

# Analysis on Forced Migration Dimension of Syrian Crisis Effect on Social Environment: Example of Konya Province

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**Abstract**—Civil uprising started on March 15th, 2011 in Syria has turned into a civil war after a number of occurrences. Emerged instability resulted in forced migration of Syrians, in search for secure regions. Syria has been experiencing internal and external migration. By April 2014 nearly 3 million Syrians have left their country, 1 million of them migrated to Lebanon, 800 thousand to Turkey, 600 thousand to Jordan and 220 thousand to Iraq. Many Syrians who migrated to our country were settled in camps, Syrians who do not want to stay in camps spread to other provinces. This study was conducted to analyze social views of people of Konya province on Syrians who came to Konya. A survey study was carried out and opinions of Konya people on Syria policy, anti-Syrian sentiment, hospitality to Syrians and the religious dimension were evaluated.

**Keywords:** Forced Migration, Syria, Konya, Social Perspective

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Developments started in 2011 and called as Arab Spring led to the change of regimes in Egypt, Libya, Yemen and Tunisia and the civil war between Syrian opposition and Assad Regime. After the civil war, the crisis has not only been limited to Syria, it has created a process which has been affecting both Middle East and Turkey. Syrian crisis turned into civil war, has effects on Turkey directly and indirectly. The crisis which caused more than 1.5 million Syrians to enter Turkey so far has brought serious social effects resulting from forced migration to southern border provinces of Turkey in the first place and than other provinces. Syrian crisis concerns Turkey closely as Turkey and Syria has geographical proximity, historical and cultural binds and economical interdependence. Forced migration from Syria to Turkey is increasing in parallel with the chaos and civil war in Syria. It is known that thousands of people leave Syria or they migrate to safe zones in the country every day. Considered that more than %75 of Syrians exposed to forced migration from Syria are women and children it can be understood well that a great human tragedy is evident (Başa, Çelik ve Çetinkaya, 2015:1-3).

Syrians coming to Turkey are first settled in the camps founded by the Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and due to reasons such as the extensive forced migration, 4th year of ongoing civil war; Syrians leave camps and move to metropolitan and other provinces. As a result of this migration movement approximately 40 thousand Syrians came to Konya and their number is increasing day by day.

In this study, social perspective of Konya people to Syrians who came to Konya was analyzed. Opinions of Konya people on Syria policy, anti-Syrian sentiment, hospitality to Syrians and the religious dimension of the subject were evaluated using SPSS 15.0 statistics program. The forced migration towards Konya paved the way for a new situation for people of Konya in a number of areas such as working life, education, health, cultural integration and security. This study was conducted in order to determine the views of Konya people against Syrians in the province.

## 2. MIGRATION, FORCED MIGRATION AND CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES

### 2.1. Concept of Migration

Migration creates a serious traumatic effect on individuals' minds no matter how it happens and whatever its aim is. One who migrates realizes that the place and his old lifestyle bound to it slip away under his feet. It is not only place which slips away under his feet. It's his life which is accidental to the place on which he lives. Memories of deserted places, as it intakes past, turns into a part of identity easily. Ownership and recognition relation with the old space gives him an ontological trust. His recognition of the place he was born, ownership of it, stasis of rural life, living on a known place gives him a sense of belonging. The unknown face of the city, its active structure, its individualism puts him in a platonic relationship with the place he was born. His love and passion

for the place he deserted increases as long as it is impossible to go there (Yıldırım,2014:26).

Migration movements occur either voluntarily or forcibly. If looked into history it is seen that mass migration movements result from a certain necessity. The first mass migration in history is the Migration of Tribes which emerged as the invasion of European Continent for years by Germanic tribes escaping from the north of Black Sea as a result of Huns' settlement in there who moved to the west to escape from Chinese sovereignty in the middle of 4. Century and it is accepted as the founder of today's European states (Kınık, 2010:37).

Migration incidents are stated as "internal migration" if they occur in the same country; and "external migration" if they occur between different countries, also known as "international migration". Today most of the world population live where they were born but the number of people who settle in a different country during some part of their lives in order to work, get education, and even live their retirement is increasing. Today, 200 million people (3%) out of 6.8 billion world population live in different countries other than countries they were born in and migration rates in developed countries doubled between the years of 1970-2000 (McCann et al., 2010: 362).

## 2.2.Forced Migration

Forced migration is forcing individuals to detach from their original living area (habitat) with forced and unavoidable reasons (Gürel, 2001: 141). In other words forced migration occurs as a result of various forces' effect and forcing individuals without their will power. For example, in a phase where decisions taken by the state is applied, population movement creates forced migration. Socio-psychological effect of forced migration on individual distinguishes basically from voluntary migration as it occurs without individual's will (Erkan ve Erdoğan, 2006:82). It is possible to divide the concept of forced migration into two groups as "displaced" and "displacement". Concept of "displaced" is defined as displacing people as a result of civil war and conflicts, natural disasters and development plans whereas "displacement" concept is defined as the involuntary migration caused by only civil war and conflicts in Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement set by the United Nations (Erkan ve Aydın, 2010:34). It is understood that concept of forced migration which is the subject our study is within the context of "displacement".

There is no doubt that one of the most important problems that migration burdens to migrants is unemployment and employment problem. Because most of the population coming as a result of migration, move to urban and rural areas from rural areas and may not find jobs that suit their qualifications such as agriculture and livestock; they suddenly find themselves in the army of unemployed. In this situation, they experience the biggest victimhood and impact of this situation

is unavoidable for the quarter they moved in and their neighbours. For this reason it is thought that people coming as a result of forced migration should benefit from various education and rehabilitation seminars in a certain program arranged by the State authority (TAŞ,2013:297). Another discrimination that classifies migration is related to its being voluntary or forced (Deniz, 2009). Most of the migrations in the world are purposeful and planned. Today millions of migrants consent to conditions of migration. Migrants working in the USA with the green card program, illegal migrants working illegally in the country they live, a migrant attending Ph. D. Program in a foreign country are examples of voluntary migration. On the other hand pressures, threats, civil wars, social discrimination, natural disasters or contagious diseases, which force people to leave their homeland, are forcing causes. Case of over one hundred thousand people who were obliged to move to western provinces because of the earthquake occurred in Van in 2011 winter, is an example of forced migration.

## 2.3. Factors That Cause Migration To Occur

Petersen discusses four different types of migration in the context of "causes of migration". These are primitive, forced, impelled and free migration (Kaygalak, 2009:11-12). When discussing causes of migration from villages to cities, first, attraction and temptation of city and offensiveness of rural area thus village are stated. In cases of migration from city to village, offensiveness of city and attractiveness of village are stated. Migration from village to city creates the problem of irregular urbanization. The cause of migration from city to village is that extensive and uncontrolled migration from village to city results in irregular urbanization and this "irregular urbanization" causes cities to become villages. Reasons that make village attractive are changing conditions on the field of agriculture (such as increasing cultivable soil per household, more water utilization and reducing prices that farmers pay in tenancy system), change in agricultural support programs, (such as direct income support, diesel support, fertiliser support, livestock support) change in agricultural marketing system (use of modern methods and instruments in agricultural product marketing especially reduces turnover in livestock marketing, animal breeding studies increases the market value of the product), widespread use of mass media in villages (this brings villages and cities together and has positive effects on quality of life) (Güreşçi, 2010:82-83).

In recent years, concept of transnational migration has been attracting more attention by social scientists (Faist 2003; Levitt ve Jaworsky, 2007). Transnational migration is separated from international migration in which individuals/groups integrate rapidly the country they moved where they break with their social binds in their own country and short-term, temporary labour movements since transnational migration refers to people creating a continuous and active social network between source and target country (Erder 2010:41-55; Faist 2003; Yüksek 2003). Thus,

transnational communities which introduce not only source and target areas of migration but also multiculturalism through individual, social, cultural, economical, political relations established among both two places and which is perceived as a supplementary dimension/result of globalization are discussed (Faist 2003).

According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data, 503.627 Turkish citizens applied for citizenship in industrialized countries in 1980s. This figure is 309.764 in 1990s, 203.976 in 2000s and 20 thousand between 2010-2013. In other words totally 1 million 33 thousand refugee applications made (Sirkeci & Esipova, 2013). In the article by Massey et al. it is suggested that every migration will affect social situation and decisions that will be taken related to migration. Therefore, that once an individual migrates, migration becomes a more possible option in both individual level and social memory is considered by us as one of the most remarkable findings put forward by studies. It is possible to analyze and understand migrations towards Turkey and from Turkey better through "migration cultures" approach (Massey et al. 2014).

According to sources 800.000 illegal migrants are crossing borders via human traffickers (Bhabha ve Zard 2006). According to Wijk (2008) human traffickers generally bring their customers to countries where the chance of living is the most. This makes migrants to stay longer in that country. This also helps human traffickers gain credit and causes them to find more customers.

### 3. MIGRATION FROM SYRIA TO TURKEY AND SYRIANS IN KONYA

The "civil" war in Syria completed its third year. It is stated that millions of people are exposed to forced migration by the war which caused one of the biggest forced displacement movements. Forced migration faced today is considered as the largest migration movement seen in the history of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR states its concerns over this sharp rise regarding the number of the displaced and suggests that a political effort and will are necessary to end the problem (UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 2014). As over nine millions of people were displaced past three years from the beginning of conflicts in Syria, Syria became the first country in the subject of forced displacement (UNHCR Press Release March 14, 2014). 75 percent of displaced Syrians consist of women and children (ECRE/ELENA, 2013). While most of the Syrians change place in the country, 97% of two and a half million Syrians sought asylum in neighbouring countries (Theguardian 2014). Turkey is one of the countries that have the densest number of Syrian refugees. Turkey which applies open door policy, at first, welcomed Syrian refugees with great interest. In fact Turkey did not close doors for Syrians although the number of Syrian refugees climbed over 100 thousand threshold which was defined as redline then, in

parallel with this Turkey's expectations related to Syria did not realize and container cities built were not enough. However the interest at the first phase was lost and overcoming problems faced after crossing the door was left to Syrian refugees' skills (Syrian Refugees and Health Services Report, 2014).

In the report Syrian Refugees in Turkey, 2013 published by the Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD); it is stated that most of the Syrian refugees in Turkey come from the region close to the Syrian-Turkish border which is also the region of intense conflict. About 36 percent of the Syrian refugees to Turkey are mostly located in the 20 camps in 10 cities and about 64 percent are located in the various cities including the 10 cities where there are camps. These 10 cities are located in the south and southeastern Turkey close to the Syria-Turkish border (Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency Syrian Refugees in Turkey Report, 2013).

Of these Syrian refugees in Turkey who are out of the camps about 45 percent have AFAD registration and about 20 percent have residence permit. Over half of the Syrian refugees in the camps and almost 80 percent of the refugees out of the camps stated that they left Syria for security reasons. Further, there were substantial proportions of the refugees who left for political or economic reasons. More than half of the refugees in the camps and a quarter of refugees out of the camps entered Turkey without passport from an official border crossing point. Further, a substantial percent entered Turkey from an unofficial border crossing point. About three quarters of the Syrian refugees choose Turkey over another country because of ease of transportation. Close to 70 percent of the individuals 15 years old and over are married while one in three are single. Close to half of the Syrian refugees in the camps (slightly less among those out of the camps) reported that their homes in Syria are completely damaged or very damaged. About one third of the Syrian refugee reported death of at least one family member or injury to at least one family member (slightly less among out of the camps).

Syrians' legal status in Turkey is very important in terms of access to health care, social and other services. Contrary to popular belief, Syrians do not have a refugee status. According to 1951 Geneva Convention, Turkey accepts applications only sourced from Europe in refugee status and other applications are accepted on condition that the person passes transit to a third country. Refugees coming from countries apart from Europe may have only "temporary refugee status". Protection provided to people in this second group is temporary in Turkey. Legal status of Syrian citizens in Turkey is defined and named as "guest" by the legal authorities.

Guest status is given to Syrians regardless of they enter Turkey legally or illegally and enables Syrians to benefit from health care and social aids (which have an ambiguous scope) after they apply to authorized body/institution of that province. However, Kurdish and Arab Alawi (Nusayri) refugees prefer

to stay as illegal migrants for security reasons. Refugees with guest status can stay in camps, for this efforts support from United Nations is received so it is ensured that they do not move to other countries. This guest status realizes accordingly to a proverb in Turkish, meaning “A guest can't be choosy; he/she has to accept whatever hospitality is offered.” close to the proverb “Beggars can't be choosers”. In every province there are different applications for Syrians, in some provinces it is very easy to register but there are provinces where there is a two-month waiting period for registration.

## 4. SURVEY

### 4.1.Syrian Refugees in Konya

Peaceful and civil uprising started on March 15, 2011 in Syria turned into civil war in the meantime. The instability arisen, caused Syrians to suffer from forced migration in search of secure regions and forced migration to Konya most of which belongs to 2013 occurred and it is still going on.

According to Konya Provincial Directorate of Security - Branch Directorate of Foreigners, 20.885 people has received Foreign Identity Document as of December 1<sup>st</sup> 2014. In other words, total number of Syrians registered in Konya is 20.885. It is expected that this figure will reach 40.000 by the end of 2015 since Provincial Directorate of Security gives Syrians temporary ID card starting with the number 98. According to data obtained from Konya Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate (AFAD) demographic distribution of Syrians is provided in the table below.

**Table 1: Demographical Distribution of Syrians in Konya Province**

<i>Data Of Konya Province (Person)</i>						
<i>Total Number of Syrians:</i>			20.885			
<i>Estimated Number of Syrians:</i>			40.000			
<i>Age Distribution (Person)</i>						
0-3	4-10	11-18	19-30	31-50	50-70	70 and Above
1817	4717	3747	5240	4062	1164	138
<i>Gender (Person)</i>						
<i>Males:</i>		10873		<i>Females:</i>		10012
<i>Marital Status (Person)</i>						
<i>Living Seperate d:</i>	8	<i>Single:</i>	12220	<i>Divorced:</i>		5
<i>Widow:</i>	294	<i>Married:</i>	8355	<i>Married with Turkish Citizen</i>		3
<i>Education Levels (Person)</i>						
<i>Illlitarate :</i>	11407	<i>Primary School</i>	3424	<i>Secondary School:</i>		2208

<i>High School:</i>	1001	<i>Associate Degree:</i>	150	<i>Bachelor's Degree:</i>	425
<i>Master's Degree:</i>	13	<i>Doctorate:</i>	2	<i>Literate:</i>	2255
<i>Religion (Person)</i>					
<i>Christian:</i>	32	<i>Muslim:</i>	20770	<i>Unknown:</i>	83

According to data obtained from the association “ELBİR” which is active in Konya and helps Syrians in Konya by visiting them one by one in their houses, percentage distribution of Syrians in Konya is as follows:

- 5% educated cultured (doctor, teacher, lawyer etc.)
- 10% people coming from city centre, mostly from Aleppo.
- 80% from rural areas and only came with security and life reasons.
- 1% beggar group.
- 2% young people and their families from the side of Shabbiha-Assad.
- 2% from rural areas came to work or for the fear that they will be recruited by Assad.
- 13% have passport.
- 17% relatives of people with passport.
- 70% do not have passport, %2 of these people do not have any document/ID.
- 15% suffered war directly (house, workplace destroyed, relatives dead).
- 85% left Syria because of fear of war.
- 70% preferred Konya since NGOs in Konya provide more help compared to other provinces.
- 28% preferred Konya because of density in border provinces and shortage of places in camps and it is easy to find job compared to other provinces.
- 2% preferred Konya because they don't like conditions in camps.
- 60% said that they will move to camps if provided.
- 10% said that they will return to Syria if the situation doesn't change.
- 30% pleased and satisfied with their situation, will stay in Konya until the end of the war.
- 70% live in deserted, unhealthy houses and in houses about to fall down
- 30% live in apartment flats with high rent money.
- 40% of people in Konya feel disturbed by their existence and this rate is increasing each day.

-60% of people in Konya accept them as guests.

-Nearly 200 Syrian families were deceived as they were promised they would have job and house. Their money.

-was taken by Syrians cooperating with Turks. Some of these cases were submitted to court.

-70% of Syrians in working age found jobs with low wages, they work though not continuous.

-30% of Syrians don't work or can't find job.

-2% of Syrians lost their husbands or their husbands keep fighting against Assad forces with opposition in Syria.

## 4.2. Survey Problem

Today there are 40.000 Syrians in Konya because of the forced migration resulting from Syrian crisis and in the integration process of these people; people of Konya may have positive and negative manners because of different language, culture and moral sense against Syrians who are defined as guest by our state. In this study, demographic manners of Konya people to Syrians living in Konya were evaluated and we tried to find out their point of view against Syrians.

Hypotheses:

H1: Syrians being in the same apartment lived in or on the streets in Konya is in the same direction with anti-Syrian sentiment.

H2: People with a high rate of hospitality live away from Syrians.

H3: Young people between the ages 18-25 are more opposed to Syrians than other age groups.

H4: Hospitality is highest in age groups between 46-55 ages.

H5: People with an income over 4000 TL and above are more opposed to Syrians.

H6: Anti-Syrian sentiment has negative strong relationship with hospitality.

H7: Anti-Syrian sentiment does not have a relationship with religion.

H8: Hospitality has a positive weak relationship with religion.

H9: People with associate degree are more opposed to Syrians than people with other education levels.

H10: People attending Masters/Ph. D. Program are more hospitable and their religion dimension is higher.

## 4.3. Method of Survey

-Population: In this survey which investigates social behaviour of Konya people against Syrians, person and group selection were not made, we tried to reach as many people as possible living in Konya.

-Sample Selection: Survey forms applied for survey study were available as both in paper and online form. Online forms were shared in a Facebook group called "KONYADANEVAR" which has 864 followers and 187 people were reached, 16 of them filled the survey form.

For survey forms in paper, first muhtars (headmen) of Şeker, Sancak, Aziziye, Şükran, Selahattin Eyyubi quarters (neighbourhood) are determined since most of Syrians in Konya live in these quarters and because people apply to them for requests and complaints about Syrians, they take an active role. These muhtars were interviewed, their opinions were taken, their participation in survey was provided and residents of quarters participated in survey through muhtars. Survey study reached to 210 people using random sample method and totally 226 people were reached.

-Analysis of data: Obtained survey data was evaluated in SPSS program with different analysis techniques and data obtained from interviews were collated and all data was brought together according to fundamental problem areas.

-Method of Survey: In this study, survey questions taken from the book Kentin Yeni Misafirleri Suriyeliler (New Guests of The City: Syrians) were used by adjusting them according to related titles (Koyuncu, 2014). Survey is in 5 categories, these are; demographic information, opinions related to Syria policy, views on Syrian guests in Konya, anti-Syrian sentiment and religious dimension. For views on Syrians on Konya, anti-Syrian sentiment and religious dimension scale items are scored according to fivefold likert type scale as "strongly disagree" (1), disagree (2), undecided (3), agree (4), strongly agree (5). It is seen that this scale is used in similar studies in literature. Evaluations were made in SPSS 15.0 statistics program.

-Goal of Survey: The forced migration to Konya paved the way for a new situation for the province in a number of areas such as employment, education, security and health. This study was conducted in order to determine the views of Konya people against Syrians in the province.

## 4.4. Evaluation of Survey Results

### 4.4.1. Reliability Analysis

Table 2: Results of Reliability Analysis

Items	Number of statements	Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ )
<i>Views on Syrians in Konya</i>	5	0,560
<i>Anti-Syrian sentiment</i>	10	0,911
<i>Hospitality</i>	4	0,662
<i>Religion</i>	3	0,868

As a result, if dimensions of decision making styles are considered separately, the result is that anti-Syrian sentiment and religious dimensions are highly reliable, hospitality

dimension is quite reliable and views on Syrians in Konya is lowly reliable.

#### 4.4.2. Demographic Results

Demographic characteristics of people participated in survey

**Table 3: Demographic Distribution of People Participated in Survey**

Gender	Number	Percent	Education Level	Number	Percent
MALE	151	66,8	PRIMARY SCHOOL	1	0,4
FEMALE	75	33,2	HIGH SCHOOL	57	25,2
Total	226	100	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	100	44,2
Age	Number	Percent	BACHELOR'S DEGREE	61	27
			MASTER'S DEGREE/DOCTORATE	7	3,1
18-25	192	85	Total	226	100
26-35	16	7,1	Income	Number	Percent
36-45	11	4,9			
46-55	6	2,7	0-1000 TL	155	68,6
55+	1	0,4	1000-2000 TL	26	11,5
Total	226	100	2000-3000 TL	32	14,2
Marital Status	Number	Percent	3000-4000 TL	8	3,5
			4000 + TL	5	2,2
MARRIED	28	12,4	Total	226	100

SINGLE	192	85	Do you have Syrian neighbour in apartment and street you live in Konya?	Number	Percent
WIDOW	6	2,7			
Total	226	100	YES	86	38,1
			NO	73	32,3
			I DON'T KNOW	67	29,6
			Total	226	100

#### 4.4.3. Opinions on Syria policy

**Table 4: Distribution of Participants According to Their Opinions Related to Turkey's Opening Borders for Syrian Refugees**

What is your opinion related to Turkey's opening borders for Syrian refugees?	Number	Percent
It is strongly wrong and a dangerous decision	92	40,7
It is a necessity of humanity and Islam	61	27,0
It is right for Islam but politically wrong	73	32,3
Total	226	100,0

#### 4.4.4. Views on Syrian Guests in Konya

##### 4.4.1. Anti-Syrian Sentiment

**Table 5: General Evaluation of Anti-Syrian Sentiment**

	Government provides more opportunity to Syrians such as health, food etc. than our citizens	Our own citizens can't find job because of Syrians	Rent money increased since arrival of Syrians	Aids go to Syrians while our own citizens are hungry	There are many people all around the province and we feel disturbed because we don't understand what they are saying	They benefit all opportunities but still complain and act ungratefully	Begging is going up since arrival of Syrians	Syrians came and they disturb us	We can't integrate with them since our language, customs, practices are different	They should go to camps instead of having difficulty here
N	Valid	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
	missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
mean	3,77	3,79	3,86	3,92	3,81	3,9	4,1	3,65	3,63	4,04
minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
maximum	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

N	226
Missing	0
Average	3,85
Minimum	1
Maximum	5

General average of 10 survey question asked related to anti-Syrian sentiment is 3,85. This result shows that participants agree with results and shows existence of anti-Syrian sentiment.

#### 4.4.4.2.Hospitality

**Table 6: General Evaluation of Hospitality**

	It is our duty to help people who take refuge in us regardless of who they are	Konya people are philanthropist and charitable. They accept and welcome Syrians too	Syrians are like "immigrants" escaping from oppression in Mecca for us	Syrians brought dynamism and colourfulness in cultural sense to Konya
<i>N</i>	226	226	226	226
<i>Missing</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Average</i>	3,19	2,89	2,84	2,02
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1	1
<i>Maximum</i>	5	5	5	5

	<i>N</i>	226
	<i>Missing</i>	0
<i>Average</i>		2,73
<i>Minimum</i>		1
<i>Maximum</i>		5

General average of 4 survey question asked related to hospitality of Konya people is 2,73. This result shows that participants are in negative manner regarding the questions of hospitality and they have no idea.

**Table 8: Distribution of the Question "Do You Have Syrian Neighbour in Apartment And Street You Live in Konya?" According to Dimensions**

Do you have Syrian neighbour in apartment and street you live in Konya?		Anti-Syrian sentiment	Hospitality	Religion
<i>Yes</i>	<i>Average</i>	3,98	2,67	4,10
	<i>N</i>	86	86	86
	<i>Std.deviation</i>	,950	,969	1,128
<i>No</i>	<i>Average</i>	3,73	2,77	4,29
	<i>N</i>	73	73	73
	<i>Std.deviation</i>	,823	,768	,909
<i>I Don't Know</i>	<i>Average</i>	3,80	2,77	4,15
	<i>N</i>	67	67	67
	<i>Std.deviation</i>	,839	,829	,973

#### 4.4.4.3.Religion

**Table 7: General Evaluation of Religious Dimension**

	Livelihood is from Allah	Muslims are brothers	He who sleeps on a full stomach while his neighbour goes hungry is not one of us
<i>N</i>	226	226	226
<i>Missing</i>	0	0	0
<i>Average</i>	4,37	4,09	4,08
<i>Minimum</i>	1	1	1
<i>Maximum</i>	5	5	5

	<i>N</i>	226
	<i>Missing</i>	0
<i>Average</i>		4,18
<i>Minimum</i>		1
<i>Maximum</i>		5

General average of 3 survey question asked related to religious dimension of Konya people is 4,18. This result shows that participants are generally religious.

If we look on the evaluation of dimensions according to whether Konya people have Syrian neighbour in apartment and street they live it is seen that people who have anti-Syrian sentiment have Syrian neighbours in their apartments and streets, people with hospitality generally live away from Syrians.

**Table 9: Distribution of Income Level According to Dimensions**

Income Level		Anti-Syrian sentiment	Hospitality	Religion
0-1000 TL	Average	3,86	2,68	4,07
	N	155	155	155
	Std.deviation	,883	,869	1,071
1000-2000 TL	Average	3,78	2,88	4,36
	N	26	26	26
	Std.deviation	,834	,794	,718
2000-3000 TL	Average	3,91	2,95	4,43
	N	32	32	32
	Std.deviation	,821	,839	,928
3000-4000 TL	Average	3,33	2,69	4,50
	N	8	8	8
	Std.deviation	1,271	1,033	1,039
4000 + TL	Average	4,10	2,30	4,60
	N	5	5	5
	Std.deviation	,696	,908	,596

When dimension table according to income level is analyzed it is seen that people with income of 4000 TL and above are more opposed to Syrians, the most hospitable people are with an income of 2000-3000 TL, and religious dimension is increasing in parallel with the increase in income level.

**Table 10: Distribution of Age Distribution According to Dimensions**

Age		Anti-Syrian sentiment	Hospitality	Religion
18-25	Average	3,91	2,68	4,11
	N	192	192	192
	Std.deviation	,867	,840	1,051
26-35	Average	3,70	2,86	4,71
	N	16	16	16
	Std.deviation	,993	1,064	,556
36-45	Average	3,46	3,05	4,39
	N	11	11	11
	Std.deviation	,816	,974	,892
46-55	Average	3,20	3,54	4,61
	N	6	6	6
	Std.deviation	,740	,401	,491
55+	Average	2,60	3,00	4,00
	N	1	1	1
	Std.deviation	.	.	.

When dimensions are analyzed according to age distribution it is understood that young people group with 18-25 age range are more opposed to Syrians than other age group, hospitality is highest in 46-55 age group, religion is highest in 26-35 age group.

**Table 11: Distribution of Education Levels According to Dimensions**

Education Level		Anti-Syrian Sentiment	Hospitality	Religion
Primary School	Average	3,30	3,50	5,00
	N	1	1	1
	Std.deviation	.	.	.
High School	Average	3,87	2,50	3,85
	N	57	57	57
	Std.deviation	,803	,850	1,047
Associate Degree	Average	3,99	2,73	4,18
	N	100	100	100
	Std.deviation	,912	,859	1,039
Bachelor's Degree	Average	3,64	2,88	4,38
	N	61	61	61
	Std.deviation	,875	,858	,916
Master's Degree/ Doctorate	Average	3,40	3,29	4,90
	N	7	7	7
	Std.deviation	,787	,742	,252

When dimensions are analyzed according to education levels the results are as follows; people with associate degree are more opposed to Syrians than other education levels, people attending Master's/Ph. D. Program are more hospitable and their religious dimension is higher.

**Table 12: The Relationship of All Dimensions Between One Another**

		Anti-Syrian sentiment	Hospitality	Religion
Anti-Syrian sentiment	Pearson Correlation	1	-,547	,035
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,605
	N	226	226	226
Hospitality	Pearson Correlation	-,547	1	,294
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000
	N	226	226	226
Religion	Pearson Correlation	,035	,294	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,605	,000	
	N	226	226	226

When cross table, in which dimensions are compared, is analyzed it is seen that anti-Syrian sentiment has opposite strong relationship with hospitality, anti-Syrian sentiment and religious dimension does not have a relationship and hospitality dimension has positive weak relationship with religion.

If all the hypotheses are analyzed hypotheses H1,H2,H3,H4,H5,H6,H7,H8,H9,H10 are accepted and true.



## 5. CONCLUSION

Turkey showed sensitivity in helping the troubled and providing hospitality as it did in the past and this situation continues. Hundreds of thousands of people are provided with health care, education, clothing, accommodation, heating and they live in secure places. Although this situation is positive in one way, if looked at the other side of the coin, tensions with the neighbouring country, incidents occurred and possible social incidents between host people and guests, increasing cost of the accommodation and care for this people, this issue is becoming desperate like a patient with gangrene (Güneş,2013).

In conclusion, if dimensions of decision making styles are considered separately, the result is that anti-Syrian sentiment and religious dimensions are highly reliable, hospitality dimension is quite reliable and views on Syrians in Konya is lowly reliable.

General average of 10 survey question asked related to anti-Syrian sentiment is 3,85. This result shows that participants agree with results and shows existence of anti-Syrian sentiment.

General average of 4 survey question asked related to hospitality of Konya people is 2,73. This result shows that participants are in negative manner regarding the questions of hospitality and they have no idea.

General average of 3 survey question asked related to religious dimension of Konya people is 4,18. This result shows that participants are generally religious.

If we look on the evaluation of dimensions according to whether Konya people have Syrian neighbour in apartment and street they live, it is seen that people who have anti-Syrian sentiment have Syrian neighbours in their apartments and streets, people with hospitality generally live away from Syrians.

When dimension table according to income levels is analyzed it is seen that people with income of 4000 TL and above are more opposed to Syrians, the most hospitable people are with income of 2000-3000 TL, religious dimension is increasing in parallel with the increase in income level.

When dimensions are analyzed according to age distribution it is understood that young people group with 18-25 age range are more opposed to Syrians than other age group, hospitality is highest in 46-55 age group, religion is highest in 26-35 age group.

When dimensions are analyzed according to education levels the results are as follows; people with associate degree are more opposed to Syrians than other education levels, people attending Master's/Ph. D. Program are more hospitable and their religion dimension is higher.

When cross table, in which dimensions are compared, is analyzed it is seen that anti-Syrian sentiment has opposite strong relationship with hospitality, anti-Syrian sentiment and religion dimension does not have a relationship and hospitality dimension has positive weak relationship with religion.

This study was conducted to evaluate and assess opinions of Konya people against Syrians and can be considered as a guiding source for people when studying and conducting research in this field and for decision makers.

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