Migration and Integration Studies Analysis of Turkey[*]

Nilüfer Fatma GÖKSU[1], Habibe ÖNGÖREN ZAFER[2] & Emine YAVAŞGEL[3]

Abstract

Turkey has an important position in terms of immigration culture tradition. Since the 15th century, it has created a state tradition by producing policies on immigration. While it was a state that received immigration until the Republican Period, after 1960, it started to give migration to the labor force. According to immigration theories, the causes of migration fluctuations in the world are being investigated first, focus will be on Turkish immigration policies from Ottoman to today. Turkey frame of the major factors that lead to migration will be opened to discussion.

In the study, firstly the causes of migration fluctuations in the world will be investigated according to immigration theories. Then, from the Ottoman Empire in Turkey will focus on today's immigration policies. Turkey framework of the principal factors that led to the migration will be opened to discussion. The aim here is to compare emigration and immigration processes.

In this context, the neo-liberal developments will be subject to review in the light of the developments in Turkey's migration to reflex. Among the world's nations tried to determine differences in Turkey's immigration policy, and the contributions of new policies applied to world peace will be examined. Radically reducing the causes of immigration is one of the main goals of the United Nations. In reaching these goals, whether or not creating an original model of Turkey's approach is a very important situation. As an Important state in the international scene, Turkey place a strategically significant role in the region with respect to its historical and cultural herritage. In the same way migration is a critically issue in this region and Turkey has an important role in it. Moving from this perspective, we will first analyze the immigration trafficking of the country from the east to the present, in the second stage, statistics of the recent integration studies will be subjected to descriptive analysis. In the last stage, social, economic, political and cultural consequences of migrations will be tried to reach.

[*] This article modifyied and enlarged version presented in 8th International Conference of Strategic Research on Scientific Studies and Education (ICoSReSSE) which held in Vienna University, Vienna-Austria from 11 to 13 May 2018.

[1] Assoc. Prof., İstanbul University, Faculty of Communication, Public Relations and Publicity Department, fgoksu@istanbul.edu.tr

[2] Assoc. Prof., İstanbul University, Faculty of Communication, Radio Television and Cinema Department, habibeo@istanbul.edu.tr

[3] Corresponding Author. Prof. Dr., İstanbul University, Faculty of Communication, Public Relations and Publicity Department, yavas@istanbul.edu.tr

1. Introduction

Migration is defined as "a significant distance and all changes that take place within a period of time to effect".(Erder, 1986, s.9) These shifting material and spiritual items that started with the history of mankind have led to different cultural interactions. So much so that everything that has been learned on behalf of humanity from immigrant diseases to the treatment of these diseases has been moved to the world by immigration (Yılmaz, 2014, s.3).

Migration is forced or voluntary migration according to the reasons; work or asylum-seeking migration according to their purposes; it is possible to define them according to different criteria as legal or illegal migrations according to the methods used to reach the target. On the other hand, the name "irregular / not regulated migration", which includes transit, shuttle and asylum-seeker migrations, where the social, demographic and economic characteristics of the immigrant population can change very quickly, it is given. Transit migration, one of the irregular migratory species, is intended to temporarily stay in another country while going to the country where it is desired to be reached; while shuttle migration is a cycle of returning to a country for a certain period of time and returning after a while.(Yılmaz, 2014:4-6) In this case, asylum seekers appear to be "persons who wish to be recognized as refugees in a country within the framework of relevant national or international documents and who are awaiting the outcome of their application for a refugee status" (Adıgüzel, 2017, s.5).

Though the definitions formed on the phenomenon of migration differ according to certain conditions, it is in fact based on changing the geography where the individual or the community lives. International migration, which is achieved through the transnational border crossing, means passing to another country for a permanent or certain period of time. Migration, which is seen as a physical displacement at the outset, is a complex process with psychological and social dimensions. Therefore, it emerges as the population movements that change the socio-economic, cultural and political dimensions of the geographical change process and the society structure (Göksu, 2017).

In the historical process, it can be said that the most important feature that distinguishes the migration movements from the colonial period to the migration movements which started with colonialism is the aim of meeting the labor needs of the West. XV. With the beginning of colonialism in the 19th century, human power, the basic necessity of the West, was provided especially from Africa. So much so, "XVI. century XIX. by the beginning of the century, approximately 8-10 million Africans were brought to work in fields in the New World (American continent)"(Ref. Yılmaz, 2014, s.5).

Another migration trend in the same period was the migration of the overpopulated populations of Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, and France, as well as the newly discovered regions and /or immigration to the colonies, along with Europe's transition to industry. "A total of 55 million Europeans from 1821 to 1924 have fallen into overseas routes and chose a new place for them, and 34 million of them preferred to settle in the United States"(Abadan-Unat, 2002, s.31).

Another migration wave is XX. It was formed after the First and Second World Wars that lived in the century. These wars have caused migrations in many parts of the world. Lost by millions of people in two great battles, the West has received the first priority from the neighboring countries for the manpower needed for reconstruction. When these were insufficient, mass migrations started from the east and south. Causes such as the inability of the underdeveloped and developing countries to provide adequate social and economic opportunities to the growing population, civil wars and regional tensions have led to European countries. However, the problems of labor shortages and aging, which began to take place in European countries, and the rigid migration policies, on the other hand, revealed the concept of irregular migration.

Developments in the area of transportation and communication that have emerged with globalization have facilitated the movement of migrants and the exchange of information. However, again in this process, the impoverishment of underdeveloped and developing countries constituted the most important factors in increasing the number of migrants. Thus, economic-political problems such as poverty or civil war seem to lead to more irregular migration today.

Migration or migration movements that are in the study area of different scientific disciplines; social, political, economic, ecological or individual reasons, which need to be examined both in terms of time, space and purpose. This process is of fundamental importance in bringing about different outcomes in the social structure. In this study, it becomes increasingly more complex, nested migration into Turkey focused subjected to analysis, the actual mass flow has been classified by the historical process. In the third phase, migration governance in the context of integration policies followed by the said historical background has been implemented by Turkey today with argumantatif examination method.

2. Turkish Immigration from Central Asia

The migration movements of the Turks have an important place in the history of the ancient and medieval times. The first homeland is in the north-western part of the Altay-Sayan mountains. B.C. From 1700 onwards they began to spread and many political formations in the geographies they dominated brought to the scene (Çandarlıoğlu, 2002, s.6).

Due to droughts, political disputes and population increase, Turks have abandoned their homeland since the early days of history and have embarked on diverse migration movements, conquered other countries and established states there (Koymen, 1993, s.3).

XI. Turkish migration from Central Asia to the west for centuries followed the steppes north of the Caspian and Black Sea and extended to the Danube Basin. The first is M.S. In 375, the Western Huns progressed to the inside of Europe. In the following centuries, the Avarians, Bulgarians, Khazars, Pechenegs, Uzlar and Kipchaks followed the same path to the Danube Basin and the Balkans. After the victory of Dandanakan (1040), 'Great Oguz Göçü' was followed towards Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia by following a different direction (Kafalı, 1996, ss.5-6).

Figure 1. Great Oguz Göçü
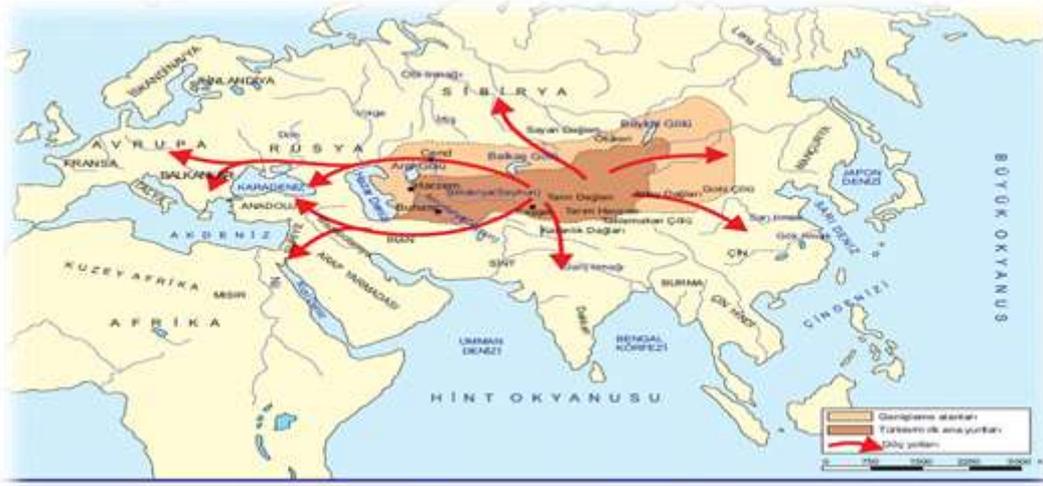
The defeat of the Seljuk Sultan Alparslan in East Anatolia, Malazgirt, Byzantine Emperor Romano Diogenes in 1071 led to the conquest of Anatolia by the Turks. This incident led not only to political conquest of Anatolia but also to the land of the Turks in a fundamental way. The Turkification of Anatolia was largely the result of the Seljuk Dynasty, the Turkmen tribes and small principals who frequently rebelled the dynasty (Grousset, 2010, ss.182-187).

The Turkification of Anatolia XI. It can be said that this land began to be a century and within a few centuries it became a Turkish homeland. Even XII. Anatolia century onwards, by Westerners 'Turkey', he called, seen in period western sources (Yerasimos, 2006, s.22).

3. Turkish Identity in Anatolia

The Turks did not live under a common rule in any single territory, within certain boundaries, of any of their histories. The Turkish tribes, who came to the forefront with their warrior qualities, migrated to the three continents due to tribal tensions from Central Asia, the first dormitories, food shortage and population increase. The Turks, who have the tendency to establish an empire by the name of Jean-Paul Roux, have some basic characteristics of the political formations they have established in the region (Roux, 2007, ss.30-31).

The Turkish empires, which were folk mosaics, were able to live together in harmony with the peoples they possessed. It allowed them to maintain their identity, language, culture and religion under a centralized government. In fact, they have "lived an extraordinarily bright period for the peoples under their sovereignty"(Roux, 2007, ss.42).

According to Baykan Sezer, who believes that Turkish history can be examined in two parts as Central Asian Turkish History and Anatolian Turkish History, Central Asian Turkish societies are nomadic societies. However, although the Turks have changed their civilization in Anatolia, they have been able to maintain their identities and maintain continuity (Sezer, 1979, ss.121-127).

Islam has brought Araplashism together with all the geographies it shows in the Near East. The fact that the countries of Near East and North Africa today are called Arab countries point to this. However, in the Near East it can be said of two countries that are out of this rule. The first one is Iran, the second is the Turks settled in Anatolia. These countries and the peoples living on them were able to protect their identity despite Islamization (Sezer, 2011, ss.134-135). The Turks who came to Anatolia in the Near East did not have an opportunity to change their identities (Sezer, 1979, ss.131).

In fact, the capture of Anatolia by the Turks was never intended. However, after the Battle of Malazgirt, the relation of Turks with Anatolia changed and Anatolia started to Turkize completely after that date (Sezer, 1979, ss.131). Some qualities of Anatolian geography also led Turks to protect their identities and to remain in the Islamic world. The realization of the Turkification of Anatolia was found in Ottoman Empire. Just as the Ottomanism is a result of the Turkification of Anatolia, the Turkification of Anatolia event also found its true meaning in Ottomanism (Sezer, 1979, ss.133). The forced immigration situation in a sense led to a result in the interests of the Turks so that the Turks, for the first time in their history, It has become possible to build a permanent civilization by protecting its own selves outside Asia.

4. Migration Waves in the Ottoman State

Although Anatolia is home to different religions and nations in the history of the world, it has been seen as a bridge between the continents. Today Turkey and the formation of the formation of the building blocks of the 19th century experienced since the second half and causing large-scale migration of ethnic change Anatolia waves have played an important role.

Throughout history, Anatolia has had strategic defense routes, both climate and geopolitical. Therefore, it has become a center of attraction due to its economic, social and cultural identity. Incoming waves of mass migration, social Ottoman Empire and later the Republic of Turkey, has been greatly influenced by ethnic and cultural structure.

The migration waves that started with the Crimean Tatars in the 1850s followed by the Caucasus peoples such as the Dagestanians, Chechens and Lazs, especially Georgian and Circassians (www.goc.gov.tr).

Among these regions is the Crimean Tatar Migrations, the first large-scale Muslim migration to the Ottoman lands. In the pre-1783 period, the Crimean Tatars had migrated in small groups to the Ottoman lands. However, the first major migration in the size of the wave occurred in 1783 when Tsarist Russia captured the Crimea. In the subsequent Tatar immigrations until 1890 Ottoman - Russian wars were decisive.

Circassian immigration is at least as massive as immigration, which has as dramatic consequences as the migration of the Crimean Tatars and affects the demographic structure of Anatolia. Intermittently, about 2.5 million Circassians had to migrate until the First World War. However, a large part of these immigrants - about 1 million people - lost their lives during migration.

Since the beginning of the 19th century, a large number of immigrants have come from Azerbaijan. Especially during 1877-1878 immigration seems to be intensified. In addition, only about 10,000 people migrated to Anatolia only during the First World War (Bilgin, 2006). Another migration wave over one million is 'Georgian' migrations. The Georgian immigrations, which first started after the Ottoman - Russian war of 1828 - 1829, continued until 1921.

For the first time Turkey Fatih Sultan Mehmet brought Albanians, they were placed in the year 1468 in the districts of Istanbul Arnavutkoy. Arnavutköy was founded by Albanian immigrants in 1468. The Albanians, who we named as the main stones of our culture, the symbols (Arnavutkoy, Albanian), our meals (Albanian cold) and the personality traits (Albanian recollection), began their migration to Anatolia with the passing of the Albanian land they lived to the Ottoman State administration. The Albanians constitute the most ethnic group of the Ottoman State administrative authorities. 35 of the 215 people who were brought to the Grand Vizier position in the Ottoman State were Albanian (Bakay, 2007).

While examining migrations to Anatolia, it is necessary to mention Polonezköy, which emigrated to the Ottoman lands in the 19th century by the Polonians and which emerged as a result of this migration. After the Polish Kingdom joined the Russian territory in 1830, in early 1831, 10,000 people emigrated from Poland, which constituted the intellectual part of the country. Some of the migrating Poles came to the Ottoman lands.

The wars in the first Arab-born migrations were important. After the expeditions of Islam and the subsequent campaigns with the Ottoman Empire, many Arabs stayed in Anatolia, not returning to their countries. Tarsus, the reason for the arrival of Arabian Alevis in Adana region to Anatolia is to be subjected to pressure in their countries. The main reason for the settlement of Arab families outside Anatolia to these reasons is trade in general. The last wave of Arab migration occurred in the last period of the Ottoman Empire. The Arab revolt led by Sharif Hussein was suppressed in 1916 when the Western-backed Arab nationalism movement in the Syrian territory gained an increasingly radical dimension before World War I. Syrian, Hijaz and Mesopotamian regions, the Arab population approaching to about 5 thousand families were transferred to the inner and western Anatolian regions.

After invading Austro-Hungarian Empire until 1918 Bosnia from Bosnia to Turkey have been four major waves of migration. The first major immigration was just after the Austro-Hungarian Empire invaded Bosnia in 1878. The second migration occurred in 1882. The third wave of migration has been in 1900, with the movement 'Dzabic'. The fourth wave occurred in 1908.

Among the migrations to the Ottoman Empire, there are many Jews. Among the Jews from the Crimea were the Crimean chakra (Rabbinic Jews speaking in the Turkic language) and Karays. Mountainous Jews (Tatlar) and Georgian Jews came from the Caucasus. Balkan Jewish immigrants were largely made up of Sephardic Jews. (The Northern Mediterranean Jews, known as Sephardic Jews, were expelled from Spain and Portugal in the late 15th century.) But Romaniots and Eskenazis

were among them. Among the immigrants there were Yemeni, Buharian and Indian Jews who found the way to Ottoman lands (Karpat, 2010).

In Table 1 below, the chiefs of the mass and individual asylum movements took place during the Ottoman Empire period, which tolerated the arrivals without discrimination of religion and race.

Table 1. Migrations in the Ottoman Period

History	Migration
1492	1492 Thousands of Jews liberated from Spain by ships and brought to the territory of the Ottoman Empire (1)
1672	After the rise of Thököly, the pioneer of the printing press Ibrahim Müteferrika and the legend of the Count of Ödön Seçenyi (Seçenyi Pasha) leading the firefighting and the Hungarian King Thököly Imre and his wife in the Ottoman Empire in 1699 (2)
1709	Along with the group of about 2 thousand people who were accompanied by the King of Sweden, Charles, he took refuge in the Ottoman Empire (3)
1718	After the 1718 Treaty of Pasarossa, King of Hungary II. Rakoczy Ferenc's refuge in the Ottoman Empire (4)
1830	As a result of the 1830 Polish Revolution, the founder of today's Polonezköy, Prince Adam Czartorski, asylum to the Ottoman Empire in 1841 (5)
1848	Prince Lajos Kossuth, who lost the war of Hungarian Freedom in 1848, and about 3 thousand Hungarians in the Ottoman Empire in 1849 (6)
1858-1864	According to Russian sources of 1858-1864, about 493,000 Muslim Caucasian population took refuge in the Ottoman Empire (7)
1864	Approximately 1 million Caucasian population fleeing from the Russian army was admitted to the Ottoman Empire territories and placed in the Balkans and various parts of Anatolia.
1917	1917 Following the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Vrangel demanded protection from the Ottoman Empire along with about 135,000 people (9)

Source. (1) Shaw 1991; (2) Nazır 2006; (3)Yinanç vd., 1992; (4)Nazır, 2006; (5)Yinanç vd., 1992; (6)Yinanç vd., 1992; (7) McCarthy, 1998); (8) (McCarthy, 1998);(9) Yinanç vd., 1992

5. Republican Movement of Migration

Although migrations to Anatolia were not as intense as those of the late Ottoman emigrants, they continued in the Republican period. Turkey is considered as a region experiencing significant civilization. It is known that such immigrants and states established on the synthesis of civilizations have taken various measures and produced solutions for the social, political and administrative problems that migrated.

Migration fluctuations continued after the Republican period. The most important and the first migration movement of the Republican era was realized with the Turkish - Greek barter in 1923. This migration movement has been mutually realized as it is understood from the name of the agreement. It is known that between 1922 and 1938, 384 thousand people from Greece came.

Mass migration from Yugoslavia from Macedonia to Turkey is another important immigration movements. Turks living in Macedonia, the Republic of Turkey influx of first migration took place in 1924. This was followed by the second wave of migration in 1936. In all these immigration waves, the policies followed by the governments in these lands and the pressures applied to the Turks have been influential. Tito's visit to Turkey was signed in 1953 by the 'Free Immigration Agreement' with, third migration from Macedonia to Turkey began glut (Bozkurt, 2010, ss.51-95).

During the Republican era, from Yugoslavia to Turkey, a total of 77 431 families 305 158 people have emigrated. Of these families, 14,494 people were enrolled by the state until 1950. The other part of the family, settled in Turkey as free immigrants (KHGM Implementation Report, 1996).

Migrations from Bulgaria are also important in terms of including the mass migration movement. One of the major migration waves that took place in Anatolia during the Republican period was the migration movements from Bulgaria. Immigration from Bulgaria continued until 1989 at intervals. Migrations from Bulgaria, which reached about 800 thousand people during this period, took place in four stages (Doğanay, 1997):

Turkey in 1925 - Bulgarian residence contract until 1949 with 218 998 people have emigrated to Turkey. In 1946, after the proclamation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during the period 1949 to 1951 the total number of immigrants from Bulgaria to Turkey was 156 063. 1968 - 1979 between the 'Turkey-Bulgaria Close Relatives Immigration Agreement' within the framework of 116 521 people have emigrated to Turkey. The last migration of Muslims from Bulgaria Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin in 1989, was initiated by the Bulgarian government by forcing them to migrate to Turkey. 79 287 people from Romania in 1923 - in 49 years as immigrants have arrived in Turkey. In addition, 43,271 people from 11,280 families came as immigrants and settled in places where their previous relatives had settled. Between 1923 and 1945, 800 thousand people were displaced from the Balkans. Founded in 1950, the Republic of East Turkistan was occupied by China, it has been the cause of migration to Turkey from East Turkestan.

together with the Second World War, the new home of some people in eastern Turkey was the Legion. During the Second World War, Eastern legions were legions of eastern peoples who fought in the ranks of Nazi Germany. These legions were formed by Muslim peoples including Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Karakalpaks, Balkars, Karachays, Azeris, Daghestans, Ingushes, Chechens.

After the Islamic Revolution in Iran occurred in 1979, nearly a million people have migrated to Turkey from Iran. Azerbaijan is the majority in terms of ethnic origins. Persian and Kurdish origins are also included.

The Soviet-Afghan war has an important role in the formation of Afghan emigration, which took place at the beginning of the 1980s. In 1982, after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan because of the war started, he came to Turkey in the region, many of Turkish origin. Among the arrivals are Uzbeks, Uighurs, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz.

In history from Syria, other than the individual escape, 1945, 1951, 1953 and 1967 it took place in the exodus to Turkey. These immigrants whose numbers are not known are located in Kırıkhan, İskenderun and Adana.

A large part of the migrants from Iraq occurred after the massacre of Halabja in 1988 in Northern Iraq and found 51,542 people. After the Gulf War in 1991, 467 489 people came to Turkey to escape. 20 thousand people from Bosnia between 1992-1998, after the events that occurred in Kosovo in 1999, 17 746 people, 10,500 people from Macedonia in 2001, April 2011-May 2017 among more than three million people in Turkey due to internal turmoil in Syria is expected to come to.

In the Republican era, Anatolia was not in the Balkan countries, especially in families that migrated from countries that were Muslim or belonged to the Turkish Language group. For example, 2,194 inhabitants of Turkestan were resettled, 684 as free immigrants; 4,163 inhabitants from Afghanistan came as immigrants. They are located in rural and urban areas, especially in Central Anatolia, Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia (KHGM Implementation Report, 1996, ss.140).

In the last two hundred years of history of Anatolia, close to 6 million immigrants, is located within the borders of present-day Republic of Turkey. Nearly half of the immigrants were resettled with state facilities and employed. The other half is usually located close to their previous friends and relatives. Immigrants and interaction between locals and migrants compliance issues, and even residential areas and forms of issues, limited facilities with year on year in both foreign policy should also domestic policy Turkey has been an important agenda.

The most prominent figures of the mass migration movements that continued during the foundation period of the Republic and afterwards are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Migration Movements in the Republican Period

History	Migration
1922-1938	The arrival of 384 thousand people from Greece to Turkey
1923-1945	The arrival of 800 thousand people from the Balkans to Turkey
1933-1945	The arrival of 800 people from Germany to Turkey
1988	The arrival of 51 542 people from Iraq to Turkey
1989	The arrival of 345 thousand people from Bulgaria to Turkey
1991	The arrival of 467,489 people from Iraq after the First Gulf War
1992-1998	The arrival of 20 thousand people from Bosnia to Turkey
1999	The arrival of 17 746 people to Turkey after the events that occurred in Kosovo
2001	The arrival of 10.500 people from Macedonia to Turkey
2011-2017	The arrival of nearly 3 million people to Turkey because of the internal turmoil in Syria

Source. www.goc.gov.tr/2018

From 1922 until today, Turkey is understood that the host of more than 5 million people. This number does not include strangers who come for purposes such as study and education. work in Turkey, when we look at the figures for education and other purposes to foreigners who have come in, more than 2 million foreigners last 10 years seems to get a residence permit.(www.goc.gov.tr)

6. Turkey's Migration Governance On the Framework of Integration Policies

Migration is a social thing at the beginning of everything.(1) Today, governments are focusing more on "security" in terms of immigration. However, as Hollifield notes, policies on international migration need to be examined in three dimensions (2000, ss.137-8).

- Control,

- International relations (sovereignty, national security and the relationship between foreign policy and international migration) and

- Immigrants' adaptation (immigration impact on citizenship and political development).

Therefore, while discussing international migration issues, policy development for only one of these dimensions is not sufficient for a solution.

The institutional structure of the immigration administration is firstly the Council of Ministers. And the Council of Ministers, the determination of migration policies; removal of laws; the creation and implementation of government programs and development plans; followed by the application is in charge of issues such as and supervision. (Demirhan and Aslan, 2015, ss.46-7) Turkey's migration governance, pre-2013 and post-2013 should be dealt with developments in the framework of 6458 numbered Foreigners and International Protection Act. At the same time, Turkey's participation in international cooperation, for which it forms a framework of other migration governance needs to be examined.

Migration movements in Turkey before 2013 are organized in various legislation. These studies, which started in 1950, continued in this perspective until 2003. In

this process, Turkey, arrangements for the migration in the table below, were implemented.

Table 3. Turkey Pre-Migration Regulations 2013

History	Regulations
1950	Passport Law No. 5682
1950	Law No. 5683 on Foreigners' Residence and Travel
1964	Turkish Citizenship Law No. 403
1983	Law No. 2922 on students studying in Turkey
1994	International Road Transport, Regulations on the Movement of People and Their Goods
1994	Turkey Asylum community, or another country from refuges to Turkey Residence Permit Request singular foreigners who come to our borders with Collectively asylum to foreigners, and population movements that Can be Applied to the Regulation on the Principles and Procedures
1999	Law No. 4422 on the Struggle with Global Crime Organizations
2003	Labor Law No. 4857, Law No. 4875 on Direct Foreign Investments, 2003
2003	Regulation on Intercity Passenger Transport
2004	Turkish Penal Code No. 5237

Source. Kaya, İ. (2008). "Legal Aspects of Irregular Migration in Turkey", Migration Policy Centre; CARIM-South; CARIM Analytic and Synthetic Notes 73, p.2; Accessed January 30, 2016 http://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/10118

On migration management in Turkey it is difficult enough to mention institutionalized (Mengü, 2015) until 2013. In the period before 2013, the Foreigners Branch of the General Directorate of Security of the Ministry of the Interior and the Governorships concentrated on controlling illegal immigrants entering the country. For this reason, the necessity of an institutional structure has emerged for immigration management under the harmonization with the EU acquis.(Demirhan ve Aslan, 2015, s.46)

Figure 1. Turkey's Migration Governance Model
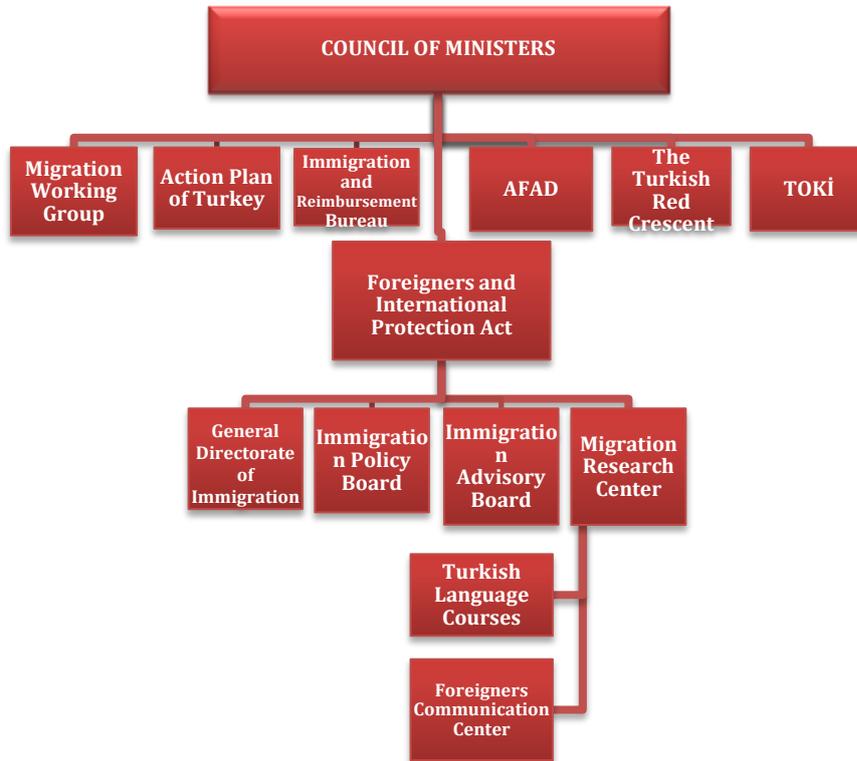
∗ AFAD, Disaster and Emergency Management Authority
∗∗ TOKI, The Housing Development Administration

In this context, the model of Turkey's migration governance formed as described in Figure 1 above. All of the units that constitute the model are handled one by one in the frame of their functions, and the expansion of the model is provided.

6.1. Migration Working Group

Turkey in 2002, to perform asylum regulations related to immigration, Preservation Task Force of External Borders and Immigration, Migration Working Group has been established. Migration Working Group, sub-units were designated as General Staff, Foreign Ministry, Undersecretariat of Customs, General Directorate of Security, General Command of Gendarmerie, Coast Guard Command, and institutional structuring of migration governance was provided (www.goc.gov.tr/2018).

6.2. Related to the Adoption of the European Union Acquis in the Field of Asylum and Migration Turkey's National Action Plan

Immigration and international protection (asylum) issues are important in the context of the "24 chapters" titled "Justice, Freedom and Security" in negotiations by the European Union. In this context, *"for the Adoption of the EU Acquis 2003 National Program of Turkey"* prepared in accordance with the Asylum and the Immigration area for the Adoption of the EU Acquis Turkey's National Action Plan (Asylum and Migration Action Plan) was put into effect after approval at March 25, 2005 by the Prime Minister.

6.3. Immigration and Asylum Office

The Ministry of Interior has established the 'Bureau for the Development and Implementation of the Asylum and Migration Legislation and Administrative Capacity', which is referred to as the 'Immigration and Asylum Bureau' on 15 October 2008, in order to carry out the legal work of the Ministry of Interior. The Office has undertaken the task of ensuring that the required legal and institutional structure is in accordance with the EU acquis and that the necessary strategy documents, national action plans, projects are fulfilled and that the Ministry of Internal Affairs is informed (Ekşi, 2014, ss.9-10).

6.4. Foreigners and International Protection Act

By date 04/11/2013 and numbered 28615 published in the Official Gazette No. 6458 Law on Foreigners and International Protection, arrangements are made in cases foreigners in Turkey as a result of legal and illegal migration. In this respect, it is aimed to prevent human rights violations in terms of immigrants and to bring the problems that may arise in the public, political and economic aspects of our country to a minimum level. With the law, international protection has been extensively scrutinized for the first time and international protection, which is perceived as hospitality, is now considered in the context of 'rights' (Özer, 2011, s.76).

In 2013, in the institutional structuring of migration governance, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458 has entered into force. In our era of migration, taking into account Turkey's host country, in order to better manage the migration foresees radical changes, transparent and participatory legal reform work was carried out. Considering the inevitability of migration, efforts have been made to adopt a human-focused approach respecting the rights of all immigrants, especially in vulnerable groups (2). As a result of this study, a migration management structure in Turkey with a holistic approach that forms the basis for the establishment Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458 was adopted.

The main issues regulated by the law are: Visa and Residence Permits; Work Permits; International Students; Stateless Persons; Victims of Human Trafficking; Administrative Supervision and Borderless; Non-refoulement; Exemption from Residence Permit in International Protection; Status Determination in International Protection Procedures; Types of International Protection; Unaccompanied Minors and Special Needs Owners; Acceptance, Reception and Rescue Centers; Harmony; Temporary Protection; Migration Policy Board for Institutional Structure.

The law allows foreigners and persons with international protection applications and status to work for mutual harmony with the society. While adapting the adaptation strategies, an immigrant-focused approach with multilateral and two-way active interaction has been adopted. Compliance activities include the following contents (www.goc.gov.tr/Migration History Report):

- To conduct activities that will facilitate the reciprocal harmonization of the applicant with the foreigner and those with international protection status in the country,

- Gaining the knowledge and skills to facilitate independent action in all spheres of social life in the countries of our country, in the countries where they are resettled or when they return, through third parties,

- For foreigners; to organize courses on the basis of the political structure, language, legal system, culture and history of the country and its rights and obligations,

- To conduct publicity and information activities with the use of public and private goods and services, access to education and economic activities, social and cultural communication, basic health care services, distance education and similar systems,

- To plan harmonization activities by benefiting from the suggestions and contributions of public institutions and organizations, local governments, non-governmental organizations, universities and international organizations, to support harmonization of host gatherings without having to give up their cultural identity,

- To create an environment of awareness and understanding against the harmonization process in the society.

6.5. General Directorate of Immigration

Another central migration governance structure is the General Directorate of Immigration, which is established under the Ministry of Interior. The headquarters also has counseling and auxiliary service units as well as the central organization. The General Directorate has units operating both locally and abroad. Responsible for carrying out policies in the field of migration, ensuring cooperation, carrying out work and transactions. The General Directorate is organized in 81 provinces and 148 provinces throughout the country. In addition, there are foreign agencies as immigration advisers and immigration attachés (www.goc.gov.tr/2018) .In particular, foreign organizations are obliged to strengthen international cooperation and dialogue about the immigration.

The Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458 regulated the establishment, duties, authorities and responsibilities of the General Directorate of Immigration under the Ministry of Interior. Article 96 of the Law on Immigration has assigned tasks to the General Directorate of Immigration on compliance studies. According to the relevant article;

- The General Directorate of Immigration shall, in accordance with the economic and financial possibilities of the country, to facilitate the reciprocal harmonization of the applicants of the applicant or of the international protection status with the society in the territory of the recipient country or, in the case of their return, to independent action in all the spheres of social life to take advantage of the proposals and contributions of public institutions and organizations, local governments,

---

non-governmental organizations, universities and international organizations in order to provide them with the knowledge and skills to facilitate their participation.

- Foreigners may participate in courses that describe the political structure, language, legal system, culture, history and rights and obligations of the country at the basic level.

- Publicity and information activities with the use of public and private goods and services, access to education and economic activities, social and cultural communication, basic health care services, distance education and similar systems are also carried out by the General Directorate in cooperation with public institutions and non-governmental organizations.

6.6. Immigration Policy Board

The Immigration Policy Board established within the Ministry of the Interior is also one of the central institutions of immigration governance. As stated in article 105 of the Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458, the Migration Policies Board is composed of the following departments: Family and Social Policies, European Union, Labor and Social Security, Foreign Affairs, Interior Affairs, Culture and Tourism, Finance, National Education, Health and Transport, Undersecretaries of the Ministries of Maritime Affairs and Communications, Head of Foreign Turks and Relative Communities and General Director of the Immigration Administration. According to the agenda of the meeting, representatives of the relevant ministry, national or international other institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations may be invited to the meeting. The tasks of the board are listed as follows (www.goc.gov.tr/2018):

- Determine migration policies and strategies of Turkey, pursuing the implementation,

- Prepare strategic documents and program and application documents in the field of migration,

- To determine the methods and measures to be applied in case of mass influx,

- Collective case on humanitarian grounds in Turkey to be admitted to these foreigners entering the country with foreigners and to determine the procedures and principles regarding stay in the country,

- The recommendations of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security framework, to determine the principles of Turkey's foreign labor needs,

- To determine the conditions for a long-term residence permit for foreigners,

- Identify the effective working relationship with foreign countries and international organizations in the field of migration and the framework of their work in this area,

- To make decisions for coordination between public institutions and organizations working in the field of migration.

6.7. Immigration Advisory Board

The Migration Advisory Board, established with the 114th Article of the Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458, meets twice in the Senate under the presidency of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Interior or the Deputy Undersecretary to be appointed for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Directorate of Migration Administration and public institutions and organizations. The duties and authorities specified in the Immigration Advisory Board's Law are as follows (www.goc.gov.tr):

- To monitor and implement the migration practices,

- To evaluate the new arrangements planned for migration,

- Regional and international developments in immigration policies and law evaluate and examine the implications of these developments in Turkey,

- To evaluate the legislative work and practices related to immigration,

- Establishing sub-commissions to conduct studies in the field of migration, to evaluate the reports that will emerge after the studies.

6.8. Migration Research Center

Regarding the duty field of the General Directorate of General Administration of Migration Politics Board; to be able to make and conduct researches, scientific studies, projects, training and consultancy activities of all kinds of political, legal, economic, historical, strategic and current national and international, to follow new developments in literature and application, Migration Research Centers have been established with the aim of contributing to the formation of scientific works in Turkish and foreign languages, making strategy and application studies, creating alternative decision options and objective suggestions, presenting to General Directorate, organizing national and international seminars.

6.9. Turkish Language Courses

With Article 96 titled 'Harmonization with the Law No. 6458', information and information that facilitate the mutual adaptation of foreigners to society in our country by making use of the contributions of public institutions and organizations, and facilitating the independence movement in all the spheres of social life in the countries where they are resettled or returned, to gain skills.

In this scope; A cooperation protocol was signed on April 25, 2016 with the aim of organizing courses on the promotion of Turkish language courses, integration courses and vocational and social skills in the labor union of the General Directorate of Lifelong Learning and the General Directorate of Immigration Administration and to document successful ones.

By immigrant children to facilitate communication between children living in Turkey, to create awareness on the issue of migration and immigrant children's language and psycho-to contribute to the social development would be suitable for use by children between 6-11 years MUI kit is prepared. In these sets, there are story books in Turkish, English and Arabic languages, story painting books, motif coloring book, picture book, painting items and pencil box.

6.10. Foreigners Contact Center

General Directorate of Immigration; has taken over the number 157 which serves as the Trafficking Victim Emergency Aid and Warning Line since the day it was founded and the notification line named as Foreigners Communication Center (YİMER) on 20.08.2015 has made it a solution center for all questions and problems of foreigners (Karadoğan Doruk, 2009).

YİMER, which serves in the languages of Turkish, English, Arabic and Russian, was initially introduced to German and Farsi languages as of April 1, 2016, providing foreigners with 6 foreign languages 7 days a week and 24 hours a day without interruption.

YİMER, where foreigners can find answers to all the questions they ask in the fields of duty of the General Directorate such as visa, residence, international protection, temporary protection, continues to serve as a notice and aid line for victims of human trafficking.

Level based notification management is implemented in YİMER. In the first level, he responds to all the notices of foreign representatives. In the higher level, issues requiring information and follow-up are directed to second-level legislative experts. Notifications that can not be answered by the legislative expert are transferred to the third-level institutional specialist.

In addition to giving information to foreigners, the foreign representatives in YİMER meet and record complaints regarding all issues that fall under the jurisdiction of the General Directorate, communicate the complaints to the relevant units of the institution and follow up the results and give feedback to foreigners.

In addition, YİMER provides assistance in coordination with foreign law enforcement officers who need emergency assistance. In case of necessity, it provides indirect translation services for foreigners to be able to communicate with law enforcement agencies. In this direction, many operations were carried out with the calls directed to 158 Coast Guard, 155 Police Emergency, 156 Gendarmerie and 112 Emergency Call lines, and 4.155 lives were saved.

YIMER is serving in the languages of Turkish, Arabic, English, Russian, Farsi and German, responding to all questions and problems of foreigners. The most frequently used languages are Turkish (64%), Arabic (27%), English (3%), Russian (1%) and other languages (1%).

6.11. Disaster and Emergency Management Authority

There are other public institutions and organizations that support the organizations mentioned in the Law No. 6458. Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Authority is at the head of these institutions. Established in 2009 with the Law No 5902, Authority was established by the Prime Ministry. Authority was established as an organization that carries out national and international activities with the aim of helping natural disasters such as earthquake, flood, rain, landslide, fire. It mainly engages in charitable activities in disaster and emergency specialist staff and technological equipment with the needs of the region (www.afad.gov.tr/2018). Since the early days of the conflict in

Syria, who took refuge in Turkey en masse, temporary protection within the scope established by the Presidency They live in the camps. In the coordination of Authority, the needs of asylum seekers are being met in a way that suits human rights (www.afad.gov.tr/2018).

According to the January 2016 data, Disaster and Emergency Management Authority is serving 10 out of 25 settlement centers, 22 tent cities and 7 container towns, about 269.000 of which are in Syria. All the Syrian needs are coordinated by Disaster and Emergency Management Authority; Ministry of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Health, National Education, Food and Agriculture and Livestock, Transport and Finance, General Staff, Presidency of Religious Affairs, Undersecretariat of Customs and Turkish Red Crescent. Turkey has allocated a budget of Syrians approximately $ 8 billion. The contribution of the international community is limited to about 455 million dollars (www.afad.gov.tr, 2018).

6.12. The Turkish Red Crescent

The Turkish Red Crescent is carrying out humanitarian aid activities for all foreigners registered in the territory of our country without discrimination of language, religion or race within the scope of immigration services.

Turkish Red Crescent Directorate for Migration and Refugees Services; The Ministry of Interior works in cooperation and coordination with the General Directorate of Migration Administration, AFAD, Ministry of Family and Social Policy, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and United Nations agencies. In this context, under registration in Turkey and for all foreigners living in needy cases, the granting of emergency aid by cohesion and integration services; provision of the same and cash benefits; development and implementation of projects and programs fall under the responsibility of the Red Crescent.

The following services are carried out within the Turkish Red Crescent Immigration and Refugee Services Directorate (www.kizilay.org.tr/2018):

- Red Crescent Card (smart cards distributed in kind and for cash benefits),
- Child protection / child-friendly areas (psychosocial support and skill-building activities for the 4 to 18 year old group)
- Community centers (cohabitation studies with adult and child populations outside the camps, psychosocial support, protection, orientation and advocacy activities etc.) and
- Border aid activities (sending from the border of donated humanitarian aid materials to be transported to Syria) as well as services provided at the reception, reception and return centers.

The main outlines are the following: designing a migration service model that will increase the capacity of responding to population movements, cross-border assistance and awareness-raising efforts for countries with intensive asylum seekers to prevent migration at the site, providing social services for asylum seekers, improving emergency and temporary accommodation for asylum seekers,

aims to present its services in the following context with objective and minimum human standards.

Table 4. Turkish Red Crescent Migration Services

	Migrations Services
H1	To design the migration service model that will increase the capacity of the Turkish Red Crescent to respond to population movements.
H2	To undertake cross-border assistance and awareness-raising activities for countries with intensive asylum-seeking flows to prevent migration.
H3	To provide social services for asylum seekers.
H4	Improving the conditions of emergency and temporary accommodation of asylum seekers.
H5	To improve the living conditions of asylum seekers living outside the camp.
H6	Admission and Repatriation Establishing a model by providing service in accordance with impartial and minimum human standards in the centers.
H7	To provide nutrition services for population movements with objective and minimum human standards.

Source. www.kizilay.org.tr/migration services/ 2018

6.13. Housing Development Administration

The Housing Development Administration produces housing for the purpose of immigrants who have to take refuge in my country for some political reasons. Due to the policies implemented by the Bulgarian Government, in 1989, more than 300,000 cousins migrated to my country compulsorily. For the purpose of housing and resettlement of Turkish noble families, the Coordinator of Immigrant Houses was established with the decision taken by the High Planning Council in 1990. Since August 13, 2004, the Chairperson of the Housing Development Administration has been appointed as the Coordinator, as the Chairperson of the Housing Development Administration is appointed as the "Coordinator".

Should implemented policies that have been forced to flee their country Ahiska Turks in order to meet the housing needs in Turkey, issued in 1992, Ahiska Turks of Turkey to Acceptance and Settlement field about 3835 of Act No. 3 created with the matter "Executive Commission" Coordinator also still Housing Development Administration It was given to the President. For this purpose, housing needs of the Ahiska Turks have been met in Iğdır, İzmir and Bursa.(www.toki.gov.tr) The Housing Development Administration continues to be beside immigrants who are in need of housing.

7. Results and Suggestions

Since the Second World War, international migrations have become increasingly complex and multidimensional. The most important determinants of this are in addition to the economic factors such as inequality in income distribution due to labor market, wage differentials, weakness of employment opportunities, globalization of market economy; sociological factors such as the process of identity inquiry, the desire to obtain a better standard of living, the desire for respect in the society, the life in a low stress environment and the struggle to move away from the complexity.

According to the United Nations Migration Report 2015, the number of international migrants worldwide is increasing day by day. The number of immigrants, from 173 million in 2000, reached 222 million in 2010 and 244 million in 2015. According to the figures of the International Organization for Migration, one of every seven people today is immigrant with internal migrations. According to the High Commissioner of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 2016, the number of displaced people in the world reached 65.6 million. This number represents the highest value since the Second World War.

In Turkey, the Middle East and Asia to the east and with some countries experiencing conflict and instability south, west welfare and human rights standards is the highest bridge between European countries. The Middle East and particularly the conflict in neighboring countries, the presence of political and economic instability, it is difficult mountainous and control of the eastern border, for reasons such as compliance with the illegal crossing of the geographical structure of the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts, Turkey, the European Union (EU) route crossing for migrants aiming to go to their country state. Especially in recent years with the growing economic and regional power, Turkey has become a center of attraction for regular and irregular migration movements. Considering all these factors, migration, Turkey's economic, socio-cultural and demographic structure, deeply affect the public order and security.

Turkey's most institutionalized efforts entry as refugees in migration management in recent years as the host country in the world is very important. International cooperation activities related to migration governance are also being carried out in bilateral, multilateral and regional dimensions. Particularly irregular migration movements, human trafficking and migrant smuggling are being carried out. However, it can be said that international cooperation in combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants is not enough.

Turkey due to the war in Syria, which borders in recent years has been faced with a serious wave of immigration. Since the Syrian crisis that began in 2011, the world public has remained insensitive to the 'open-door policy' and has hosted the Syrians under the Temporary Protection Status. As of today, three million Syrian refugees in Turkey, there are about two and a half million other foreign residence permit area. The fact that such a busy immigrant lives within the borders of the country also causes many problems. In this context, there has been such intense migration; effective public policies in the field of migration management must be identified and implemented.

Prior to 2013, only to realize the management of migration in Turkey, to set an agenda in this area and putting into practice and it was quite difficult to detect and public policy related to the existence of institutional structures that perform the audit of these policies. However, in 2013, the establishment of the General Directorate of Immigration in accordance with the Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458 constituted a very important step towards the remedy of the shortfall in this area. Directorate to implement policies and strategies related to immigration, institutions related to these issues and organizations in providing coordination, entry into Turkey by foreigners and stay in Turkey, outputs and deportation from Turkey, international protection, on the protection of temporary

protection and victims of human trafficking and to carry out business operations in Turkey, provincial and district levels established organizational structure, return on-site centers, reception and accommodation centers and shelters for human trafficking began to be established. The most important task of the Directorate, in accordance with the regulations contained in national and international law, creating Turkey's migration management, determine immigration policies.

Human mobility, like better living conditions, is a matter of human security as well as security for states. The General Directorate of Immigration is striving to best manage the current human mobility and to introduce a new immigration management system in accordance with the national and international law.

In order to adapt to the place of more healthy and fast, to reduce biased perspectives to foreign citizens in Turkey to try to ensure the development of a culture of living together should be among the priority targets. Institutionalization of existing channels for employment of immigrants and even families is of great importance. In addition, it is necessary to make publicity about how and by what means foreigners' right to apply for legal remedies when necessary.

In this context, the prior steps to be taken by the Migration Policy Board, as outlined in the Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458, can be determined as follows: Determination of the role of local governments on international migration and refugees, becoming more effective units for migration, ensuring effective division of labor and coordination between central and local governments in service production for target groups, etc. Regulations for the development of the role of local governments on international migration can be listed under three main headings. These; regulations on urban planning within the physical settlements of local governments, regulations on the local socio-cultural structure and arrangements for an effective local government structure.

As a result, immigration should not be seen as a problem. What is important here is to be able to identify the social consequences of immigration rather than the migration of a certain number of people. This necessitates the existence of the right communication channels in order to enable integration in individual and state relations. It is important to emphasize the sustainability of social policies that will strengthen their education, health, social security and social solidarity with immigrants and can mobilize the social acceptance mechanism.

With the action of immigration, the encounter of different cultures becomes a subject and the desire of people to keep their lives together is realized together with the process of adaptation. However, sometimes this process can reach to the level of incompatibility and conflict, and communication disconnection between cultures can occur. The ways to overcome these barriers are one of the priorities of many migrated countries. In this direction, problems of universal dimension can be solved in a healthy manner by coping with differences and overcoming communication obstacles. Of course, it is very important that immigration policies are created and put into effect. However, due to the fact that the phenomenon of migration is a multidimensional and global problem, it has become a necessity to set policies at international level together with other countries which are also target countries at the same time.

In terms of the above arrangements can performed today, it is important to increase the number of Migration Research Center, established in the bodies of certain universities in Turkey. Research conducted at these centers should target the creation of a multi-stakeholder immigration administration through universities, NGOs, central government and local governments. At the same time, it should contribute to the demonstration of the applications necessary for the healthier functioning of this governance process.

Footnotes.

1. The integration (Barrey model) is one of the cultural interaction strategies and reveals the integration of the individual as a strategy, maintaining the identity and worthiness of the individual and maintaining the relations with society, the intersection point of being valued. There are dimensions such as psychological, sociological, socio-cultural, psychological sociocultural or economic dimensions to the integration. However, the literature does not offer much about the intermediate dimension, such as the socio-psychological dimension. It is possible to explain the socio-psychological dimension by following the similar works in the literature and by the theory of identity. As the theory of social identity states, individuals develop various identities in relation to groups they feel they belong to, in fact, depending on their relationship with their social environment. Here, for example, an individual's nationality, political tendency, even the sports club he holds can become dimensions that are articulated to one's social identity. Therefore, it is possible to explain the immigration with the theory of social identity. See, Immigration Administration Harmony and Communication Office, *Migration Management Harmony Workshop*, Ankara, 32ss

2. In order to ensure integration and harmony in the society, it is important to make the whole gathering common to the basic situations in which general assembly is provided. Equalization of public benefits for all groups in society, such as health, education, marriage, and occupation; language competencies, sufficient knowledge of cultural knowledge; In the same way, the need for security and stability is required for all groups. There are nine key issues that affect compliance. Integration should be assessed within the framework of the state's policy, willingness, employment, education, home, health, marriage, social acceptance, participation, legal integration and rights. See Migration Administration Coordination and Communication Office, *Migration Management Cohesion Workshop*, Ankara, 32ss

 Göksu, N. F., Öngören Zafer, H. & Yavaşgel, E. (2018). Migration and Integration Studies Analysis of Turkey

References

Abadan-Unat, N. (1995). "Turkish Migration To Europe", *The Cambridge Survey of World Migration*, R Cohen (ed.), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Abadan-Unat, N. (2012). *Bitmeyen Göç: Konuk İşçilikten Ulus-Ötesi Yurttaşlığa,* İstanbul: İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları

Adıgüzel, Y. (2017). *Göç Sosyolojisi*, 2. Basım, Ankara, Nobel Yayınları

Akıncı, B., Nergiz B. ve Gedik A. (2015). "Uyum Süreci Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme: Göç ve Toplumsal Kabul", *The Journal of Migrations Studies*, Cilt 1, Sayı 2, Temmuz-Aralık

Aksoy, Z. (2012). "Uluslararası Göç ve Kültürlerarası İletişim", *Uluslararası Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi*, Cilt 5, Sayı 20

Andreas, P. (2001). "The Transformation of Migrant Smuggling across the U.S.-Mexican Border", *Global Human Smuggling,*, London: The John Hopkins University Press

Aydın, S. (1998). *Kimlik Sorunu, Ulusallık ve Turk Kimliği*, Ankara: Oteki Yayınevi

Bakay, G. (2007). "İçimizden Biri: Arnavutlar", *IV. Kültür Araştırmaları Sempozyumu, İç/ Dış/ Göç ve Kültür*, 15 – 17 Eylül 2007, İstanbul: Işık Üniversitesi

Baron, H. M. (1971). "The Demand for Black Labor: Historical Notes on the Political Economy of Racism", *Radical America*, Vol. 5, No. 2, March-April

Bayram, N. (2006). *Osmanlı'ya Sığınanlar / Macar ve Polonyalı Mülteciler*, İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınevi

Bilgin, N. (2014). *Kimlik İnşası,* İzmir: İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi

Boucher, A. Ve Gest, J. (2015). "Göç Çalışmaları Dönüm Noktasında: Göç Rejimi Tipolojilerine İlişkin Bir Eleştiri", *The Journal of Migration Studies (Göç Araştırmaları Dergisi)*, Cilt 1, Sayı 2, Temmuz – Aralık, ss.152-187

Castles, S. ve Miller, M. J. (1998). *The Age of Migration*, Mcmillan, London.

Çağırkan, B.(2016). "Göç, Hibrit Kimlik ve Aidiyet: Yeni Toplumlar, Yeni Kimlikler", *İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Araştırmaları Dergisi,* Cilt 5, Sayı 8, ss.2613-2623

Çağlayan, S. (2006). "Göç Kuramları, Göç ve Göçmen İlişkisi". *Muğla Ünv. Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi (ILKE)* Yayını, Sayı 17, ss.67-91

Çakır, S. (2011). "Geleneksel Türk Kültüründe Göç ve Toplumsal Değişme", *SDÜ Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, Sayı 24

Çandarlıoğlu, G. (2002). "Türklerin Göçleri ve Yayılmaları", *Yeni Türkiye*, Sayı 44 (Türkoloji ve Türk Tarihi Araştırmaları Özel Sayısı II)

Çiçekli, B. (2009). *Göç Terimleri Sözlüğü*, Cenevre: Uluslararası Göç Örgütü Yayınları

Demirhan, Y. ve Aslan, S.(2015). "Türkiye'nin Sınır Ötesi Göç Politikaları ve Yönetimi", *Birey ve Toplum Dergisi*, Cilt 5 Sayı 9, ss.23-62

Ekici, S. ve Tuncel, G. (2015). "Göç ve İnsan", *Birey ve Toplum,* Bahar sayı 9, Cilt 5, ss.9-22

Ekşi, N. (2016). *Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Hukuku,* İstanbul: Beta Yayınları

Ela Özcan, E. D., "Çağdaş Göç Teorileri Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme", *İş ve Hayat Dergisi*, ss.183-215

Erdal, H. (2008). "Organize Bir Suç Türü Olarak İnsan Ticareti ve Türkiye Örneği", *Polis Bilimleri Dergisi*, Cilt 10 (2), Ankara, 79-91, Ankara

Erder, S. (1986). *Refah Toplumunda "Getto" ve Türkler*, Istanbul: Teknografik Matbaacılık

Erder, S. (2000). "Uluslararası Göçte Yeni Eğilimler: Türkiye Göç Alan Ülke mi*?" Mübeccel Kıray için Yazılar*, İstanbul: Bağlam Yayınları Armağan Dizisi

Erdoğan, M. M. (2015). *Türkiye'deki Suriyeliler Toplumsal Kabul ve Uyum,* İstanbul: İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları

Faist, T. (2003). *Uluslararası Göç ve Ulusaşırı Toplumsal Alanlar*, İstanbul: Bağlam Yayınları

Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü (2016). *Göç Tarihi Raporu,* Ankara: T.C. İçişleri Bakanlığı Yayını, 25ss

Göç İdaresi uyum ve İletişim Dairesi, "Göç Yönetimi Uyum Çalıştayı", Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü Yönetimi Yayınları, Ankara, 32ss

Göksu, N.F., Karadoğan, E., Yavaşgel, E.& Mengü, S. (2017). "Migration Management and Local Governance in Turkey Social Integration Policies for Syriai Refugee", *Journal of Strategic Research in Social Science (JoSReSS)*, Volume 3, Issues 3, pp.153-176

Grousset, R. (2010). *Bozkır İmparatorluğu, Atilla, Cengiz Han, Timur,* Çev., Dr. M. Reşat Uzmen, İstanbul: Ötüken Neşriyat

Güvenç, B. (1996). *Türk Kimliği, Kültür Tarihinin Kaynakları*, İstanbul: Remzi Kitabevi

Haksever, A. (2014). "Federal Almanya'da Göç ve Entegrasyon Politikaları", Yurtdışı İşçi Hizmetleri Uzmanlık Tezi, Ankara: *T.C. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı Dış İlişkiler ve Yurtdışı İşçi Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü*, 121ss

Hollifield, J. F. (2000). "The Politics of International Migration: How Can We "Bring the State Back In" *Migration Theory Talking Across Discipline,* Brettel and Hollifield (ed.), Newyork and London: Routledge International Migration Organization. (2013). *Göç Terimleri Sözlüğü.* Ed., Richard Perruchoud ve Jillyanne Redpath-Cross, 2. Baskı, IOM Yayınları, No: 31

İçduygu, A., Erder, S. ve Gençkaya, Ö. F. (2014). *Türkiye'nin Uluslararası Göç Politikaları 1923-2023: Ulus-Devlet Oluşumundan Ulus-Ötesi Dönüşümlere*, İstanbul: MiReKoç Proje Raporları 1

Kafalı, M. (1996). "Anadolu'nun Fethi ve Türkleşmesi", *Atatürk Kültür Merkezi Dergisi*, C 8, S 22, s.5-18.

Kahraman, N. Dürüst, Ç. Ve Yılmaz, T. (Ed.).(2016). *I. Göç ve Kültür Sempozyum Bildiri Kitabı*, Ankara: KIBATEK (Kıbrıs Balkanlar Avrasya Türk Edebiyatları Kurumu) Yayını, 714ss

Kalkınma Bakanlığı (2014). Onuncu Kalkınma Planı 2014-2018: Göç ÖİK Raporu/19.03.2018

Kara, M., Dönmez Kara, E.Ö., (2015). "Türkiye'de Göç Yönetişimi: Kurumsal Yapı ve İşbirliği", *Girişimcilik ve Kalkınma Dergisi*, Cilt 10, Sayı 2, Kış 2015, Çanakkale: Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Dr. H. İbrahim Bodur Girişimcilik Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi Yayını,25ss

Karadoğan Doruk, S.E. (2009). *Sosyal Sermaye/İletişimde Strateji ve Toplam Kalite Yönetimi/İnsanın Toplumsal Kuruluşu ve Güven,* İstanbul: Derin Yayınları, 240ss

Karpat, K. (2010). *Osmanlı'dan Günümüze Etnik Yapılanma ve Göçler,* Çev., Bahar Tırnakçı, İstanbul: Timaş Yayınları

Kaya, İ . (2008). "Legal Aspects of Irregular Migration in Turkey", *Migration Policy Centre; CARIM-South; CARIM Analytic and Synthetic Notes* 73; Accessed January 30, 2016 http://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/10118

Kaynak, M., Yinanç, R. vd. (1992). *Iraklı Sığınmacılar ve Türkiye*, Ankara: Tanımak Yayınları

Köymen, M. A. (1993). *Selçuklu Devri Türk Tarihi*, Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınları

Mengü, S. (2015). *Kurumsal İletişim ve Profesyonel Markalar*, İstanbul: Derin Yayınları, 334ss

McCarthy, J. (1998). *Ölüm ve Sürgün*, Ankara: İnkılap Yayınevi

Nazır, B. (2006). *Osmanlı'ya Sığınanlar / Macar ve Polonyalı Mülteciler*, İstanbul: Yeditepe Yayınevi

Özer, Y. Y. (2011). "Türk Kamu Yönetiminde Yeni Bir Çalışma Alanı Olarak Uluslararası Göç", *İstanbul Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi,* Sayı 45

Rosman A. and Rubel, G. P. (1998). *The Tapestry Of Culture: An Introduction To Cultural Anthropology,* Boston: McGrawHill.

Roux, J. P. (2007). *Türklerin Tarihi Pasifik'ten Akdeniz'e 2000 Yıl*, İstanbul: Kabalcı Yayınevi

Sargut , S. (2001). *Kültürlerarası Farklılaşma ve Yönetim*, Ankara: İmge Kitabevi

Sezer, B. (1979). *Türk Sosyolojisinin Ana Sorunları*, İstanbul: Sümer Kitabevi Yayınları.

Sezer, B. (2002). "Türk Tarihi ve Sosyolojimiz", *Türkler*, C. I, Ankara: Yeni Türkiye Yayınları

Sezer, B. (2011). *Toplum Farklılaşmaları ve Din Olayı*, İstanbul: Kitabevi Yayınları

Shaw, S. J. (1991). *The Jews of the Otoman Emprire and The Turkish Republic*. New York: MacMillan Yayınları

Smith, A. D. (2014). *Millî Kimlik*, İstanbul: İletişim Yayınları

Tekeli, İ. (2008). *Göç ve Ötesi,* İstanbul: Tarih Vakfı Yurt Yayınları

Tekeli, İ. ve Erder L. (1978). *Yerleşme Yapısının Uyum Süreci Olarak İç Göçler,* Ankara: Hacettepe Üniversitesi Yayınları

Terzioğlu, M. (2006). "Göçmen Ülkesi Olarak Türkiye: Hukuksal Yapı ve Uygulamalar", *Uluslararası Göç Sempozyumu* 8-11 Aralık 2005, Zeytinburnu Belediye Başkanlığı, Yayın No.6

Turan, O. (1999). *Selçuklular Târihi ve Türk-İslâm Medeniyeti*, İstanbul: Boğaziçi Yayınları

Yalçın, C. (2004). *Göç Sosyolojisi,* (1. Baskı), Ankara: Anı Yayıncılık.

Yerasimos, S. (2006). *Türkler, Doğu ve Batı, İslam ve Laiklik*, Çev., Temel Keşoğlu, Ankara: Doruk Yayımcılık

Yılmaz, A. (2014). "Uluslararası Göç: Çeşitleri, Nedenleri ve Etkileri", *Turkish Studies - International Periodical For The Languages, Literature and History of Turkish or Turkic* Volume 9/2 Winter, pp. 1685-1704, Ankara-Turkey

Dışişleri Bakanlığı. http://www.mfa.gov.tr/asyada-isbirligi-ve-guven-arttirici/ 11.03.2018

Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü. http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik/21.02.2018

Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı. https://www.afad.gov.tr/TR/21.03.2018

Türk Kızılayı, www.kizilay.org.tr/21.03.2018

Toplu Konut İdaresi Başkanlığı, www.toki.gov.tr/25.03.2018

KMGH Uygulama Raporu 2016

Birleşmiş Milletler 2015 Göç Raporu

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (World Health Organization, WHO) (2017)

Intermational Migration Organization, http://www.iom.int/cms/about-iom/15.03.2018

Orta Asya Türk Göçlerinin Sebepleri ve Sonuçları http://www.tarihsinifi.com/6432/11.03.2018

Mübadele, http://www.bursaselanikgocmenleri.com/ 18.03.2018

United Nations, http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration /publications/ wallchart/05.03.2018

5543 Sayılı İskân Kanunu, 26 Eylül 2006 Tarih ve *26301 Sayılı Resmi Gazete*

6458 Sayılı Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Kanunu, 11 Nisan 2013 Tarih ve *28615 Sayılı Resmi Gazete*