

## Effects Of Turkey's Humanitarian Assistance In Syrian Crisis Analysis Of Turkey-EU Agreement

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**Abstract:** In the wake of the Syrian crisis, Turkey has given so much humanitarian aid to Syrians including opening doors for Syrians and hosting Syrians in the country. However, the concern is whether this been a negative or positive impact to Turkey's economy, social, political, and its relations with the European Union and the Arab countries? Basically, this study had sought to examine the effects of Turkey's humanitarian assistance in the Syrian crisis and to carry out assessment of the impact of Turkey's involvement in the Syrian crisis through its humanitarian aid as agreed upon by both Turkey and the European union. This study will also analyze closely the terms and conditions in this agreement towards the future of Syrians in Turkey. In this regards throughout my research, similarities with regards to the EU approach in its humanitarian assistance to Syrians and Turkey's approach towards it's humanitarian assistance to the Syrian refugees based on the EU Turkey agreement which placed Syrians to stay in Turkey and how this agreement is shaping the Syrian refugee in Turkey, will be handled in an effort to put forth an answer to the question: what are the effects of the EU-Turkey agreement on the Syrians refugees in Turkey and what are the consequences of the both party's failure to comply with the terms of the supposed agreement? While addressing this question, the focus will be on humanitarian assistance, Turkey-EU approach in providing humanitarian assistance through the lenses of the Turkey-EU agreement that took place in 2015.

**Keywords:** Humanitarian assistance, Syrian crisis, Refugee effects, Turkey, and EU

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### I. Introduction

The Syrian crisis has been ongoing for years and had inflicted pains and suffering to many Syrians. This crisis has caused many to flee their homes to other countries in search of safety, in other words they became refugees in other countries. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR, 2018) report stated that, the number of displaced people were nearly "70.8 million at the end of 2018", while about "13.6 people were displaced." This suggest that, we are living in the era where war, violence, and persecution happens and whereby millions of humans are either refugees, displaced or asylum seekers. Although, "the Syrian crisis started in March 2011" but the official Syrian refugee registered with United nation high commissioner "hit 3 million in August 2014", (Davis, 2015). This is quite a huge number of people forced to emigrate since the second world war. This crisis produced a very huge number of refugees within 3years (March 2011 and august 2014).

Furthermore, KemalKirişçi(2016) stated that, about "4.8 million Syrians have been externally displaced, and there are other half a million who left in 2015 while about 150,000 left in the first few months of this year to Europe". This implies that, millions of people have been forced to migrate outside of Syria, some made their journey to Europe, some stayed within the neighboring countries in the middle east while some made their journey to other part of the world. In Turkey, "There are around 280,000 refugees in the camps in Turkey housed in about twenty-five refugee camp" (Kirişçi ,2016). Kirisci even mentioned that, "these twenty -five refugee camps are officially recognized camps in the world in terms of providing aids to those registered refugees such as health service, education and physical facilities." However, he also mentioned that, "there are certainly many Syrians who are well off and live very comfortably because they have savings, and some of them have actually set up businesses like restaurants and shop while other Syrians living in other parts (urban areas) faces major challenges which makes it difficult to maintain better live. This suggest that, there are some Syrians who are refugees but have money and started business and later acquired Turkish citizenship (I will talk about this later in this project), while others are working but without any work permit and finally, others are without money, jobs and had to bed on the street to get through the day. According the European commission, (march ,2019), by the time the Syrian crisis enters ninth years, Syrian people suffering the conflict overwhelming with 11 million people including 6 million children, in need humanitarian assistance".

### **Objectives of the study**

This study seeks to address the following research objective, on analysis agreement Turkey-EU the Syrian refugee, To demonstrate how Turkey's humanitarian assistance in Syrian crises through the agreement between the European Union and Turkey has either positively or negatively affected Turkey's economy, society and its relationship with the EU and the Arab world. To determine the future of Syrian refugees in Turkey, and why the EU, need to look beyond politics and ethno-religious fear in their plan for humanitarian intervention to the Syrian refugees.

## **II. Review Of Relevant Literature**

a humanitarian assistance is any material aid contributed by different actors to save lives during and after armed conflict such as man-made crisis and natural disaster. However, this chapter is my literature review and I will review some specific literature about my subject, firstly would give some concept of refugee to introduce origins of Syrians by describing to the different sections, how Syrian crisis has started, the parties involved, and review works that showing us how Turkey's intervene the Syrian crisis and finally will analyze the different claims about why Turkey intervened in the Syrian crisis overview which had done since the crises began.

The second parts of the chapter will be tested specific studies to look the different overview which examined the effect of the crisis on Syrians that led to mass influx of Syrians to Turkey (forced migration). However I will study to focus my subject about (effect of Turkey's humanitarian assistance in Syrian crisis: analysis of Turkey- EU agreement) to determine refugee challenges in Turkey how it effect both Turkey, EU and Syrians those who living temporary protection under Turkey by looking Turkey's legal framework .

### **2.1 Concept of Refugee**

Refugees refers to individuals, whose survives are jeopardized. This necessitates them to leave their homes for survival. Such instance is the Syrian displaced people, getting away from fighting. Refugee characterized as an outcast as any individual constrained to leave their nation "attributable to outside animosity, occupation, remote mastery or occasions truly upsetting open request in either part or the entire of his nation or cause or nationality. Aid compassionate is essential to any refugee, since individuals are languishing. All things considered; it appears to be important to deconstruct the displaced person emergency (Rittersberger-Tiliç, 2017).

#### **Who is refugee?**

According to the United Nations (UN) Convention and Protocol Related to the Status of Refugees (1951),

Refugee was defined; "as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, mostly like they cannot return back their homes or are scared to do so owing to such fear, is unwilling they can get save themselves of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it" (UNHCR, 1951). As I mentioned above the convention's definitions of refugee

Humanitarian aid is an idea which conveys a progressive system: those in a more dominant position give help to those out of luck. People in need relies upon various lawful, social, moral, and contend economic situation. In this way, displaced people and asylum searchers are separated from alleged economic emigrants, while the previous ones are arranged as the individuals who merit, the last are the individuals who don't. Displaced people relied upon to coordinate into the general public (choice criteria, for example, ethnicity, social closeness or level of training and aptitudes are utilized by governments): the exiles at that point should get familiar with the language and cultural standards, send their youngsters to schools, increase further professional abilities, and to join the work showcase.

### **Review of the Empirical**

Ozcurumez and Şenses (2011) wrote on migration policy between European and Turkey. The study revealed that European strides on unstable ground on the negotiations with Turkey on re-admission agreements. Kirişçi (2014) examined the relationship between Syrian refugees and Turkey challenges. The study suggested that government needs to change strategies by broadening emergency compassionate help and transitory assurance to concentrating on the long haul to encourage the conceivable inevitable fuse of the displaced people into Turkish society. Bidinger (2015) investigated on Syrian refugees and the work right in relation to temporary protection in Turkey. He concluded Turkey should focusing on the economic and political concern in giving Syrians permission or right to work. Orsam and Tesev (2015) carried out a study on the Syrian refugees in

Turkey. They proposed that Turkey has 4.6% of Syrian refugees both official and unofficial of its population and inferred that lack of education for Syrians could hamper societal issue in Turkey.

Carpo and Wagner (2015) wrote on Syrian refugees' impact on Turkish labor market. Their findings showed that The Syrian refugees in Turkey are prodigiously hired casually due to no work permits, and so their arrival was a well-defined supply shock to informal labor. Öztığ (2016) investigated the relationship between Syrian conflict and Turkey's humanitarian retort. The study suggested that Turkish government should develop social policies in order to foster peaceful coexistence between Turkish and Syrian people. Rygiel, Baban and Ilcan (2016) carried out EU-Turkey deal and temporary protection on Syrian refugee crisis. The interview conducted showed that the framework introduced by Turkish government, is one of the most important reasons why Syria refugees choose to take possible means to Europe to claim refugee status. Yenilmez (2017) focused on forced migration impact between Syrian and Palestinian refugees and revealed that forced migrant could result into a net benefit in the future for refugees.

Liempt, Alpes, Hassan, Tunaboynu, Ulusoy, and Zoomers (2017) accessed the evidence based of migration deal of EU-Turkey declaration and discovered that the EU-Turkey agreement has cramped a stream of people entering the EU, and in the long-term people will find other ways to enter. Hacıoglu (2018) worked on Syrian refugee integration in Turkey through education. The study found that the Turkish people do not have confidence in the possibility of Syrian integration.

## **2.2 Origin of Syria Issue**

The Syrian revolt happened in the beginning of 2011 when restriction started contrary to Assad's restraint. A large portion of the Middle East and North African countries were associated with the movement of the Arab Spring. This movement had a domino impact in the locale (Kocadayi, 2017). Individuals' contests bunge to Syria as the people of Syria were depleted by the harsh approaches of the Baathist system. Several reasons for discontentment which make them to ascend against the regime of Assad, for example, high joblessness, defilement, poor expectations for everyday comforts, absence of opportunity and absence of fundamental rights. From the earliest starting point of the dissent, all the referenced elements urged individuals to consolidate in the revolt and fault Assad's system, be that as it may, numerous other compelling elements assumed their part in changing the fights into a public war. That is the reason the Syrian back off from the Arab Winter. This is on the grounds that the insider and outsider of the nation are intrigue bunches who are attempting to exploit this turbulent air in Syria. This war has been happening since 2011 and it has ended the life of numerous blameless individuals. This has for the most part been brought about by the systems reaction to the revolt. The system trails a vigorously severe approach to control individuals and remain in power. Accordingly, more than seven years of contention has prompted critical misfortunes (Kocadayi, 2017). A huge number of individuals have lost their lives, and a great many individuals have fled their nation and began to live as displaced people. These are the most significant results of the common war in Syria causing sufferings of the individuals who are simply battling for their fundamental rights, opportunity and majority rule government.

## **2.3 Turkey's Intervention in the Syrian crisis**

In this part of literature review, the study aims to examine Turkey's intervention in the Syrian crisis and the focus would be on how Turkey intervene in Syrian crisis via different argument by different studies. However, before the conceptual review, Turkey as a country shall be briefly discussed.

Turkey is a country officially known as **the republic of Turkey**, and geographically located the bridge between Asia and Europe and it has borders of eight countries, in the historical perspective before independence is in the earlier of 16 century Othman impair has controlled the most eastern Mediterranean and were on of the most power impairs in history, the history modern of Turkey begins the foundation of the republic by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in (1923), after the struggle, he led the nation the full of independence as he was named the father of Turkey. The population of Turkey based on latest United Nation estimates the current population of Turkey is **83,080,385** million. After given a little note on Turkey, the study will continue without hesitation to know how Turkey intervene in Syrian crisis via different argument by Turkey and Syria share a long historical background that can be traced back to the Ottoman Empire. Living together under the empire for centuries and then sharing a border as neighbors created cultural and religious ties between the two nations as well as ethnic and religious similarities.

Firstly, among various studies regarding Turkey's intervention in the Syria crisis, scholars appear to agree that, Turkey was in critics of the Syrian regime and was rather in support of the Assad regime. For instance, Julide and Fulya (2015) draw attention to Turkey's attempt to facilitate some form of agreement between the Assad regime and the rebel in 2011 through a meeting between Ahmet Davutoglu (he was at that time the Turkish Minister of Foreign affairs) and Bashar al-Assad (Syrian President) which failed therefore, resulted in "Turkey's open expression in support for the rebels in Syria in November 2011". At this point, the above support was only limited to Turkey opening its border to Syrian refugees that were running away from the refugee camps that was built on Turkish territory as a result of the civil war in order to safeguard their lives.

Amos and Greene (2013) suggested that, "Turkey serves as a transit route both for the majority of food aid that reaches rebel-controlled areas in northern Syria and for many foreign fighters that enter Syria to join with anti-Assad forces." In the same plight, "Turkey also provides tacit support to rebel military organizations, regularly allowing rebel fighters to cross the border for rest or to visit their families before returning to Syria to fight. Indeed, Turkey initially allowed the headquarters of the free Syrian Army to operate from inside Turkey before the group relocated inside Syria in the fall of 2012" (Liam, 2012). The Hurriyet Daily News (2012), stated that, when Turkey opened its border in support to Syrians escaping the civil war, "those Syrians included the ordinary people as well as the militants of the Syrian National Council (SNC)". Another way to analyze Turkey's intervention in the Syria crisis is through what David (2014) wrote in his article regarding Turkey's claims that, "its support for the Syrian rebels is humanitarian". Although, other scholars have argued against such claims because, "Turkey had openly declared the need for a military intervention against the Assad regime in the context of "Alawite", (Julide and Fulya:2015). Meaning that, if Turkey indeed had such intention for a humanitarian assistance for Syrians, Turkey would not again had suggested for a military intervention which would result in the lost of many lives in the first place. The term "intervention" "implies acts that encourage war and which its target typically condemns it as an act of war (Winfield, 1923). Military intervention is defined as the beginning of blatant acts of military force in another country Tillema, (1973). He further defined intervention to be the beginning of military acts by the official armed forces of one state beyond its own borders and within the territory of another country. The above definition suggests that, a military intervention would involve the use of force which would involve weapon of all kinds, therefore, any suggestion of military intervention would jeopardize the essence of humanitarian intent. On this note, while we have seen different claims by different scholars in the literature, some argued that Turkey intervene Syria by helping as humanitarian assistance and others have against claim says Turkey had intervene military issues to be opposing Assad regime.

Moreover, I would like to review other literature that argue for the position of Turkey as a historic figure in the "Middle East" to understand Turkey's intervention in the Syrian crisis. However, the relation between two countries it could be apart with historical Othman empire and the Turkish relation with general Arab countries and in specific in middle east.

Turkey has long been a country of destination for migrants because of its convenient location as a transit corridor between West and East, North and South. Regarding its transit role, the country has also been considered both a sending and receiving country for migrants. So, this "different society and draws with its neighbors can followed to the Othman empire which created to be an ethnolinguistic and multicultural society in the region". (AysenurHacioglu, 2018). Syria shares the longest borderline with Turkey, and some border villages were divided in two after the dissolution of the Empire, which are called by the same name on both sides of the border" (Orhan&Gundogar, 2015). Therefore, special borders it most important part that connected Syrian refugee to flee turkey. According to ZiyaOnis (1995), he suggested that as early 1995, "Turkey was an example for the 9 Arab world in terms of economic performance, secularization, and democracy. So, Turkey "as an alternative model to Islamic radicalism for the Arab Middle East and the rest of the Islamic world" (Bernard Zaarour,2018). Thus, this above different statements have argued Turkey by its upgrading for democracy political and economy was example to contributed widely to the creation of a new foreign policy toward the Middle East. However, turkey relation with the nation of the middle east it should be consider historical affinity. Modern turkey preferred "not to show much interest in the region and especially in the Arab world," (Karaosmanoğlu,2019) although turkey always provide to create friendly relation with all neighbor countries, in the same plight claimed Turkey need to achieve "a satisfactory settlement of the border dispute with Iraq, for Syria with possession of Hatay" (Karaosmanoğlu,2019) in this issue turkey conditionally involved in the affairs of the region. In other hand turkey as alternative model to show a good role for Arab, middle east and rest of Islamic world and it always provide friendly relation with neighbor countries and Turkey relation with western Europe allies were much more close than middle east. As turkey has been negotiated many years to be a member of Europe. According (Karaosmanoğlu,2019) has argued "Turkey is dependent of middle east for oil for the functioning of its economy"

Such review articles used to argue Turkey towards middle east, its appearance of "oil" is important than the "military strategy" and oil plays a key role in the developing Turkish economy and achieving viable usual defense during international crisis and war. And other schooler argued (RamzayMardin, 2013) Turkey is trying, with other Arab states, to "lead the 'Sunni Axis' in the regional security configuration". "Turkey and Saudi Arabia tried to influence the Lebanese political landscape by supporting the political coalition in Beirut against the Syrian-backed Hezbollah alliance." (Nazir Hussain,2013) which means Turkey and Arab state led by sued Arabia were against Assad regime. According (Zeynep Oktav, Çelikaksoy, 2015) stated "Turkey's efforts to increase its normative power have evolved within the EU context.". furthermore, this dedication enhanced Turkey image with normative power in middle east special Syria and Iran. Moreover, previous schoolers claimed Turkey towards middle east, they had interest to get oil and resources although others argued they want to be a leader of the regional power in term of security of the middle east.

It remains to be seen; however whether Turkey will be expected to be a great leadership role in the region, also “uncertain if the open support for the Syrian opposition and its particular the society of Muslim brothers will understand as compromising Turkey position.” (March Lynch et al, 2013). Furthermore, as we have seen different literature by different schoolers regarding Turkey intervention in Syrian crisis also Turkey position in the middle east. We have seen Turkey seems has aim and played different roles in the Syria conflict but the majority of Turkish contributor and schoolers supporting the literature Turkey involved and staying Syria crisis at good side by helping Syrian civilians due to “humanitarian reasons” and “military intervention” by supporting Syrian free army of sharing ethnic and religious ties. ‘ethnic brotherhood’, or ‘religious brotherhood’ (Erdogan, 2014).

#### **2.4 Effects the Syrian Crisis on the Syrians (forced migration)**

The term for “forced migration” refers to the movement that refugee, migrant or IDP makes and flee it can be either within their country or would be forcibly to migrate to other country after being displaced from their homeland. According (Meltem İnce Yenilmez, 2017) stated “The history of forced migration has had a big impact on the entire Middle East, on its cultures, and especially on the politics of the region.” Besides that, since the Syrian war has initiated the forced migration from Syria has perhaps experienced the greatest impact. Syrians who escaped the war and migrated to the neighboring countries, in this section particularly I would study to review while Turkey had received the large number of refugees in their lands, initially thought to be a “temporary protection” such this huge crisis of Syrian migrant moved has become effected economic, political and social problem on Syrians and also not only immigrants but also host countries, therefore I will figure out this section on different literature analyzing how it effect those Syrians being refugee camp and those who are outside the camp by different academic schoolers and different studies.

According (ELIZABETH FERRIS, KEMAL KIRIŞCI, 2016) stated “There are so many Syrians have made the painful decision to move further away from Syria and to make risky journeys to Europe is a sign that their resilience is wearing thin”. which means there are many Syrians who were disappointed for their journey to far away from Syria to and other country and it's a sign the majority Syrians refugee will wants to go back their country once a settlement can be reached and wants to rebuild their homes.

(Kirişci, 2016) argued the Syrian case, “international donors have provided an unprecedented influx of funds—far more per capita than for refugees displaced by other conflicts that are not in the media spotlight.” Still, the support has not been enough: not enough to provide lives of dignity for the refugees, and not enough to reassure the host government. Moreover, the immigration opportunities for Syrians have been incomplete. Both International agencies and humanitarian actors have had to do their best with very limited and international contributors constantly reducing funds and they couldn't give enough support to provide their lives. (An unfortunate situation has developed in terms of Turkey's open-door policy since a deal was reached between the EU and Turkey to stem the flow of Syrian and other refugees and migrants. Turkey has indeed stepped up its efforts to halt human smuggling of Syrian refugees across the Aegean Sea and has stopped an increasing number of boats while constructing a wall on part of the Syrian border.)<sup>8</sup> Both the EU and Turkey have the obligation to make sure that Syrians fleeing war and destruction continue to enjoy protection and that European interests in halting migratory pressures and Turkish desires for closer EU relations do not undermine refugee protection.

#### **2.5 Temporary Protection on Syrians**

Temporary protections allow persons or group of people by given the rights to remain in a country for limited time for the internal displaced or refugee who escaped due to the risk and serious war harm in the home country. Or It might be imperative to help that the ideas to remember displaced person and haven searcher are utilized regularly conversely in Turkey, while there are significant lawful contrasts. Although imagined by and for states bound by the 1951 Convention, temporary protection regimes have been and are typically designed to deter local integration, provide limited protection, and facilitate repatriation (Durieux, 2015). For example 1990 the war in Yugoslive in created massive movement of refugee in central and western Europe that time there was many refugees met criteria for refugee status under 1951 convention, but most of European countries only allowed them “temporary protection” (Orchard and Miller, 2014: 29). The use of temporary protection loomed large when the 1999 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) campaign began in Serbia and Kosovo and entailed over 900,000 Kosovar refugees moving across the borders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Montenegro, and elsewhere (Durieux, 2015: 241). Since the Syrian crisis has started there was a massive arrival on the Syrian refugee in neighboring counters and Europe. In effort to escape the war, Syrian refugee and asylum seekers have been forced to involve life-saving journey to reach neighboring countries and Europe. As the country hosts the most Syrian refugee in the world, Turkey has presented a “temporary protection” regime to address a massive Syrian refugee in the country. To be seen conditional a refugee status, Syrians in Turkey have been granted a temporary protection. thereafter, Syrians in Turkey receive temporary protection status, which places limits on their ability to access citizenship rights, to get regular employment, and permanent residency status, Turkey involved with the 1951 Convention and 1967

Protocol, yet Turkey upstretched a geological confinement as indicated by which just people of EU beginning are viewed as qualified to get refugee standing in Turkey (UN, 1967). The Turkish government institute a break answer for legitimize the stay of the Syrians getting away from Syria and landing in Turkey. Temporary protection status also creates other sources of domestic precarity for Syrians in Turkey. While the 2013 legislation (LFIP) and it refers to social service like housing, health employment and free education that can be delivered to Syrian refugee. And other hand temporary protection became more broadly institutionalized. In 2001, the EU issued a Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) which established a framework and minimum standards for participating states to follow. The framework stipulated that in the event of a 'mass influx or imminent mass influx of displaced persons from third countries who are unable to return to their country of origin', the refugees would be granted temporary protection (TPD in Orchard and Miller, 2014: 30).

Accordingly, in October 2011, the Syrian "exiles" got the status of temporary security. A stand which promises them help concerning everyday needs, nourishment, haven, instruction and wellbeing. Be that as it may, the refuge framework in Turkey has a double structure: in this manner, Non-Syrians can be resettled in third nations, though Syrians under transitory assurance can't be resettled. State and non-legislative associations become some portion of good political strategies to deal with the "outcast" populace. The privilege to nourishment, cover and the entrance to wellbeing administrations, just as access to instruction overwhelms the conversations of helpful guide. A couple of legislative establishments, worldwide associations, national and global NGOs, volunteers, neighborhood governments (especially districts) are locked in. The Directorate General of Migration Management under the Ministry of Interior, with it headquarter and commonplace workplaces and the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority under the Prime Ministry just as national and worldwide NGO and global establishments, for example UNHCR,<sup>14</sup> are a piece of the administration of the "displaced person emergency" in Turkey.<sup>15</sup> In summer 2015, a Migration Office associated to the Prime Ministry was likewise brought into life. According to the regulation, besides Syrians in "Temporary protection" in identification documents able to apply for a work permit in sectors geographic areas or vocations. Social Support and psychological and rehabilitation services are prioritized for groups with special needs, such as children, elderly, and women. Moreover, UNHCR stated Syrians who has passports can cross Turkish\_ Syrian borders without having visa.

However, there were claims such a regime protection places Syrian refugees in unsafe situations, especially in terms of limited access to legal employment, and unstable living conditions given their inability to access full citizenship and long-term residency. Besides temporary protection regimes symbolize the failure of policies to address the Syrian refugee crisis. Indeed, they may lessen the likelihood that states will uphold the legal agreements set forth in the 1951 Convention (Kerwin, 2014)

## **2.6 Refugee Challenge and Turkish Policy**

The effect of the Syrian displaced people on Turkish strategy could be condensed as a hodgepodge of chances and difficult restricting the nation's strategy decisions. The Syrian clash added to Turkey's policy through its philanthropic reaction endeavors. Facilitating phenomenal quantities of Syrian outcasts constrained Turkey to embrace an international strategy that was not vital, yet in addition unequivocally philanthropic in nature. Turkey has needed to address the difficulties of the intensifying helpful circumstance in Syria and adjusted its international strategy steps as needs be.

At the beginning periods of the contention when the evacuee volume has not extremely high, Turkey degenerated outside guide and discourse the displaced person inflows on its own. As the test developed, the nation has simplified it, by altering its troublesome governmental policy, for remote guide offices to work in Turkey. This permitted remote mastery and a few wellsprings of help, though inadequate, to arrive at the displaced people and help Turkey somewhat. Right now, will be presently working considerably more intimately with universal associations, which encourages Turkish international strategy to more readily fuse worldwide associations into its compassionate endeavors. It likewise helps raise the mindfulness about the difficulties Turkey faces and progress it has made. Working with universal givers and associations on the displaced person emergency will help Turkish international strategy in future missions in the locale and around the globe. This has expanded the limit of Turkish helpful reaction and the hugeness of non-legislative associations' offer in Turkish international strategy. Meanwhile, and mostly because of the Syria emergency, Turkey has developed as a top contributor nation lately and its philanthropic guide as a level of its gross domestic product which is among the most noteworthy on the planet.

In any case, the Syrian clash additionally underscored the multifaceted nature of Turkey's international strategy decisions. Inviting near 2 million evacuees encouraged critical weights and genuine security chances along the outskirt with Syria. For example, ISIS exercises constrained Turkey to fortify its military nearness along the outskirt. Now and again, Turkey has reacted to invasions from the Syrian side of the outskirt. Besides, carrying exercises by unlawful systems were exacerbated with regards to a declining common war, testing and confounding Turkey's open-entryway strategy. Simultaneously, managing the Syrian displaced person inundation has pushed Turkey to manufacture its ability to manage helpful emergencies in its commitment with

the exiles. There are currently numerous philanthropic specialists in Turkey who know the area much better and who communicate in the local dialects. They are likewise substantially more acquainted with the issues on the ground that give Turkish legislators a vastly improved handle and a fuller image of the circumstance. By the by, fringe security issues constrained Turkey's international strategy decisions by testing its open-entryway approach on various fronts.

### III. Methodology

#### 3.1.1 Study design

The aim of this chapter will initiate a methodological framework which allow to distinguish since 2011 the number of camps in Turkey with their population of Syrians, by analysis the terms of the supposed Turkey-EU agreement: the effects of Turkey's humanitarian assistance in Syrian crisis

#### 3.1.2 Research methodology and data collection.

The study set to examine the effects of Turkey's humanitarian assistance in Syrian crisis; analysis of Turkey –EU agreement. Qualitative method of research design shall be used in this study. The qualitative method will allow this study to collect information from the selected element of the population. Questionnaire and interview forms of qualitative method shall be employed which will be distributed among the Syrians and the Turkish people. Before conducting the interview, an invitation message shall be sent to the selected participants seeking their permission to conduct an interview with them on the subject matter. More so, the questionnaire will be subjected to professional review in order to know the validity and reliability of its structure.

	Number of Camp	Year of Opening	Population
Hatay	5	2011	14735
Kilis	2	2012 & 2013	37578
Şanlıurfa	4	2012 & 2013	79665
Gaziantep	4	2012	33070
Kahramanmaraş	1	2012	17215
Osmaniye	1	2012	7597
Adiyaman	1	2012	9854
Adana	1	2013	11124
Mardin	2	2013	2858
Malatya	1	2013	7493

Source: AFAD & ORSAM Report (2015)

#### Population of Syrian Refugees

Town	Syrian
Istanbul	330000
Gaziantep	220000
Hatay	190000
Şanlıurfa	170000
Mardin	70000
Adana	50000
Kilis	49000
Mersin	45000
Konya	45000
Kahramanmaraş	44000
Ankara	30000
Bursa	20000
Batman	20000
Şirnak	19000
Kocaeli	15000
İzmir	13000
Osmaniye	12000
Antalya	10000
Kayseri	9500
Diyarbakir	5000
Adiyaman	2500
Samsun	1230
Niğde	1100
Aydin	1000

Source: ORSAM Report (2015)

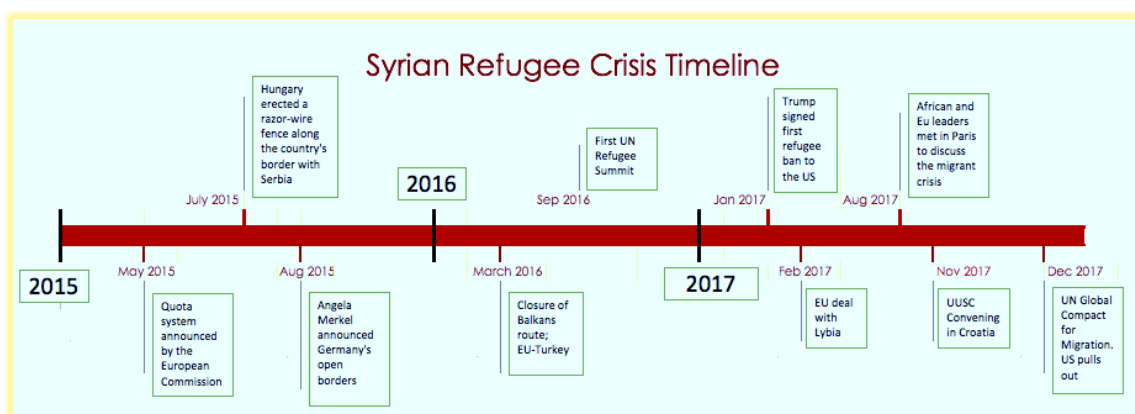
The table above shows the registered and unregistered Syrian refugees according to November 2014 data report from ORSAM (2015). The highest city with Syrian refugees is Istanbul, followed by Gaziantep and the others were listed in the table accordingly.

#### **EU-TURKEY DEAL**

The contentious EU refugee concurrence with Turkey has been running for a longer period. In any case, there are yet a few worries, with especially the subject of subsidizing still not totally settled. The EU agreement with Turkey has been in force for two years. The was engaged on 18 March 2016, to solve one of Europe's most pressing problems of the huge arrival of refugees. While Syrian refugees were looking for safe countries where they could live, EU-Turkey relations were placed under a huge strain. Based on the agreement, Turkey was promised to receive a financial aid worth of €6billion to finance Syrian refugees' projects. Financial aid is aimed to cover the costs of educating some of the Syrian children. To avert the opening of new asymmetrical routes and to separate the purported carrying systems, EU and Turkish governments expanded collaboration in the field of security and delegated contact officials for operational participation (Liempt, *et al.* 2017). From 2016, because of the agreement, the quantity of exiles entering Europe illicitly through the Aegean Sea diminished and have had noticeable positive effect on Syrians' chances in Turkey, which is also in the country's long-term benefits. Even though numbers were far beneath those of 2015 when the emergency started.

#### **4.4 SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISES**

The Syrian refugee crisis which has been challenging since 2011, although Syrian crisis has been considered the biggest and dangerous humanitarian crisis since the second world war 2. The war experienced an influx massive of Syrian people to all neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan as well European countries. as it keeps to delivered new waves of migration within the Middle east region with effects up to EU countries. According he United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR reported that 6.5 million people became internally displaced and that registered refugees are numbered at 4,812,851. This includes refugees in Turkey (2,715,789), Lebanon (1,067,785), Jordan (636,040), Iraq (245,909), Egypt (119 301) and Libya (28 027). As I mentioned five countries are making to donate the protection of the refugee by hosting them and assigning generous fund for the support displaced people.(Ostrand, 2015). Approximately 80 per cent of refugees is distributed in all the area of the given country rather than being in special camps. And other hand the Syrian crisis has triggered social tension and economic bund on the host countries. Besides to Syrian peoples increasing needs, Syria strategic plan (2015) international organizations and humanitarian organization has collected within and outside the Syria by provided necessary aid such as food, shelter healthcare. Therefore, and other activity is the regional refugee and resilience which is planned at building resilience and long-term projects to support those hurting because of the war



*Source: The Unitarian Universalist Service Committee advances human rights through grassroots collaborations*

#### **4.4.1 Effects of the Syrian Refugees on Turkey.**

Ongoing Syrian civil war, Turkey hosts the largest population number of Syrian refugees among the neighboring countries. According (Washington institute, Augts, 2016) has reported the number of people displaced by fighting surpassed 13.5 million. And Turkey it remains critical having for many Syrian migrants, the first challenge is the demand in Turkey that has resulted in migrant smuggling becoming a majorly lucrative sector. Besides Turkey hosted the biggest number of Syrians, According (ORSAM Report No: 195, January 2015) Turkey has spent 4.5 billion dollars on Syrian refugees between April 2011 and November 2014. According to official numbers, aid from the UN and European countries is approximately "246 million dollars".



With the Interior Ministry's decision in October 2011, registered Syrian refugees are given "temporary protection status." Under the temporary protection regime, protection and aid is provided to Syrians, covering regulations on indefinite residence, protection against going back under coercion, and responding to emergency needs.

According to the data from the Ministry of Interior "there are only eight cities without any Syrian refugees" According to (Global Humanitarian Assistance (GHA) 2015) Report, in 2013 Turkish government spent 1.6 billion United States Dollars (USD) by helping Syrians refugees at that time they built 22 camps delivering food, health service and education. Which can consider more than international humanitarian aid what is giving globally by other major funds.

Predictably, the situation of Syrian refugee crisis is causing issues all around the country, the neighbor country in border cities. The issue on Turkey's effects humanitarian aid in Syrian crisis can be categorized as follows: social, economic, political, and the effects of accessibility to public services.

The huge spur of refugees outside camps and the lack of enough assistance policies toward them has aggravated a range of social problems. Gündoğar (2015) reported that there have also been reports of occasional violence between refugees and the local population. This has reinforced a growing public perception that Syrian refugees are associated with criminality. A public opinion poll conducted in October 2014 revealed that more than 62% of those surveyed supported the idea that Syrian refugees were involved in criminal behavior, with 70% supporting that they constitute a security threat (Erdoğan, 2015). A large percentage of the population also supports that they are damaging Turkey's economy (Ibid). Prices have been pushed up because of the presence of an ever-increasing number of urban refugees, especially in housing, causing additional complaints among local.

#### **A) Social effects.**

Frist at all issue Syrian in Turkey is a social mixing issue, the biggest problem in Syrian refugees and Turkish citizen it more challenges comes for social integration, due to the different cultures, language barrier, and lifestyle. According to the (ORSAM Report No: 195, January 2015) "Polygamy among local communities is spreading as a result of an increase in divorce rates" moreover women and child abuse have increased, ethnic and sectarian polarizations have come out in some cities, and rise of unplanned construction has caused different social problems. One of the most famous changes effecting the local culture is common, marriage between Turkish men old or young married or married or single, with young Marriage with Syrian have been happening mainly in border cities Kilis, Şanlıurfa and Hatay. The marriages cause reactions among the locals, especially among women of these urban areas, although it has caused some divorce rate and family problem. Men who want marry Syrian women would pay some money and visit the Syrian family and immediately arranging the marriage, by this type of marriage Syrian family are considering they can saving the future of their daughter and getting money managing their livelihood, further this kind of marriage would Cause child abuse. This negative aspect brought Turkish women have been criticizing they are afraid to losing their husbands to Syrian women has brought more pressure on them. And other concern issue, which is coming out particularly in some border state, there has been a change in demography that makes fertility task, population has increased.

Syrian individuals living in downtown areas lean toward rural areas all in all to pay low rents. However, A couple of families can remain together in homes that are now on awful footing. This, above all, encourages irregular building and rise of a asylum by Syrians. Neighborhood individuals who have pay hope are assembling illicitly, unhealthy and irregular develops over their homes. This extends the risky urbanization issue which has been there as of now. Further The difficult living conditions and absence of instructive open doors for Syrian displaced people may compound certain social issues in the long haul. However, there have not been any genuine law and request issues as of December 2014.

However, and other social issue triggered the big number of refugee population is child labor, only small number of Syrian children living outside the camps can obtain education. One of the reasons is Syrian families have sending the children to work hard instead to attending schools, because they need money, and other thought is that the state or non-governmental organizations are not yet able to provide this opportunity adequately.in addition many Syrian children are working stress and selling with law goods or begging public.

And other concern in the border cities is the rapidly changing demographics. Which makes the sense of insecurity, especially citizens who lives, Hatay, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa and Kilis being afraid of insecurity in a touchable manner. In Kilis, which is a very large Turkmen city, the local people have a feeling of being minority in their cities. Although some of the Syrians are Turkmen, the vast majority have Arabic roots, the fact that most Syrian refugees are Sunni is changing the demographical mosaic of the city. This change has, in turn, caused feelings of lack of security among the Arab Alewite population.

**B) Economic effect.**

The common impact that refugees create in all urban areas economically is expensive the rents. While this give a good chance for the house owners, it makes a big trouble for occupants connected with expensive rents. it has gotten very hard to discover investment properties in the outskirts regions. House owners need to give their houses to Syrian nationals. It mentioned the occupants were took out and they rented their houses with Syrians for increased price than it was. Properly the homeowners got a good chance the demand created the Syrian people. And other economic impact is the rise of living standers. As demand has expanded, essential basic food and home cost have risen, Thus the inflation rate in certain areas is over the Turkey's average.

The second complaint regularly stated is the use of Syrian workers in the industry, agriculture and small business sectors as illegal, cheap labor. According to the survey findings of a report investigating the economic impacts of Syrians on Turkey by ORSAM, 40% to 100% of the people who lost their jobs in border cities believe that they lost their jobs because of the Syrians. The insight more reaction from local community some Turkish citizen believed Syrians who living in Turkey has taken their opportunity to get jobs, in shortly however, it seems both positive and negative impact on Syrians incoming into national work force. This situation courses a reply in the form of a job chances were taken the hands of a local people.

And other economic impact smuggling in the border cities, smuggling has already existed before Syria conflict, however with the Syrian war the number of smuggling has increased. rating is presently gainful for just a minority bit of the populace, while before the contention it was a pay hotspot for a more extensive gathering of people. This condition is particularly obvious in Kilis. Before the war families from Kilis used to cross the Syrian border, due to shopping and fill their tanks cheaper gas and products but now these people they cannot cross Syrian border of security concern, before to the uprising, pirating was considered as a wellspring of salary, consequently by individuals get big amount of benefit has taken place of large amount of people who used to get less benefits in Kilis. Notwithstanding, presently a few towns pirate items in incredible scale.

And other economic level, Syrian refugee have had a mainly on financial plan and joblessness rates, according (ORSAM, January 2015) reported Turkey has spent around 4.5 billion dollars on the Syrian refugees so far. Also, in November, the unemployment rate reached double digits with a rate of 10.1%. the situation that Syrians entering the job market has additionally affected the joblessness rates in Turkey.

**C) Political and security effects.**

The political effects of the Syrian refugee on Turkey should be analyzed by two different ways. First political impacts on Syrians in Turkey. Problem with local population conflict include these impacts. increasing security concerns among the locals and political polarization must be the possible effects on the Turkish political environment. In different circumstances, the political environment in Turkey, cause individuals to move toward Syrians in a progressively tolerant way. Political preferences some of the time give an increasingly tolerant way to deal with the Syrians. On the opposite what might be expected, there might be a response between individuals who are not straightforwardly engaged with the Syrians as a result of political preference. in this respect, furthermore, possible to state that the Syrian question is an element that encourages political polarization in the nation.

One of the biggest fear of the local people they feel themselves open fear based on terrorist attack, There is a thought that there may be individuals who need to incite the Syrians or punish to Turkey. A few people accept that among the Syrians there may be individuals who have a place with Assad, or the ISIS individuals or the PKK. Thus, the fear of these components is across the board.

in view of they are living in troublesome conditions can reveal appropriate conditions it could improve all the type of crime and violence. It able to say that young people who have not been taught, have a low salary level, and who are encountering a character emergency in the feeling of being barred may make numerous wrongdoing sources later. This lost age will might be the wellspring of mafia and theft later even though it isn't felt at this point.

**D) Effects on Fundamental Services.**

Syrian migrants who are living inside the comps don't have difficulty access for the basic service including education and health care, Syrian refugee who are outside the comps if it registered they also get free hospital service in public hospitals. Although, the state hospitals around the border cities help serve Syrian refugee which may take up around 30% to 40 % of their capacities. Consequently, there is a limit issue in state clinics in the fringe regions. In these areas, the refuge searchers in Turkey, yet additionally individuals living in Syria and harmed by clashes are being dealt with. Therefore, there is a limit issue as far as both physical conditions and social insurance laborers. Neighborhood individuals who figure they can't get benefits likewise responding.

And other impact related health service is the negative effect of society health, according (ORSAM Report No: 195, January 2015) have also mentioned, some diseases such as polio, which was eliminated in

Turkey many years ago, have been newly detected. In addition, Gaziantep reported the highest rates of measles in Turkey in 2013.

Regarding to education, those who came in the country with the passport or those who have resident permit can access to education in public schools. however, there is language barriers public schools are teaching in Turkish. Furthermore, some plans have taken by non-governmental organizations and cooperation with Syrians, but it just started and it offers chances only for limited number of people.

Another effect that the Syrians have created on cities is the issue of municipal services. with the influx of Syrians refugees there has been a great burden on municipalities that oversee garbage collection, construction control , traffic, public transport, water supply, city cleanliness, city police and cultural facility have enlarged under the responsibility of the municipality.

In this way, the municipalities can't bear the cost of enough administrations because of the spending they take the lack of infrastructure in the urban communities. Each municipality takes specific spending plan from the state to cover the costs of administrations which are relatively the quantity of the populace in the city. In any case, , after the Syrian nationals these numbers suddenly increased and the budget became not sufficient Likewise, the present foundation in the urban areas is worked for the populace before the migration so it is experiencing the ascent of such a large number of individuals in the urban areas. It is appeared that if the problem of population density can't be settled, districts should get more spending plan and reestablish the infrastructure for better services.

#### **4.4.2 Syrian Refugees and EU-Turkish Relations**

Uprising and protests which has started in Arab world have curved in Syrian civil war in 2011, in the same year the situation in Syria has changed the worst and firstly two hundred and fifty two Syrians have entered the gate of HatayCilvegözü border., immediately Turkish government has set up a tent camp urgently in the province of Hatay (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency [AFAD], 2014:4)

According to data of Directorate General of Migration Man- G. Sadık - H. Zorba 20 GÖÇ ARAŞTIRMALARI DERGİSİ agement (DGMM) in May 2017, the number of Syrian refugees who migrated to our country from 2011 to date is nearly 3.020 million people. However, According (UNHCR, 2017) reported, around "13.5 million people" in need of humanitarian aid while "6.3 million" people internally displaced in neighboring countries, beside the Syrian war has caused the world's largest humanitarian crisis since the world war II . However, it is not enough for hosting countries. They need more active assistance such as re-settle and temporary protection

Furthermore, The EU and its member states have made GÖÇ ARAŞTIRMALARI DERGİSİ 25 Humanitarian Diplomacy for Syrian Refugees and thus Turkey-EU Relations regarding Syrian crisis they both involved the Syrian conflict also provided the large amounts of donate to refugees. More than € 9.2 billion have been mobilized for relief and recovery assistance to Syrians (European Commission, 2017:1) who stayed in their country and escaped to neighboring c d.

Turkey tries to make considerable efforts to provide support through unique humanitarian aid to refugee influx from Syria compared to other countries (AvrupaKomisyonu, 2015:92). Although in a situation where UN and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as a great community remain silent and unresponsive, Turkey has kept the issue on the agenda alone. The March of 2012, Turkey emphasized that the options of safe countries. Nonetheless, Turkey's words were in the air due to the absence of needed support (Cebeci and Üstün, 2012:17).

And other hand EU member states should take on more responsibility about the burden sharing. From the beginning of Syrian crises, lots of people made an asylum application to European countries. However, EU countries are very reluctant about the accepting of Syrian refugees to Europe (Refugee Council, 2017). UNHCR has wanted countries to open their borders to Syrian refugees but except for some countries, most of them don't want to accept Syrian refugees.

Turkish government has made more than their best to entertain a guest in the best way. Absolutely some shortcomings and mistakes have made but it is important that the resolution of important issues urgently. Turkey hosted the largest number of refugees worldwide now and Turkey has been appreciated by international organizations for her works (UNHCR, 2017). The EU is a leading donor in the response to the Syria crisis with around €9.2 billion of total budget mobilized by the Commission and Member States collectively in humanitarian, development, economic and stabilization assistance.

However, Turkey plays the role of hopeful being a regional power and, also as sharing borders in Syria state. got involved with the unsettling in Syria and early responded to the use of force by the rule towards should be nonviolent protestors. However, in the result of the Syrian crisis has shown to be particularly contentious in terms Turkey-EU collaboration about Syria situation. According (Çiğdem NAS, 2019) stated two issues necessitated close cooperation Turkey and in Eu towards Syrian crisis. Firstly "the increase in terrorist activity bred by the instability and chaos in the region" and secondly, "the movement of Syrians out of the country in pursuit of refuge in neighboring countries and Europe. However, Turkey-Eu both shown their active member of

the Syrian refugee crisis, thus There is a need for a comprehensive analyze is of the refugee crisis for both Turkey and EU. Money schoolers addresses this need for in-debt research beyond political debates. Many research centers have published reports about Syrian civil war and the Syrian refugees. Most of the work done in this regard deals with the issue unilaterally and it mostly examines this issue in terms of politicians. But this study organized This study is organized to examining Effects Turkey's humanitarian aid in Syrian crisis with analysis Turkish-EU deal on Syrian refugees with the help of a concept "humanitarian aid" for both their provided aid regarding Syrian migration.

#### IV. Conclusion

This article has aimed to determine Turkey's effect on Syrian crisis analysis Turkey-EU agreement. It was divided into several chapters, introduction, literature overview, methodology, conclusion . In first chapter, introduction, In the second chapter literature overview of the thesis was reflected, at the beginning the term concept of refugee with examine "who's refugee" and explained some important articles about, origins in Syrians, background of civil war and how it started Syrian massive conflict highlighted also parts involved since the Syria war has started. As an important points Turkey's intervention in Syrian crisis was explained, it was mentioned Effects on the Syrian crisis, on the Syrians "Forced migration" and lastly some (UNHCR, UN) important articles has stated, and legal framework on Turkish policy. Then refugee challenges and Turkish policy and temporary protection on Syrians has mentioned with considering migration and refugee related documents. Methodology of this research was provided with qualitative method including tables and diagrams related Syrian refugee both Turkey-EU. Apart of Turkey-EU relation and Turkey-EU agreement regarding Syrian crisis has been analysed with more documents and significant reports.

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