

The Research on the Effect of Syrian Crisis on Forced Emigration: Kahramanmaraş Case

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ABSTRACT--- *This study deals with forced migration caused by Syrian crisis and the effect of Syrian people who were forced to emigrate to Kahramanmaraş on the socio-economic life of the city. In the field application performed via "Bogardus Social Distance Scale" within the framework of the research, it was found out that Kahramanmaraş habitants welcomed Syrian people as guests and would treat them as guests during crisis although they didn't have any ideas regarding the end of crisis and they maintain the idea that Syrian refugees would not return to their country after the end of crisis.*

Keywords--- Syria, Crisis, War, Emigration, Forced

1. INTRODUCTION

In the nineteenth century the acceleration of the industrialization process in the European countries with the resulting need for raw materials has increased more than the importance of the geography of Syria Especially in Hatay has become a very attractive. From the beginning of the twentieth century in the region who want to increase their influence in the interests of England, Russia and France have been in a fight (www.atam.gov.tr).

French conquest of Damascus in 1920 to create a new management was put in place in Syria. The Syrian administration from 1920 to 1946 by France, declared independence in 1946. However, the recent crisis has clearly emerged with different religious and ethnic structure with a combination of small states despite the establishment of an independent state of Syria unity among the peoples living in this region could not be achieved.

Syria entered the war with Israel in 1948, Israel in 1967 with the occupation of the Golan Heights has experienced the most violent period. In this period, in the international arena place to redefine the need to Syria, all in the Middle East to large stresses that can cause however balance the interests to develop relations and Israel's biggest ally and supporter against the United States in block Russia, China and Iran has converged.

Syria demographic characteristics (religious, sectarian and ethnic background) is also important to create a mosaic. Today the population of the different ethnic, religious and sectarian structure can be better understood when viewed this situation. In Syria, Arab 77-83%, Kurds 7-8%, Turks 5-6%, Armenian 2%, Circassian 1%, Palestinian 1% and Iraqi refugees are living. If religious and sectarian groups; Sunni 74%, Nusayri 12%, Christian 10% and Druze 3%, Shia small number, is composed of Jews and Yezidis (www.wikipedi.org). This structure consists of a cosmopolitan country, in 1949 due to the management struggle urban, trader and the coup against the ruling Sunnis activity, Baas coup in 1963, in 1967 Alevi shock and in 1970, Hafez Assad has faced coup.

Nusayri (Arab Alevis) is a family belonging to Hafez Assad came to power through a coup in 1970, after the Syrian March 8, 1963 declared a state of emergency was unsparing in conditions. Fifty years of ongoing state of emergency application in the country of bribery and corruption, income distribution inequality, human rights and freedoms disregarding the press and freedom of expression be restricted, torture, domestic policy-making mechanisms of bankruptcy as the results revealed (Levent, 2012: 37).

Syria, the mid-1960s to the present day are managed on the basis of Baas ideology. Country during this time, the direction of the socialist Baas Ideology, too, a country that has become internalized authoritarian structure. The country's government confiscated every aspect of Assad family, which is Sunni sectarian understanding and management of the country is blamed for trying to insert. Hafez Assad and came to power after the death his son Bashar al-Assad of the most important points of management positions and their family members Nusayri origin of place names, the majority Sunnis, who draws a huge response from the public. That the chaos in the country day by day increase in public

unrest and security of individuals and groups who are concerned about the more fear and uncertainty about the future has led to entrapment (www.usak.org.tr).

18 December 2010 in Tunis Muhammad Buaziz from a young person's self-firing, starting with the "Arab Spring" called will be shown shortly Arab geography in the people's movement turned into Tunisia, then Egypt, Libya, Syria, Bahrain, Algeria, Jordan and Yemen 'the public has poured out into the streets. In some countries this movement in a short time last finding has resulted in the overthrow of leaders in some countries.

Syria's historical past as mentioned above, the demographic structure, political structure and due to the geopolitical situation in the Arab region affected by the popular movements that emerged was a natural consequence. In Syria since the beginning of the year 2011 in certain regions also began to make small groups are shown. In January of 2011, the protests across the country, where there is a person in the Kurdish region, including three young was rumored that the oil itself. Syria crisis since Considered as the crisis in Syria the start date March 15, in 2011, 15 young people in the city of Deraa protest against the government wrote to the wall on the grounds of detention and torture while in police custody in Dera exposure has led to protests broad participation. Government forces commotions intervention experience and the absence of protest while intervening in the disproportionate use of force, more real bullets to use, and many people were killed and injury of events in a short time the country's many urban spread has caused.

Events opposition forces, due to Assad government forces responding to armed confrontations that have been turned into a short time. Government forces events in order to suppress pressures to increase, opposition groups if the Bashar al-Assad's government to end the seeking of outside forces, weapons and ammunition, with the support of a more organized way fight to continue as a result of the conflict a civil war has become. This is obliged to be a party to the war left millions of people without harassment, rape, and most importantly, have chosen to avoid death and leave their natural habitat to safe areas within the country or countries were forced to emigrate. This is obliged to be a party to the war left millions of people without harassment, rape, and most importantly, have chosen to avoid death and leave their natural habitat to safe areas within the country or countries were forced to emigrate.

Crisis forming concepts: "uncertainty, anxiety, depression, economic tsunami, concerns, challenges, difficulties, panic and shock, stress, tension, potential danger, chaos, disaster, conflict and war" is expressed as (Çelik, 2010: 5-15). Syrian crisis, encompassing all these elements with the structure and turned into an international crisis has created a huge vortex. This vortex, the lives of many innocent people, property, and even the land they are unlikely to shut down the country and taking away.

The aim of our study to examine the size of the Syrian crisis of forced migration and forced migration to Kahramanmaraş city's economic and social life of the Syrians is to reveal the effect. In this context, in the first part of the research, the Syrian crisis caused by forced migration, in the second part, forced migration in Turkey and Kahramanmaraş reflections, in the third chapter, Syrian refugees who were forced to migrate from the social distance between people of Kahramanmaraş aims to via "Bogardus Social Distance Scale" measure the results of the survey are included.

2. SYRIA CRISIS CAUSED BY DIMENSION OF FORCED MIGRATION

Starting on 15 March 2011, and two years is a long time in the country, the on going crisis in Syria, both in the internal political and social structures of the Middle East region in terms of overall security and stability has revealed many problems (www.mekam.org). The United Nations (UN) human rights commission, by the start of the conflict in March 2011 to the present, with official figures in the conflict in Syria that killed 110,000 people are said to be determined (www.crowdvoice.org). This figure is likely to be much more. Who lost their lives at least 6,561's of children, and in the 1,729 's constituted under the age of 10 (www.guardian.co.uk).

The crisis in Syria, "Arab Spring" that is experiencing very different from the situation in other Middle Eastern countries has revealed the results. Only a government mismanagement have already lost an interim period nature and gradually covering the entire Middle East region to the emergence of large-scale human tragedy caused. In clashes in the country are turning to the lives of innocent civilians in the face of serious threats remedy, or other safe areas within the country or neighboring countries to escape were forced to seek shelter in (www.mekam.org).

From the first days of the crisis that erupted in Syria until today more than 6,35 million have been displaced Syrians. Of these, approximately 2,1 million have fled to neighboring countries as refugees, 4,25 million remained in Syria. Hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees flee to neighboring countries in their own countries before were forced to leave their natural habitat. Syrians flee abroad for a safe escape route and that adequate resources about finding very little choice because of the crisis less affected relatively stable areas they find refuge areas less space in changing their lives continues (www.brookings.edu).

In Syria forced to replace nearly half of these people are children. Many diseases can spread easily live in difficult and unsanitary conditions (www.unicef.org.tr). For example, Homs, Deraa and Aleppo, Damascus fleeing took refuge in cities such as families with financial assistance they stand, they try to live in the area until a room Considering

the the size of the destruction is emerging more clearly (Levent, 2012: 43). The ongoing conflict in Syria, including the routine national immunization program, the health system was also seriously damage (www.unicef.org.tr).

Syria 's neighbors, it is highly likely to be drawn into the conflict. The escalation of the struggle between Turkey and Syria, as the proximity raises fears emerge as a factor. Accused of violence in the conflict to come to the size of Syrian President Bashar Assad, Lebanon and Israel conflict in this country is threatening to spread into. The conflict spread to the entire region is required for only a small kindling another in this region unstable or dangerous development of the situation, adding the number of displaced persons and refugees will result in the addition of new (www.migrationinformation.org). UN, if no solution is found likely to increase in the coming period of violence and the death toll will rise even further and in parallel is intended to alert the international community about (www.crowdvoice.org).

Human rights and freedoms and democratic processes disrupted in Syria, both to themselves and their families turning serious threats to life against the Syrians quickly where they leave while they, especially border cuts for those living in neighboring states seeking asylum in priority objective has gained qualifications (www.mekam.org). These people, they need food, medical care, water, sanitation and education facilities in their own countries due to insufficient choose to continue living as refugees abroad are.

Approximately 78% of these refugees, women and children, forced migration is thought that, in the context of human tragedy is how big can be better understood (www.unhcr.org.tr). International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) in December 2012, the Arab Women Organization (AWO) together with the Syrians took refuge in Jordan to escape from the crisis in Syria has prepared a report in consultation with women. FIDH delegation Zaatar, King Abdullah Park and Cyber City and the three refugee camps in Amman, in Rusaif, Dhleil and Sam in Sarhan "official" refugees living outside the camps has met with women. According to the report prepared as a result of negotiations, Syrian women as one of the most important reasons to migrate custody and control points, as well as pro-Assad government, anti-government armed forces are shown for exposure to sexual assault. Whom the committee interviewed many women who flee the country decided, in receiving the rape of fear, as well as the risk of stigmatization and rape victims exclusion has created a culture of silence because of the crimes of sexual violence at the notice banning determinants have said that (www.fidh.org).

Syria's neighbors, the five countries that hosted refugees are seen. These countries are Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt. According to the UNHCR in the region to be registered or pending registration number of Syrian refugees: is approximately 2,800,000 people. These figures respectively of the distribution in the countries of Jordan (520,000), Lebanon (720,000), Turkey (464,000), Iraq (200,000) and Egypt (111,000) persons. Apart from these registered in North Africa (10,052), Sweden (8,000), there are refugees (www.unhcr.org.tr).

Inner turmoil and conflict in Syria forced to migrate under the influence of neighboring countries asylum to people who are just. "Of these, those who have the financial means and social networks are seeking asylum in European countries. In this framework have been applied for asylum in Europe most countries we look at the first coming of Sweden, that country is France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, England and Italy, we see that to follow. Syrian asylum applications made to European countries to remain at low levels compared to neighboring countries . The reason for this is applied in European countries are strict and restrictive immigration and asylum policies. European countries at this point priority requests will be accommodated in the neighboring countries of Syria forced migrants and the countries concerned at this point as the UNHCR assistance through various international organizations and institutions is made. In fact, they are members of the European countries and international organizations provide assistance in specific grant amounts and the human tragedy in Syria , albeit a bit of work to contribute to alleviate " (www.mekam.org).

"Today, the events in Syria, 21 century we live in depravity is one of the greatest human tragedies. Indeed, from March 2011, so the events in Syria first erupted from the period since these countries escape from the accelerated rise, in that the main reason people are born with been their human rights and freedoms in the most especially the right to life, the confiscation comes. Country emerging democratic voices close their ears and by the people entrusted to him who had the power of the people against who maintain Assad's country caused internal conflicts and try to perform the anti-democratic practices nowadays generally accepted humanitarian and moral values consistent with the no side is available. Universal Human Rights Declaration, especially so many conventions and constitutions the freedom and the right to security, many human rights and freedom, today Assad regime by the application were excluded, the Syrian origin of mass forced migration of the main reasons is the reason" (www.mekam.org).

In Syria have been forced to leave their natural habitat assistance for people has increased. Increased support and encourage humanitarian groups working in Syria within the country needs to do more for those who are trying to. Unfortunately, the UN and other humanitarian agencies deliver aid to the rebellion of the region are facing major obstacles. These barriers imposed by the Assad regime, persistent insecurity, almost impenetrable bureaucracy and aid convoys be restricted by the government and rebel movements in support of the state as hunger emerges. Also, Syria and other humanitarian actors in health care workers exposed to attack and perform these activities is extremely risky.

However, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, NGOs and diaspora groups in the rebellion reduce hunger in all kinds of assistance is vital.

According to Suleymanov, "forced migration status is always prone to psychological trauma. Because the environment in refugee reception -many years that collects belongings, his house, his habitual circle of friends and neighbors- losing. Forced migrants in a moment you find yourself in a different world. According to him, the climate here is different, the sky, even if the smell. You gather wealth for many years to lose, lose your home, causing major financial losses, it later turns without getting severe psychological trauma. The man himself finds himself in limbo , enters into conflict in itself, dealt a severe blow personality, life loses its meaning, it comes in the then state of depression. In such cases, people are very likely to experience a shock. This can manifest itself in the form of emotional trauma or culture shock. In this process, unemployment, migration to the incompatibility of the society, culturel unfamiliarity in new social environment and there can be problems such as cross-cultural conflict. Exclusionary attitudes encountered in the destination of the victims of forced migration is to make more aggressive" (www.uskudar.edu.tr).

2.1. Forced Migration and Turkey

Syria Crisis caused by the influx of refugees from the neighboring countries are all affected. Undoubtedly one of the countries most affected by this are from Turkey. Migration began in 2011 with a group of 252 persons, as envisaged at the end of 2013 has exceeded 500,000. Turkey, opened its doors to Syrian refugees, but the Syrians were relieved to some extent. Turkey, opened its doors to Syrian refugees, but the Syrians were relieved to some extent. Turkey's attitude towards social responsibility beyond that we can see by looking at the number of incoming migration. Indeed, the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey is residing, as of today is finding half a million. Given these figures the total population of Turkey's 36 provinces will be seen that the number now (www.usak.org.tr).

In Turkey, to meet the needs of Syrian refugees there are certain institutions and organizations. The most prominent of these institutions, T. C. Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) due to the crisis in Syria, the day of the start of the refugee exodus so far has spent □ 852 million. Red Crescent, ministries, public institutions such as municipalities this figure with the total expenditure amounted to □ 1.8 billion (www.usak.org.tr). Public institutions as well as civil society organizations and individual assistance with the help of a financial expenditure was in excess of □ 2 billion. This expenditure, the World Food Fund, the United Nations, the International Refugee Organization (IOM) International organizations such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Norway, Belgium from such countries as refugees in Turkey for help if we include a much higher figure is reached.

Syrian refugees about the International Strategic Research Organization (ISRO) in May 2013 according to a report prepared by the refugees' Considering the causes of immigration to Turkey; 44.8% with life safety, economic hardship 28.3%, 20.2% political pressure, social pressure also seems to be between 6.6% (www.usak.org.tr).

In March 2011, with the outbreak of the crisis in Syria caused by the civil war that forced migration, in search of a safe place in the country of the Syrian people desperate desire to escape from conflict and Turkey's moderate attitude to refugees with open arms every day due to have multiplied. Concentrated in the borders of Turkey with this migration, the resulting need of shelter founded by AFAD tent city and the city was greeted with container. AFAD to meet the housing needs of refugees 30 April 2011 the first residential area in the town of Yayladagi in Hatay urban tent which has formed. Later in the process , from the border of the victims of forced migration due to the increase of Syrian refugees in Hatay 4 tent cities were founded at short intervals. They are in other cities (Kilis, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa) established a tent city and the city was followed by the container. Due to the lack of shelter created by AFAD presidency in Kahramanmaras was agreed to establish a tent city. Then, Osmaniye, Adiyaman, Adana, Mardin and Malatya city was founded in the lodging facilities engaged. In Turkey, which was founded by AFAD based on the latest situation regarding sheltering centers, 14 tent city, considered one temporary container town center and there are six pieces. Number of Syrians staying in this resort and this number is increasing every day according to the current figures are 201,067 people (www.afad.gov.tr).

2.2. Forced Migration and Kahramanmaras

In Turkey, the Syrian victims of forced migration, one of the host cities of Kahramanmaras province. Syrians in tent city established by AFAD here, in the city center and is residing in the county. Kahramanmaras tent city on 480 acres of land, infrastructure work has been completed and put into operation on 1 September 2012.

Total number of tents in a tent city in 2737 and the number of Syrians staying in this tent is 15,052 people. In Tent city a tent hospital complex was established. In this hospital, 3 doctors and 2 specialists, 26 medical staff and health services are carried out with three ambulances. Created in the 38 tent classrooms, including 100 pre-school, a total of 2,745 students are educated Syrians. Security services in tent cities 80 police officers, 90 private security personnel and 367 are provided with a security camera.12 mosque in tent cities, 10 theme parks, 10 recreation hall, 106 television and 1,000 m2 sports area serves Syrian citizens (www.afad.gov.tr).

The number of Syrians residing in tent city varies from day to day. Asylum seekers to leave the camp due to various reasons, the remaining number of asylum seekers in accommodation facilities is declining. However, in recent times in the areas they live in Syria and increasing the risk of worsening of conditions for migration of refugees forced to join a new tent city's population increases.

Kahramanmaras Governor and the AFAD according to information received from the authorities in the tent city is continuous training activities. Turkish and English lessons by teachers appointed by the Directorate of Education, while other courses remaining in tent cities, teaching or different branches of higher education are conducted by trained volunteer tutor Syrians. During the training, the document can not be obtained in sufficient quantity Arabic books and therefore obtained a photocopy of the original book are trying to meet the needs reproducing through. These training classes provided by the tent city management is carried out in the tents.

Tent city residents out of the camp can not leave when they wish, and those who want to quit by showing a valid reason for it to get permission is required. 2000 people daily by camp management are given permission to go out of the camp. Many of these refugees, tent cities located near the small industrial establishments in at least some non-food needs to work illegally to earn money.

AFAD according to the information given by the authorities, as well as Syrian refugees staying in the tent city and county residing in the city of Kahramanmaras There are 4,000 Syrians. This Syrians using their own resources and connections came to Turkey. To afford good ones or were rented or purchased real estate. Weak financial power, but that does not choose to stay in a tent city while some families live in rented houses are run-down on bad terms. These families, public agencies and institutions as well as private institutions or individuals with limited assistance they have made to pay the rent and are forced to make a living.

2.2.1. Effects of Forced Migration Economics Kahramanmaras

When a macro perspective, Syrian refugees in Turkey constitutes a serious burden to the national economy. As mentioned above, to meet the needs of Syrian refugees so far spent figure has exceeded □ 2 billion. However, when a micro perspective, where the Syrians have important contributions to the economy of the cities we see that.

The establishment of a tent city in the city of Kahramanmaras has been a very important contribution to the economy. AFAD according to information received from the authorities of the city of Kahramanmaras tent £ 20 million has been spent on infrastructure work. Located in tent cities, social and cultural fields to be completed and fixtures necessary for the receipt of £ 60 million in total expenditure was carried out.

Syrian refugees in tent cities of the installation completed by placing several expenditure items has emerged. These expenditure items in the tent city of Kahramanmaras, food and beverage, security, health, energy, transportation and other expenses consist of. This money goes each month to £ 10 million budget is allocated. These expenditures from the General Budget of the Republic of Turkey is carried out with the allocation set aside for AFAD.

The budget allocated to Kahramanmaras, indirect ways are flowing to the real economy. According to the above items of expenditure of this budget when looking at the distribution; £ 4,000,000 with the highest expense items as food and beverage items are in first place. Tent city residents are given three hot meals and ready meals in Kahramanmaras these services (catering) is purchased from the company. Security costs are the second largest expense item. These officials' fees and costs £ 1.65 million per month for electronic security systems is realized.

AFAD, all kinds of Syrian refugees is concerned with complaints about health problems, which is installed in the tent city operations could not be performed in a hospital with drugs and vaccines, the health budget is allocated for spending £ 1.5 million. A further £ 1.5 million of the budget is allocated expenses are the energy expenditure. Kahramanmaras staying in the tent city and wanting to go back easily to reach the limit of Syrian refugees, newcomers to the tent city comes easier to £ 200,000 transportation budget is spent each month. Budget for the remainder of the construction, repair and used for the purchase of emergency needs and other costs are considered. This budget by the number of remaining AFAD tent city is being revised by the authorities. Each month leave in an orderly manner to ensure that this budget is a major contributor to the economy of Kahramanmaras.

From tent city was established in September 2012 in the budget allocated for food and beverage expenditure item was removed in May 2013. Through purchase of service provided three meals a food and beverage expenditure, AFAD, the World Food Fund and the United Nations made between the protocol since May raised instead by the UN 42 U.S. dollars, AFAD is by the £ 20 per person monthly payment has been agreed. Refugees per capita total of approximately £ 100 to be paid as a monthly food and beverage or other needs are expected to meet.

Tent as well as contribute to the economy of the city of Kahramanmaras, come with their own resources and the financial situation of the Syrians with a good real estate by buying their lives here continue making a significant contribution to the economy is also Kahramanmaras.

With the establishment of tent cities in Kahramanmaras needed special security units, both directly and indirectly from the direction of suppliers to meet the needs of businesses in terms of labor emerged a considerable area of employment have been created. However, the economy experienced in Kahramanmaras hidden unemployment in the construction of Syrian refugees, in the fields, factories, and small leaks in industrial enterprises has decreased significantly with the start of the study.

In addition to contributing positively to the economy of forced migration Kahramanmaras, there are also negative effects. Desperate asylum seekers from Syria-Turkey border crossings comfortable as a weakness of some canny Syrians who are trying to turn crisis into opportunity. Kahramanmaras entered Turkey illegally from Syria and sold in the market, especially illegal products, including tea and tobacco in a way that adversely affects local artisans.

2.2.2 Socio-Cultural Context of Forced Migration Impact on Kahramanmaras

From one country to another country may be out-migration also brings many social problems. The biggest problem for mass immigration, religion and culture could not live as they wish and are exposed to pressure. The most important problem of mass immigration from countries will lose the country, will disturb the peace of those who migrated to the country and their culture is the idea that they want to impose.

Kahramanmaras people's socio-cultural structure resulting from the properties and events in the past because of the city's many small spark a huge ball of fire likely to turn into a tent city during the establishment and the Syrians Kahramanmaras started coming in the first period Kahramanmaras Governor and the AFAD officials seriously concerned have. However, in Kahramanmaras people, Syrian immigrants, social life would be significantly negative repercussions idea prevailed. Tent city on October 27, 2012 in Kahramanmaras, clothing assistance with asylum seekers claiming to be returned to them if the debate between the 2 of them police officers, have resulted in the injury of three people. This event, among the people of the negative connotations associated with the Syrians, has further strengthened. However, a similar situation during the time period within or outside of the tent city and the city's population by repeating injured as a result of Syrians replace negative thoughts are replaced by a more moderate approach.

Syrians, they did not know Turkish in the first period was one of the most important problems encountered in Kahramanmaras. This situation, solve problems and to meet the needs of migrants trying to help government officials, shopping and social relations in the trades in question accounted for the local people equally. Syrians in the past two years, have learned Turkish in most needs and can tell the level of communication have an important strides. Provincial National Education Directorate of Turkish teachers appointed by the tent city has been an important contribution in this regard. At least some of the Syrians in the time to learn the language more quickly in urban culture has led them to be integrated.

While sectarian differences and the Muslim majority of the refugees in tent cities for religious worship in the city and they will easily be able to perform in the presence of mosques and prayer to adapt to the other is an important factor that facilitates. While sectarian differences, the majority of refugees to be a Muslim, and a tent city for religious worship in the city and they will easily be able to perform in the presence of mosques and prayer to adapt to the other is an important factor that facilitates.

In Kahramanmaras, in the bazaar, market, road, a Syrian citizen on the street at any moment to encounter a situation has become quite ordinary. Due to geographical and cultural proximity of these people Kahramanmaras behavior is quite similar to the socio-cultural structure. Although in terms of language and culture Although we are talking about different structures, tents Syrians living outside the city, when viewed in their homes to their wedding ceremony traditions and customs that are similar are better understood. These features facilitate the acceptance of Syrian refugees were people of Kahramanmaras.

And Syrians outside the tent city, AFAD and the contribution made by other organizations and institutions, asylum seekers and emergency food and beverage meet several requirements, although there are many different needs. Prolongation of the crisis has further increased these needs. Refugees who want to meet them in the search for ways to make money and are trying to find a job for it. Syrians due to lack of work permit, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Finance and Syrian immigrants controllers running a massive amount of penalties gave their place of work.

Therefore, the Syrians difficulty in finding jobs with low wages they found was forced to work illegally in the workplace.

"Leakage paths that run in Gaziantep in two Syrian refugees losing their lives on the job accidents by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security a study was initiated to establish the necessary authorization" (www.hurriyet.com.tr). This was good news for Syrian refugees, but on the other hand find jobs that can not find work or work for wages so as not enough for the Kahramanmaraşlı causing unemployment was bad news for the unemployed. Asylum seekers who agree to work for lower wages because now began to be seen as a competitor. Therefore a negative judgment in these subjects against Syrian formed.

However, Kahramanmaras women living in tent cities to adapt to social life and to acquire a profession, tent cities vocational courses within adult education center was opened. Syrian women who participated in this course learn a profession on the other hand, provide an invaluable contribution to the family budget.

AFAD Kahramanmaras officials regarding the assessment of the crisis in the talks, in the early stages of the crisis is not foreseen to last that long, but now could not put forward a vision on how long. The effects of the prolonged period of crisis in Kahramanmaras officials asked their views about what could happen in a way that considers subjective topic. Some officials protracted process any adverse effects would not be defending, and some in the camp for so long, the rest of the people once to psychology may be damaged, and it Kahramanmaras quite negative in a way that could affect the results may reveal that stated.

3. SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS, AND SOCIAL DISTANCE BETWEEN INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN KAHRAMANMARAS RESEARCH

Research objectives: Research, Syria crisis caused by the forced migration as a result of Kahramanmaras come to those obliged refugees and people of the city between the social distance measure and Kahramanmaras peoples of the crisis when it could end and the crisis ended with the refugees return or their thoughts about revealing aims.

Limitations of the study: The study involved a survey of some individuals to the low level of awareness on the issue and affect the outcome of the research was to fill out surveys disingenuous. Results of the study, where Syrian refugees in other cities of the socio-cultural structure, values and mindset are different therefore may differ from the results obtained in Kahramanmaras. Therefore, the results obtained where there is of Syrian refugees in Gaziantep, Hatay, Urfa, Adiyaman, can not be generalized to the cities of Adana and Malatya.

Data Collection: The study of Kahramanmaras in central and district was conducted with 158 people with different demographic characteristics. Survey method used in this study as a means of data collection and surveys were administered to a random selection of individuals. The study results obtained from 158 questionnaires, 150 of them were eligible for evaluation.

Methods: The questionnaire used in our study Bogardus Scale (Social Distance Scale) with reference was created. The questionnaire consists of three sections. In the first part, the demographic characteristics of respondents, in the second section, E. S. Bogardus Social Distance Scale developed by the questions, in the third and final section, we asked respondents to crisis and post-crisis questions about the return is located. SPSS 16 statistical software was used in the analysis phase.

Data Analysis: The table below in Table 3.1, the results regarding the demographic characteristics of the respondents are located.

Table 3.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristic	F	%	Demographic Characteristic	F	%	Demographic Characteristic	F	%
<u>Gender</u>			<u>Age group</u>			<u>Educational Status</u>		
Man	116	77,	16-25	33	22,0	Secondary Education	28	18,7
Women	34	3	26-35	43	28,7	High school and Voca. H. S.	37	24,7
		22,	36-45	38	25,3	Vocational School	35	23,3
		7	46-55	25	16,7	Faculty and Equivalent H. S.	40	26,7
			56 and Over	11	7,3	Postgraduate	8	5,3
						Doctorate	2	1,3

Syrian immigrant victims of forced migration of people of Kahramanmaras aims to reveal the degree of proximity to the questions asked in the survey was developed in 1925 by ES Bogardus' Social Distance Scale "has been prepared through. "Bogardus 'Social Distance Scale' as specific attitudes towards different nationalities within a country is developed to measure. On this scale, a proposition is as follows. "In my first emotional response I marked every race classification of persons belonging to one or a few of the'm willing to accept as"(Şimşek at al., 2005: 69).

Social Distance Scale "the events of attitudes, particularly members of a specific group, the attitudes of the individuals constituting the degree of closeness to him" is to determine (Simsek et al., 2011: 82). On this scale, the

distance between the first statement and the last statement is a close relationship between the individual rather than toward a distant relation varies. This scale is heard against a nationality is tried to determine the distance or proximity.

Table 3.2 Social Distance Scale Analysis Results

Order	Individual's Social Distance	Frequency	%
1	No kinship through marriage accept	1	0,7
2	Register as a Member I'm Your Man I accept Cottage	4	2,7
3	I accept the street I live as neighbors	14	9,3
4	A Recruitment agree with me in the same profession	5	3,3
5	I accept my country Citizenship	8	5,3
6	In my country, I would consider only guests	91	60,7
7	I swear from my country Deportation	27	18,0

As seen in the table, participants asked Syrian refugees would you like to see yourself how close to 60.7 % in the responses to questions at a rate of Syrian refugees, " In my country, I would consider only guests" has been the most preferred expression.

The majority of respondents Syrian refugees, accepting a temporary stay as a guest of the reason can be explained as follows. First, the Ottoman Empire under the leadership of many years of living people of Syria, the Turkish way of life, customs and traditions of the carries traces to be, geographical proximity, both living in the country and another relative thousands of families of the Turkish people and historical traditions arising from the oppressed, shabby and in need of having out, look out, and most importantly, welcoming characteristic features of the effect of this statement we can say is to be preferred.

Participants second, with 18% of "I swear from my country Deportation" have preferred expression. This expression represents a central question in the most remote social distance and Syrian immigrants to accept any adjectives favored by those who remain in the country as an expression emerges. Participants in making this choice is not only the emotional and logical reasoning at the same time the negative social effects likely to occur in the future and unemployment is rooted in concerns.

Of respondents 9.3% of Syrian refugees "I accept the street I live as neighbors," he ticked off. In many different parts of the city, home to rent or buy by Syrian refugees trying to continue their lives not to face any negativity, confirms this observation.

Participants 5.3% of Syrian refugees "to accept citizenship of my country," he has chosen. Those who choose this expression mean age of 50 and above is generally seen. 3.3%, "with me in the same profession a work agree"; 2.7%, "Your Man as being a member of Cottage agree"; 0.7% of the "Marriage Through No kinship accept" options are marked. Participants' estimates of how long the crisis in Syria, the answer to the question asked in Table 3.3 are shown.

Table 3.3 End Time of Crisis

Time	Frequency	%
3 Month	11	7,3
6 Month	13	8,7
1 Year	30	20,0
2 Years	22	14,7
More than 2 years	74	49,3

According to the responses of the end time of crisis 'more than two years' estimates for the last, with 49.3% was the most preferred option. This year with 20% of 1 ', '2 years with 14.7%', '6 months by 8.7% 'and 7,3 '3 months' follow were expected to continue.

According to these results, the majority of the people of Kahramanmaras pessimistic about the end time of crisis and in this regard does not foresee a time. The remaining individuals, a time estimate, if they had a choice in the concentration of these estimates is given. The remaining individuals, these estimates, if they had a time estimate in a particular preferred are condensation.

Table 3.4 Post-Crisis Return

Return	Frequency	%
Yes	55	36,7
No	95	63,3

In the last question of the survey participants located in Kahramanmaras Syrian immigrants will return to its country after the end of the crisis, they were asked about ideas. This results related to the question above Table 3.4 are shown.

Survey respondents asked, in Syria crisis ended and prosperity to be regained as a result of Kahramanmaras immigrants to return or that the question about 63.3% 'No', 36.7% 'Yes' answer is given. These data Syrian immigrants in the city who do not mind staying as a guest in a crisis in more than 50% of the participants returned to their country of immigrants believe that their results revealed

4. CONCLUSION

In the Middle East "seething cauldron" of the Syrian crisis constitutes a foot, the "Arab Spring" that has resulted in a similar way to other countries who think that Syria's internal and external dynamics are wrong because they do not calculate the best. About 30 months, the ongoing crisis in Syria, thousands of people died and millions more were forced to flee to safe areas inside and outside the human tragedy that has turned into.

Syria's internal problem but a global crisis of winning a size, the arms of silence and peace to return quickly by taking responsibility of international organizations are required to produce a solution to the crisis. Feasible solutions that can be produced for all international locus of power (the U.S., Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Kingdom, France, as the European States) - (Russia, China, Iran) is required to be support.

The Syrian people have abandoned their natural areas both within the country migrate to safe areas in neighboring countries. Many of these countries themselves that they are prepared to live in shelters or with their financial resources are working to establish an order in their countries of asylum. The remainder could not get enough help in kind and cash are forced to live in inhumane conditions. This is for the improvement of people's living conditions, national and international institutions and organizations of their assistance should be increased.

Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt and many other countries of the world, especially the Syrians are forced to migrate to the country in order to back the creation of a secure environment is required. The termination point of the crisis at every step to be taken to end this tragedy that happened priority objectives should focus on the individual rights and freedoms that should be considered above all else.

The United Nations World Food Fund, World Refugee Organization, as many international organizations in order to heal the wounds of the crisis, countries in these organizations are required to increase their donations. However, people in need of help in Syria to be made vital assistance such as food and medicine in various ways by Assad's forces, preventing the situation of internal migrants worsens, then escape out of the country are increasing. Of the needy in the country, to receive help in a timely manner and at levels sufficient to reduce the number of Syrians who left the country, or even the return may increase. As a result, began to emerge in neighboring countries get a little bit of shelter problems will be solved.

Another dimension of the crisis in Syria, civil war further widens with each passing day due to continued increase in the number of refugees who fled the country, in economic terms, in the neighboring countries is a cause for distress. In economic terms, the crisis in Syria is quite a serious impact, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey, these wounds can be wound in a short time. However, the crisis may be caused by or in the future of this country for many years on social impacts may leave marks that can not be deleted. This situation without losing sight of the international community quickly take action is required. Otherwise, the emergence of a new crisis in neighboring countries can not be denied.

Dimensions of the crisis in Turkey, and currently estimated to be half a million unregistered Syrian refugees along with the number, if you can not find a solution to the crisis in Syria at the end of 2014 is estimated to reach one

million. Recently, the use of chemical weapons by Assad and mass death of people fled Syria accelerate the realization of this case and the number of refugees in Turkey has increased day by day. However, Turkey's socio-economic nor cultural sense, it is not possible to remove this burden more. Kahramanmaras found in other provinces of Turkey also found among the thousands of Syrian refugees trying to provide healthy living conditions at some point in the government's efforts are insufficient.

As a result of prolongation of the crisis, the increasing number of immigrants in camps and cities, political and diplomatic complexities triggering increases the security risks in the area. Especially staying for a long time in the tents and containers cities of Syrians for various reasons, in order to prevent the voltage boost is required to take some measures. A small mistake will find a wide echo in the national and international environments such tensions, normal policing rather than to provide a more professional perspective making and strategic planning security measures in this direction is required.

Refugees from Kahramanmaras province, as clearly demonstrated by the survey results, the city by the people of the "guests" have been considered and was inured. However, later in the process asylum seekers is likely to be perceived as a threat. Begin to settle in certain areas within the city, almost come to the level of creating neighborhood, imbalance has increased concerns in the community. Subsequently accept uninsured and low wages is narrowing the areas of employment of the people of Kahramanmaras ultimately it is a threat to socio-economic stability. The state's approach to asylum-seekers and moderate attitude, especially among the people with low economic power of the masses is caused by asylum seekers to look more distant. However, Kahramanmaras people of Syrian refugees, even if the crisis to an end, they will return to their country have lost faith in the future also strengthens the possibility that a team is made up of tension.

In Turkey, where refugees reside in other cities is creating anxiety among the population. However, religious and historical traditions of the Turkish people and traditions from the past, he took refuge in the responsibility not to abandon the poor people are installing. Although this responsibility in social and economic concerns should you move both our cities all across the country in a special sense of responsibility to our people to do everything from asylum seekers are used to and will. This sense of responsibility is what is desired by all people of the world to be shared on a universal scale and there is a swift solution to the problem.

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