the professional skills and development of Syrian women. In this context, the sewing training provided has satisfied both Syrian and Turkish participants. However, the lack of work experience among Syrian women hinders them from turning these skills into a profession. Only a limited number of participants expressed that they considered pursuing sewing as a profession.

It is considered that having Syrian and Turkish participants attend classes together is a highly effective method for integration. However, due to language barriers, communication between Syrian participants and Turkish participants remains limited; despite this, communication through body language continues. Consequently, it has been observed that the participation of Turkish individuals in the same environment as Syrian migrants helps break down prejudices against migrants and significantly contributes to the integration of Syrian migrant women.

As a result, the host society, official institutions, local governments and non-governmental organizations, as well as the immigrant community, have duties to strengthen the relations of Syrian immigrant women with the Turkish society and to ensure the smooth functioning of the integration process. It is important for all actors, especially the Directorate of Immigration Management, to assume responsibility for the problems highlighted in this study, to increase scientific studies in this field and to disseminate field research.

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İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN İMGELEMİNDE GÖÇ VE GÖÇMEN ÇOCUKLAR

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Nefise Kübra Çelik**

Öz

Bu araştırma, göç olgusunun ilkökul öğrencilerinin zihinlerinde nasıl şekillendiğini ve göçmen çocuk kavramının resimler aracılığıyla nasıl dışa vurulduğunu incelemektedir. Araştırmada nitel metodoloji içinde yer alan olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında, Düzce merkezde en çok göçmen öğrenci bulunduran bir ilkökul seçilmiştir. Araştırmanın verileri, 4. sınıf öğrencilerinin göç ve göçmen çocuk kavramları ile ilgili çizdikleri resimlerden elde edilmiştir. Toplanan veriler, içerik analizi yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Çizilen resimler belirli temalara ve kategorilere göre sınıflandırılmış, öne çıkan imgeler kodlanmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, göçün nedenleri teması altında savaş ve şiddet, doğal afetler ve ekonomik nedenler olmak üzere üç ana kategori belirlenmiştir. Savaş ve şiddet kategorisinde tanklar, silahlar, bombalar, savaşan askerler, yıkılan şehirler ve hayatını kaybetmiş insanlar gibi kodlar öne çıkmaktadır. Doğal afetler kategorisinde sel, deprem, kuraklık ve yangın gibi kodlar yer almaktadır. Ekonomik nedenler kategorisinde ise yoksulluk kodu belirleyici olmuştur. Göçmen yetişkinlerin ve çocukların tasviri teması altında iki ana kategori oluşturulmuştur: olumsuz duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler ile olumlu duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler. Olumsuz duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler kategorisinde üzüntü ve mutsuzluk, kaygı ve çaresizlik kodları öne çıkmaktadır. Olumlu duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler kategorisinde ise umut ve mutluluk kodları yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, göçmen, çocuk resimleri

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MIGRATION AND MIGRANT CHILDREN IN THE IMAGINATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

This research examines how the phenomenon of migration is shaped in the minds of primary school students and how the concept of migrant children is expressed through pictures. In the research, the phenomenology design within the qualitative methodology was used. Within the scope of the research, a primary school with the highest number of immigrant students in the centre of Düzce was selected. The data of the study were obtained from the pictures drawn by 4th grade students about the concepts of migration and migrant children. The collected data were analysed by content analysis method. The drawings were classified according to certain themes and categories, and the prominent images were coded. According to the findings of the study, three main categories were identified under the theme of reasons for migration: war and violence, natural disaster and economic reasons. In the category of war and violence, codes such as tanks, guns, bombs, soldiers fighting, destroyed cities and people who lost their lives stand out. The category of natural disasters includes codes such as flood, earthquake, drought, and fire. In the category of economic reasons, the code of poverty was determinant. Under the theme of depiction of migrant adults and children, two main categories were formed: negative emotional and psychological effects and positive emotional and psychological effects. In the category of negative emotional and psychological effects, the codes of sadness and unhappiness, anxiety and helplessness stand out. In the category of positive emotional and psychological effects, the codes of hope and happiness were found.

Key Words: Migration, migrants, children's pictures

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Giriş

Göç, günümüzde modern dünyanın en dinamik, karmaşık ve yönetilmesi en zor olgularından biridir. Ulusal ve uluslararası göçler, ekonomik şartlar, siyasi istikrarsızlıklar ve çevresel felaketler gibi birçok faktörün etkisi altında gerçekleşmektedir (Çil, 2019; Kioutsouk, 2013). Göç hareketleri, sadece göç eden bireyleri değil, aynı zamanda göçün hedef ülkelerindeki sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel yapıları da derinden etkilemektedir (Çetiner, 2021; Güllüpinar, 2012). Göç, aynı zamanda karmaşık ekonomik sistemlerin bir parçası olarak ele alınmalıdır. Göçmenlerin iş gücüne katılımı, iş piyasasında dinamik değişimlere yol açmakta ve bu da ekonomik yapıların karmaşıklığını artırmaktadır (Örmeci-Güney ve Cengiz, 2023; Yılmaz-Elmas ve Kaya, 2022). Bunun yanı sıra, göçün sosyal boyutları da dikkate alınmalıdır. Göçmenlerin topluma entegrasyonu, kültürel uyum ve sosyal kabul süreçleri hem göçmenler hem de yerel halk için önemli zorluklar barındırmaktadır. Özellikle son yıllarda, savaşlar, siyasi belirsizlikler ve ekonomik zorluklar nedeniyle, milyonlarca insan yerinden edilmiş ve farklı ülkelere göç etmek zorunda kalmıştır. Bu bağlamda, zorunlu göç edenler ve kendi isteğiyle göç edenler arasında önemli farklar bulunmaktadır. Zira göçmen kavramı, ortak kabul gören bir tanımı olmamakla birlikte, dışardan bir zorlama unsuru olmadan özgür iradesiyle göç eden kişi olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Çiçekçi, 2009). Türkiye ise coğrafi konumu ve tarihsel bağlamı nedeniyle önemli bir göç alan ülke olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Üç kıtanın kesişim noktasında yer alan Türkiye, hem Asya ile Avrupa arasındaki stratejik geçiş noktası hem de Orta Doğu'ya olan yakınlığı ile tarih boyunca çeşitli göç hareketlerine sahne olmuştur. Özellikle son yıllarda Suriye iç savaşı ve diğer bölgesel çatışmalar nedeniyle milyonlarca mülteci ve göçmen Türkiye'ye sığınmıştır.

Göçmenler ve göç edilen ülkenin sakinleri, farklı kültürleri kabullenip uyum sağlama konusunda çeşitli zorluklar yaşamaktadır (Saygın ve Hasta, 2018). Fakat yaşadığı ortamdan ayrılarak farklı bir ülkeye yerleşmek, çoğu bireyin hayatında derin değişimlere neden olmaktadır (Özkan, 2019). Göçmenler, yabancı bir kültüre, o ülkenin yaşam koşullarına, diline ve farklı kültürel özelliklerine uyum sağlama sürecinde büyük zorluklar çekmekte ve bu durum onları kaotik bir duruma sürüklemektedir (Ersoy ve Gülbüz, 2021; Yıldırım ve Aykaç, 2020). Bu uyum süreci, göçmenlerin hem psikolojik hem de sosyolojik açıdan çeşitli sorunlarla karşı karşıya kalmasına neden olmaktadır. Göçmenlerin, geldikleri ülkede halkla uyum sağlama sürecinde karşılaştıkları dil engelleri, eğitim sistemi farkları, iş bulma zorlukları ve sağlık hizmetlerine erişimde yaşadıkları problemler, bu sürecin karmaşıklığını artırmaktadır (Ünlü vd., 2018). Bunun yanı sıra, göçmenlerin karşılaştıkları ayrımcılık, dışlanma ve önyargılar da toplumsal uyum süreçlerini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir (Aykut ve Güloğlu, 2023; Yayak, 2017). Göçmenlerin yaşadıkları bu zorluklar, onların sosyal, ekonomik ve psikolojik iyi oluş hallerini olumsuz yönde etkileyebilir ve göçmenlerin topluma tam olarak entegrasyonunu zorlaştırabilir (Akpınar, 2017; Karaman ve Bulut, 2018).

Göç edilen ülkelerdeki göçmen algısı, toplumsal dinamikler, medya, politik söylemler ve bireysel deneyimlerle şekillenmektedir (Gökgöz, 2023; Yıldırım-Başoğlu, 2023). Çünkü göçmen algısını farklılaştıran temel faktörler arasında medya, politika ve eğitim önemli rol oynamaktadır (Çınar, 2022) ve medya, göçmenler hakkında yayılan bilgilerin ve anlatıların başlıca kaynağıdır. Göçmen algısı, genellikle göçmenlerin geldikleri ülkenin ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel yapısına olan etkileri etrafında odaklanmaktadır. Olumlu haberler, göçmenlerin topluma katkılarını vurgularken, olumsuz haberler ise genellikle suç, işsizlik ve sosyal sorunlarla ilişkilendirilmektedir (Uslu ve Kargın, 2022). Bu algı, göçmenlerin topluma entegrasyonu üzerinde doğrudan bir etkiye sahiptir ve göçmenlerin yerel yönetimler ya da halk tarafından nasıl karşılandığını belirlemektedir (Karaoğlu, 2022). Bu durum, toplumda göçmenlere yönelik önyargıların ve stereotiplerin oluşmasına neden olabilir.

Politikacılar ve liderlerin göçmenler hakkında kullandıkları dil ve söylemler de bu algıyı büyük ölçüde etkilemektedir. Kapsayıcı ve destekleyici politikalar, göçmenlerin topluma entegrasyonunu kolaylaştırırken, ayrımcı ve dışlayıcı söylemler, göçmenlerin toplumsal kabulünü zorlaştırabilir. Eğitim sistemi ise, göçmen çocukların ve yerel çocukların bir arada öğrenme sürecinde, karşılıklı anlayış ve saygı geliştirmeleri açısından kritik bir rol oynamaktadır (Balta vd., 2022).

Göç ve göçmenler yetişkinlerin olduğu kadar çocukların dünyasında da önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Çocuklar, ailelerinin, okullarının ve çevrelerinin etkisiyle göç ve göçmenler hakkında çeşitli görüşler geliştirirler. Göçmen çocuklar, genellikle iki kültür arasında denge kurmaya çalışırken, kimlik, güven ve aidiyet sorunları yaşayabilirler (Özdemir ve Budak, 2017; Süverdem ve Ertek, 2020). Okulda karşılaştıkları tutumlar, arkadaş ilişkileri ve öğretmenlerin yaklaşımları, onların toplumsal uyum süreçlerini etkileyebilmektedir. Göç edilen ülkedeki çocuklar ise, göçmen arkadaşlarıyla olan ilişkilerinde, farklı kültürleri tanıma ve anlama fırsatı bulabilmektedir (Koca, 2021; Sakız, 2016). Göç ve göçmenlik konuları, çocukların dünyasında masallar, hikayeler ve oyunlar aracılığıyla da yer bulabilir. Göçmen çocukların deneyimleri, onların hayal dünyasında ve oyunlarında kendini gösterebilir. Aynı şekilde, göç edilen ülkedeki çocuklar da göçmenlik anlatılarıyla empati kurma ve farklı bakış açıları geliştirme şansı yakalayabilir (Temur ve Ertem, 2019).

Göçmen çocuklarla göç edilen ülkedeki çocukların okulda karşılaşmaları ve etkileşimleri, göçmen algısının şekillenmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Çünkü okullar çocukların topluma uyum sağlamalarına yardımcı olacak önemli örgütler içinde yer almaktadır (Ada ve Akan, 2007). Göçmen çocukların göç sürecinde yaşadıkları deneyimler eğitim yaşantılarını da etkilemektedir (Boyden, 2009). Okul ortamı, çocukların farklı kültürlerle tanıştığı ve sosyal becerilerini geliştirdiği bir alan olduğu için, bu karşılaşmaların niteliği hem göçmen

çocuklar hem de göç edilen ülkedeki çocuklar için belirleyici olabilir (Ergün, 2022). Göçmen çocuklar, geldikleri ülkenin diline ve kültürüne aşina olmadıkları için başlangıçta zorluklar yaşayabilirler. Bu durum, onların akademik başarılarını ve sosyal ilişkilerini etkileyebilir. Öğretmenlerin ve okul yönetiminin tutumları da bu etkileşimlerin başarısını büyük ölçüde etkileyebilir. Öğretmenlerin kapsayıcı ve destekleyici yaklaşımları, göçmen çocukların kendilerini güvende hissetmelerine ve okula daha kolay uyum sağlamalarına yardımcı olabilir (Bergut ve Atmaca, 2024). Aynı zamanda, göç edilen ülkedeki çocukların göçmen arkadaşlarına karşı daha anlayışlı ve empatik olmalarını öğretmenler teşvik edebilir. Sınıf içi aktiviteler ve grup çalışmaları, çocukların birlikte çalışma ve birbirlerini tanıma fırsatlarını artırabilir. Bu tür etkileşimler, ön yargıların ve stereotiplerin kırılmasına yardımcı olabilir.

Göç ve göçmen çocuklarla ilgili olarak çocukların algısının ortaya çıkarılması, hem göçmen çocukların uyum süreçlerinin anlaşılması hem de toplumsal uyumun sağlanması açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Çocukların göç ve göçmenlik konusundaki algıları, onların sosyal ilişkilerini, değer yönelimlerini, empati becerilerini ve kültürel farkındalıklarını etkileyebilir (Kaya, 2021). Göçmen çocukların deneyimlerinin ve bu deneyimlere yönelik algıların incelenmesi, bu çocukların karşılaştıkları zorlukların ve ihtiyaçların daha iyi anlaşılmasına yardımcı olabilir. Ayrıca, göç edilen ülkedeki çocukların göçmenlere yönelik tutumlarını ve bu tutumların nasıl şekillendiğini anlamak, toplumsal bütünleşme ve uyum çabalarına katkı sağlayabilir. Bu bağlamda, çocukların göç ve göçmenlik konusundaki algılarının ortaya çıkarılmasında resimler etkili bir araç olarak kullanılabilir. Resim bireyin zihinsel yapısının yansıması ve iç dünyasını anlatma biçimidir. Çocuk resimlerinden hareketle çocuğun duyguları, zihinsel yapısı, tutumları, endişeleri ve kişiliği hakkında bilgi edinmek mümkündür (Yavuzer, 1995). Çocuklar farkında olduğu veya olmadığı duygu ve düşüncelerini resimlerde ifade edebilirler (Halimatov, 2018; Zians, 1997). Çocukların duygularını ve düşüncelerini ifade etme yöntemlerinden biri olan resim, onların sözel olarak ifade edemedikleri duyguları ve algıları yansıtabilir. Resimler, çocukların iç dünyalarını ve gündelik hayatla ilgili deneyimlerine yönelik bakış açılarının anlaşılmasına olanak tanımaktadır (Köseoğlu, 2023). Özellikle küçük yaş grubundaki çocuklar için resim çizme, kendilerini ifade etmenin doğal bir yoludur (Ertürk ve Günindi, 2022). Resim analizleri, çocukların göçmenlik konusundaki algılarının ve duygusal durumlarının incelenmesinde zengin veriler sağlamaktadır. Çocuklar resim yaparken yaşadıkları travmaları, korkuları veya üzüntüleri inkâr etmezler. Onlar için resim çizmek, olumsuz duygularla başa çıkmak, iletişim kurmak ve daha iyi bir dünya hayal etmek için bir araçtır (Malchiodi, 2012; Miles, 2000).

Literatürde, göçmen çocukların ve yerel çocukların göç ve göçmenlikle ilgili algılarının resimler yoluyla incelenmesi üzerine sınırlı sayıda çalışma bulunmaktadır (Avcı, 2020; Pekşen-Akça ve Aydoğdu, 2021). Bu durum, bu alandaki araştırmalarda önemli bir boşluğun var-

lığma işaret etmektedir. Çocukların resimleri üzerinden göç ve göçmenlikle ilgili algılarının incelenmesi hem mevcut literatüre katkı sağlayabilir hem de eğitim politikalarının geliştirilmesine ışık tutabilir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın temel problemini çocukların imgeleminde göç ve göçmenlik-göçmen çocuk kavramlarının nasıl şekillendiğini ve bunların resimler yoluyla nasıl dışa vurulduğunu ortaya çıkarmak oluşturmaktadır. Bu temel problem durumuna bağlı olarak aşağıdaki alt problemlere cevap aranmıştır.

- İlkokul çocuklarının imgeleminde göçün nedenlerinde hangi imge ve karakterler belirmektedir?
- İlkokul çocuklarının imgeleminde göç ve göçmen çocuklar hangi olumlu ve olumsuz özelliklerle yer bulmaktadır?

Yöntem

Araştırmanın Modeli

Bu çalışmada, ilkokuldaki çocukların göç ve göçmenlik kavramlarını nasıl deneyimledikleri ve bu kavramlara yükledikleri anlamı ortaya çıkarmak amaçlandığından nitel metodoloji içinde yer alan olgu bilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Bu araştırma modeli, nitel metodoloji içinde oldukça yaygındır ve bireylerin günlük hayattaki deneyimlerini açığa çıkarmaya ve bu deneyimlere yükledikleri anlamın nasıl olduğuna odaklanmaktadır (Yıldırım ve Şimşek, 2018).

Çalışma Grubu

Araştırmanın çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde ölçüt örnekleme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Ölçüt olarak, Düzce merkezde en çok göçmen öğrenci bulduran bir okul seçilmiştir. Bu okulun seçilmesinin nedeni, göç ve göçmenlik olgusuyla bu okullardaki öğrencilerin daha fazla iç içe olması ve hem göçmen hem de göçmen olmayan çocukların birbirleriyle daha fazla etkileşim halinde olduklarının düşünülmesidir. Böylece ilgili olgunun daha fazla deneyimlenmesi ve bu deneyime yüklenen anlamın daha rahat bir şekilde dışavurumunun sağlanması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada sadece ilkokul 4. Sınıf öğrencilerinden alınan resimler kullanılmıştır. Toplamda 162 öğrenci çalışmaya katılmıştır. Öğrencilerin 70'i kız, 92'si erkektir. Makaleye örnek olarak seçilen resimleri çizen öğrencilerin demografik bilgileri Tablo 1'de sunulmuştur.

Kod	Cinsiyet	Sınıfı
Ö1	Kız	4
Ö2	Erkek	4
Ö3	Kız	4
Ö4	Kız	4
Ö5	Kız	4
Ö6	Kız	4
Ö7	Kız	4
Ö8	Erkek	4
Ö9	Kız	4
Ö10	Kız	4
Ö11	Erkek	4
Ö12	Kız	4
Ö13	Kız	4
Ö14	Kız	4
Ö15	Kız	4

Tablo 1. Örnek olarak seçilen resimleri çizen öğrencilerin bilgileri

Araştırmada örnek resim olarak seçilen görselleri çizen öğrencilerin tamamı aynı okulda, ilkokul dördüncü sınıfa gitmektedir ve 3 tanesi erkek, 12 tanesi ise kız öğrencidir.

Veri Toplama Aracı ve Verilerin Toplanması

Araştırmanın verilerinin toplanmasında ilkokul çocuklarının göç ve göçmenlik kavramları ile ilgili çizdikleri resimler kullanılmıştır. Veriler toplanmadan önce Düzce Üniversitesi Bilimsel Yayın ve Etik Kurulu'ndan (2024-191) izin alınmıştır. İlkokul 4. sınıf öğrencilerine “*Göç ve göçmen çocuk denildiğinde aklınıza neler geliyor? Resimlerle anlatınız.*” denmiş ve her bir öğrenciye A4 kâğıdı dağıtılarak bu kavramlarla ilgili resim yapmaları ve yaptıkları resimlerin altına da o resimde ne anlatmak istediklerini bir-iki cümle ile belirtmeleri istenmiştir. Çalışmanın güvenilirliğini artırmak amacıyla, öğrencilerle yapılan ön görüşmelerin ve resim çizim sürecinin nasıl yönlendirildiği konusunda daha fazla detay verilmiştir. Öğrencilere resim çizim öncesinde göç ve göçmenlik kavramları hakkında bilgi verilmiş, ancak bu bilgilerin yönlendirici olmamasına özen gösterilmiştir. Araştırmanın verileri 2023-2024 eğitim-öğretim yılı bahar döneminde Düzce merkezde 2 ayrı ilkokuldan elde edilmiştir. Araştırmacılar tek tek sınıflara girerek öğrencilerle öncelikle göç ve göçmen çocuk kavramları üzerinde konuşmuş ve böylece ön bilgilerinin harekete geçirmiştir. Bu süreçte araştırmacılar, öğrencileri yönlendirmemek için sınıfta onların algılarını etkileyecek çağrışımlarda bulunmamıştır. Daha sonra ise ilgili konuyla ilgili resim çizmeleri istenmiştir. Araştırmacılar, resimler bitene kadar öğrencilerle birlikte olmuştur.

Verilerin Analizi

Araştırmanın verilerinin analizinde içerik analiz kullanılmıştır. Çizilen resimler belirli temalara ve kategorilere göre analiz edilmiş ve öne çıkan imgeler kodlanmıştır. Her resim, belirlenen temalar ve kategoriler doğrultusunda detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiş ve öne çıkan imgeler kodlanmıştır. Kodlama işlemi sırasında, her resimdeki önemli detaylar, semboller ve ifadeler dikkatlice not edilmiştir. Örneğin, bir resimde yer alan tank, askerler ve yıkılmış binalar “Savaş ve Şiddet” kategorisine, güneş ve kuru arazi “Doğal Afetler” kategorisine, çocukların üzgün yüz ifadeleri ise “Olumsuz Duygusal ve Psikolojik Etkiler” kategorisine kodlanmıştır. Kodlama işleminden sonra, tüm kodlar ve kategoriler incelenmiş ve belirli temalar altında toplanmıştır. Bu süreçte, her temanın altında hangi imgelerin ve sembollerin öne çıktığı belirlenmiştir. Örneğin, “Savaş ve Şiddet” kategorisi altında, tanklar, askerler, yıkılmış yapılar ve göç eden aileler en sık görülen imgeler olarak tanımlanmıştır. Analiz sürecinde her temaya ve kategoriye uygun örnek alıntılar belirlenmiştir. Bu alıntılar, resimlerdeki belirgin detayları ve çocukların göç ve göçmenlik konusundaki algılarını yansıtan ifadeleri içermektedir.

Bulgular

Araştırma verilerinin çözümlenmesi ile iki ana tema meydana gelmiştir. Bunlardan ilki “Göçün Nedenleri”, diğeri ise “Göçmen Yetişkinlerin ve Çocukların Tasviri” şeklindedir. Toplamda beş kategori ve on beş kod ortaya çıkmıştır. Kategori ve kodlar Tablo 2’de sunulmuştur.

Tema	Kategori	Kodlar	f
Göçün Nedenleri	Savaş ve Şiddet	Tanklar ve Silahlar	46
		Bombalar	24
		Savaşan Askerler	22
		Yıkılan Şehirler	21
		Hayatını Kaybetmiş İnsanlar	9
	Doğal Afetler	Sel	3
		Deprem	3
		Kuraklık	2
		Yangın	2
		Ekonomik Nedenler	Yoksulluk
Göçmen Yetişkinlerin ve Çocukların Tasviri	Olumsuz Duygusal ve Psikolojik Etkiler	Üzüntü ve mutsuzluk	64
		Kaygı	40
		Çaresizlik	32
	Olumlu Duygusal ve Psikolojik Etkiler	Umut	21
		Mutluluk	12

Tablo 2: Tema, kategori ve kodlar

Tema 1: Göçün Nedenleri

Resimlerden elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda, göçün nedenleri üç ana kategori altında toplanmıştır: savaş ve şiddet, doğal afetler ve ekonomik nedenler.

Savaş ve Şiddet

Çocukların resimlerinde sıkça yer alan tanklar, silahlar, bombalar ve savaşan askerler, savaş ve şiddetin göçün önemli bir nedeni olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Çocuklar, savaşın getirdiği yıkımı ve korkuyu resimlerinde ifade etmişlerdir. Yıkılan şehirler ve hayatını kaybetmiş insanlar gibi imgeler, savaşın doğrudan sonuçlarını ve insanların bu tür ortamları terk etme gerekliliğini vurgulamaktadır. Bu resimler, savaşın çocuklar üzerindeki derin etkisini ve onların güvenlik arayışını açıkça göstermektedir. Bu kategori ile ilgili bazı örnek resimler aşağıda sunulmuştur:



Resim 1: Ö1 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resimde iki ana bölüm bulunmaktadır. Sol taraf, bir askerî tankın bulunduğu savaş bölgesini temsil ederken, sağ taraf, göç etmek zorunda kalan insanları göstermektedir. Bu kompozisyon, savaşın ve göçün birbirinden ayrı iki olgu olduğu kadar birbiriyle bağlantılı yönünü de vurgulamaktadır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Askerî Tank: Sol tarafta yeşil bir tank çizilmiştir. Tank, savaşın ve şiddetin sembolü olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu unsur, savaşın yıkıcı etkilerini ve insanların göç etmek zorunda kalmasının nedenlerini temsil etmektedir.

Göç Eden İnsanlar: Sağ tarafta, üç çocuk figürü ve bir kadın figürü bulunmaktadır. Bu figürler, savaşın masum insanlar üzerindeki etkisini ve onların zorunlu göçlerini temsil etmektedir. Çocukların yüz ifadeleri endişe ve korkuyu yansıtmaktadır.

Yol ve Yön İşaretleri: Yolun kenarındaki tabela “Türkiye” yazısını içermektedir, bu da spesifik bir bölgeye (Türkiye’nin koruyuculuğuna) işaret ederek göçün coğrafi bağlamını vermektedir. Yol, insanların yeni bir hayata doğru yaptığı zorunlu yolculuğu simgelemektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim, bir ilkokul öğrencisinin gözünden savaş ve göçün duygusal ve sosyal etkilerini göstermektedir. Çocuk figürlerinin yüzlerindeki ifadeler, öğrencinin empati ve anlayış seviyesini yansıtmaktadır. Göç eden insanların çaresizliği ve belirsizliği, çocukların çizimde gösterdiği duygular aracılığıyla ifade edilmiştir.



Resim 2: Ö2 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Bu resimde, silahlı çatışmaların ortasında ülkesinden göç eden insanların yürüyüşü görülmektedir. Resmin üst kısmında, yağmur yağarken bir tank ve asker çatışma halinde çizilmiştir. Alt kısımda ise çocuklar ve yetişkinler, sırt çantalarıyla birlikte yolda yürürken gösterilmiştir. Göç eden insanların sıralanışı, çaresizlik ve belirsizlik duygusunu ifade etmektedir.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Tank ve Askerler: Resmin üst kısmında görülen tank ve silahlı askerler, savaşın ve şiddetin varlığını sembolize etmektedir.

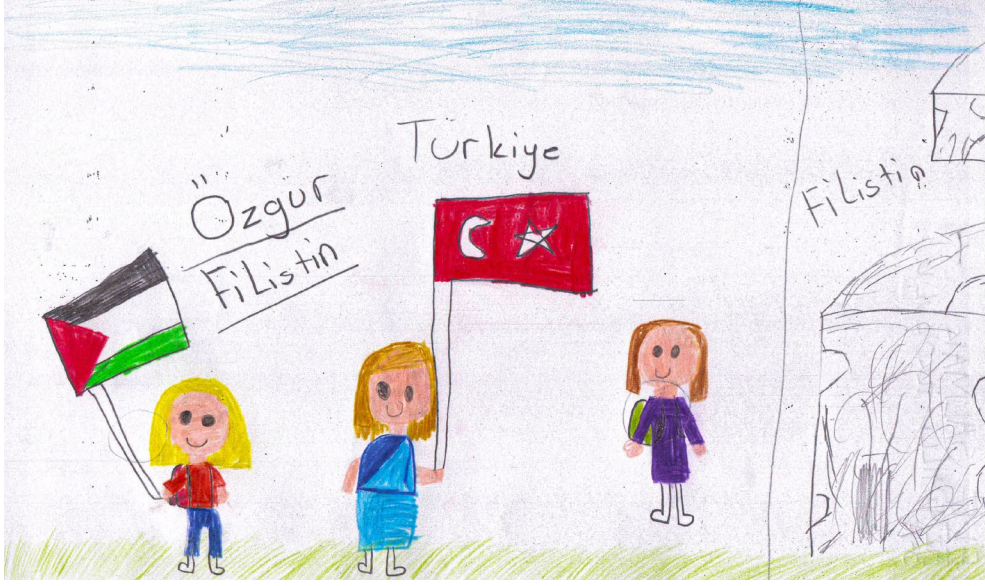
Göç Eden İnsanlar: Çocuklar ve yetişkinler sırt çantalarıyla birlikte, evlerini terk etmek zorunda kalmış insanlar olarak gösterilmiştir.

Yıkılmış Binalar: Sol tarafta yıkılmış bir bina, savaşın yıkıcı etkilerini ve insanların neden göç etmek zorunda kaldığını ifade etmektedir.

Yağmur: Yağmur, savaşın getirdiği zorlukları ve göçmenlerin yaşadığı sıkıntıları simgelemektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim, savaşın getirdiği zorunlu göçü ve insanların yaşadığı çaresizliği güçlü bir şekilde ifade etmektedir. Göç eden insanların yüzlerindeki ifadeler ve sıralı yürüyüşleri, savaşın ortasında hayatta kalma mücadelesi veren sivillerin trajedisini göstermektedir. Çocukların da bu zorunlu göçün bir parçası olması, savaşın ve ona bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan göçlerin masumlara olan etkisini vurgulamaktadır. Yağmur ve çatışma görselleri, bu insanların ne kadar zor şartlar altında göç ettiğini ve yeni bir başlangıç umuduyla yola çıktıklarını etkileyici bir şekilde ortaya koymaktadır.



Resim 3: Ö3 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Bu resimde, üç çocuğun elinde bayraklarla bir alanda durduğu görülmektedir. Çocuklar, ellerindeki bayraklarla özgürlük ve barışı temsil etmektedir. Resmin sağ tarafında ise yıkılmış evler görülüyor. Bu kompozisyon, çocukların savaş ve yıkım dolu bir bölgeden daha güvenli bir yere göç ettiği anlatılmaktadır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Bayraklar: Çocukların ellerinde Filistin ve Türkiye bayrakları bulunmaktadır. Filistin bayrağı, özgürlük mücadelesini simgelemektedir ve “Özgür Filistin” yazısı ile desteklenmiş. Türkiye bayrağı ise çocukların sığındıkları veya umut bağladıkları yeni ülkeyi temsil etmektedir.

Çocuklar: Göç eden masum halkı ve onların umutlarını sembolize etmektedir.

Yıkılmış Evler: Resmin sağ tarafındaki yıkılmış evler, çocukların geldikleri yerin savaş ve yıkımla dolu olduğunu göstermektedir.

Gülümseyen Yüzler: Çocukların mutlu ifadeleri, daha güvenli bir yere gitmenin sevinci ve umutlarını yansıtmaktadır.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim, savaş ve yıkımdan kaçan çocukların daha iyi bir geleceğe dair umutlarını ve mutluluklarını yansıtmaktadır. Çocukların Türkiye'ye göç etmesi, güvenlik ve yeni bir başlangıç arayışlarını göstermektedir. Filistin bayrağı ve "Özgür Filistin" yazısı, çocukların kökenlerine ve özgürlük arayışlarına olan bağlılıklarını ifade etmektedir. Genel olarak resim, savaşın masum çocuklar üzerindeki etkisini ve onların daha iyi bir yaşam arzusunu etkileyici bir şekilde aktarmaktadır.



Resim 4: Ö4 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Bu resimde, savaşın ortasında kalan ve bayrak taşıyan insan figürleri ön planda yer almaktadır. Arka planda ise bombalar ve kırmızı bir gökyüzü dikkat çekmektedir. Figürlerin konumlandırılması ve yüz ifadeleri, savaşın getirdiği tahribatı ve insanların direnişini göstermektedir.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Bayrak Taşıyan İnsanlar: Elllerinde Filistin bayrakları taşıyan insanlar, direnişi ve kimliklerini koruma çabasını sembolize etmektedir.

Bombalar: Havada görülen bombalar, savaşın şiddetini ve tehlikesini temsil etmektedir.

Bebek: Bir bebek figürü, savaşın masum çocuklar üzerindeki yıkıcı etkisini vurgulamaktadır.

Yaralı İnsanlar: Kıyafetlerinde kırmızı lekeler bulunan insanlar, savaşın getirdiği yaralanmaları ve acıyı ifade etmektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Bayrak taşıyan figürler, insanların direnişini ve bağımsızlık mücadelesini ifade etmektedir. Bebek figürü, savaşın masum çocuklar üzerindeki yıkıcı etkisini göstermektedir. Yaralı insanlar, savaşın getirdiği acıları ve kayıpları gözler önüne sermektedir. Bombalar ve kırmızı gökyüzü, savaşın getirdiği umutsuzluk ve tehlikeyi simgelemektedir.

Doğal Afetler

Çocuklar, sel, deprem, kuraklık ve yangın gibi doğal afetleri de resimlerinde sıkça betimlemişlerdir. Bu afetlerin neden olduğu yıkım ve insanların yaşam alanlarını terk etme zorunluluğu, çocukların resimlerinde belirgin bir şekilde yer almıştır. Doğal afetlerin ardından evlerin yıkılması, tarım alanlarının zarar görmesi ve temel yaşam kaynaklarının yok olması gibi durumlar, çocukların gözlemlerinde ve çizimlerinde kendini göstermektedir. Bu resimler, doğal afetlerin göçü tetikleyen önemli bir faktör olduğunu gözler önüne sermektedir. Bu kategoriye ait bazı örnek resimler aşağıda sunulmuştur:



Resim 5: Ö5 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Bu resimde, sel felaketinden kaçan insanların yer aldığı bir sahne görülmektedir. Sağ tarafta evler su altında kalmış, sol tarafta ise insanlar güvenli bir alana doğru yürümektedir. Güneş ve bulutlar, resmin üst kısmında yer alırken, ağaçlar ve yeşil alanlar doğal ortamı temsil etmektedir.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Sel ve Su: Sağ tarafta görülen sel, doğal felaketi ve insanların karşılaştığı zorlukları simgelemektedir.

Evler: Su altında kalan evler, felaketin yıkıcı etkisini ve insanların neden göç etmek zorunda kaldığını göstermektedir.

İnsanlar: Sol tarafta yürüyen insanlar, güvenli bir yer arayışında olan göçmenleri temsil etmektedir.

Güneş ve Bulutlar: Havanın durumunu ve felaketin doğallığını yansıtıyor. Güneş, bir umut sembolü olarak da görülebilir.

Ağaçlar ve Yeşil Alanlar: Doğal çevreyi ve sel felaketinin meydana geldiği bölgeyi göstermektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 5, doğal felaketler sonucu yerlerinden edilen insanların hikayesini duygusal bir şekilde ifade etmektedir. Göç etmek zorunda kalan insanların çaresizliği ve belirsizlik içinde yürüyüşleri, izleyiciye empati kurma fırsatı sunmaktadır. Güneşin varlığı, felaketin ardından gelen umudu ve yeniden inşa etme çabasını simgelemektedir. Ağaçlar ve doğa, insanın çevreyle olan bağı ve doğal afetlerin bu bağı nasıl tehdit ettiğini göstermektedir. Bu resim, doğal felaketlerin insanların yaşamını nasıl etkilediğini ve dayanıklılık ile umudun önemini etkili bir şekilde aktarmaktadır.



Resim 6: Ö6 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 6, bir ev yangını ve yangın nedeniyle göç etmek zorunda kalan bir aileyi temsil etmektedir. Resmin sol tarafında, yangın çıkmış bir ev görülmekte ve sağ tarafta, bir kamyonet ile göç eden aile resmedilmiştir. Güneşin doğmakta olduğu veya batmakta olduğu bir gökyüzü arka planda yer almaktadır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Yanan Ev: Resmin sol tarafında yer alan yanan ev, felaketin ve yıkımın sembolü olarak kullanılmıştır. Alevler, yangının şiddetini ve evin kullanılamaz hale geldiğini göstermektedir.

Göç Eden Aile: İki insan figürü, evlerinden ayrılmak zorunda kalan aileyi temsil etmektedir. Ellerini tutarak yürümeleri, birbirlerine destek olduklarını ve birlikte zorlu bir durumu aşmaya çalıştıklarını sembolize etmektedir.

Araç: Sağ tarafta yer alan araç, ailenin göç etmek için kullandığı aracı temsil etmektedir. Bu, insanların zorunlu göç sırasında sahip oldukları az sayıda eşyayı taşımak için kullandıkları araçları simgelemektedir.

Güneş ve Kuşlar: Gökyüzünde güneş ve uçan kuşlar, umudu ve yeni bir başlangıcı sembolize etmektedir. Bu semboller, yangın sonrası ailenin hayatında yeni bir sayfa açma arzusunu yansıtmaktadır.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Bu resim, yangın gibi felaketlerin insanların yaşamlarını nasıl derinden etkilediğini ve göç etmeye zorladığını etkili bir şekilde anlatmaktadır. Aile üyelerinin birbirlerine destek olmaları, dayanışma ve birlikte güçlükleri aşma çabalarını yansıtmaktadır. Yangının verdiği zarar ve zorunlu göçün getirdiği belirsizlik, ailelerin yaşadığı travmayı ve yeniden bir başlangıç yapma çabasını gözler önüne sermektedir. Güneşin doğuşu veya batışı, her iki durumda da yeni bir başlangıç umudu ve felaketin ardından gelen yaşamın devam ettiğini simgelemektedir



Resim 7: Ö7 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 7'de, bir felaketin ardından hayatta kalan insanların göç etme süreci anlatılmaktadır. Ön planda, yıkılmış binaların arasında yürüyen figürler vardır. Arka planda ise kırmızı ve sarı tonlarda bir gökyüzü ile yıkılmış yapıların silüetleri dikkat çekmektedir.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Yıkılmış Binalar: Resmin sol ve sağ tarafında yıkılmış binalar yer almaktadır. Bu gösterim, büyük bir yıkım ve felaketin izlerini taşımaktadır.

Göç Eden İnsanlar: Resmin ön planında çocuklar ve yetişkinler bulunuyor. Bu insanlar, felaket sonrası göç etmek zorunda kalan aileleri temsil etmektedir.

Oyuncak Ayı: Bir çocuğun elindeki oyuncak ayı, göç eden çocukların masumiyetini ve kaybettikleri normal hayatı simgelemektedir.

Kırmızı ve Sarı Gökyüzü: Arka plandaki renkler hem umudu hem de yıkımın getirdiği kaosu ifade etmektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 7, bir felaket sonrası göç eden insanların yaşadığı zorlukları ve belirsiz geleceği betimlemektedir. Çocukların varlığı ve oyuncak ayı gibi unsurlar, savaşın veya felaketin maaşum çocuklar üzerindeki etkisini vurgulamaktadır. Birbirine destek olan figürler, toplumun bu zor zamanlarda nasıl bir araya geldiğini ve dayanışma içinde olduğunu göstermektedir.



Resim 8: Ö8 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 8’de, üç kişi deve üzerinde kurak bir araziye geçerken görülmektedir. Deve üzerinde yolculuk eden insanlar, kuraklık nedeniyle göç etmektedir. Resmin arka planında mavi gökyüzü ve büyük bir güneş yer alıyor, bu da sıcaklık ve kuraklığı vurgulamaktadır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Develer: Bu hayvanlar, çöl koşullarına dayanıklı oldukları için göç ve uzun yolculukları temsil etmektedir.

İnsanlar: Deve üzerinde göç eden insanlar, zor koşullara rağmen hayatta kalma ve yeni bir yaşam arayışını temsil etmektedir.

Güneş: Büyük ve parlak bir güneş, kuraklık ve sıcaklık gibi zorlu çevresel koşulları ifade etmektedir.

Boş Arazi: Kurak ve boş arazi, kaynakların tükendiği ve yaşam koşullarının zorlaştığı bir çevreyi simgelemektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 8, insanların çevresel felaketler nedeniyle yaşadığı zorlukları ve hayatta kalma çabalarını vurgulamaktadır. Kuraklık nedeniyle göç etmek zorunda kalan insanlar, yeni bir yaşam umuduyla uzun ve zorlu bir yolculuğa çıkmışlardır. Deve üzerinde yapılan bu yolculuk, geçmişteki geleneksel göç yollarını ve insanın doğayla mücadelesini hatırlatmaktadır. Güneşin ve kurak arazinin betimlenmesi, göç sürecinin ne kadar zor ve kaçınılmaz olduğunu ifade etmektedir.

Ekonomik Nedenler

Çocukların resimlerinde görülen yoksulluk ve zor yaşam koşulları, ekonomik nedenlerin de göçün bir başka önemli tetikleyicisi olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Yoksulluk, insanların daha iyi yaşam koşulları arayışıyla göç etmelerine neden olmaktadır. Çocuklar, resimlerinde iş arayan veya zor koşullar altında çalışan insanları tasvir etmişlerdir. Bu durum, ekonomik zorlukların göç üzerindeki etkisini ve çocukların bu durumu nasıl algıladıklarını anlamamıza yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu kategoriye ait örnek resim aşağıda sunulmuştur:



Resim 9: Ö9 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 9'un sol tarafında şehirdeki binalar ve sağ tarafında ise kırsal alan yer almaktadır. Bu iki alan arasında bir geçiş vurgulanmıştır. Şehir binaları yüksek ve renkli, kırsal alan ise sade

ve doğal olarak çizilmiştir. İnsanlar, kırsaldan şehre doğru ilerlemekte ve bu geçişi vurgulamaktadır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Şehir Binaları: Yüksek ve renkli binalar, şehir hayatının karmaşıklığını ve dinamizmini temsil eder. Renkli binalar, şehrin cazibesini ve göç edenler için umut verici yanını göstermektedir.

Kırsal Alan: Kırsal alanda yer alan evler, hayvanlar (koyun) ve doğal manzara, kırsal yaşamın sadeliğini ve doğayla iç içe olmayı simgelemektedir.

İnsanlar: Kırsaldan şehre doğru yürüyen insanlar, göç sürecini ve daha iyi bir yaşam arayışını temsil eder. Yanlarında taşıdıkları eşyalar ve hayvanlar, göçün zorluklarını ve hayatlarını taşımalarını ifade etmektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 9, kırsal alandan şehre göç eden insanların yaşadığı zorlukları ve umutlarını gözler önüne sermektedir. Şehirdeki parlak ve çekici renkler, göç eden insanların daha iyi bir yaşam arayışını sembolize ederken, kırsal alandaki doğal ve sade tonlar, geride bırakılan hayatın zorluklarını ve doğallığını ifade etmektedir. Göç eden insanların yanında taşıdığı eşyalar ve hayvanlar, bu sürecin ne kadar zorlu ve önemli olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Resimdeki insanlar, yoksulluk nedeniyle daha iyi bir yaşam arayışında olan ve yeni bir başlangıç yapmak isteyen bireyleri temsil etmektedir.

Tema 2: Göçmen Yetişkinlerin ve Çocukların Tasviri

Çocukların çizdiği resimler, göçün bireyler üzerindeki duygusal ve psikolojik etkilerini anlamada önemli bir kaynak teşkil etmektedir. Göçmen yetişkinlerin ve çocukların tasvir edildiği bu resimlerde, göç sürecinin bireyler üzerindeki hem olumsuz hem de olumlu etkilerini görmek mümkündür. Bu tema, iki ana kategori altında incelenmiştir: olumsuz duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler ile olumlu duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler.

Olumsuz Duygusal ve Psikolojik Etkiler: Çocukların resimlerinde sıkça görülen üzüntü, mutsuzluk, kaygı ve çaresizlik gibi duygular, göç sürecinin zorluğunu ve bireyler üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini açıkça ortaya koymaktadır. Bu kategorinin kodları, çocukların gözünden göçmenlerin yaşadığı duygusal yükü ve psikolojik baskıyı yansıtmaktadır.

Üzüntü ve Mutsuzluk: Çocuklar, göçmenlerin yüz ifadelerindeki hüznü ve mutsuzluğu resimlerinde sıkça vurgulamışlardır. Ayrılık, kayıplar ve belirsizlik, göçmenlerin üzüntü ve mutsuzluk duygularını derinleştirmektedir.

Kaygı: Göç sürecinin getirdiği belirsizlik ve güvensizlik hissi, çocukların resimlerinde kaygı olarak yansıtılmıştır. Yeni bir ortama adaptasyon, geleceğe dair belirsizlikler ve günlük yaşamın zorlukları, göçmenlerin sürekli bir kaygı içinde olmalarına neden olmaktadır.

Çaresizlik: Göçmenlerin çaresizlik duygusu, çocukların resimlerinde açıkça görülmektedir. Zor yaşam koşulları, temel ihtiyaçlara erişimdeki güçlükler ve sosyal desteğin eksikliği, göçmenlerde çaresizlik hissini artırmaktadır.

Bu kategoriye ait bazı resimler aşağıda verilmiştir:



Resim 10: Ö10 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 10'un sol tarafında büyük bir odun yığını ve sağ tarafında odun taşıyan bir çocuk bulunmaktadır. Arka planda mavi gökyüzü ve bulutlar görülmektedir. Çocuğun üzgün yüz ifadesi, odun taşıma işinin zorluğunu ve çaresizliğini yansıtmaktadır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

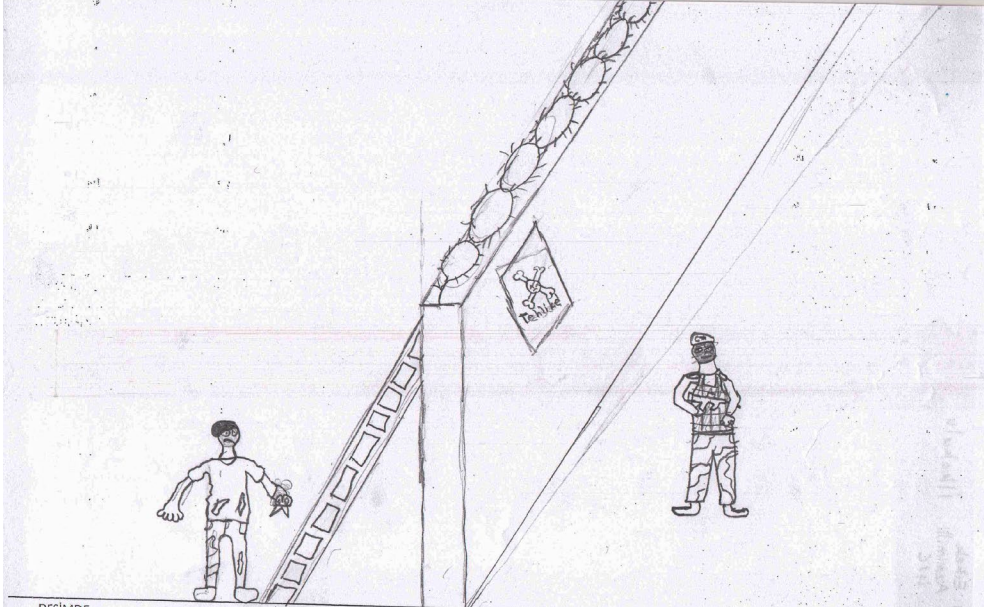
Odun Yığını: Zorlu çalışma koşullarını ve fiziksel emeği simgelemektedir. Göçmen çocukların maddi sıkıntılarla mücadele ettiğini göstermektedir.

Odun Taşıyan Çocuk: Göçmen çocukların yaşadığı zorlukları ve çocuk işçiliğini sembolize etmektedir. Çocuğun üzgün yüz ifadesi, işin ne kadar zor olduğunu ve çocukların bu duruma katlanmak zorunda olduklarını anlatmaktadır.

Mavi Gökyüzü ve Bulutlar: Resmin üst kısmında, mavi gökyüzü ve bulutlar çocukların umut ve özgürlük arayışını temsil edebilir. Ancak çocuk işçiliği ile bu umutlar gölgelenmektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 10, göçmen çocukların karşılaştığı zorlukları ve yaşam koşullarını etkili bir şekilde anlatmaktadır. Çocuğun yüzündeki ifade ve bedensel emeğin zorlukları, çocuk işçiliğinin ne kadar acı verici olduğunu gözler önüne sermektedir. Çocukların, ailelerinin ekonomik yetersizlikleri nedeniyle zorla çalışmak zorunda kalmaları, sosyal adaletsizliği ve insan hakları ihlallerini işaret etmektedir. Resim, çocuk işçiliğinin acımasız gerçeklerini ve bu çocukların desteklenmesi gerektiğini hatırlatmaktadır.



Resim 11: Ö11 Tarafından Çizilen Örnek Resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 11’de, göçmenlerin karşılaştığı zorlukları temsil eden unsurlar görülmektedir. Sol tarafta merdivenden çıkan bir göçmen, sağ tarafta ise dikenli teller ve silahlı bir asker bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca bir tehlike uyarı işareti yer almaktadır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Merdiven: Göç yolculuğunun fiziksel zorluklarını ve tehlikelerini simgelemektedir.

Dikenli Teller: Göçmenlerin karşılaştığı engelleri ve sınırları temsil etmektedir.

Asker: Göç sırasında karşılaşılan güvenlik güçlerini ve olası tehditleri göstermektedir.

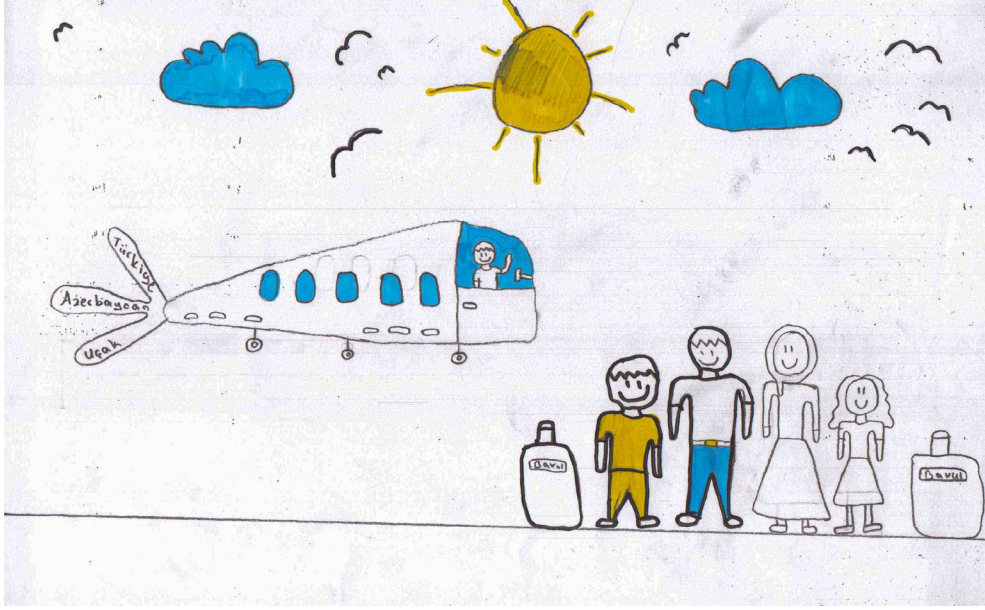
Tehlike İşareti: Göç sürecinin tehlikelerini vurgulayan bir semboldür.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 11, göçmenlerin karşılaştığı zorlukları, tehlikeleri ve engelleri vurgulamaktadır. Merdiven, dikenli teller ve asker gibi unsurlar, göç sürecinin ne kadar tehlikeli ve zorlayıcı olduğunu ifade etmektedir. Göçmenlerin fiziksel ve psikolojik olarak yaşadığı zorlukları anlatan bu resim, göç sürecinin olumsuz yanlarını ve karşılaşılan engelleri ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Göçmenlerin yaşadığı çaresizlik ve umutsuzluk, resmin genel kompozisyonunda net bir şekilde ifade edilmektedir.

Olumlu Duygusal ve Psikolojik Etkiler

Göçün zorluklarına rağmen, çocukların resimlerinde umut ve mutluluk gibi olumlu duygulara da rastlanmaktadır. Bu olumlu etkiler, göçmenlerin geleceğe dair umutlarını ve yeni bir başlangıcın getirdiği mutluluğu yansıtmaktadır. Çocukların resimlerinde görülen bazı öğeler, göçmenlerin geleceğe dair umutlarını temsil etmektedir. Daha iyi bir yaşam arayışı, eğitim olanakları ve güvenli bir çevre umudu, göçmenlerin karşılaştığı zorluklara rağmen umutlarını korumalarına yardımcı olmaktadır. Yeni bir başlangıç yapma fırsatı, güvenli bir ortama ulaşma ve sevdikleriyle bir arada olma gibi nedenlerle göçmenlerin mutluluk duygusu da resimlerde yer almaktadır. Çocuklar, göç sürecinde karşılaşılan olumlu deneyimleri ve küçük mutluluk anlarını resimlerine yansıtmışlardır. Bazı örnek resimler aşağıda sunulmuştur.



Resim 12: Ö12 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 12, solda bir uçak ve sağda bir aile olmak üzere iki ana bölüme ayrılmıştır. Uçak, Azerbaycan'dan Türkiye'ye doğru yolculuğu simgelemektedir. Aile ise bavullarıyla birlikte resmedilmiş, göç hazırlığında olduklarını göstermektedir. Güneş, kuşlar ve bulutlar resmin üst kısmında yer almakta, açık bir gökyüzüyle yeni bir başlangıcı simgelemektedir.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Uçak, uluslararası bir göçü sembolize etmektedir. Uçağın kanatlarında yazan "Azerbaycan" ve "Türkiye" ülkeler arasındaki bağlantıyı vurgulamaktadır. Aile üyeleri bavullarıyla birlikte çizilmiş, bu da göç sürecinin başlamış olduğunu göstermektedir. Güneş ve kuşlar, yeni bir başlangıcın ve umudun sembolleridir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 12, bir göçmen ailenin yeni bir ülkeye taşınmasını ve umut dolu bir geleceği simgelemektedir. Aile üyelerinin yüzleri gülümsemekte, bu da yeni başlangıçları ve umutlu bir geleceği temsil etmektedir. Uçak, göçün fiziksel bir sembolü olup, ailelerin daha iyi bir yaşam için yaptıkları fedakarlıkları ve çabalarını göstermektedir. Gökyüzündeki güneş ve kuşlar, özgürlüğü ve yeni başlangıçları simgelemekte, resme olumlu bir duygusal ton katmaktadır.



Resim 13: Ö13 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 13'te, denizde bir gemi üzerinde göç eden insanlar tasvir edilmiştir. Geminin güvertesinde üç kişi bulunmaktadır. Arka planda bulutlar ve geminin ön kısmı yer almaktadır. Deniz, dalgalı çizgilerle gösterilmiştir.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Gemi, uluslararası göçü ve deniz yoluyla yapılan yolculukları simgeler. Güvertedeki insanlar, göç eden bireyleri temsil ederken, dalgalı deniz, bu yolculuğun zorluklarını ve belirsizliklerini yansıtır. Bulutlar, gökyüzünde bir hareketlilik ve değişimi ifade etmektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 13, deniz yoluyla göç eden insanların yaşadığı duygusal süreci anlatmaktadır. Gemi üzerinde duran insanlar, umutla yeni bir hayat arayışında olan göçmenleri temsil etmektedir. Dalgalı deniz, bu yolculuğun zorluklarını ve belirsizliklerini simgelerken, güvertedeki insanların yüz ifadeleri, yaşadıkları karışık duyguları yansıtmaktadır. Göç süreci, genellikle tehlikeli ve belirsizdir, bu resim de bu duygusal ve fiziksel zorlukları yansıtmaktadır.



Resim 14: Ö14 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 14'te bir otobüs içinde yolculuk eden çocuklar ve dışarıda doğal bir manzara yer almaktadır. Otobüs, resmin ortasında yer almakta ve içinde farklı duygular sergileyen çocuklar bulunmaktadır. Otobüsün etrafında çiçekler ve ağaçlar gibi doğa unsurları vardır.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Otobüs: Göç sürecini ve hareketliliği simgelemektedir. Otobüsün içindeki çocuklar, farklı duygular sergileyerek göçün farklı etkilerini göstermektedir.

Çocuklar: Otobüsün içindeki çocuklar, göç sürecinde yaşanan karmaşık duyguları temsil eder. Bazıları mutlu, bazıları ise mutsuz görünmektedir.

Çiçekler ve Ağaçlar: Doğa unsurları, umudu ve yaşamın devamlılığını simgeler. Aynı zamanda çocukların daha iyi bir geleceğe doğru yolculuk ettiğini ifade etmektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 14, göç eden çocukların karşılaştığı duygusal zorlukları ve farklı tepkilerini vurgulamaktadır. Otobüsün içinde hem mutlu hem de mutsuz çocuklar, göç sürecinin bireyler üzerinde nasıl farklı etkiler yaratabileceğini göstermektedir. Göçün getirdiği belirsizlik ve zorluklar, otobüsün gri tonlarında ifade edilirken, çiçekler ve ağaçlar gibi doğal unsurlar umut ve yeni başlangıçları temsil etmektedir. Resim, göçün çocuklar üzerindeki duygusal etkilerini ve bu süreçte yaşanan karmaşık duyguları gözler önüne sermektedir.



Resim 15: Ö15 tarafından çizilen örnek resim

Kompozisyon ve Düzen

Resim 15, bir göç hikayesini anlatmaktadır. Görselde iki ana sahne var: biri suyun üzerinde bir botta seyahat eden figürler, diğeri ise karada ilerleyen bir figür. Resimdeki unsurların düzeni, göç sürecinin hem deniz hem de kara yoluyla gerçekleştiğini ifade ediyor.

Görsel Unsurlar ve Semboller

Bot ve İçindeki Figürler: Solda, deniz üzerinde bir bot içinde üç figür yer alıyor. Bu figürler, göç eden aileleri temsil etmektedir.

At ve Binici: Sağda, bir at üzerinde ilerleyen bir figür var. Bu, karada devam eden göçü temsil etmektedir.

Sosyal ve Duygusal Analiz

Resim 15'teki figürler, zorlu bir göç sürecinde olmalarına rağmen ileriye doğru umutla ilerlemektedirler. Deniz ve kara yoluyla yapılan bu göç, yeni bir hayata başlama umudunu simgelemektedir. Bot içindeki figürler, aile bağlarının gücünü ve bir arada kalma çabasını göstermektedir. Bu, göç sürecinin aileler için ne kadar önemli ve zorlayıcı olduğunu vurguluyor. Hem hava aracı hem de at gibi farklı ulaşım yollarının gösterilmesi, göç sürecinin çeşitliliğini ve karmaşıklığını yansıtmaktadır..

Tartışma, Sonuç ve Öneriler

Bu araştırma, ilkokul öğrencilerinin göç ve göçmenlik kavramlarına ilişkin algılarını resimler aracılığıyla inceleyerek önemli bulgular sunmaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, çocukların göçün nedenleri ve göçmenlerin duygusal durumlarına dair çeşitli imgeler ve semboller kullandığını göstermektedir. Bu bulgular, göç ve göçmenlik konularının çocukların zihinsel dünyasında ne şekilde yer aldığını ve bu konulara nasıl anlam yüklediklerini ortaya koymaktadır. Araştırmanın ilk teması olan “Göçün Nedenleri” kapsamında çocuklar, göçün arkasındaki temel sebepleri savaş, doğal afetler ve ekonomik nedenler olarak tanımlamışlardır. Bu kategoriler altında toplanan kodlar, çocukların savaşın yıkıcılığını ve şiddetini (tanklar, silahlar, bombalar, savaşan askerler, yıkılan şehirler, hayatını kaybetmiş insanlar) net bir şekilde algıladığını göstermektedir. Bu bulgu, savaş ve şiddetin çocukların zihninde derin bir iz bıraktığını ve onların resimlerinde bu unsurları belirgin şekilde ifade ettiklerini ortaya koymaktadır.

Çocuklar, savaşın getirdiği yıkım ve kaosu resimlerinde tanklar, silahlar, bombalar ve savaşan askerler gibi somut imgelerle ifade etmektedir. Bu imgeler, onların yaşadığı, gördüğü veya maruz kaldığı şiddetin boyutunu ve bu deneyimlerin ne denli derin etkiler bıraktığını gözler önüne sermektedir. Literatürdeki bazı bulgular, savaş yaşantılarının çocuk ve ergenlerde gözlenen bazı travmalar ortaya çıkardığını kanıtlamaktadır (Çalıklı-İncekar ve Yıldız, 2022; Erden ve Gürdil, 2009; Görkem, 2020). Çocukların resimlerinde dile getirdikleri imgeler, çocukların savaş ve şiddetle ilgili duygu ve düşüncelerini anlamak için önemli bir araçtır. Resimlerinde yıkılan şehirler, hayatını kaybetmiş insanlar gibi imgeler kullanmaları, çocukların savaşın etkileri konusundaki farkındalıklarını göstermektedir. Bu durum, çocukların sadece fiziksel yıkımı değil, aynı zamanda duygusal ve psikolojik yıkımı da algıladıklarını ortaya koymaktadır. Çocuklar, bu imgeler aracılığıyla korku, üzüntü, çaresizlik ve kaygı gibi duygusal tepkilerini ifade etmektedir (Ayaydın, 2017; Büyükkarabacak, 2008). Bu ifadeler, çocukların savaşın ve şiddetin etkilerini nasıl içselleştirdiğini ve bu deneyimlerin onların zihinsel ve duygusal dünyasında nasıl bir yer edindiğini anlamak için değerlidir.

Ayrıca, doğal afetler ve ekonomik nedenler de çocukların resimlerinde göçün önemli sebepleri arasında yer almaktadır. Çocukların sel, deprem, kuraklık ve yangın gibi doğal afetleri ve yoksulluğu resimlerinde betimlemesi, bu olayların göç üzerindeki etkilerini fark ettiklerini göstermektedir. Bu bulgu, çocukların çevresel ve ekonomik faktörlerin insanların yer değiştirmesine neden olduğunu anladıklarına işaret etmektedir. Doğal afetler, özellikle çocukların zihninde korkutucu ve travmatik deneyimler olarak yer almakta, bu da onların resimlerine yansımaktadır. Doğal afetler, çocuklar ve ergenler üzerinde fiziksel olduğu kadar pek çok psikolojik etki de oluşturabilmektedir (Karabulut ve Bekler, 2019).

Sel ve deprem gibi doğal afetler, çocukların resimlerinde yıkılmış evler, su baskınları, çöken binalar ve kaçan insanlar şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. Bu imgeler, çocukların bu tür felaketlerin ani ve yıkıcı etkilerini anladıklarını ve bunların insanların yaşamlarını nasıl dramatik bir şekilde değiştirdiğini kavradıklarını göstermektedir. Literatürdeki bazı kanıtlar, okul öncesi dönemden itibaren çocuklarda doğal afet farkındalığının ortaya çıktığını ve afet yaşayan çocuklarda bazı davranışsal sorunların da ortaya çıktığını göstermektedir (Erkan, 2010; Sapasağlam, 2019). Ayrıca, kuraklık ve yangın gibi afetlerin resmedilmesi, çocukların uzun süreli çevresel değişimlerin ve bunların insanlar üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerinin farkında olduklarını ortaya koymaktadır. Kuraklık, çocukların gözünde susuzluk, kurak topraklar ve göç eden hayvanlar gibi imgelerle temsil edilirken, yangınlar ise alevler ve dumanlar aracılığıyla ifade edilmektedir. Bu tür görseller, çocukların doğal afetlerin ve çevresel değişimlerin neden olduğu zorunlu göçlerin bilincinde olduklarını ortaya koymaktadır.

İkinci tema olan “Göçmen Yetişkinlerin ve Çocukların Tasviri” ise çocukların göçmenlerin duygusal ve psikolojik durumlarına ilişkin algılarını yansıtmaktadır. Olumsuz duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler kategorisinde, çocuklar üzüntü ve mutsuzluk, kaygı ve çaresizlik gibi duyguları sıklıkla ifade etmişlerdir. Bu bulgu, göçmen çocukların ve yetişkinlerin göç sürecinde yaşadıkları travma ve zorlukların çocuklar tarafından nasıl algılandığını göstermektedir ve literatür ile uyumludur (Derin, 2020). Ayrıca literatürde, bu tür travma ya da olumsuz duygular göçe bağlı olarak yaşayan çocuklar ve ergenler için psikososyal uyum ve sosyal desteğin oldukça önemli olduğu da vurgulanmaktadır (Özcan, 2019). Bununla birlikte, olumlu duygusal ve psikolojik etkiler kategorisinde, çocukların umut ve mutluluk gibi duyguları da resimlerinde yer vermeleri, göçmenlerin yeni bir başlangıç yapma ve daha iyi bir gelecek umudunu taşıdıklarını ifade etmektedir. Literatürde, çocuk yazınında “Umut” ve ona bağlı olarak mutlu olarak biten sona dair pek çok çalışmanın bulunması çocukların gelecekteki hayatlarını daha iyi tahayyül etme istekleri ile ya da yetişkinlerin çocuklarla ilgili daha iyi bir hayat beklentisi ile ilgili olabilir (Şen, 2016). Farklı çalışmalarda da çocukların umut düzeylerinin ebeveyne bağlanma üzerinde etkisi olduğu da kanıtlanmaktadır (Çankaya ve Canbulat, 2017). Bu bağlamda, çocukların umut ve mutluluk temalarını içeren resimler çizmesi, onların geleceğe yönelik olumlu beklentilerinin bir yansıması olarak değerlendirilebilir.

Çocuklar, belirsizlik ve zorluklarla dolu bir dünyada dahi umut dolu bir gelecek hayal etmektedirler. Bu durum, onların psikolojik dayanıklılıklarının bir göstergesi olabilir. Ayrıca, çocukların umut ve mutluluk içeren temaları tercih etmeleri, onların olumsuzluklarla başa çıkma ve pozitif bir bakış açısı geliştirme çabalarını da yansıtabilir. Araştırmalar, çocukların umudunun, onların psikolojik sağlığı üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olduğunu göstermektedir (Ekinci ve Yılmaz, 2022; Söner ve Gültekin, 2021). İyimserlik ve umut, bireylerin stresle

başa çıkma, problem çözme yeteneklerini geliştirme ve genel yaşam memnuniyetlerini artırma konularında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır (Solak ve Anlı, 2023; Uysal vd., 2017). Ayrıca, umut ve mutluluk temalarının çocuk resimlerinde yer alması, çocukların içsel motivasyonlarını ve iyilik hallerini artıran önemli bir faktör olarak kabul edilebilir. Sonuç olarak, araştırmanın bulguları, çocukların göçü genellikle savaş, doğal afetler ve ekonomik nedenlerle ilişkilendirdiğini ve bu nedenlerin resimlerde belirgin şekilde yer aldığını ortaya koymaktadır. Savaşın yıkıcılığı ve şiddeti, çocukların resimlerinde tanklar, askerler, yıkılan şehirler gibi imgelerle ifade edilirken, doğal afetler ve yoksulluk da göçün diğer önemli sebepleri olarak betimlenmiştir. Ayrıca göçmen yetişkinlerin ve çocukların tasvirinde üzüntü, mutsuzluk, kaygı ve çaresizlik gibi olumsuz duyguların yanı sıra, umut ve mutluluk gibi olumlu duygular da resimlerde yer almıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına bağlı olarak aşağıda bazı pratik öneriler sunulmuştur:

- Öğretmenlerin göçmen çocukların yaşadığı zorluklar ve bu çocukların duygusal ihtiyaçları hakkında bilinçlendirilmesi önemlidir. Öğretmenler, kapsayıcı ve destekleyici yaklaşımlar benimseyerek, göçmen çocukların kendilerini güvende ve kabul görmüş hissetmelerine yardımcı olabilir. Göçmen çocukların ve ailelerinin yerelde diğer insanlarla daha fazla etkileşimde bulunmalarını sağlayacak toplumsal katılım projeleri geliştirilmelidir. Bu projeler, spor etkinlikleri, sanat ve kültür faaliyetleri gibi çeşitli alanlarda olabilir ve göçmenlerin topluma entegrasyonunu kolaylaştırabilir.
- Medyanın, göçmen olmayan çocukların göç ve göçmenler hakkındaki algılarına nasıl şekil verdiğini araştıran bir çalışma yapılabilir. Göçmen olmayan çocukların, göçmen arkadaşlarıyla olan ilişkilerinin göç ve göçmenlik algılarına etkisini inceleyen bir çalışma yapılabilir.
- Okullarda veya evde anlatılan göç temalı hikayelerin ve anlatıların, göçmen olmayan çocukların göç ve göçmenlerle ilgili algılarına olan etkisini inceleyen bir araştırma yapılabilir.

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CONTENT ANALYSIS OF STUDIES ON DISADVANTAGED GROUPS IN MIGRATION LITERATURE IN TÜRKİYE

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Abstract

Migration is a significant phenomenon that increases the vulnerability of disadvantaged individuals. This study examines research on disadvantaged groups in the migration literature in Türkiye through content analysis, evaluating how these groups are addressed in the literature. Findings reveal the nature and trends of research on disadvantaged individuals in Türkiye's migration literature. The first identified study dates back to 2003. A significant increase has been observed in academic research on migration and disadvantaged groups since 2018, likely linked to the growing number of Syrian migrants and the intensification of discussions on this topic. The study indicates that children (66%) and women (26%) are the most studied disadvantaged groups, highlighting a notable lack of research on disabled, elderly, and addicted migrants. While education and social issues are prominent research topics, family and legal aspects still need to be addressed. The scarcity of quantitative research and the prevalence of small sample sizes in qualitative studies suggest a need to increase quantitative research and focus more on mixed-methods approaches in future studies. In conclusion, diversifying and deepening research on disadvantaged groups in Türkiye's migration literature is expected to enhance the well-being of migrants and contribute to societal welfare.

Keywords: Migration, Migrant, Disadvantaged Group, Content Analysis

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TÜRKİYE’DE GÖÇ LİTERATÜRÜNDE DEZAVANTAJLI GRUPLARLA İLİŞKİLİ HAZIRLANAN ÇALIŞMALARIN İÇERİK ANALİZİ

Hakan Karaman*

Melike Semerci**

Öz

Göç, dezavantajlı olarak tanımladığımız grupların kırılganlıklarını arttıran zorlu bir olgudur. Bu çalışma, Türkiye’deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı gruplara yönelik yapılan araştırmaları içerik analizi yöntemiyle inceleyerek Türkiye’deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı grupların nasıl ele alındığını değerlendirmektedir. Ulaşılan bulgular Türkiye’deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı bireylere ilişkin yapılan çalışmaların niteliğini ve eğilimlerini ortaya koymuştur. Bu anlamda ulaşılan ilk çalışma 2003 tarihli iken öncesinde konu ile ilgili çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. 2018 yılından sonra görülen belirgin artış göç ve dezavantajlı gruplar konusundaki akademik araştırmalara ilginin arttığını göstermektedir. Bu artışın, özellikle Suriyeli göçmenlerin sayısının artması ve bu konuda yapılan tartışmaların yoğunlaşmasıyla ilişkili olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Çalışmada, dezavantajlı gruplar arasında en çok çocuk (%66) ve kadınların (%26) ele alındığı görülürken engelli, yaşlı ve bağımlı göçmenlere ilişkin belirgin bir eksiklik fark edilmiştir. Araştırma konularında eğitim ve sosyal alanın öne çıktığı, ancak aile ve hukuksal boyutun oldukça sınırlı ele alındığı belirlenmiştir. Nicel araştırmaların azlığı ve sınırlı örneklem büyüklükleri fark edilirken nitel çalışmaların tüm çalışmaların yaklaşık yarısına karşılık gelmektedir. Bu nedenle, gelecekteki araştırmalarda nicel araştırmaların sayısının artırılması ve karma desen araştırmalarına daha fazla odaklanılması önerilmektedir. Sonuç olarak Türkiye’deki göç literatüründe dezavantajlı gruplara yönelik yapılan araştırmaların çeşitlenmesi ve derinleşmesi, göçmenlerin iyilik halinin artırılmasına ve toplumsal refahın geliştirilmesine katkı sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Göçmenlik, Dezavantajlı Grup, İçerik Analizi

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Introduction

Migration, in its broadest sense, is defined as “all relocations occurring over a significant period that create a meaningful distance and impact” (Erder, 1986). In this respect, it is recognized as an issue that has existed since the beginning of human history. It also corresponds to one of the major problem areas of the modern world (Deniz, 2014). Human mobility occurs globally due to disasters, exiles, hunger, and wars (Adıgüzel, 2016). The individuals who carry out this movement are defined as migrants (Ziya, 2012). Migrants who experience a change of place by moving from where they reside to another location can become subject to various changes and transformations in the place and country to which they migrate (Balçioğlu, 2007). As a result of this mobility, which occurs voluntarily/compulsorily and temporarily/permanently in the physical environment, migrants can also be seen as the cause of problems in the regions they migrate to (Castles and Miller, 2008). Although it may initially seem like a one-way movement, migration is quite dynamic and multifaceted when considering economic and social capital returns (Weiner and Munz, 1997). From this perspective, regardless of the purpose, it emerges as a phenomenon that changes countries’ political, economic, social, and cultural aspects (Kane, 1995; Tortumluoğlu et al., 2014). This phenomenon affects all areas of social life and develops complex dynamics (Castles and Miller, 2008).

Disadvantaged groups, in the context of this study, are individuals and communities who encounter barriers to accessing economic, social, and cultural resources for various reasons in society. These individuals experience difficulties or are unable to access opportunities that the general population has in areas such as health, education, social, and cultural sectors (Mayer, 2003). Generally marginalized and discriminated against, these groups stand out more in terms of general risks compared to other members of society (Mechanic, 2002). Examples of such groups include children, women, young people, the long-term unemployed, the disabled, the elderly, and addicts, along with migrants. Furthermore, it can be said that the scope of groups defined as disadvantaged in contemporary societies has expanded (Saraçoğlu and Belanger, 2019). As a matter of fact, discrimination based on factors independent of the individual’s behavior, such as religion, language, race, gender, and ethnic origin, can be a reason for becoming disadvantaged in society (Aksoy et al., 2019).

Disadvantaged groups face various challenges during migration processes, and their existing disadvantages can deepen with migration. Therefore, it is always important that migration policies, which are governmental or institutional guidelines and regulations that govern the movement of people across borders, consider the needs of disadvantaged groups and strengthen support mechanisms for these groups (Adıgüzel, 2016). These policies can significantly impact the experiences and outcomes of migrants, including disadvantaged groups. For

instance, policies that prioritize providing affordable housing or language training can help alleviate some of the challenges these groups face. Conversely, policies restricting access to healthcare or employment opportunities can exacerbate their disadvantages. The poverty and economic instability experienced by migrants working in low-skilled jobs is a sign of the vulnerability associated with migration (Castles, 2017).

Furthermore, discrimination and exclusion based on factors such as language, religion, race, and ethnicity make it difficult for disadvantaged individuals to adapt and integrate into the places they migrate to (Berry, 1997). On the other hand, the psychosocial challenges brought about by migration also increase individuals' vulnerability during the process. Psychosocial issues such as loneliness, social isolation, anxiety, stress, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder can emerge with migration (Silove, 1999; Nesterova et al., 2015). These issues increase the impact of migration on vulnerable groups (Lii et al., 2016). Lastly, the legal and political barriers that individuals face as migrants become obstacles in accessing services and resources in the countries they migrate to. These barriers increase the vulnerability of migrants and hinder a healthy adaptation process (Koser, 2007). This research investigates the relationship between migration and disadvantaged groups. It evaluates current research in the context of disadvantaged groups in migration literature in Türkiye. The present research aims to provide a comprehensive review by detailing commonly studied themes and potential avenues for future research.

Methodology

In this study, national studies addressing disadvantaged groups in the migration literature have been examined. A qualitative research design has been preferred as the research method. According to Malterud (2001, p. 483), qualitative research examines the main problem of the study with an interpretive approach, addressing phenomena and events based on the meanings people attribute to them. The research design consists of a case study design, one of the qualitative research designs. Case study is defined as an in-depth description and examination of a bounded system, which includes an approach used in document analyses as defined by Merriam (2013).

Data Collection

The sample area of the study consists of national articles addressing disadvantaged groups in the migration literature. The criterion sampling method has been used to determine the sample area. According to Yıldırım and Şimşek (2021, p. 120), the criterion sampling method is based on limiting the research group through predetermined criteria. Based on this method, criteria determined during the screening phase have been followed. The TR Index database

has been preferred for screening national articles. The screening was conducted using advanced search, selecting “contain all words” in the title. The concepts to be screened consisted of seven terms: “migration,” “migrant,” “refugee,” “asylum seeker,” “Syrian,” “unaccompanied,” and “temporary protection.” The disadvantaged groups that constitute the sample area have been determined as children, women, the elderly, young people, people with disabilities, people with an addiction, and individuals with mental disorders. Additionally, to ensure the sample area fits the article format, filters for document type as “article” and publication type as “research article,” “review,” and “case report” have been applied. Studies addressing internal migration have yet to be included in the sample as the study aims to examine the effects of situations arising from external migration on disadvantaged groups. Consequently, a total of 373 articles have been included in the study.

In the data collection phase, document analysis, one of the qualitative data collection methods, has been used. Document analysis involves accessing and analyzing relationships and data through written and visual materials in cases where techniques such as direct observation, experiments, and interviews are not used (Merriam, 2013; Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2021). The screening process was conducted using the TR Index database, Türkiye’s first journal and article portal, to access national sources. The screening has been performed based on seven key concepts and applied criteria, yielding a specific number of results for each key concept. The screening process took place between October 2023 and December 2023.

Data Analysis

Content analysis has been used as the data analysis method in the study. Content analysis is a research technique that makes replicable and significant inferences from data within the message (Krippendorff, 2004). A computer-assisted analysis process has been conducted for the research, utilizing the MAXQDA 2022 program, frequently preferred in qualitative research. First, the data obtained from the research were saved in an MS Excel file, and bibliographic information was entered into the file. Then, the data in the file were transferred to the MAXQDA 2022 program, where coding and theming processes continued. The data in the study have been analyzed in two areas: method and content. The methodologically examined data included publication year, research method, and sample size. The research methods comprised qualitative, quantitative, mixed, review, and other categories. The other category included studies with different methods that did not involve fieldwork or review nature. In terms of content, the topics of the studies related to disadvantaged groups were subjected to coding. Additionally, key concepts were addressed through frequency analysis. Disadvantaged groups were determined as children, women, the elderly, young people, people with disabilities, people with an addiction, and individuals with mental disorders. These

groups were considered individuals from different groups who might experience disadvantaged outcomes during migration. Within the groups, the child area was grouped to include individuals aged 0-18, and the young area included individuals aged 18-30. The defined areas were subjected to descriptive and relational analyses, examining them in detail methodologically and content-wise.

Findings

In this section, a detailed analysis of the data obtained from the migration literature is presented in terms of methodology and content. The areas analyzed methodologically include publication year, research method, and sample size. In terms of content, key concepts, study groups, and topic areas have been categorized.

Firstly, the publication year of the articles was examined. The publication years of the studies show that there has been a significant increase in studies in this field since 2018. Indeed, the number of articles produced after 2018 is approximately seven times that of the studies before 2018, indicating this trend. The years with the fewest publications were 2003 and 2010, each with two articles.

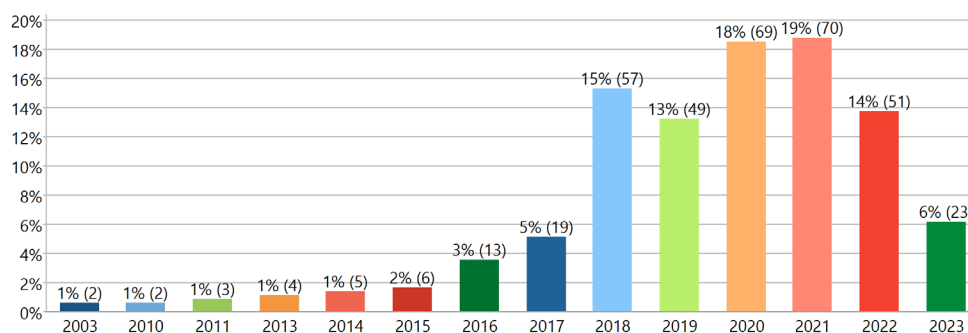


Figure 1: Distribution of articles by year

Another analysis categorized the articles according to the disadvantaged groups in the migration literature. Accordingly, the study groups were classified in Figure 2. The group that stands out the most in this area is children, with 248 articles. This is followed by the field of women, with 97 articles. There are a limited number of studies on groups such as people with an addiction, the elderly, people with disabilities, and individuals with mental disorders. The findings related to the topic distribution of the articles are shown in Figure 3. The articles are distributed across seven themes: education, health, social area, employment, family, legal area, and others. The “other” theme includes articles that encompass multiple themes or cannot be classified into the other themes. Looking at the distribution, it is understood that the

most studied topic in this area is education, with 151 articles. This is followed by the social area and health topics, with 78 and 55 articles, respectively. The least studied topic is the legal area, with 14 articles.

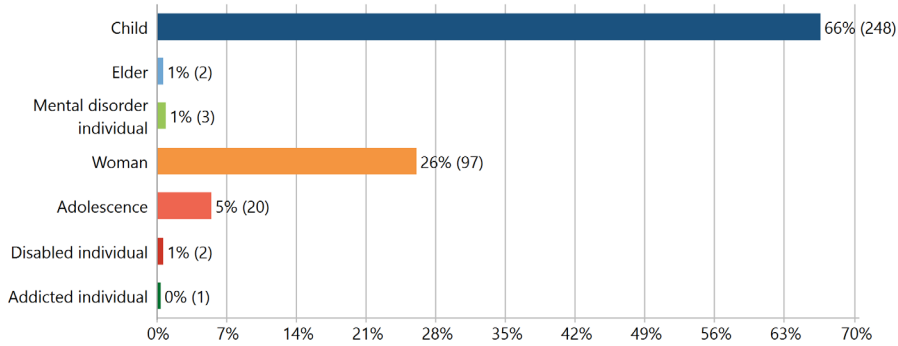


Figure 2: Distribution of articles by topic

The findings regarding the distribution of topics in the articles are shown in Figure 3. The articles are distributed among seven themes: education, health, social field, employment, family, legal field, and others. The “other” theme includes articles encompassing more than one theme or cannot be classified into other themes. According to the distribution, the most studied topic in this field is the education sector, with 151 articles. This is followed by 78 articles in the social field and 55 articles in the health sector respectively. The least studied topic is the legal field, with 14 articles.

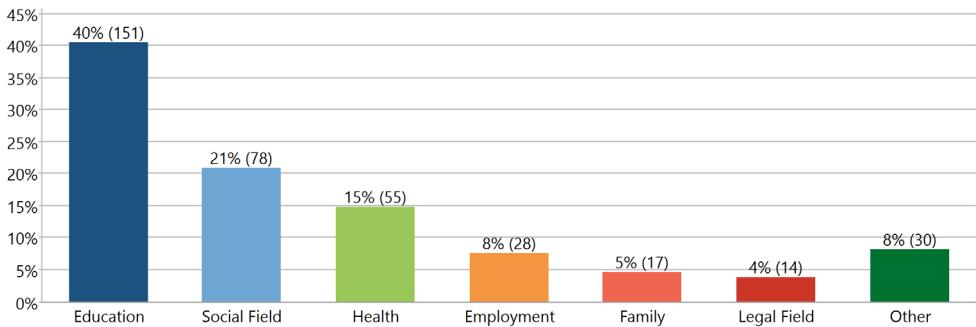


Figure 3: Distribution of articles by subject areas

When looking at the distribution of articles according to research methods, it is observed that the prominent research method is the qualitative method, with 190 publications. The fact that more than half of the articles produced in this field are based on qualitative methods constitutes an important finding. Another noteworthy finding is the density of review studies in the field. Review studies constitute 19% of the total studies in this field, with 71 articles. On the

other hand, quantitative studies remained quite limited, with a rate of 12%. The least used method in the field is mixed method with two articles.

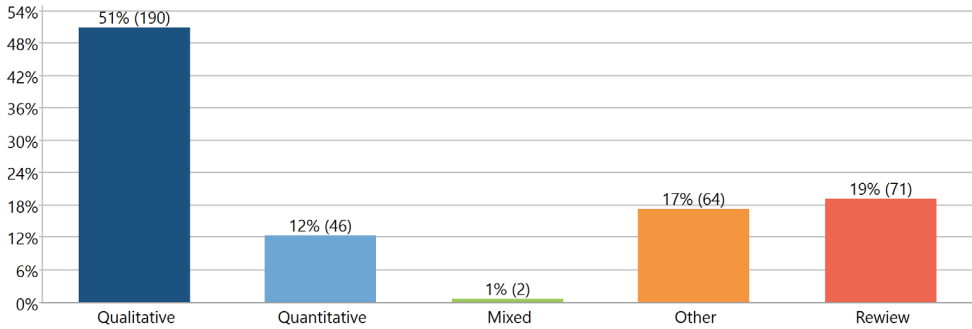


Figure 4: Distribution of articles according to research methods

The study sample sizes were classified separately as qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative studies were categorized in groups of 10, while quantitative studies were categorized in groups of 100. Accordingly, the most frequently used sample size in qualitative studies is the sample group between 21 and 30, with 27 studies. The prominent sample size in quantitative studies is the sample group between 101 and 200, with 15 studies.

Qualitative		Quantitative	
1 ve 10 between	34	1 ve 100 between	7
11 ve 20 between	72	101 ve 200 between	15
21 ve 30 between	27	201 ve 300 between	10
31 ve 40 between	21	301 ve 400 between	4
41 ve 50 between	11	401 ve 500 between	1

Table 1: Distribution of Sample Size of Articles

It is important to note that the articles also contain the main subjects of the migration literature and the study sample sizes. In this respect, Table 2 examines the proportion of sample groups in the articles comprising disadvantaged groups. Accordingly, out of the total 240 studies with qualitative, quantitative, or mixed field studies, 167 (%69.58) included these groups. The total of disadvantaged sample groups in all field studies constitutes 17039, with a rate of 70%.

Themes	Child	Adolescence	Woman	Elder	Mental Disorder Individual	Addicted Individual	Disable Individual	Total
Education	139	11	0	0	0	0	1	151
Social Field	33	6	37	0	0	0		78
Health	32	0	18	0	3	1	1	55
Employment	8	1	19	0	0	0		28
Family	9	0	8	0	0	0		17
Legal Field	11	0	3	0	0	0		14
Other	16	2	12	0	0	0		30
Total	248	20	97	2	3	1	2	373

Table 3: Relationship between subject areas and study groups

When examining the relationship between subject areas and research methods, it is understood that education is predominantly used in qualitative studies. Another prominent relational point in qualitative studies is social fields. In this respect, it is possible to say that qualitative studies in migration literature are focused on education and social fields.

Themes	Qualitative	Quantitative	Review	Other	Mixed
Education	105	19	1	15	140
Social Field	43	3	1	18	65
Health	8	16	0	20	44
Employment	14	4	0	0	18
Family	6	4	0	4	14
Legal Field	0	0	0	0	0
Other	14	0	0	7	21
Total	190	46	2	64	302

Table 4: Relationship between subject areas and research methods

The comparative analysis of research methods and study groups is provided in Table 5. When examining the table, it is noteworthy that qualitative studies are predominant in the child field. In the women's field, it is understood that qualitative and review studies constitute the majority. Similarly, in the youth field, qualitative studies are a prominent area.

Research Methods	Adolescence	Woman	Child	Elder	Disabled Individual	Addicted Individual	Mental Disorder Individual
Qualitative	13	40	132	2	2	0	1
Quantitative	2	7	35	0	0	1	1
Review	2	31	37	0	0	0	1
Other	1	19	44	0	0	0	0
Mixed	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	(5,4%) 20	(26,0%) 97	(66,5%) 248	(0,5%) 2	(0,5%) 2	(%0,3) 1	(%0,8) 3

Table 5: Comparison of research methods and study groups

Finally, a comparative analysis of the publication years of the articles and the study groups is presented in Table 6. As understood from the table, there has been a significant increase in studies in the child field since 2018. Another noticeable increase has been observed in studies on women’s groups since 2017. In this context, the migration literature has significantly focused on women and children since 2017.

Year of Publication	Adolescence	Woman	Child	Elder	Disabled Individual	Addicted Individual	Mental Disorder Individual
2003	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
2014	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
2015	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
2016	2	6	5	0	0	0	0
2017	0	12	7	0	0	0	0
2018	3	11	43	0	0	0	0
2019	2	11	34	1	0	0	2
2020	6	14	46	0	0	1	1
2021	5	12	51	0	2	0	0
2022	1	11	39	0	0	0	0
2023	1	4	17	1	0	0	0
Total	(5,4%) 20	(26%) 97	²⁴⁸ (%66,5)	² (%0,5)	² (%0,5)	(0,3%) 1	(0,8%) 3

Table 6: Comparison of publication years and study groups

Conclusion

This study aims to examine the literature on disadvantaged groups in migration studies in Türkiye through content analysis. The findings reveal the nature of studies on disadvantaged individuals within the migration literature in Türkiye. While there is a noticeable trend in research topics and methodologies in this field, some areas still need to be explored, indicating the need for further studies in future research.

Firstly, it is observed that studies focusing on disadvantaged groups in the migration literature have increased over time. The first study identified in the last 20 years was conducted in 2003, followed by a second study seven years later in 2010. Therefore, academic interest in this topic was quite limited before 2010. However, from 2020 onwards, a significant increase in interest, particularly in 2018, indicates a severe upsurge. This situation demonstrates that migration and disadvantaged groups have increasingly attracted academic attention. The significant shift observed in 2018 has also been noted in Çorlu's (2023) article. According to Çorlu (2023), this increase is related to the Syrian population under temporary protection reaching 3.6 million and the ensuing discussions. The growing visibility of the societal and economic impacts of the Syrian migration wave since 2011 could explain the increased academic interest in this field.

The study shows that children (66%) and women (26%) are the most frequently addressed subjects among disadvantaged groups. This finding indicates that migration processes have significant impacts on these most vulnerable groups, and this issue is more frequently reflected in academic studies. It is known that migrant children face significant challenges in education, health, and social integration (Karaca and Altıntaş, 2019). Women, on the other hand, have to deal with more disadvantages in family, economic, and social life due to both their gender and migrant status (Ekmekçi, 2017). Indeed, the high concentration of children and women among migrants in migration movements explains the disadvantage at this point (UN World Migration Report, 2020). In addition, accessibility criteria in conducted research may also be a determinant. The developed legal and institutional infrastructure for the protection of children and women in our country compared to other areas can be considered a factor explaining the high concentration of studies on children and women.

When looking at research topics, it is seen that issues in education and social areas are more prominently addressed. These topics are closely related to integration in migration. Integration develops around language, employment, education, access to services, and social and cultural adaptation (Hoesch, 2018). The prevalence of education-based studies can be attributed to data accessibility in academic research. Mainly, since migrant children are associated with educational institutions as part of the integration process, their accessibility levels are higher

compared to other specific groups. Undoubtedly, for researchers, engaging with migrants in other areas is a more challenging process in practical terms. This situation could be an explanatory factor for the dominance of education themes in research topics.

On the other hand, the fact that family and law are the least studied topics is also significant. Family fragmentation is often an issue for individuals who come to our country through external migration (Adıgüzel, 2016). In this sense, evaluating migrants as a family unit is more complex than assessing them individually. This is reflected in the research. Additionally, the scarcity of studies on legal aspects can be seen as an expression of the legal problems migrants face. The intensity of Syrian migrants in our country has paved the way for the development of Temporary Protection Status legislation (Topal, 2015). Although not a permanent arrangement, this legal status was created to manage the acute period and has been developed over time. Therefore, it is not very possible to say that especially Syrian migrants in our country have achieved a final legal status. The limited number of legal studies in the research indicates that the importance and need for this issue continue.

Qualitative research methods were the most used in the analysis of research types at 51%. On the other side, quantitative methods remained relatively limited at 12%. This situation can be read as a natural tendency by researching migration. For researchers, reaching migrant groups and including them in higher numbers in studies is challenging. Therefore, it is understandable that qualitative methods are predominant in this field due to the smaller number of participants. However, the scarcity of quantitative studies and the fact that existing studies are conducted with groups of 101-200 people at most indicate a limitation in generating statistical data on migrants. Using the generalizability attribute of quantitative research in migration-related social policies will be necessary. Therefore, it is essential to develop quantitative studies in this field. Increasing quantitative studies will also allow for mixed-method research, which has gained increasing academic interest in recent years.

In conclusion, this study provides an essential analysis of research on disadvantaged groups in the migration literature in Türkiye. The dominance of children and women as subjects indicates that these groups face specific disadvantages along with their migration experiences. However, there is a noticeable need to increase studies on addicted, elderly, and disabled migrant groups. On the other hand, the inadequate consideration of topics such as family structure and legal status indicates the need for more research in these areas. While the predominance of qualitative research is essential for understanding migration and related experiences, the limitation of quantitative research creates a gap in identifying general trends and needs. With the increase in quantitative and mixed-method research, more comprehensive and generalizable results can be achieved on migration and disadvantaged groups. The diversification and deepening of future academic studies in this direction will help develop policies and practices that contribute to the social integration of migrants.

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YAZARLARA NOTLAR

Çalışma Göndermek

Middle East Journal of Refugee Studies (MEJRS) dergisinde;

- Türkçe ve İngilizce dillerinde hazırlanan çalışmalar değerlendirme süreçlerine alınmaktadır.
- Yayına kabul edilen Türkçe çalışmanın yazarından/yazarlarından geniş İngilizce özet hazırlamaları beklenmektedir. Geniş İngilizce özetle kaynakçada yer alan her bir referansa atıf yapılması gerekmektedir. Türkçe çalışmalar için talep edilen geniş İngilizce özet, yayım kabulü alındıktan sonra gönderilmelidir.
- Yazarlardan katılım bedeli alınmamaktadır.

Middle East Journal of Refugee Studies (MEJRS) dergisinde aşağıdaki ilkelere uygun çalışmalar yayımlanır.

- Mültecilik konusu ile ilgili nicel, nitel, tekdenekli veya karma araştırma deseni kullanılarak hazırlanan çalışmalar,
- Mültecilik konusunda son dönem alanyazını kapsamlı biçimde değerlendiren literatür analizi, metaanaliz veya metasentez çalışmaları,
- Mültecilik konusunda pratik olarak uygulanabilecek model önerileri sunan çalışmalar veya benzeri özgün nitelikteki yazılar.

Çalışma Değerlendirme Süreçleri

Middle East Journal of Refugee Studies (MEJRS) dergisine gönderilecek çalışmalar [Yazım Kuralları](#)na uygun olarak hazırlanmalıdır. Gönderilen çalışmalar Editör tarafından öncelikle amaç, konu, muhteva, sunuş tarzı ve yazım kurallarına uygunluk yönlerinden incelenmektedir. Çalışmalar ikinci aşamada Alan Editörü tarafından değerlendirilir.

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Nicel çalışmalar için;

- Tek sürekli değişken veya iki sürekli değişken barındırıp sadece veya ağırlıklı olarak frekans, yüzde, fark ve ilişki istatistiklerine dayalı çalışmalar çalışmanın kapsamına göre değerlendirilmektedir.
- Tek sürekli değişken veya iki sürekli değişken barındırıp tekli veya çoklu regresyon, yol (path) analizi, clustur analizi gibi ileri istatistikler kullanılarak hazırlanan çalışmalara öncelik verilmektedir.

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- Sadece ölçme araçları geliştirmeyi raporlayan çalışmalar, geliştirilen ölçme aracının otantikliği, kapsamı, geliştirilen grubun niteliği, geçerlik ve güvenilirlik işlemlerinin yetkinliği vb. ölçütler dikkate alınarak değerlendirilmektedir.
- Geliştirilen ölçme aracını bir araştırmada kullanarak raporlayan çalışmalara öncelik verilmektedir.

Deneysel çalışmalar için;

- Araştırma verileri nitel verilerle desteklenmiş deneysel araştırmalara öncelik verilmektedir.

Nitel çalışmalar için;

- Nitel araştırmalar için araştırma sürecinin geçerlik ve güvenilirlik koşullarının sağlanmış olmasına ve verilerin derinlemesine analiz edilmiş olmasına önem verilmektedir.

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- Dergide mültecilik ile ilgili temel sorunları ortaya koyan ve bunlara çözüm önerileri getiren analitik çalışmaların yayımlanması hedeflenmektedir. Diğer taraftan bu kapsama giren çalışmaların kitap bölümü tarzında olmaması beklenmektedir.

Karma (mixed) desenli çalışmalar için;

- Karma desende olan çalışmaların yayımlanma oranı daha yüksektir. Bununla birlikte karma çalışmalarda niçin ve hangi karma metodolojinin kullanıldığının tekniği

- ile beraber açıklanması beklenmektedir. Karma desenli arařtırmalarda arařtırmanın nicel ve nitel kısımları ayrı ayrı deęerlendirilir. Nicel ve nitel kısımların ayrı ayrı yukarıdaki kıstasları karřılaması beklenir.

Ayrıca;

- Alanda çok sık kullanılan ölçme araçlarına dayalı çalışmaların ve oldukça yoğun biçimde çalışılmış konularla ilgili arařtırmaların yeni bir yönelim ortaya koymaları beklenmektedir.
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- Bütün arařtırma türleri için verilerin güncellięine önem verilmektedir. Arařtırma verilerinin toplanması üzerinden 5 yıl veya daha fazla süre geçmiş ise arařtırmaların güncellięini kaybettięi yönünde görüş bildirilmektedir.
- Ön deęerlendirmesi tamamlanan çalışmaların Yetkilendirilmiş Yazarına deęerlendirme neticesi bildirilir. Yukarıda belirtilen ilkelere uygun bulunan çalışmalar hakem deęerlendirme sürecine alınır.
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- Eęer hakemlerin raporlarında çalışma ile ilgili görüş ayrılıęı söz konusu olursa, üçüncü bir hakemin görüşüne başvurulur.
- Hakem deęerlendirme süreci, řu anki yoğunluk göz önüne alındığında yaklaşık 3-4 ay sürmektedir. Bu süre, ilgili alandaki hakemlerin iş yükü nedeniyle uzayabilmektedir.
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- Yazar/yazarlar; hakemlerin, Alan Editörünün ve Editörün eleřtirilerini, önerilerini ve düzeltme taleplerini dikkate almak zorundadırlar. Yazar/yazarlar, eleřtirilerden ve önerilerden katılmadıęı hususları gerekçeleriyle izah etmelidir/etmelidirler.

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Hakem deęerlendirme raporlarının sonularına dayalı olarak Editör;

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- alıřmanın, hakem raporlarında belirtilen hususlara gre dzenlendikten sonra yeniden deęerlendirmeye alınabileceęine veya,
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Contributors submitting their work to *MEJRS* should be informed that articles should include the following:

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- Comprehensive literature reviews, meta-analysis, or meta-synthesis,
- Model proposals, clinical experimental research model, or original writings of similar quality.

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MEJRS gives priority to current studies using advanced research and statistical methods and techniques. The Journal's main criteria for publication are original contribution to the field and competency in methodology.

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Quantitative research based on a single variable or that mainly analyses frequency, percentage, difference, and correlational statistics is usually assessed in a preliminary assessment according to its contents. Quantitative research including multiple regressions, path and cluster analysis, or other advanced research and statistical methods is given priority.

For Studies Developing a Measurement Tool

The authenticity, scope, quality of the group worked on, and efficiency of the reliability and validity of studies are taken into consideration to decide whether the measurement tool can be published independently. The Editorial Board encourages contributors to send their manuscripts if the developed measurement tool is used in a study in which the findings are reported.

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Findings must be supported, detailed, and further elaborated on with qualitative data.

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The reliability and validity studies and in-depth analysis of the data is of utmost importance.

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The journal aims to publish analytical studies identifying and proposing solutions to the key issues related to refugee issues. However, such studies should not resemble a book chapter based only on a literature review.

Mixed Research Designs

Such studies have a higher likelihood of being published. Mixed research design studies should justify why and how the author adopted the research design used. Qualitative and quantitative sections are analyzed separately and are expected to meet the criterion described above.

Please Note

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