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SİYASET BİLİMİ VE ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER ANABİLİM DALI**



**THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED SOCIAL
PRACTICES IN PREVENTING SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS FROM TURNING TO
CRIME “GAZİANTEP EXAMPLE”**

ELİF KAYA

MASTER'S THESIS

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LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİM ENSTİTÜSÜ
YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZ KABUL VE ONAY FORMU

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**TOPLUM DESTEKLİ SOSYAL UYGULAMALARIN SURİYELİ GÖÇMENLERİN
SUÇA YÖNELMELERİNİN ÖNLENMESİNDEKİ ROLÜ VE ÖNEMİ “GAZİANTEP
ÖRNEĞİ”**

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ÖZET

Toplum, durum ve mekânın uyum içerisinde olmasını sağlayan insan hareketliliğinde göç, suç ve toplum destekli sosyal uygulamalar belirtilebilir. Göç, bireylerin toplumsal, siyasal, ekonomik, sosyal veya kültürel açıdan buldukları noktadan başka bir noktaya yaptıkları ulus veya uluslararası göç olarak görülmektedir. 2011 Suriye İç Savaşında büyük bir göç patlaması yaşanması sebebiyle de Türkiye’ye ciddi oranda bir göç akını olmuştur. Bu bölgeye sığınmak amacıyla yerleşen göçmenlerin, topluma uyum süreçleri ve bağların güçlenmesi önemli bir konu olarak yer oluşturmuştur. Bu göçmenlere bir süre sonra ise suç ve unsuru olarak görülmesi başlanmıştır. Araştırma da ise toplum destekli sosyal uygulamaların suça yönelimdeki rolü ve önemine dikkat çekilmiştir. Suriyeli göçmenlerin, Gaziantep’li yerel halk ile iletişim kurabilmeleri için düzenlenen sosyal etkinlikler ve dayanışma grupları, iki toplumun bağların güçlenmesine ve uyumu sürecini hızlandırmaya olanak sağlamıştır.

Araştırmada, nitel ve nicel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılarak kuramsal ve yöntemsel çerçevede, tezin özgünlüğünü oluşturmuştur. Suriyeli göçmenlerin Gaziantep’e yerleşmelerindeki dinamikler, nedenler ve sonuçlar kapsamında ele alınmıştır. Toplum destekli sosyal uygulamalar alanında düzenlenen politikalar, projeler, destekler ve hizmetlerin önemi değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerle suça yönelimi önlemek için stratejik yollarla atılan adımlar ve atılabilecek adımlar ortaya konulmuştur. Konunun derinliği ve izlenen süreçlerle değerlendirmeye ilişkin öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplum Destekli Sosyal Uygulamalar, Suç, Suriyeli Göçmen, Stratejiler, Gaziantep

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MASTER’S THESIS

Danışman
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ABSTRACT

Migration, crime and community-supported social practices can be mentioned in human mobility that ensures the harmonization of society, situation and space. Migration is considered as a national or international migration that individual/s make from the point where they are located socially, politically, economically, socially or culturally to another point. During the 2011 Syrian Civil War, there has been a significant influx of immigrants to Türkiye due to the explosion of migration. The immigrants who settled in this region for the purpose of seeking refuge, the processes of adaptation to society and the strengthening of ties have created a place as an important issue. After a while, these immigrants started to be regarded as criminals and elements of crime. Social events and solidarity groups organized for Syrian immigrants to communicate with the local people of Gaziantep have enabled the two communities to strengthen ties and accelerate the process of harmonization. In the research, attention was drawn to the role and importance of community-supported social practices in the orientation to crime.

In the research, qualitative and quantitative research methods were used in the theoretical and methodological framework, which constituted the originality of the thesis. The dynamics of Syrian immigrants settling in Gaziantep have been discussed within the scope of causes and consequences. The importance of the policies, projects, supports and services organized in the field of community-supported social practices was evaluated. With the data obtained, the steps taken by strategic means and the steps that can be taken to prevent the tendency towards crime have been revealed. With the depth of the subject and the processes followed, suggestions for evaluation have been developed.

Keywords: Community-Supported Social Practices, Crime, Syrian Immigrant, Strategies, Gaziantep

FOREWORD

Gaziantep, a city with a high concentration of Syrian migrants, can be positioned as an important region where they are taken as an example in their processes. In this study, the role and importance of community-supported social practices in reducing the rates of turning to crime of Syrian immigrants were emphasized through the example of Gaziantep. The importance of this has also been highlighted within the scope of the interviews with Syrian migrants.

The aim of the study is to contribute to the development of more sustainable and effective strategies on migration, both at the national and international scale. In this direction, it will be emphasized that community-supported social practices should be at the forefront more as a tool that increases and strengthens the adaptation rate of immigrants to society.

Elif KAYA

2024



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The issue of migration, which has a complex structure and is an unending phenomenon in the developing world order, always maintains its importance. On this occasion, with this study, I am happy to contribute to the determination of ‘The role and importance of community-supported social practices in preventing Syrian immigrants from turning to crime “Gaziantep example”’ and to provide a new source to the literature.

I would like to thank especially my thesis advisor Prof. Dr. Ercan SEYHAN during my research process. I am grateful to him for shedding light on my research journey with his endless knowledge. I am grateful to him for being an academician who I look up to and who supports me in every subject and at all times, as well as for never sparing his close attitude to me.

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Gaziantep/202..

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFAD	: Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
ANOVA	: Analysis of Variance
ARTCS	: Attitudes and Relationships Towards Crime Scale
ASAM	: Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants
ASPD	: Antisocial Personality Disorder
BPD	: Borderline Personality Disorder
CPTED	: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
EU	: European Union
GPS	: Global Positioning System
IHH	: The Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief
ISKUR	: The Institution for Providing Jobs and Employees (İş ve İşçi Bulma Kurumu)
MDD	: Refugee Support Association (Mülteci Destek Derneği)
MSF	: Médecins Sans Frontières
NGOs	: Non-Governmental Organizations
Q-Q Plot	: Quantile-Quantile Plot
SCAS-R	: Sociocultural Adaptation Scale
SPSS	: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SYDV	: Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation (Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Vakfı)
TED	: Turkish Education Association (Türk Eğitim Derneği)
TEMA	: Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion (Türkiye Erozyonla Mücadele, Ağaçlandırma ve Doğal Varlıkları Koruma Vakfı)
UNHCR	: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. INTRODUCTION

Community-supported social practices transform the society, situation and place in the process of adaptation. This transformation is analyzed within the framework of different methods and theoretical approaches in the progressing world system. In the advancing world system, human mobility has gained great speed. Although there are many situations brought about by this mobility, migration and crime cases have been included as the most remarkable and accelerating cases. The multidimensional aspects of migration and human mobility, which increase in line with certain reasons, are problematized as prejudices, causes and consequences. In this study, the role and importance of community-supported practices in preventing Syrian immigrants from turning to crime was examined and analyzed with the example of Gaziantep Province. The survey study, interviews with participants, observations, field notes and research are intended to contribute to the academic literature within the framework of community-supported social practices, migration and crime. Community-supported social practices are factors that play an important role in the integration processes of individual/s as well as the formation of socially strong ties and trust environment. The scope of this study is discussed in the second chapter.

In the first part of the research, a situation analysis related to the problem of the subject was carried out. The answers related to the basic problems and eleven sub-problems sought in the study were searched. A research was carried out on the problems related to the role and importance of Syrian immigrants in crime orientation with community-supported social practices. In this research, it was carried out on the basis of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep province and its purpose was achieved. Its importance in realizing the objective is to solve a situation in the complex structure of the migration phenomenon in this period as in every period. It is important to state the impact of the factors that led to the perception of immigrants who came to seek asylum from the 2011 Syrian civil war as criminals and elements over time. Prejudices, discrimination, racism or xenophobia create crisis situations by disturbing the peace and cohesion of both society and immigrants. Especially in these regions, which are seen as gateways from the Middle East to Europe or from Europe to the Middle East, such an issue should be meticulously investigated and opportunities should be created for living together in security, harmony, prosperity and peace (Savran-Penbecioğlu, 2022). In order to realize all these situations, five basic assumptions were created in the research. The importance of community-supported social practices for Syrian immigrants to be in harmony, peace and prosperity with the local people of Gaziantep is explained with basic assumptions in this section. The theoretical framework, scope and limitations of this research were discussed under separate headings and was requested to be explained with emphasis on the subject. It was realised by conducting face-to-face surveys with 221 Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep, scanning data and resources and with the contribution of field notes. The last title in this section is to explain the definitions contained in the research.

In the second part of the research, literature reviews were conducted on the subject and a conceptual framework was created and examined in detail with the theories and models already available. It is the conceptual framework that forms the basic building blocks of the research, guides the research process and facilitates the understanding of the subject. The key concepts in this section are migration, Syrian immigrant, theory, politics, crime, orientation to crime, community-supported social practice, systems and strategies. The subject of this research has been analyzed in a wide range of areas such as immigrant rights, crime rates, social services and social cohesion. In the research, the impact of immigrants on a theoretical and scientific structure aimed at understanding the social, cultural and economic factors that may affect their orientation to crime will be discussed.

In the third part of the research, the form of the research was determined by focusing on the methods of the research. Data collection techniques were used in the research and explained with data on how to do it in the next part of the analysis. The research conducted on the situation and conditions of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep was carried out by mixed method using quantitative and qualitative data sources. The survey application, face-to-face interviews with the participants, observations, field notes and research literature are the main data sources of the research. The validated scale in this field and the questionnaire application based on it are the quantitative part of the research. The interview that has validity in this field and the observations based on it are the qualitative part of the research. After collecting these obtained data, an attempt was made to explain the universe and the sample by focusing on the findings on how to perform the analysis. The relationship between community-supported social practices and the role and importance of Syrian immigrants in preventing the tendency to crime will be discussed in a comprehensive framework and examined by creating a scientific basis for developing practical solutions.

In the fourth part of the study, the findings related to the research are discussed and analyzed. In the questionnaire application conducted for the research, the table of attitudes towards crime and relationships scale was handled and the interpretation was explained by creating findings on the assumptions that it varies with the characteristics related to crime. The data obtained in this study were analyzed using the free trial version of SPSS for Windows 25.0 program. Number, mean, percentage and standard deviation were used when evaluating the data. Since the scale used in the study showed normal distribution, parametric tests were applied. The findings of the research have been established on these tests. In the last part of the research, the results and recommendations of the study are explained. It is important to develop strategies to prevent or reduce social cohesion and crime-related tendencies for the role and importance of Syrian immigrants in crime orientation through community-supported social practices. Ensuring social cohesion can have a significant impact on preventing criminal behavior. It is noteworthy that a holistic approach should be adopted in order to minimize the difficulties faced by Syrian immigrants in social adaptation processes and to keep them away from crime. Effective community-supported social practices play an important role in preventing or reducing criminalization rates by accelerating the social adaptation of Syrian immigrants.

In the period from 2011 to the fall of the Assad Regime in 2024, Syrian immigrants have created a huge migration wave to Türkiye due to the civil war. Such a situation has led to demographic, economic and social changes in many cities across the country. One of these cities is Gaziantep, which not only has a dense immigrant population but also has an important place in terms of managing the integration processes of immigrants and maintaining the social order in the city. The increase in the immigrant population has also created some social problems along with it. Among the social problems, the rise in crime, cultural integration problems and the connection and dimension of the difficulties experienced in the labor market with the immigrant population are an important situation. In this context, community-supported social practices are an important tool for the formation and preservation of an environment of prosperity, tranquility and peace within society. An examination of the case of Gaziantep will allow us to understand more closely the effectiveness, importance and role of social practices systems in this process.

1.1. PROBLEM STATUS

The concept of migration from the past to the present has come with the same meaning. Politically, socially, culturally and economically, the displacement of individuals or communities from the point where they are located to another point is seen as a movement of change. This situation is also seen as escape or salvation for the individual or the community. There was a situation that people who were at this point during the crisis in Syria in 2011 also resorted to. Millions of Syrian immigrants have settled in Türkiye in the name of seeking asylum. Syrian immigrants and local citizens in Türkiye initially approached each other with great tolerance. Later on, it can be stated that in order to create social events formed by certain segments of society, the media was drawn to a different direction, taking into account its power. The existence of a situation, as indicated by the creation of such a perception, and what are the situations and events that lead to it, is an important issue that should be investigated, asked and focused on. The research also took into account the role and importance of community-supported practices in Syrian immigrants' tendency towards crime.

1.1.1. Problem Statement

This research is based on the following question: What is the role and importance of community-supported social practices in the dynamics of Syrian immigrants' turning to crime and how can be analyzed and strategies for solving it be put forward through crime and conflict theory?

Within the framework of the main problem statement created for this research, it focuses on a problem that aims to examine the role and importance of community-supported social practices in the dynamics of Syrian immigrants turning to crime. The basis of the problem is to understand the extent of immigrants' tendencies to commit crimes and to discuss and explain social intervention methods aimed at preventing them in this context. More specifically, the research explores the main problem of the challenges Syrian immigrants face during the social

adaptation process, the extent to which this is reflected in criminal behavior, and the role and importance of community support systems for prevention.

The reasons why immigrants turn to crime have a multi-layered and mixed structure and are usually influenced by economic, social, cultural and psychological elements. Community-supported social practices, on the other hand, contain strategies implemented together with the cooperation of the state, non-governmental organizations and local people in order to ensure the social harmony of individuals and groups and to combat social problems. In this context, the research aims to analyze the dynamics of Syrian immigrants' tendency towards crime through theories of crime. The data provided by crime theories contribute to creating the basis for testing the effectiveness of social adaptation strategies and developing solutions for crime. This research aims to reach the solution and strategy of the problem by evaluating the crime tendencies of Syrian immigrants and the social integration process in the light of the support of social practices, aiming to reveal their role and importance.

1.1.2. Sub Problems

The research was carried out to understand the crime-committing dynamics of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep and to examine the role and importance of community-supported social practices. Sub-problems have been identified around the main problem and the scope of the research has been expanded. The dynamics of crime commission of Syrian immigrants will be understood in a deeper way and the effects of community-supported social practices will be examined in detail in this context. The aim is to contribute to the development of effective strategies aimed at ensuring peace and harmony within society. In this study, answers were sought to the following sub-problems:

- What is the impact of social support services and community centers on the adaptation processes of immigrants?
- What are the steps of such practices to facilitate the social cohesion of immigrants, and accordingly, how does it affect their tendency to commit crimes?
- How do community-supported social practices ensure the economic integration process of immigrants and to what extent do they have an impact on unemployment rates?
- Do economic support programs and employment opportunities affect the rate of immigrants turning to crime?
- Does the community-supported psychosocial services provided for the psychological traumas of Syrian immigrants have an impact on criminal behavior?
- What effects can community-supported social practices have on reducing the rate of immigrants' turning to crime and building community safety?
- Do community-supported social practices have an impact against the discrimination, exclusion and racism faced by Syrian immigrants?
- What is the impact of the educational, sporting, artistic, cultural activities and counselling services provided for immigrant children and young people in terms of reducing the incidence of crime?

- How will the social services policies of the state be integrated with community-supported social projects and does this have an impact on the fight against crime?
- How does the fact that community-supported social services and the state are compatible with immigration policies in cooperation play a role in keeping immigrants away from crime?
- What are the perceptions of the local population towards Syrian immigrants, does it have an impact on the way community-supported projects are implemented?

1.2. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The aim of this study is to determine and explain the role and importance of Syrian immigrants in preventing their tendency towards crime with community-supported social practices and ensuring social peace. Within the scope of the survey of Syrian immigrant in Gaziantep Province, face-to-face interviews were conducted in the areas of crime / tendency to crime, economic, political, social, education and health. In addition, in order to reach on the crime and the relationship of Syrian immigrants to crime in Gaziantep Province, it was aimed to reach a conclusion by conducting interviews with mukhtars, neighbors, business owners in field studies and evaluating them. Although there are sufficient national and international resources in the literature on Syrian immigrants, there are not enough resources in terms of crime, so the most important goal of the research is to provide an interdisciplinary contribution.

1.3. THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

There is the phenomenon of ‘migration’, which has been going on for centuries, changing and seen as an endless concept. This concept is an event that individuals or communities apply under certain conditions. It has always existed and will always exist as a means of salvation or escape. It can be said that it can be protected because there are elements that affect this situation contained in an order. For instance, wars, economic problems, family situations, etc. After the migration situation, the conditions for the emergence of behavior, movement and problem phenomena may occur. In the aftermath of the crisis in Syria in 2011, it has also been a concept that individuals and communities have resorted to in order to escape and escape. During this period, thousands of asylum seekers settled in Türkiye. There was a war environment that Syrian immigrants were exposed to in Syria and the difficulties that this brought, as well as the existence of a psychological condition. Then, there were the difficult conditions they lived in with their being dragged into migration. There were a series of situations that Syrian immigrants experienced after migration in order to get used to different language, social structure, culture, etc. Such a situation has been a situation that affects Syrian immigrants as well as native-born citizens in Türkiye. The two societies have gone through a certain process in order to adapt to each other.

In the process, it is thought that a problem has arisen with some groups claiming that Syrian immigrants have caused social unrest. The triggering of such situations with the acceleration of such situations through social media has led the society, which was previously tolerant, to go to a different view afterwards. In such a complex array, the importance of community-supported practices in order to prevent Syrian immigrants' tendency towards crime draws attention. The research provides important data to the field on this subject. There are not enough resources in the study and the research aims to make an interdisciplinary contribution to the literature in this direction. When looking at the literature on Syrian immigrants in both national and international contexts, there are sufficient resources. However, when viewed in the context of the crime issue, a very limited number of resources have been accessed. When the tendency of Syrian immigrants towards crime is investigated according to official sources, it is seen that it is not as much as rumored or claimed, and even at a much lower rate. Within the scope of the research, all data and sources were examined and an analysis on migration and crime was carried out. The role and importance of Syrian immigrants in the turning to crime in community-supported practices have drawn attention.

1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research examines the effects of the civil war that occurred in Syria in 2011 on migration movements towards Türkiye and the social dynamics of the situation. The war has deeply affected the lives of millions of Syrians, forcing them to migrate elsewhere. One of the countries receiving migration is Türkiye, which has become the center of the great migration wave caused by the proximity of Gaziantep to the border. Together with this great migration wave, it has brought together social problems. Settlement and integration are one of the most serious problems, and they also contain economic, social, cultural and psychological problems. From this point of view, it is stated that community-supported social practices play an important role in facilitating and accelerating the adaptation of immigrants and local people to each other, as well as in terms of reducing or preventing crime orientation. The social conflict between the local population and Syrian immigrants is also among the problems that need to be solved in order to create a peaceful, harmonious and peaceful environment. In this framework, the research was examined to both develop strategies for a solution and make recommendations to contribute to the solution by focusing on the following three questions. This study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the migration situation and the effects of the civil war that started in Syria in 2011?
2. How can community-supported social practices contribute to reducing Syrian immigrants' tendency towards crime?
3. How do we identify the problems of social conflicts between the two communities and the strategies that can be developed for their resolution and establishing an environment of peace?

1.5. THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE RESEARCH

Due to the civil war in Syria, a large migration movement to Türkiye has taken place in recent years. Especially the Southeastern Anatolia Region was one of the places where these immigrants were concentrated. Gaziantep is an important case due to the height of the immigrant population and its strong economic and social infrastructure. The social, economic and psychological problems of immigrants have emerged as a result of this situation. The increased tendency of immigrants to turn to crime may lead to the possibility of creating both social security and tension in relations with local communities. In this context, community-supported social practices stand out as an important tool to reduce the likelihood of Syrian immigrants becoming involved in crime and strengthen social adaptation processes. The case of Gaziantep is crucial to assess the effectiveness of such practices and to formulate plans to prevent the immigrant population from turning to crime. This research investigates the role that community-supported social practices play in ensuring the social cohesion of Syrian immigrants and reducing their rate of turning to crime. The basic assumptions in the research are as follows:

Assumption 1: The support that Syrian immigrants can receive from local people and social practices can reduce the rate of turning to crime. It is assumed that community-supported social practices, psychological, language, educational, and vocational assistance can reduce the likelihood and tendency towards crime by ensuring and accelerating the adaptation of Syrian immigrants to the region where they are located.

Assumption 2: It may affect the tendency to crime, as it is an economically difficult element for Syrians to start from scratch elsewhere. Unemployment or low living standards are elements that can be focused on with community-supported social practices to help economic integration for Syrian immigrants.

Assumption 3: The social acceptance and non-exclusion of Syrian immigrants by local people in Gaziantep may reduce the risk of turning to crime. It is assumed that the social harmony between the two communities will reduce the rate of criminality among immigrants.

Assumption 4: The fact that Syrian immigrants generally speak Arabic can be seen as a language barrier. Syrian immigrants generally speak Arabic and some of them speak Kurdish. In Gaziantep, a part of the community speaks Kurdish, and although some of these communities do not have any problems, the fact that they cannot speak Turkish is a problem. Since this problem causes social isolation in situations such as social relations and work, it may create an environment that may lead to crime.

Assumption 5: Solving the problems of Syrian immigrants through social practices helps to prevent turning to crime. Improving living conditions plays an important role in preventing or reducing criminalization.

1.6. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This research will attempt to present the role of community-supported social practices in preventing criminalization, detailing its main ideas and how and what it can be used to understand and analyses the integration of Syrian immigrants.

The support that Syrian immigrants can receive from local organizations and people, as well as social practices, activities that can be done, projects and activities will be mentioned. It will be explained that Syrian immigrants make a significant contribution to the Gaziantep labor market, and that this is another factor that strengthens social ties and prevents criminality. The factor that affects work, education, social life and lifestyle to the greatest extent is the language barrier, and the fact that Syrian immigrants still experience problems with this situation will be expressed as its effect on criminal tendency, as it causes social isolation. Likewise, it will explain in detail the impact of community-supported social practices on the social acceptance of Gaziantep local people and Syrian immigrants by each other.

Syrian immigrants, from Gaziantep local community-mukhtars and business owners in the Organized Industrial Zone will be the actors and dynamics of the research, and the analysis will be carried out by focusing on community-supported social practices in order to prevent and reduce the tendency towards crime. Stating that the tendencies of Syrian immigrants towards crime are low, it will explain in detail on the process and measures to prevent possible tendencies. By covering the Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep, after detailed examinations of the data and resources, interviews will be conducted, and the role and importance of the research will be expressed in detail.

In order to be able to make the evaluation in the research, an approval certificate was obtained from the ethics committee dated 26.06.2024. In this context, although the aim was to conduct a survey interview with 384 participants when obtaining the document, only 221 participants were reached due to the strict immigration policy and the negative situations experienced. Survey interviews were conducted with 107 female and 114 male participants. 45 people aged 20 and under, 75 people aged 21-30 Dec, 48 people aged 31-40 Dec and 53 people aged 41 and over participated. The data collected for this research were evaluated with SPSS statistics.

1.7. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review reveals that there is a very limited number of studies on Syrian immigrants in the context of international migration and crime in Türkiye. In this context, it aims to analyze the importance and role of crime and community-supported social practices of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep.

The main reason for selecting this research is to complete the gap in the literature of this article. Although there are many interdisciplinary studies on Syrian immigrants, there are not many studies that examine them in the context of crime.

Some of the main literature related to the research are as follows;

1. Savran-Penbeciođlu, Sezen, , “ ‘Küçük Halep’ Büyük Umutlar”, (Türkiye, Ankara, Idealkent Publications, 1. Edition, 2022). In the aftermath of the 2011 Syrian civil war, it is argued that the issue of forced migration is not only a political phenomenon of displacement, but also encompasses social, economic and daily life tactics.
2. Gendarmerie General Command of the Republic of Türkiye, "Criminology", (Türkiye, Ankara, Gendarmerie General Command Press House, 2012). By explaining the concepts of crime and community-supported security service within the scope of criminology science, the importance of crime, criminality, criminology in law enforcement and crime fighting is emphasized and defended within the scope of its benefits.
3. Hazlehurst, Kayleen, “Crime Prevention’ for Migrant Communities”, (Australian, Australian Institute of Criminology, first published, 1990). It is argued that it is important to design crime prevention programs in communities and neighborhoods in order to raise public awareness about the potential for crime prevention or reduction.
4. Çiçek, Mehmet Şerif, “Uluslararası Göç Bağlamında Suç Sorunsalı: Türkiye’de Suriyeli Göçmenler ve Suça Eklenmeleri (Kilis Örneđi)”, (Türkiye, Elazığ, Fırat University, Master's Thesis, 2021). By addressing the relationship between international migration and crime in three dimensions, the reasons and suggestions regarding the involvement of Syrian asylum seekers in crime in Kilis province are defended.
5. Küçükay, Alper, ‘Suç Önleme Stratejileri ve Güvenlik Politikalarına Psikolojik Bir Bakış’, (Türkiye, Ankara, Middle East Technical University, 2019). One of the basic psychological needs of human beings is trust and security, and it is stated that the factor that negatively affects this is crime, and it is argued that it will contribute to preventive or reducing crime.
6. Koç, Murat & Ekmekçi-Türk, Zübeyde, “Suriyeli Sığınmacılar Bağlamında Suç-Göç İlişkisi”, (Türkiye, Ankara, 21st Century Türkiye Institute, 2020). By evaluating the relationship between migration and crime together with crime indicators, forensic statistics, Syrian immigrants under Temporary Protected Status, global solution approaches are advocated.
7. Kaye-Diamond, Aviva, “Theoretical Frameworks in Immigrant-Crime Literature”, (Amerika, University of Oregon, A Thesis, 2019). The media and public opinion reflect the idea that immigration increases crime, but it has been stated that the indigenous community has a higher crime rate than immigrants. It is claimed that the empirical research and theories on this subject are insufficient and it is argued that it should be investigated further.

1.8. SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

After the civil war crisis in Syria broke out in 2011, there was a serious influx of migration to Türkiye, and one of the provinces receiving the most migration is Gaziantep. Within the scope of the research, the effects of community-supported social practices were examined by taking into account the Syrian immigrants settled in Gaziantep. This situation is examined in order to prevent the tendency towards crime and to explain what its role is. One of the main themes that the research focused on was social cohesion. Although some Syrian immigrants have learned the Turkish language within the framework of social adaptation, there is a certain portion who have not been able to learn it. Although it is taught in social practices, there is another part that is inaccessible. From a cultural point of view, there is no difficulty because they belong to the same religion in general. In terms of tradition, it is seen that both communities can understand each other as much as they can recognize each other. In the framework of community-supported practices, social services can be explained in terms of psychosocial support, education, integration into the labor market, and recognition of the law. When viewed from the perspective of criminal tendency and risk factors, all these reasons should be taken into consideration as well as family factors. It has been observed that reaching both individuals and families through community-supported social practices can have a significant impact on reducing criminal tendencies.

This research will explain the following topics:

1. Case study; The research will be analyzed by presenting Syrian immigrants as a specific case in order to explain the benefits and dynamics of community-supported practices in order to prevent or reduce the tendency towards crime.
2. Actors and Dynamics; Syrian immigrants, local people, mukhtars and business owners constitute the main individuals and groups.
3. Efforts Towards a Solution; The aim of the research is to analyze the efforts to prevent possible trends by stating that the crime rate of Syrian immigrants is low.

1.9. LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

The scope and methodology of the research have been shaped around certain limitations. In the research, the importance of social cohesion on immigrants coming from the 2011 Syrian civil war was emphasized through the example of Gaziantep. In this direction, the limitations of community-supported social practices to be considered and covered within a system have been determined. The limitations of the research are important as one of the constituent parts of the research. In the context of limitations, it aims to increase the accuracy and reliability of the findings obtained by clearly identifying the area of focus of the research. The main limitations of the research are as follows:

- The scope of the research is limited to the Syrian immigrants living in Gaziantep.
- Based on this principle, at the first stage of the research, the analysis of the data and resources made in the research area was carried out.
- In the second phase of the research, interviews were conducted with Syrian immigrants in the specified region.
- Then, as the third and final stage, both the data and the interviews were examined together and the analysis of the role and importance of the research was carried out.

1.10. DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Syrian immigrants from the 2011 Syrian civil war have settled mainly in the border and nearby provinces. Together with this settlement, it has led to significant and serious changes in the social structure and has led to the formation of social problems along with this situation. Gaziantep is one of the regions where the Syrian immigrant population is concentrated. It is of critical importance that the local population and Syrian immigrants adapt to the new living conditions and that the adaptation is sustained and progresses smoothly, and that social peace and tranquility are preserved. However, such a process is not easy and the difficulties experienced may also lead to the fact that immigrants may pose the risk of turning to crime. Community-supported social practices are seen as an important tool to prevent or reduce this risk. From this point of view, this research, which is an examination based on the example of Gaziantep, will allow us to understand how to build the strategy, suggestions and environment that this research will offer. The critical words that the research focuses on are migration, refugees, asylum seekers, immigrants, crime, community-supported social and cultural cohesion and integration. The research aims to develop concrete solution proposals based on the example of Gaziantep by considering its role and importance in depth within the framework of critical words.

1.10.1. Migration

It is called the change of location of individuals or communities from one point to another point for a period of time or indefinitely in line with certain reasons. Turkish Language Association states that it is ‘the act of moving individuals or communities from one settlement to another settlement for economic, social and political reasons’. Migration is an important social, political and economic phenomenon today with the effect of globalization. Migration can be divided into two types; "Internal migration", which is the migration of an individual or a community within the same country for certain reason(s), and "International migration", which is the migration of an individual or a community to another country for certain reason(s). Although the reasons or causes for this situation are very diverse, they are interconnected condition; political, economic, environmental, social and cultural reasons. Although the phenomenon of migration is due to certain reasons, the effects that may be caused by the individual or community should also be taken into consideration. Socially, from a positive point of view, while cultural enrichment is provided in the region where there is migration, a situation of coexistence of different languages, religions, traditions and customs is formed by increasing

diversity. From a negative point of view, on the other hand, while immigrants have difficulties getting used to and adapting to a different or new society, there is a possibility of situations such as discrimination and exclusion by the local community. Economically, immigrants contribute to the labor market and the local economy in the region of migration. At the same time, the migration of educated individuals to developed countries is also called brain drain, and although it has contributed to the country of migration, there is a loss of labor force for the country of migration. The causes and effects of migration also pose challenges to the immigrant. The most important difficulty is that they face strict legal challenges that determine their legal status and problems such as identity, labor or education rights. While trying to adapt to different languages, religions, traditions, cultures, socially, they may be exposed to problems such as prejudice or hostility from the local community.

Migration is a phenomenon that has a complex process and harbors both opportunities and challenges. The first researches on this phenomenon was conducted to understand the situation Ravenstein (1885) focused on the general rules and basic questions by looking at the measurement of immigration with the UK census data. So much so that later, different migration theories emerged as 'driving forces'. Fairchild (1925) distinguished between 'voluntary' and 'forced' migration by focusing on the causes of migration; Kunz (1973) distinguished between 'planned' and 'sudden' migration by focusing on the speed of migration; Petersen (1958) divided migration into four categories: primitive (for ecological reasons), forced (by political pressures), free (with a better life expectancy) and mass (with social acceleration) migration. There are theories that present both the attractive force and the obstacle-related aspects of the migration phenomenon. Stouffer (1940,1960) stated that individuals or communities are always in a competitive situation by evaluating opportunities in the regions where they plan to migrate, stating that there is a hierarchy situation regarding the target points. Lee (1966) emphasized the difficulties of migration and stated that distance, laws and other physical barriers may limit migration. Castles and Miller (2013) have divided modern migration theories into three main categories: Economic theory, labor force and economic imbalance are explained by migration; Historical-Structuralist theory, capital and worker migration are explained by unequal development and capitalism; and Migration Systems theory, migration area countries are explained by economic, social, and cultural interactions. Migration research cannot always be considered full-decently when it is examined in various contexts, and in the same way, it is possible to understand it more comprehensively in interdisciplinary studies.

1.10.2 Refugee

It refers to individuals or groups who are forced to migrate due to various reasons and leave their country. A person who is forced to move to a safer area in situations of threat such as war, civil war, religious oppression, ethnic cleansing. A refugee is a person who is deprived of the legal protection of his/her own country and is in need of international protection. The legal framework for refugees is based on Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention as the basic convention and the 1967 Protocol. In Türkiye, this status is granted to persons coming from European countries within the scope of the 1967 Protocol. Türkiye does not grant immigrant status to those who come from outside the Council of Europe with the reservation it has made to this 1967 Protocol. For this reason, it only grants the right of asylum to citizens of countries coming from the east and south of Türkiye, or 3. the right to be sent to a safe country is granted. According to the Refugee Convention, it guarantees the rights of refugees and explains how states should behave. ‘Conditional refugee’ status is granted to those who come from other countries, allowing them to be allowed for a temporary period until passage to a third country. Asylum-seekers from Syria in 2011 were not granted this status due to their direct entry into the country.

There are main reasons for the situations that force refugees to migrate: War, Civil war, Political persecution, Economic hardship, Ethnic cleansing, Religious persecution, Racism, Natural and Environmental Disasters. The status of refugees who are forced to migrate due to these situations is determined by determining their legal status and various rights are defined. The general rights of refugees, who are protected under certain international agreements, can be explained in five articles.

1. **Right to Asylum;** After the refugee requests asylum in a country, the country decides whether or not to accept it. After being accepted, he/she has the right to shelter.
2. **The Principle of Non-Refoulement;** ensures that the refugee is not forcibly returned to the place of origin in order to avoid a life-threatening situation.
3. **Citizenship and Social Rights;** A refugee can apply for citizenship by obtaining a residence permit, although this may vary according to the laws of the country in which he/she is located.
4. **Right to Work;** Refugees have the right to work for their own income in the region where they have to migrate.
5. **Education and Health Services;** Although it varies according to the laws of the country where the refugee is located, he/she has this right depending on international agreements.

Although the individual and the community migrate due to the situation they are exposed to, they may face many difficulties in the country they migrate to, even if they have refugee status. There may be difficulties such as different languages, religious traditions, culture, social, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, legal uncertainty, employment problems, housing and not being satisfied with basic needs. A refugee is a person(s) in need of international protection because he/she has to try to escape from challenging circumstances.

1.10.3. Asylum Seeker

It is called the refuge of an individual from her/his current location to another location for a certain period of time. In other words, a person who is waiting to seek asylum in a country, but who has to leave the country due to a negative outcome. An asylum seeker can request protection to another country for a certain period of time by fleeing situations such as persecution, war, violence, and human rights violations, etc. This can also turn into a refugee status depending on the country's assessment. All refugees can be asylum seekers, but not all asylum seekers can be refugees. Asylum seekers have rights, although they may vary according to the laws of the country they are applying for. Persons coming from Syria are processed within the scope of the Citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic who are under Temporary Protection Status in accordance with the 1967 protocol of Türkiye. In general; Protection Request, Non-Refoulement Principle, Human Rights and Fundamental Rights, Community-Supported and Labor Rights. According to the immigration authority of the country where asylum seeker status is applied for, it is generally processed as follows.

1. An application is made to the immigration department or the competent authority in order to request asylum.
2. The competent authority decides by evaluating whether it can accept or absorb the application.
3. If the application is accepted, it is transferred from the asylum seeker status to the refugee status. If the application is rejected, it may be requested to be sent back, or it may also be possible that it cannot be sent due to the principle of non-refoulement.

It is also possible for this process to take a long time. Asylum seekers may also face many difficulties that they are exposed to in all these conditions. Although legal uncertainty is the biggest difficulty, it can face various problems such as discrimination, exclusion, language barrier, psychological difficulties, employment, housing living conditions.

1.10.4. Immigrant

An immigrant is a person who moves from one place to another by necessity or voluntarily for better living conditions. It is possible to categorize immigrants into various categories based on factors such as the reason for migration or the legal situation in the country of migration.

1. **War and Conflict Immigrants (Refugee):** People who seek refuge in another country due to unfavorable conditions such as war, internal conflict, etc.
2. **Forced Immigrant:** A person/persons who are forced to migrate due to natural disasters or man-made disasters.
3. **Economic Immigrant:** A person/persons who immigrated to another country considering that job opportunities are better in general.

4. **Seasonal Immigrant:** A person/persons who migrate domestically or internationally for the labor force in agriculture, construction and other industrial sectors.
5. **Sociopolitical Immigrant:** A person/persons who migrate to another region in case of political oppression, human rights violations or persecution due to their beliefs.
6. **Legal Immigrant:** A person/persons who reside in the destination region legally and with the necessary permits. For instance; student visa, work visa, family reunification, etc.
7. **Illegal Immigrant:** A person/persons who migrate to the migration area illegally and override the necessary permits. For example; such as people who illegally deport.

Immigrants try not to forget their own identity and culture to the society they come from, but also to adapt to the social and cultural structure of the local community. This integration process being carried out reciprocally will accelerate the adaptation process for the immigrant. Community-supported social and cultural practices are one of the most important elements that can contribute to this process. The immigrant has a complex structure that can be categorized into various categories and presents both opportunities and challenges.

1.10.5. Crime

The generally accepted definition of an offence is a violation of a rule of law accepted in a society and therefore an act subject to criminal sanction. For this definition, certain condition(s) must be met; Illegality, Criminal sanction, Social acceptance and Legal definition. It is possible to distinguish crimes according to various criteria.

1. **Classical crimes (physical crimes);** Such as murder, theft, rape, fraud.
2. **White-collar crimes (Economic crimes);** Such as corruption, tax evasion, financial fraud.
3. **Cybercrimes;** Such as data theft, cyberbullying.
4. **State-related crimes;** Such as espionage and terrorism.
5. **Drug crimes;** Such as drug trafficking, drug use.
6. **Environmental crimes;** Such as destruction of natural resources, illegal hunting and fishing.

Criminology is a branch of science that investigates the causes and consequences of these crimes, and the formation and behavior of the crime are explained by different theories.

- **The biological theory** argues that criminal behavior may be genetic and biological factors may also have an effect.
- **Sociological theory** argues that social factors such as migration, poverty, inadequacy and lack of education will have an effect on crime.
- **Psychological theory** argues that psychological disorders, traumas, neurological disorders and pathological conditions of the individual will have an effect on crime.

- **Anomie theory (Durkheim);** According to the theory of French sociologist Emile Durkheim, the effect in increasing the tendency to commit crime is the weakening or deterioration of norms and values in society.
- **Opportunity theory;** It is argued that the element of finding suitable opportunities for an individual to commit a crime will have an impact on crime.

All these types or conditions of crime can have social insecurity, economic and psychological effects not only on the offender and the victim but also on society, as well as social structure and law strengthening, and increased prevention. In order to fight crime, it is not limited to criminal sanctions, preventive measures, criminal law, rehabilitation, social education, and awareness-raising strategies have been developed to control it. It is called the way of behavior created by a person or situation as a result of the violation of certain standards of the social order or intentional or unintentional negligence against the legal order.

1.10.6. Community-Supported Social and Cultural Practices

It is a phenomenon that emphasizes the role and importance of social and cultural support systems in the process of acclimatization and adaptation of immigrants to a new and different society. It is an element that helps immigrants in the process of adapting to the cultural, social and economic situations of the indigenous community by preserving their own cultural identities and social structures. Community-assisted integration is a system in which the local community and institutions are also involved in this process, rather than through the efforts of immigrants. There are basic components within this system.

1.10.6.1. Community Based Support Systems

The Community-Support Network; is the support provided by the local community and organizations to help immigrants in the settlement and adaptation process. This is achieved through various situations such as social services, voluntary organizations, associations, cultural exchange programs and family networks. For instance; voluntary organizations and associations that have been established for Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep; Turkish Red Crescent, IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation, MSF, AFAD, TED, Kırkayak Culture Association, SYDV, ASAM, MDD, Yardimeli Association, UNHCR. Cultural exchange programs for Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep;

- Cultural Adaptation Programs of Kırkayak Culture Association
- Cradle of Civilization Association – Cultural Integration and Social Solidarity Projects
- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality – Cultural Exchange and Integration Programs
- Turkish Red Crescent – Refugee and Immigrant Programs
- IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation – Cultural Change and Adaptation Programs
- Yunus Emre Institute – Intercultural Interaction Programs
- TEMA Foundation – Nature and Cultural Education Programs

Psycho-social Support; Community-support for the psychological state of immigrants is an injured situation. Psycho-social counselling, post-traumatic support and guidance for cultural adaptation are elements that ensure adaptation to the migration region. Psycho-social support for Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep;

- Turkish Red Crescent – Psychosocial Support Services, Family and Child Support Programs
- IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation – Psychosocial Support Programs, Psycho-education and Psychological Counseling
- ASAM – Psychosocial Support and Counselling, Support for Children and Youth
- UNHCR – Psychosocial Support Projects, Psychosocial Monitoring and Intervention
- MDD – Psychosocial Support and Counseling, Family and Child Psychosocial Support
- Kırkayak Culture Association – Psychosocial Support and Adaptation Programs, Psychosocial Support for Women and Children
- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality – Psychosocial Support Unit – Psychological Support and Counselling, Support Programs for Children
- MSF – Psychological Support and Trauma Therapy, Psychosocial Interventions
- Cradle of Civilization Association – Psycho-social Adaptation Programs, Family Therapy and Social Support
- AFAD – Psychosocial Support Programs
- Yunus Emre Institute – Psychosocial Support and Integration – Psychoeducation and Psychological Counselling, Cultural Activities and Psychosocial Support

1.10.6.2. Social Participation and Social Cooperation

Social Participation; In order for immigrants to interact and establish relationships with local people, elements such as participation in community events, volunteer work and the right to have a say in local administrative processes can ensure social harmony.

Cultural Exchange Events; The coexistence of local people and immigrants in events such as intercultural festivals, art exhibitions can help to ensure harmony, while also strengthening mutual respect.

Cultural sharing activities, social participation and social collaborations for Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep;

- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality Department of Social Services – Social Participation and Integration Projects, Turkish Language Courses and Vocational Training, Family Counselling and Social Support, International Festivals and Events, Events Supporting Social Cohesion
- ASAM – Social Cohesion Programs, Social Participation Activities, Women and Children Focused Projects, Cultural Diversity Weeks, Cultural Sharing Seminars and Workshops

- Kırkayak Culture Association – Cultural Integration and Social Interaction, Communication and Awareness Projects, Participation Programs for Children and Youth, Cultural Events and Festivals, Art and Craft Workshops, Cultural Sharing Days
- IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation – Social Cohesion and Cooperation Projects, Social Cooperation and Solidarity, Cultural Interaction and Social Cohesion Supporting Events, Art Exhibitions and Performances
- Cradle of Civilization Association – Activities Supporting Social Participation, Cultural Sharing and Togetherness
- Gaziantep Refugee and Immigrant Association – Social Integration Projects, Social Cooperation and Co-working Spaces
- Yunus Emre Institute and Intercultural Interaction Programs – Cultural Interaction and Participation Programs, Art, Literature and Music Events, Sharing of Turkish and Syrian Cultures, Cultural Dialogue Projects
- SYDV – Social Cohesion Support Programs, Social Assistance and Solidarity
- Turkish Red Crescent – Intercultural Dialogue Events, Food Culture Sharing
- MDD – Intercultural Sharing Seminars and Conferences, Sharing Culinary Culture
- Cultural Sharing Events – Ethnic Music and Dance Performances, Traditional Handicraft Exhibitions
- Volunteer Work and Collaborative Projects - Collaborative Spaces and Events

1.10.6.3. Cultural Integration and Identity Management

Bidirectional Cultural Adaptation; It is important for immigrants to not forget and preserve their own cultural identity, and to adapt to the cultural identity of the region they migrate to by recognizing it, as well as allowing the local society to understand the cultural identity of immigrants by recognizing it. This requires bidirectional coherence and is an important factor.

Cultural Sensitivity and Respect: The local community's knowledge of the cultural identity and background of immigrants, as well as the immigrants' knowledge of the cultural identity and background of the local community, should create mutual respect. In this case, it helps the adaptation process, reduces or prevents tension, and is a factor that can help increase social harmony.

Cultural events for Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep;

- Kırkayak Culture Association – Cultural Integration and Solidarity Projects – Cultural Exchange Events, Arts and Crafts Workshops
- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality – Integration and Identity Management Programs – Language Education and Turkish Courses, Vocational Courses and Workforce Programs, Cultural Integration and Awareness Programs
- ASAM – Cultural Integration Projects – Cultural Awareness and Dialogue Projects, Cultural Activities for Children

- Turkish Red Crescent – Integration and Identity Preservation Projects – Cultural Integration Seminars and Workshops, Social Cohesion Support Programs
- IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation – Cultural Identity and Integration – Cultural Identity and Social Integration Projects, Cultural Exchange Programs for Women and Children
- Yunus Emre Institute – Cultural Interaction and Promotion – Turkish Language and Culture Programs, Cultural Exchange and Dialogue Activities
- Southeast Journalists Association – Media Projects Promoting Cultural Identities of Immigrants – Cultural Awareness Campaigns, Media Projects Representing Immigrants
- Gaziantep University – Academic and Cultural Support Projects – Language and Integration Programs, Cultural Interaction Projects

1.10.6.4. Education and Knowledge Sharing

Language Learning and Education Supports; Immigrants' learning the language of the country they migrate to is a factor that positively affects their living conditions, and the state offering courses and programs in this direction is a situation that will help the adaptation process.

Cultural Education and Awareness: Awareness of immigrants about the culture, history and values of the region they migrate to, as well as the culture, history and norms of the local community, is an important factor for mutual understanding and respect.

Support and projects for education and information sharing for Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep;

- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality Education Programs – Turkish Language Courses, Education Programs for Children
- ASAM – Language Courses, Vocational Training and Skills Development Programs
- Turkish Red Crescent – Education and Social Cohesion Projects – Education Support Programs, Turkish Language Education, Computer and Technology Trainings
- IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation – Education Projects – Educational Support for Children, Vocational Training Courses
- Gaziantep University – Education Projects for Syrian Immigrants – Turkish and Academic Education Programs, Cultural Interaction Programs, Scholarship and Support Programs
- Kırkayak Culture Association – Educational and Cultural Exchange – Educational Support for Children, Vocational Training and Education Courses
- Open Educational Resources and Online Education Platforms – Online Turkish Language Courses, Vocational Training and Certified Trainings
- Cultural Exchange and Knowledge Sharing Events – Training and Knowledge Sharing Seminars

1.10.6.5. The Role of Local Governments and Institutions

The Need for Inclusive Policies; Since community-supported harmony is formed by the local government and its policy, the creation of inclusive policies by the state is an important factor for preventing or reducing the tendency to crime, as well as speeding up the adaptation process of immigrants.

Legal Support and Equality; Ensuring the rights of immigrants will accelerate their adaptation to the country and society, as well as being an important factor that will help them understand their status.

1.10.6.6. Activism and Leadership Roles of Immigrants

They are the person(s) who have not only as buyers but also active roles in the adaptation and adaptation process of immigrants. Cooperation can be seen as a way to create integrity as well as contributing to the harmonization process.

One important—yet frequently overlooked—aspect of social, political, and economic change has been the participation of immigrants in activism and leadership. Immigrants can become effective change agents in a variety of fields because they offer a variety of viewpoints, life experiences, and resilience to their new country.

In the past, immigrants have been instrumental in promoting fair treatment and structural reform. For instance, immigrant workers in the United States led labor movements in the early 20th century, establishing unions and planning strikes to demand decent pay and working conditions (Milkman, 2006). Notable individuals who became pioneers in promoting social justice and workers' rights were Lithuanian immigrant Emma Goldman (Ngai, 2004).

Legislators, mayors, and other public officials are among the growing number of immigrants holding political leadership positions. This representation guarantees that policies reflect the many requirements of society and that immigrant perspectives are heard during decision-making processes. For instance, Somali-American immigrant Ilhan Omar, who fought for progressive policies and immigrant rights, was elected as one of the first Muslim women to serve in the U.S. Congress (Gonzales, 2016).

Immigrant activists and leaders frequently encounter considerable obstacles, such as prejudice, legal obstacles, and restricted access to resources, despite their noteworthy accomplishments. Many immigrants may find it difficult to publicly campaign for their rights due to their unstable legal position (Bloemraad, 2006). Additionally, their participation in mainstream political and social movements may be impeded by linguistic and cultural hurdles (De Genova, 2010).

Diverse strategies are needed to empower immigrant activists and leaders. These include making education and leadership development accessible, encouraging inclusive legislation, and giving immigrant voices a forum. Their influence can also be increased through cooperation between ally organizations and immigrant communities (Milkman, 2006; United We Dream, n.d.).

By recognizing and supporting their contributions, societies can foster a more inclusive and equitable future. A more inclusive and fair future can be fostered by societies by acknowledging and valuing their efforts. To ensure that immigrant activists and leaders may fully participate in the advancement of society, more study and policy development are necessary to remove the obstacles they face.

1.10.7. Integration

Integration is the process by which an individual or a community merges or integrates in harmony with a different social structure, culture, order, situation or system. This phenomenon is often thought of as the process by which immigrants settle and live in harmony with a culturally, socially or ethnically different group. It can be considered not only in the context of immigrants, but also as a structure that enables different groups to coexist with equal rights. Within the scope of this process, it is important for immigrants to adapt to the cultural identity, structure, norms and values of the region in which they migrate by protecting their own cultural identity. It is important for the process to have harmony and interaction in a mutual way. The main components of integration can be divided into social, cultural, political, economic and educational.

Social Integration; Events and activities to ensure interaction and communication between different groups of the society can be effective and situations such as discrimination, exclusion or racism can be prevented.

Cultural Integration: While immigrants are given the opportunity to maintain their own cultural identities, it is also important that they recognize and accept the cultural identity of the local people. Language learning is also an important tool for adaptation.

Political Integration; covers issues such as immigrants' knowledge of the political processes, laws and rights of the region they migrate from, participation and reporting of responsibilities.

Economic Integration; covers issues such as including immigrants in the labor market, recognizing their skills, providing equal rights and opportunities.

Education Integration; In order for immigrant children to adapt in the education system, equal opportunities in education by overcoming language and cultural barriers is a factor.

If integration is realized with the main components, bilateral harmony is ensured as success factors, cultural diversity is accepted, economic opportunities are created, supportive policies, equality and rights are ensured. On the other hand, its social benefits, peace, harmony, cultural enrichment and its impact on economic development are important components. As for the challenges of integration, the language barrier can be the biggest challenge as it is the means of communication. One of the disadvantages that this brings is that it can create social distance. Encountering situations such as discrimination, racism or exclusion can also make the adjustment process difficult. At the same time, adaptation may not be possible if the status of immigrants is uncertain and they face legal and political obstacles. It is the way in which an individual, community or situation can merge or integrate together in harmony.



2. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. THE CONCEPT OF MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

The phenomenon of migration is called the movement of individuals or communities to move from where they are to another place for certain reasons. This phenomenon can be divided into two types: internal (local) migration and international migration. Although the situations that cause migration may vary, they are related to each other. As the first reason, it can be stated that political reasons may lead to the formation of migration. Situations such as civil war, war, authoritarian regimes, political repression, human rights violations can be reasons for individuals or communities to move to another place for security or freedom. Likewise, political instability in countries is also a situation that causes migration. As a second reason, it can be stated that economic reasons may lead to the formation of migration. The fact that the individual's job opportunities are limited within the country can be stated as the reason why he wants to take part in the strong job market of another country. International labour migration is generally from the region where labour is cheap to the more powerful and developed regions. As a third reason, it can be stated that social and cultural reasons may lead to the formation of migration. Family reunification, good educational opportunities, cultural belonging or religious freedom are situations that may lead to migration. As a final reason, it can be stated that environmental reasons may lead to the formation of migration. Natural disasters, environmental disasters or hardship are other important factors that trigger migration.

As the causes of migration, there are factors that trigger internal or international migration. Internal (local) migration is the movement of an individual to a different region within the country for certain reasons. It's like migration from the countryside to the city. International migration, on the other hand, is called the movement of displacement that an individual or a community makes by crossing the borders of their own country for certain reasons. Since this migration has wider-ranging effects, it has political, economic and social effects for the countries receiving the migration and the immigrants. For the countries that receive migration, while contributing to the labor market, excessive immigration can also bring political pressure. At the same time, while increasing cultural diversity within the country, it may also create a problem of adaptation. For immigrants, on the other hand, new opportunities in living standards can be accessed, as well as difficulties, discrimination and exclusion can also be encountered. Migration is a big social phenomenon for individuals and countries, as well as a phenomenon that contains factors and dynamics.

2.1.1. Migration Theories

Since migration has a very complex structure, different theories express the causes, dynamics and consequences of this phenomenon. In this framework, **Ravenstein** has worked on the '**laws of migration**', which are generally accepted as valid for migration, based on the British census statistics of 1871 and 1881. This study, which pioneered migration theories and models, consists of seven laws.

1. **Migration and distance;** Immigrants mostly migrate to the region within a short distance, leading to the formation of a migration wave in the region. This contributes to the formation of population density by creating the tendency towards large industrial and commercial centers. The majority of job opportunities in the regions to which migration is made suggest that the population rate in that region determines the extent of migration.
2. **Migration and its steps;** The development and growth of industrialization and trade in one region attracts those in the surrounding regions. The gap in that area is filled with immigrants from places that are further away. The gap left by immigrants coming from far away will be filled by those from closer surroundings. According to Ravenstein, this situation is seen as a gradual progression and the vacancies are filled with people from nearby areas.
3. **The process of spreading and absorbing;** According to Ravenstein, since migration is not an end in itself, diffusion and absorption support each other and are the goals aimed to be achieved. When an individual goes to a labour force in a region according to the labour force opportunity in that region, it is 'diffusion' and when it meets the need in that region, it is 'absorption'.
4. **Migration chains;** According to Ravenstein, the country that receives migration is also a region that gives in migration, and since each wave triggers another, it means that starting a chain and its continuation is a process that comes.
5. **Direct migration;** The good labor opportunities for long-distance migration are considered as a direct and stepless migration.
6. **Difference between rural and urban settlers;** Those who are located in rural areas are more inclined to migrate than those who are located in urban areas.
7. **Difference between men and women;** According to Ravenstein, women are more likely to migrate internally or over close distances, while men are more likely to migrate internationally. Due to the close distance, women claim to migrate more than men.

Within the framework of migration theories, Everett Lee defended **the 'Push and Pull Factors'** in 1966. While Lee states the characteristics of migration in his article 'Theory of Migration', he also revealed the push-pull factors. According to Lee, the place where one lives, the place one plans to go, the obstacles that interfere with the work, and individual factors constitute the dynamics of the theory. Push factors; situations such as political, economic, social, cultural and environmental difficulties are the situations that force migration. Pull factors; situations such as better living standards, freedom, comfort are situations that attract migration.

In 1966, Everett Lee created the Push-Pull Theory and showed the attractive and repulsive elements while explaining the dynamics of migration. Lee, in an article entitled A Theory of Migration, while analyzing the root causes of migration, stated that two main factors are influential when individuals decide to migrate: push factors and pull factors. Push factors refer to poor conditions that force immigrants to migrate from where they are. These factors include war, economic crisis, unemployment, social pressures, cultural disharmony and environmental disasters. However, there are pull factors that influence immigrants' decisions to

settle in a new place. Pull things such as job opportunities, better living conditions, more freedom and security, higher living standards encourage people to migrate (Lee, 1966). Lee emphasized that migration cannot be explained only by these two reasons. Variables such as place of residence, intended destination, intervening obstacles and individual factors also constitute the dynamics of migration (Lee, 1966). This theory provides an important framework for understanding various migration movements at both the local and global levels by considering the causes of migration from a broader perspective.

'Neoclassical Economic Theory' argues that migration is a phenomenon triggered by the labour market in order to take advantage of economic opportunities. At the individual level, it occurs due to the ability of an individual to take advantage of the labor market in developed countries for a higher income. At the national level, it is a phenomenon that occurs from low-income countries to high-income countries due to inequality in the labor market.

The theory, **'World-system Theory'** has a widespread use. According to this, it is a theory that the world is divided into two, the center and the periphery, which are interdependent in the economic context. This theory has been developed by thinkers such as Samir Amin and Immanuel Wallerstein. With the development of capitalism in today's world, the phenomenon of migration has become a factor that attracts it.

'Migration Systems Theory' is a theory in terms of international relations that are developing economically and politically. The relationship between two or more countries with a mutual exchange of immigrants is called a migration system. The existing relations between the two countries also ensure that migration is prioritized. Thomas Faist argued that the transition between world systems and network theory is with the migration system theory and stated that it has three main characteristics. Firstly, the decision to go and stay in migration systems is influenced not only by individual but also by systemic and structural conditions. Secondly, this theory also focuses on the processes in the system. Finally, it is suggested that migration is effective in shaping the economic inequalities between states and the admission policies of the countries receiving immigration. By developing strategies according to these situations, it facilitates situations such as exit, expressing ideas and adapting.

According to Migration Systems Theory, migration is not only the movement of an individual, but also a process shaped by international relations, economy and political structures. According to this theory, migratory movements between two or more countries constitute a "migration system" (Faist, 2000). Migration is determined not only by the will of individuals, but also by the relationships and systems between these countries. For instance, a country's political structure, economic situation, trade relations and global economic inequalities can affect migration flows (Massey et al., 1993). Thomas Faist defines network theory as a transitional point between world systems theory and migration systems theory and emphasizes its three main characteristics. This theory proposes to create strategies to facilitate the situation of immigrants, such as better living conditions, expressing their ideas and adapting to society. Thus, migration is not just a displacement, but a complex process that develops under the influence of numerous economic, social and political factors.

The '**Social Network Theory**' argues that migration is not only caused by individual, economic or political factors, but also by social networks. The encouragement of individuals to migrate through social ties or with people who have migrated before leads to migration to another region, and encourages subsequent generations to follow this path. It also constitutes reciprocal migration by creating an ongoing relationship with the ties between the receiving country and the sending country. According to Bernhard Wilpert, network theory "at the beginning, a network is created that connects the first migrating people with the region receiving migration. With this infrastructure, it allows new immigrants to use the connection to apply for the same path, and new immigrants make the process easier by benefiting from the experiences of the first immigrants. This situation continues spontaneously and the use of the social network makes migration sustainable".

Social Network Theory suggests that migration is shaped not by individual, economic or political reasons, but by social networks. Bernhard Wilpert guides the newcomers and accelerates the migration process thanks to the networks formed by the first immigrants. By drawing on the experiences of previous immigrants, new immigrants have less difficulty in overcoming challenges such as finding work, housing and integration (Wilpert, 2004). Social networks among immigrants help sustain and spread migration, and this process is self-perpetuating. Reciprocal migration takes place on a continuous basis due to social networks between the country of origin and the country of destination. Social networks make it easier for immigrants to both relocate and connect with each other in the process (Massey et al., 1993). This theory explains migration both by external circumstances and by the social ties that immigrants form with each other. The networks formed by immigrants strengthen social cohesion and ensure the continuation of migration movements (Faist, 2000).

The '**Structural Theory**' is another theory that argues that the phenomenon of migration is shaped not only by individual, but also by social and economic structures. The world system and the effects of globalization are the factors that create migration. Global capitalism divides the labor market worldwide, increasing labor demand in some places and reducing labor demand in some places. This causes the immigrant to gravitate towards certain places.

2.1.2. The History of Migration in Türkiye

Since Türkiye is a country that both receives and gives migration, it has a very rich and diverse historical background. Migration is a phenomenon that dates back to the Ottoman Empire period and has been shaped by different policies during the Republican period and has reached to the present day. Since the Ottoman Empire had very large territories during the Ottoman Empire period, large waves of migration occurred due to the fact that it hosted different ethnic and religious groups. The fact that wars and conquests are very frequent has been a movement that has forced ethnic and religious groups to migrate. There have been cases that forced the displacement and removal of communities during the war or in line with resettlement policies. One of the biggest waves of migration during this period was the Jewish

community, which was displaced in Spain in 1492, took refuge in the Ottoman Empire. Another major wave of migration was the migration of Greeks and Armenians to the Ottoman Empire for different reasons, which ended with the migration of most Greeks to Greece after the Balkan Wars. With the proclamation of the Republic, Türkiye has started to establish migration policies with the aim of managing different ethnic groups well. In the population exchange formed by the treaty of Lausanne, 1.5 million people had to relocate, creating a wave of migration of Greeks from Türkiye to Greece and Turks from Greece to Türkiye. During the population exchange, Pontic Greeks and Armenians from Türkiye took part in a large migration wave.

Later, the reason for the migration from villages to cities in the 1930s and 1940s was both the rapid increase in population and the beginning of industrialization. In the periods of 1950-1960, Türkiye also experienced the largest labor force migrations. The situation that caused this can be shown as the economy and Türkiye's development efforts. In the 1960s, labor agreements were made between Türkiye and Germany, and the migration of a large number of workers took place. In addition to Germany, there was also worker migration to European countries such as the Netherlands and France. In Türkiye, which had internal turmoil in the 1980-1990s period, internal migration to safer regions occurred as the problems increased. Due to the turmoil in the Middle East, it has also caused a large number of immigrants to come to Türkiye. From 2000 onwards, Türkiye has been seen as a serious migration route and a country receiving asylum seekers in the world system. The fact that it is seen as a gateway between the Middle East and Europe has the biggest impact. Regional factors such as the civil war in Syria in 2011 and the turmoil in the Middle East have led Türkiye to shape its migration policy. As of 2020, Türkiye has become the country hosting the highest number of asylum seekers worldwide and, according to data, hosts 3.7 million Syrian immigrants. The migration history of Türkiye has varied in every period and different policies have been formed by shaping them for various reasons.

2.1.3. Türkiye's Migration Policy

The coexistence of problems such as the economic crisis, social polarization, unemployment rate, foreign nationals and the protection system in Türkiye in recent years has made it difficult to produce policies on this issue. However, in accordance with the changing global conditions, economic conditions, regional conflicts and social dynamics, policies have been tried to be established on this issue. Especially after the Syrian civil war in 2011, many Syrian citizens entered Türkiye and were granted asylum-seeker status, and when the problem of asylum-seekers and immigrants was encountered, it was once again understood that policies were essential. Political uncertainties in the Middle East and the Russia-Ukraine war have been factors affecting migration policy.

In accordance with all these conditions, the basic elements of Türkiye's foreign migration policy and its strategies can be divided into four principles. Firstly, the 'Asylum Seeker policy with the acceptance of immigrants'; An influx of asylum seekers has occurred due to the war conditions that have developed around Türkiye in recent years. With the asylum seekers coming from the Syrian civil war, it has become the country that accepts the most Syrian refugees in the world with about 3.7 million asylum seekers in 2020. Within the framework of

the Temporary Protection Regulation, Syrian asylum seekers were provided with basic rights such as shelter, health and education. Although one of the parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention, it has established geographical reservations. Although this gives rights to asylum seekers who may come from Europe, it may be restricted for those who come from other regions. In the face of the events of recent years, these policies have been further expanded. Secondly, 'Migration Management and Integration Policies' covers the policies developed for the integration of immigrants into society, cultural identity, economic situations, immigrant rights and social cohesion. Elements such as language courses, vocational training and work permits can be mentioned. Another one is 'Migration Management and Border Security'; these are the policies shaped by the perspective of border security and control. In order to protect border security from both land and sea, different security measures are taken in migration movements. The fight against immigrant smuggling is also important in foreign migration policy. In line with the Readmission Agreement with the EU, Türkiye has an important place to control the situation if illegal immigrants are sent back. Finally, 'International cooperation with global Migration policies'; Türkiye is an important actor that can cooperate and provide solutions for this issue both in terms of its geographical location and in the international system. Türkiye aims to find solutions to the crises by cooperating with UNHCR, EU and other organizations on migration. It participates in agreements and protocols that are implemented in line with the Protection of Immigrants and Immigrant Rights. For instance, with the EU-Türkiye Immigrant Agreement in 2016, Türkiye was accepted to help prevent illegal migration to Europe, while the EU was obliged to provide financial assistance to Türkiye. Türkiye's external migration policy has expanded in recent years and policies, agreements and protocols have been realized to ensure border security and control as well as immigrant reception and management, integration policies.

2.1.4. Türkiye's Syrian Immigrant Policy: Open-Door Policy

Over the years, both internal dynamics and international policies have been developed for Syrian immigrants who were forced to migrate to Türkiye as a result of the 2011 Syrian civil war. Firstly, Syrian immigrants who took refuge in Türkiye between 2011-2013 were granted 'temporary protection' status and large camps areas were established in border regions. The basic needs were met in this region under the temporary protection status, but this did not recognize the right to permanent settlement. As the number of Syrian immigrants increased, these camps became limited and were not sufficient. Between 2014 and 2018, steps were taken to integrate the situation into society, as it was necessary to create permanent solutions to the situation. In 2014, Türkiye issued a Temporary Protection Regulation and continued to provide support in areas such as social, health and education. In 2016, their participation in the labor market was also accepted and they were granted the right to a work permit under certain conditions. It has also greatly influenced policies with the agreement it made with Türkiye -EU this year. Since 2019, Türkiye has begun to face significant difficulties in policy due to the economic crisis, social problems and reactions to refugees. The increase in the number of Syrian immigrants has started to question the effects of labor force and social services in society. Some political parties and groups started to demand repatriation. Türkiye has tried to create safe environments by organizing military operations to create a 'safe zone' in the north of Syria in

order to repatriate Syrian immigrants. In 2019, efforts were made to encourage “voluntary return” projects.

Since then, this process has encountered many difficulties. In the recent period, a strict policy has been followed and strategic targets have been set with the ‘Türkiye’s Harmonization Strategy Document and National Plan of Action for Combating Irregular Migration’ covering the years 2015-2018. When this period ended, the ‘Strategy Document for Combating Irregular Migration and the National Action Plan’ covering the years 2021-2025 entered into force. Initiatives such as strengthening national and international mechanisms and cooperation, increasing border security and developing measures, and conducting them with a human rights focus have been targeted. If it can be said specifically for Gaziantep, this situation is controlled very strictly by the provincial immigration management services in each region. Since the residence permits of Syrian immigrants are issued for a period of 10 years, such a control has been created recently, as this period has generally expired and the immigrants have not updated it. When this situation was detected against Syrian immigrants and foreign nationals, immigrant smuggling and human trafficking were defined as crimes in the Turkish Criminal Code. Although Türkiye's policies for Syrian immigrants cover a wide range of areas from humanitarian assistance to social cohesion and return incentives, it has encountered difficulties in domestic and foreign policies.

2.2. THE CONCEPT OF CRIME

People are in a certain hierarchy in line with their basic needs, and there are norms that everyone has to comply with. A norm is a generalization about the way of behavior that should be responded to a situation that concerns society. Deviation is called a way of behavior that is different except for the norms that society considers appropriate. An offence, on the other hand, is a deviation from the norms of the Criminal Law and its sanction is the state foreseen by the punishment. In other and standardized words, it is a phenomenon that is contrary to the law and punishment should be applied for sanction. Although the crime phenomenon has a complex structure and is considered separately as perpetrator, victim, criminal justice system and society, it has a whole together.

2.2.1. Individual Factors of Criminality

The individual factors of criminality have factors that partially explain the phenomenon of crime by their facilitating effect. The first factor is physical characteristics, and the degree to which they have an impact on committing a crime has been studied. Although Cesare Lombroso, as the first person to mention the concept of ‘innate guilt’, assumed the existence of defects in the ‘Atavistic Stigmata’, it has no validity today. It may allow people who are excluded due to physical defects to turn to crime, but it should not be considered as an innate condition. Secondly, biological (heredity) factors, the fact that anyone in the family commits a crime enables the other individual to tend towards crime. But although this is not sufficient evidence to say that this condition is a gene transfer, it can be seen as an environmental factor. Brain structure, chemical imbalances and neurological factors are factors that have an effect on

the individual's tendency towards crime. Thirdly, psychological factors, the emotional and mental health of the individual together with his/her personal characteristics are important factors determining the tendency towards crime. Personality disorders such as ASPD, BPD, Narcissistic, social, impulsivity and lack and inadequacy of control, emotional and mental health impairment and traumas are factors affecting such conditions. Finally, substance use such as alcohol and drugs is also a factor affecting the individual's tendency towards crime. Although a direct connection is not established, it is seen as the object of the crime and the situation that facilitates the path to crime. Individual factors play an important role in understanding crime, but it is not possible to explain it only in these cases.

2.2.2. Environmental Factors of Criminality

The environmental (social) factors of criminality have factors that partially explain the phenomenon of crime by their facilitating effect. First of all, familial factors are a factor that forms and develops the individual's value judgements and adaptation to social norms. Elements such as family structure, instability, domestic violence, abuse and parental education can be seen as characteristics that affect criminality. Secondly, economic factors are a factor affecting an individual's tendency towards crime. Factors such as poverty, unemployment, economic inequality, economic crises, inadequate education, women's and children's participation in business life can be listed as factors affecting the tendency towards crime. The third factor is the influence of personal characteristics on the tendency towards crime. Since the link between age and criminality has a significant relationship, it can be stated that the crime rate decreases with age. Likewise, although men have a higher crime rate than women, there is no difference in the sanctioning of crime due to gender difference. Another issue emphasized in the crime phenomenon is marital status, and divorced, single, widowed and married people are stated as the order of committing crime. Marriage is seen as an element that prevents turning to crime by considering that it has a socially strengthening effect. While education level is also a factor affecting the crime phenomenon, it is also a factor affecting the tendency towards crime due to situations such as inequality in education. Fourth, social and cultural factors are an important factor affecting the structure of society, cultural norms and values. According to Emile Durkheim's theory of Anomie, if norms and values are disrupted in society, the resulting uncertainty may lead individuals to crime. According to Karl Marx's conflict theory, situations such as social inequality and class differences can influence an individual's tendency towards crime. Along with these, while it is an element that facilitates the use of crime and criminal elements under the concepts of custom and custom in society, a classic example of this situation is a vendetta. Fifth, environmental design and ecology is a factor affecting the individual's tendency towards crime. CPTED argues that environmental factors have a significant impact on an individual's tendency towards crime. Abandoned buildings or isolated areas can be seen as a suitable condition for committing crimes. The idea that the climatic conditions in the region where the individual is located have an impact on crime is an element. Large cities, small cities or villages are seen through the relationships between the factors that contribute to crime. Finally, the media factor is a factor that has a great impact among environmental factors, especially today. The provision of elements such as news, information, details and techniques related to crime in the media has an effect on informing people about committing crimes.

Environmental factors play an important role in understanding crime, and have a great influence on elements such as social, cultural and economic.

2.2.3. Theories of Crime

Crime theories are scientific explanations that work on the causes of crime, individual behaviors and movements, social and social effects. These situations have been studied and researched from the earliest times to the present day. In this framework, the ultimate purpose, understanding, solving have been tried to be explained with models and theories.

Within the scope of crime theories, biological and psychological theories were first focused on trying to explain individual factors;

- Cesare Lombroso 'Theory Of Crime, Criminal Man and Atavism' and genetic theories argue that an individual has a tendency to commit crimes, but modern criminology is largely critical of this and does not consider it valid.
- Sigmund Freud's 'Psychoanalytic Theory' argued that the disorders in the individual's personality development are a factor that affects the individual's tendency towards crime. Any imbalance between the "id, ego and superego" can cause the individual to develop behaviors that affect the individual's tendency towards crime.

Within the scope of crime theories, secondly, social and social theories have focused on aiming to explain environmental (social) factors;

- Travis Hirschi's 'Social Bond Theory' argues that when individuals have strong social bonds such as family, school, work and friends, the tendency towards crime decreases, while when social bonds are weak, the tendency towards crime increases.
- Walter Reckless 'Containment Theory' argues that the individual has control mechanisms internally and externally, which is a commitment that prevents the individual from turning to crime through internal control where he/she can see the norms and values in the society.
- Robert Merton's 'Anomie Theory' argues that an individual may fall into "anomie" when he sees the path he takes to reach a goal as inadequate and that it will have an effect on his tendency towards crime.
- Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson's 'Routine Activity Theory' argues that crime increases when individuals find favorable conditions to commit crimes. "The offender, the target and the lack of supervision" are seen as sufficient for criminalization to occur.

Within the scope of crime theories, the third focus is on class conflict and Marxist theories aimed at explaining;

- Theories of class conflict and crime advocate opposing and reacting to an underclass oppression, exclusion, or deprivation in the hierarchy. Since the individual is deprived of economic, social and societal equality and opportunities, it is thought to affect the tendency towards crime. Karl Marx and theories of class conflict are the theories

defended within this framework. In capitalist society, the oppression of the lower class, which consists of class inequality, and the protection of the interests of the upper class can lead an individual to crime, while it is stated that injustice and inequality in the system will create a crime.

Fourth, within the scope of crime theories, labeling theory has focused on aiming to explain;

- Howard Becker's 'Labeling Theory' argues that the fact that an individual has committed a crime before is affixed to him/her as a label and this can affect, trigger and push the individual to commit crime again and again.

Finally, within the scope of crime theories, feminist criminology has focused on aiming to explain and examines crime and behavior, social inequality and women's roles;

- Patriarchal Structures and Women's relationship with crime, it is argued that women in patriarchal society have a low tendency towards crime because they are excluded or under pressure. It also states that women can often commit crimes through covert, financial or indirect means.

2.3. THE CRIME PREVENTION SYSTEM

2.3.1. The Concept of Crime Prevention, Principles and Process

Crime prevention is seen as a whole of strategies, policies and practices that try to prevent and prevent crimes, criminals and criminality. Crime prevention is a phenomenon that aims to take into account both the measures that will prevent turning to crime by looking at the cause of the crime and the individual and environmental factors of the crime. Effective interventions and social arrangements to make society safer refer to different strategies to prevent crime.

In the conceptual framework, it is possible to divide the principles of crime prevention into four. **Deterrence** is an action taken in response to an individual's thoughts of committing a crime. This situation, which is the main function of criminal law, is a movement that can be effective if it is widely accepted and trusted in society. **Social control** is an action taken by an individual in response to conformity to social norms. Acting in accordance with the norms and rules accepted in society is an action that can prevent crime as it will affect the strengthening of social ties. **Opportunity reduction** is a movement in response to environmental regulations, physical barriers and community-supported measures. Situations such as installing security cameras or increasing street lighting in order to prevent an individual from committing a crime are actions that meet this goal. **Social participation and cooperation**, crime prevention is a movement that describes both the authority of the law and the cooperation of all sectors of society and community. It is a movement that can be effective with the cooperation of the public, non-governmental organizations, educational and health institutions, the economic world and other social actors.

The crime prevention process, on the other hand, can be explained by a series of activities, strategies and approaches to prevent the occurrence of crime. The most effective step that can be taken in the crime prevention process is to determine the individual or region that bears the crime and risk, and a crime risk analysis can be performed. Crime data, examination of socio-economic conditions, psychological assessment and demographic analysis can provide this. Reducing the opportunity to prevent crime from the point of view of the individual and the region will also contribute to the process. As theories such as CPTED suggest, it will be important to make environmental arrangements (security cameras, demolition of the old building, etc.). Raising awareness of crime, criminality or crime prevention in an individual or region is also one of the factors affecting the process. Especially for young people, combating violence and controlling anger through school, community programs or family education has a great impact on preventing them from turning to crime. In order to raise public awareness, it is important to know that the crime is a whole that affects the society as well as not only the individual, but also the society as a whole in order to prevent crime. Another factor that has a great impact on the crime prevention process is laws, penalties, deterrence and practices, which are a necessary and effective system to prevent turning to crime. Finally, providing assistance and support services to victims of crime or ex-convicts is also an action that can prevent recidivism.

2.3.2. Socio-Psychological Perspective on Crime Prevention Strategies

Crime prevention is an important aspect of ensuring that the social structure or system is in a safer state, and strategies for this should be created and developed. A sense of trust and security are among the basic psychological needs for society (Küçükay, 2018). The Socio-Psychological perspective, on the other hand, focuses on an approach to understanding the foundations of crime such as individual, social and environmental. It is argued that crime is not only caused by individual or personal characteristics, but is also influenced by factors such as social structure, social environment or cultural factors. The socio-psychological perspective on crime prevention strategies focuses on examining the social, economic and psychological factors that cause the individual to commit crime and creating strategies to address these factors. From a socio-psychological point of view, crime is first and foremost associated with the psychological and personal characteristics of the individual and aims to ameliorate this. Psychotherapy, counselling and rehabilitation programs for individuals with criminal tendencies have an important place in prevention. Rehabilitation programs are effective in terms of reintegrating individuals into society and strengthening social ties. Psycho-social support programs have the effect of preventing or reducing the tendency towards crime by helping the individual to cope with situations and circumstances. Individuals with criminal tendencies may have psychological difficulties such as identity crisis, self-perception or low self-esteem, and helping them in this situation may reduce the tendency towards crime.

In the crime prevention strategy, the socio-psychological perspective advocates that the individual has an impact not only individually but also socially on the orientation to crime and that strategies should be created for this. It is important to take into account social factors by stating that thoughts such as injustice, inequality, exclusion or poverty affect the possibility of

an individual's orientation to crime within the social structure. Providing crime prevention trainings or activities in schools and in the community can help raise awareness about social norms and values. Strengthening family structure and social ties can also be part of crime prevention strategies in programs for parents and children. From a socio-psychological point of view, it is argued that gender discrimination has an impact on orientation to crime. Based on the idea that men are a more dominant character in society, it can be stated that their orientation to crime, and women's orientation to crime due to situations such as oppression. By emphasizing equality in gender roles in crime prevention strategies, social support and psychological assistance can prevent and reduce the tendency towards crime. In the socio-psychological perspective, it is argued that another effect is caused by environmental factors. It is stated that areas such as poor neighborhoods and areas with poor environmental order may lead to crime. Strategies such as the creation of safe zones, the demolition of dilapidated buildings, increased lighting and security cameras, and the organization of open spaces can make an important contribution to preventing and reducing crime. In order to contribute to the creation of a more harmonious and safe environment in society, the importance of socio-psychological strategies can be stated.

2.4. COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED CRIME PREVENTION

Community-supported crime prevention is an approach that explains how to have socially strong bonds, a safe environment and more harmony. In this approach, it is accepted that crime is caused by the interaction of individual, social, environmental, cultural and economic elements together. At the same time, in this approach, solutions based on law enforcement agencies, the justice system, social services, social solidarity, education and the cooperation of local people are advocated by providing solutions to prevent crime. It provides an opportunity for all components of society to work together, to get to the roots of crime, and to create a safer and more harmonious environment.

The community-supported crime prevention approach has a system that aims to ensure that all levels of society cooperate to establish safer, more harmonious and stronger ties in order to prevent crime. This approach exists in a complex phenomenon formed by a combination of social, environmental, cultural and economic factors (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). The crime has too multifaceted a framework to be explained by only one person's malicious intent. It can be stated that a wide variety of components such as social inequalities, economic deprivations, lack of education, environmental factors and cultural norms can be found behind the crimes. From such a point of view, a community-supported crime prevention approach should ensure that crime prevention should not be limited only to punishing individual criminals, but should also address the causes and sources of crime and create solutions by cooperating with all elements of society. These solutions must be comprehensive and involve all levels, from law enforcement to social services, from educational institutions to the cooperation of local communities. For this reason, it can be stated that the prevention of crime is possible with the power of the state, as well as with the general support and participation of society. Social services and education also play an important role in such a broad and complex issue (Klein, 1996). Education can be expressed as one of the tools for society to eliminate the foundations

of criminal behavior (Sampson & Groves, 1989). In the same way, social services can be expressed as one of the tools that can help solve these problems before they turn into criminal behavior, especially through specialists who deal with social problems such as poverty, domestic violence and addiction. The position of law enforcement in crime prevention cannot be ignored. However, in the community-supported crime prevention approach, law enforcement agencies are seen as an institution that punishes crime and goes to the root of the crime and takes protective measures. Therefore, the security forces have a detailed system that includes not only searching for criminals, but also creating preventive plans that will protect society and ensure its safety. The community-supported crime prevention approach has a system that recognizes that crime cannot be treated only as an individual problem and that crime prevention requires a much more comprehensive, multidisciplinary approach.

2.4.1. Community-Supported Social Practice Areas and Strategies

Community-supported social practice is an approach that offers and specifies the contribution and assistance of application areas and strategies to prevent or reduce the tendency towards crime. The first area of strategy and practice of this is **‘Community-Based Crime Prevention’**; In this strategy, it deals with getting to the root of crime, focusing on its root causes and creating solutions for it. It is argued that the social system should be a whole and safe and harmonious environment should be created. For this purpose, it is ensured by the participation of local people, social services, non-governmental organizations and local government in the crime prevention process in terms of social participation. Identifying and intervening in social problems at early stages is an important step in the process of crime prevention and orientation. In the same way, raising awareness of the society's behavior before and after the crime through education and awareness programs is part of this step. Secondly, the area of strategy and practice is **‘Crime Prevention through Early Intervention and Educational Programs’**; It deals with the need to intervene and raise awareness of society, especially the young population, without getting acquainted with crime. Educational programs contribute to the prevention of crime, violence and harmful habits in schools and society and to raise awareness. Especially for the young population, programs on social values, norms, empathy, communication skills, social skills, anger management and problem solving have an impact. Likewise, raising public awareness within the framework of these programs aims to make society more active in preventing crime. Violence, poverty, unfavorable situations and neglect within the family are factors that may affect the tendency towards crime. Guidance and support programs for families are also a critical factor in strengthening and improving relationships within the family.

Another comprehensive area of strategy and practice is **‘Crime Prevention by Strengthening Social Ties’**; It deals with the need to strengthen and improve ties if an individual is deprived of social ties, ties remain weak or excluded. Social activities, cultural activities and social services support where individuals can come together contribute to the strengthening of ties by creating a sense of unity and solidarity in society. The stronger the social bond of an individual, the more likely it is to prevent or reduce the tendency towards crime. Providing social assistance and workforce training programs and opportunities to

individuals experiencing poverty, unemployment and other economic difficulties is also a factor that will prevent orientation to crime. For young people, who are an important part of the society, cultural, social, artistic and sportive activities and programs can prevent the tendency towards crime and also aim to reintegrate young people who have previously committed crimes. The last area of strategy and practice is '**Crime Prevention with Environmental Regulations**'; It deals with environmental regulations and security measures because it can prevent environmental factors as well as trigger crime. CPTED is a strategy that aims to ensure that environmental regulations have an important role in preventing crime. It includes activities such as increasing street lighting and security cameras, regulating vacant spaces, organizing events in open spaces, removing hidden corners and dark areas in the neighborhood, demolishing or renovating dilapidated buildings, creating safe parks and streets. The realization of these are activities that reduce and prevent the crime rate. Community-supported social practice areas and strategies are a holistic phenomenon that affects crime prevention with the interactions of social, environmental and psychological factors.

2.4.2. Cooperation with Community-Supported Crime Prevention

Community-supported crime prevention is an approach aimed at reducing the crime rate of individuals/individuals, creating and increasing an environment of trust in society, preventing crime, and bringing individuals who have committed crimes back into society. In this approach, it examines the factors such as social, psychological, economic underlying criminal behavior by going to the root of crime in general. It is an approach in which community members, law enforcement agencies, local administrations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders cooperate for the purpose. In this process, it is pointed out that all stakeholders are in co-operation and that it is carried out with a common effort.

2.4.2.1. Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention

Law enforcement agencies such as the police, gendarmerie and security forces are assigned a very important role in crime prevention, which is responsible for ensuring the order and security of society based on laws and regulations. The role of law enforcement agencies in crime prevention and their strategies in the process are examined in detail. In the field of law enforcement and crime prevention, it is possible to describe the main roles of law enforcement officers in seven articles. With 'proactive approaches before crime', law enforcement agencies engage in different strategies aimed at preventing or reducing crime before it is committed. By focusing on regions or groups with a tendency to crime, attempts are made to prevent and prevent the occurrence of any crime. It is one of the most effective ways to have more visibility and control over this region or groups. Methods such as patrolling in public areas or criminal profiling are effective in this context. The 'fight against crime', as a direct approach, is the most fundamental task for law enforcement agencies. It is the task of this approach to prevent criminal behavior, to investigate crimes committed, to apprehend the perpetrators and to bring them to justice. In the field of 'community-supported crime prevention', the cooperation of law enforcement forces with the community in the field of crime prevention can create effective

results. Such cooperation constitutes ensuring that society actively participates in activities for the purpose of crime prevention and ensuring security. Coordinating activities such as voluntary inspections and safety patrols in co-operation is an effective way.

Another area that plays a major role in law enforcement agencies and crime prevention is 'education and awareness raising'. It also enters an area where law enforcement agencies can cooperate with the community. In order to protect the harm of crime, security measures, laws, norms and social order, it is important to raise awareness of society through various educational and activities. It is of critical importance to raise awareness among the young population. 'Early intervention and preventive activities' describes the implementation of preventive programs by law enforcement agencies to identify potential offenders and prevent them from turning to crime. Especially considering the high rate of crime or crime orientation of the young population, it is an effective way to organize activities and programs on this subject in schools or regions. Psycho-social support programs are also a preventive activity to prevent individuals who have committed crimes before from turning to crime again. As for 'deterrent effects and the pursuit of offences', the effective presence of law enforcement agencies has a significant deterrent effect on crime. In an environment where factors such as catching, investigating, monitoring and bringing criminals to justice are high, the rate of committing and turning to crime will be low. It also provides data for tracking and tracking criminals, highlighting crimes committed in the past, and preventing any crime and orientation in the future. 'Technological tools and intelligence' have a major role in pre- and post-crime activities. For law enforcement agencies, intelligence has always been the most effective and preferred method. In modern times, it has also been improved by the effective use of advanced technology. It offers the possibility of detecting and solving law enforcement agencies with technologies such as cameras, GPS tracking, smart patrol vehicles, social media tracking and artificial intelligence. Law enforcement agencies make use of advanced technologies in crime prevention, pre/post-crime and investigation phases. Law enforcement agencies play an effective role in the field of crime prevention through various activities and collaborations, as well as criminal measures.

2.4.2.2. Local Governments and Crime Prevention

Local governments, as well as local services, are important in improving and regulating the social structure in order to combat social problems and prevent crime. Local governments and crime prevention is a phenomenon that constitutes a series of measures, strategies, activities and policies to increase community safety, prevent or reduce the tendency towards crime. In this context, local governments have a wide range of strategy areas such as developing punitive measures, community-supported programs, social services and local policies. From this point of view, it can be stated that the most effective strategy is deterrent policies and legal regulations. In order to prevent, reduce and deter local governments from turning to crime, there are punitive measures and policies in each region within the scope of its own area. Local governments form strategies with social justice and equality policies in terms of crime prevention. Since factors such as poverty, unemployment, social exclusion, discrimination or racism can lead an individual to crime, local governments are a policy aimed at removing the problem by developing social justice policies. The fact that local governments cooperate with

community support in terms of crime prevention is also one of the most effective strategies. It covers events, activities or projects that take place in cooperation with local people, law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations. It is a strategy implemented by local governments with social support programs in order to solve social problems and prevent crime. The main social problems include poverty, unemployment, lack of education, domestic violence and psychological problems. In response to these situations, local governments work to prevent and reduce crime by implementing family support programs, youth/child services and psycho-social support programs. At the same time, a deterrent effect is created by creating education and awareness programs to prevent or prevent the young population from turning to crime. There are also benefits of the strategies and efforts that local governments have created in the name of crime prevention. Effective public administration leads to a decrease in the rate of crime, social solidarity and a safe and healthy environment in the society. It is an approach that not only includes criminal and legal policies, but also develops policies on social equality and the creation of a safer and more peaceful environment.

2.4.2.3. Civil Society Organizations and Crime Prevention

Non-governmental organizations and crime prevention are an approach in which communities collaborate with local governments, law enforcement and other stakeholders to create a safer and healthier environment. Like other approaches, non-governmental organizations tackle the root causes of crime, such as social inequality, lack of education, economic deprivation and social problems. In this context, non-governmental have a major role in crime prevention. Social inequality is a factor that can lead an individual to crime, and NGOs contribute to combating this. Social assistance, food provision, housing, employment projects, training opportunities, vocational courses and integration into the labor market contribute to a better standard of living. At the same time, trainings are organized to prevent situations such as crime, violence, drug use, children's rights, sexual assaults and to ensure social security. It also has a significant impact on young people and vulnerable groups. With the view that the young population is more prone to turning to crime, various educational and social integration programs such as alternative education, sports/artistic activities and rehabilitation are organized in order to prevent this. Likewise, there are people with disabilities, immigrants, refugees, etc. under the vulnerable group. These groups are usually a factor that can affect the orientation to crime because they are subjected to discrimination and exclusion in society. NGOs, on the other hand, provide various social support, assistance, services, events and projects in order to prevent this situation. Finally, one of the important roles of NGOs is to provide social assistance and services to crime victims and offenders. NGOs provide a variety of support services, assistance, psychological, legal and social support to help victims reintegrate and rehabilitate. These services are realized especially for women and children. On the other hand, it is aimed to bring criminals back to society by ensuring that they benefit from such services in order to prevent them from turning to crime again. Non-Governmental Organizations constitute an effective force in the field of combating crime at the social and psychological level in order to make society safer in the field of crime prevention.

3. METHOD

3.1. RESEARCH METHOD AND MODEL

In my research on the situation and conditions of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep, I have benefited from both quantitative and qualitative data sources. A scientific description of the research model can be expressed using the mixed method. The survey, interviews with participants, participant observations, field notes and research literature constitute the main data sources. The research was conducted in a two-dimensional way. As a first dimension, I gathered information from the mukhtars of some neighborhoods in Gaziantep with a high concentration of Syrian immigrants about the number of Syrians, their conditions, and their interactions and relations with Turkish neighborhood residents. In the same way, I also obtained information from business owners in the Organized Industrial Zone about the number of Syrian employees, their conditions and their relations with Turkish employees. In the second dimension of the research, I conducted a face-to-face survey of Syrian immigrants through fieldwork.

In-depth interviews were conducted with immigrants and other people involved in the issue. In this context, it was important to first explain the purpose of the research to neighborhood mukhtars, neighborhood residents and business owners and collect reliable information. In this context, secondly, questions were asked to measure the possibility of crime and tendencies towards crime. The questions in the survey application were directed in order to get as much detailed information as possible in the crime category. During the interviews, it was stated that the purpose of the survey application was to prevent Syrian immigrants from being viewed as criminals in the crime category and to prevent the situation from being generalized. The scale used in the survey application was taken from a study with validity and reliability. Considering all stages of the research model, the research was conducted with mixed method. It has been realized that the stages are strengthened by repeating each other and supporting each other. The mixed model was also tried to be explained first as a quantitative method and then as a qualitative method.

3.2. POPULATION AND SAMPLE

In the research, Syrian immigrants, mukhtars and local people in Gaziantep province, where the research was conducted, can be accepted as the population. Since Gaziantep is one of the cities with the most Syrian immigrants in Türkiye, the immigrants here were chosen. Mukhtars and local people are part of the universe as they have communication and interaction with Syrian immigrants. In the research, a questionnaire application was carried out and 221 Syrian immigrants were reached. The sample of the study was selected by considering the age range of 15 to 65 and contacting these groups. Separate analyses were conducted for demographic groups such as men, women and children. While a quantitative research was conducted to understand the sample size statistically, a qualitative research was conducted through interviews and observations. The participation of the individuals in the sample in community-support and social practices is also an important factor.

3.3. DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Scientific research covers the processes of collecting and analyzing information about a particular topic in a systematic, regular and impartial manner. The aim of the research is to test the predetermined hypotheses and to evaluate their accuracy. The purpose of crime research covers the investigation of the causes of crime, the behavior of crime-prone individuals and how social factors are related to crime in order to understand. This type of research uses a different of data collection tools to investigate issues such as crime and criminal orientation (Babbie, 2007). These tools are designed according to the purpose of the research and have been developed by including a number of methods to test the researcher's hypothesis. Crime and community-supported social practices research, like many other research topics, often uses questionnaires and interviews. While questionnaires help to understand individuals' attitudes and behaviors towards crime, interviews provide more in-depth information (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). Observation is also a common choice in crime and community-supported social practices research. In research, collecting data by observing social behaviors related to crime is one of the stages. However, statistical data provides a wide range of information on crime rates and types. These data are crucial for investigating the relationship between crime and economic conditions and social structures (Sampson & Groves, 1989). The use of these data collection tools helps to test the hypothesis related to crime in research and to enable understanding the social, psychological and economic causes of crime. Therefore, it is very important to evaluate the accuracy of various data collection tools used in crime research and to evaluate the accuracy of research in order to create pre- or post-crime strategies.

3.3.1. Quantitative and Qualitative Research from Data Collection Tools

Scientific research consists of processes that proceed in a systematic and orderly manner. Within the scope of the research, more than one data collection tool was used to support crime, tendency to crime and hypotheses. Quantitative research was conducted as the first data collection tool. In this context, the scale with the validity and the survey application based on this have been realized. The scale is a tool for determining the values, tendencies and preferences of the people participating in the research. The scale used for the research was the scale of attitudes and relationships towards crime (H.n. and S.i.). There are theories and models of sociology, psychology and law that explain and emphasize the concept of crime. On the other hand, the scale focuses on the psychosocial aspect and the preferences and tendencies of the person. The focus is on whether the individual has a tendency towards violence, crime or the condition in question. It has been taken into consideration that this scale, which is a valid and reliable measurement tool, will be useful in preventing crime behavior.

A questionnaire is a tool used to show ideas, thoughts, opinions and tendencies related to a subject. Within the scope of the research, it was applied to understand and prevent crime and tendency towards crime. The survey was conducted in August and September 2024, and a total of 221 people were interviewed over a two-month period. The first ten questions in the questionnaire are personal and related questions of Syrian immigrants. The first six questions were asked in order to reach the ratios in their distributions such as gender, age, education level. The last four questions focused on whether there was any support from relatives, neighbors, the

government of the Republic of Türkiye or any international organization for community-support. When I asked verbally during the interviews, I generally received a negative response. However, the reason for this was that I observed that at the end of the meeting, the possibility of receiving other help was considered. There are forty-six questions in total in the scale. The questions are about tendency towards crime, tendency towards violence and whether the person thinks he/she is too independent. It has also been tried to measure the adherence to the Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye, which is valid within the Republic of Türkiye, at the same time. The positive and negative forms of the sentence expressing the same thing were indicated and the correct result was tried to be reached. The duration of the interviews with Syrian immigrants and the questionnaire was between 15-30 minutes. The survey with Syrian immigrants was entirely consensual. Not all immigrants agreed to the survey. The reason for this is that I have observed that both the questions on crime and crime and the current conditions on the agenda have an impact.

The qualitative research was conducted as the second data collection tool. In this context, interviews and observations based on the one that has been found to be valid have been carried out. The interview is conducted face-to-face in order to collect information related to the purpose of the research and to ensure effective communication. I explained the purpose of the research to the Syrian immigrants myself with those who speak Turkish and through an interpreter with those who do not. I interviewed 117 male and 106 female Syrian immigrants. These interviews were conducted within the scope of semi-structured interviews. I also tried to make sense of the research through the opinions and ideas of the participants. Interviews were usually conducted face-to-face at the same venue, and certain amounts were left to the participants' families and those who wanted to do the survey work, and then taken.

3.3.2. Attitudes Toward Crime and Relationships Scale

The Attitudes Towards Crime and Relationships Scale created by Nergiz, H.&Işıklı S. (2019) was useful. The Attitudes and Relationships towards Crime Scale is an assessment tool to measure an individual's attitudes, relationships and thoughts about crime. This scale has been used for the prevention and reduction of crime by examining the relationships of criminal behavior with psychological, socioeconomic and cultural elements. It is a tool that provides information about an individual's attitudes towards crime, understandings of justice and the likelihood of offending. The Scale of Attitudes and Relationships towards Crime is an instrument that looks at the individual's intentions towards crime. These aims are; determining risk factors, evaluating attitudes towards crime, the effect of social and cultural factors, and contribution to anti-crime policies. The Attitudes and Relationships towards Crime Scale was carried out in 46 questions with a questionnaire form application in order to learn these aims. The content of the questions included in this scale are; the nature and acceptability of crime, understanding of justice and law, individual responsibility and criminality, various dimensions of criminality, family and social environment. There are questions aimed at achieving the goal within the scope of the Attitudes and Relationships Scale Towards Crime, the topics included in the content. In this context, the field of use can be expressed as research on immigrants, immigrant psychology, crime and criminology. The Attitudes and Relationships Scale Towards

Crime is a tool for understanding the social dimension of crime, determining risk factors and developing combat strategies. It is an application that contributes to the development of more effective, conscious and sensitive policies for measures and struggles against crime.

3.3.3. Personal Information Form

In the questionnaire application for the research, 10 questions were asked as 'Descriptive Information Questionnaire', taking into account reliability, confidentiality and validity. In the research, a questionnaire was applied and only 'age and gender' were taken into consideration as personal information in this survey. The reason for this is both because the participants attach importance to confidentiality and because it is aimed to reach the correct data for analysis. No contact information was requested from the participants in the survey. Participants were asked to indicate whether they had an educational background and, if so, what level. This is to demonstrate that community-supported social practices provide children with educational opportunities. It was asked to mark the participants' professional status and, if any, what situation it was. The observation that female participants and participants between the ages of 15 and 20 were more likely to believe that community-supported social practices offered any opportunity was also influential. The participants were asked to mark their marital status and the number of children, if any, as their family status. As additional information in the descriptive information form, it was requested to mark 4 questions about whether support was received from relatives, neighbors, friends, the state or any international organization for community-support.

3.3.4. SCAS-R Socio-Cultural Adaptation Scale

The Socio-Cultural Adaptation Scale is a scale that assesses how and to what extent individuals psychologically adapt to society and culture. Language proficiency was not taken into account in the survey application and an interpreter was found to make the participant feel comfortable. In the survey, socio-cultural and psychological questions were asked in the scale. A total of 46 questions were asked as the 'Knowledge Scale on Prevention of Syrian Immigrants' from Turning to Crime in Community-Supported Practices'. The answers to these questions are indicated as 'Yes (1)', 'Not sure (2)', 'No (3)' in order to be valid and reliable. The questions in the questionnaire were about crime and rights, and the opinions were tried to be learned. With this scale, it is seen that community-supported social practices reduce the tendency towards crime for Syrian immigrants and have beneficial benefits in a beneficial way. The participants stated that the activities and activities carried out in terms of support help to ensure harmony in areas such as language, culture, social structure, labor market, education, health. The SCAS-R has been an effective tool for examining the role and importance of Syrian immigrants in adapting to the country of settlement, its social structure and cultural identity.

3.3.5. Implementation of Data Collection Tools

One of the most important stages of the research process is the careful and painstaking application of data collection tools. The correct application of the tools has an importance in terms of the reliability and validity of the data. In this process, questionnaire administration, interviews and observations were the factors that were carefully and meticulously monitored. In order to ensure its security, confidentiality and validity, the survey application was carried out face-to-face and in an effective manner. During the data collection process, the majority of the participants agreed to be done within the scope of confidentiality, and this was done taking into account compliance with the code of ethics. While the interviews were generally held in Şahinbey, Şehitkamil and Yavuzeli districts in Gaziantep, it was taken into account that the participants felt comfortable and reliable in order to be able to give correct answers. The time allocated by a Syrian immigrant to the survey and interviews was between 15 and 30 minutes. It has also been stated that it will not be a problem if the envelope of this period is short and long, and comfort and reliability have been provided. During the data collection process, observations were recorded in the form of notes and the wishes of the participants were taken into consideration.

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data obtained in the study were analyzed using the free trial version of SPSS Statistics for Windows 25.0 program. Descriptive statistical methods (number, percentage, average, standard deviation) were used when evaluating the data. Compliance with the normal distribution can be examined by drawing a Q-Q Plot (Chan, 2003:280-285). The normal distribution of the data used depends on the skewness and kurtosis values being between ± 3 (Shao, 2002). It was observed that the scale showed normal distribution. Accordingly, parametric tests were applied.

Since the scales showed normal distribution, parametric tests were used in statistical evaluations. For this purpose, independent sample t-test was applied to Decouple the difference between the two groups in the comparison of quantitative data, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied in the comparison of the averages of more than two groups. The Bonferroni multiple comparison test was performed to find the group that is different in the data tested by variance analysis. In order to test the reliability of the scale, “Reliability Analysis” was applied. In the research, values with p values below 0.05 were considered significant.

Table 1: Reliability Analysis Results of the Scale Used in The Research

The Scale	Number of expressions	Cronbach's Alpha
Attitudes towards violence	10	0,799
Attitudes towards relationships	11	0,728
Antisocial intent	13	0,788
Thoughts of righteousness	12	0,802
Attitudes and relationships towards crime scale	46	0,834

The results of the reliability analysis of the scale used in the research are given in Table 1. The reliability coefficients of the scale were found in the range of 0.728-0.834 and it was found to be reliable. The fact that the Cronbach Alpha values are greater than 0.6 indicates that the scales used are reliable. This shows that the internal consistency of the scale used in the research is good. In reliability analysis, the Cronbach's Alpha (α) coefficient value ranging between 0-1 is considered to be unreliable if it is between 0.00-0.40, low reliability if it is between 0.40-0.60, quite reliable if it is between 0.60-0.80 and highly reliable if it is between 0.80-1.00 (Tavşancıl, 2005: 19).

3.5. HYPOTHESIS TO TEST

In recent years, Syrian immigrants, who have experienced a large wave of migration to Türkiye, especially due to the civil war, pose a risk of turning to crime due to the difficulties they face in settlement processes, social adjustment problems and economic difficulties. The economic, cultural and environmental conditions in which immigrants live are an important reason for their tendency towards crime. In this context, it is thought that community-supported social practices can play an important role in order to reduce the rates of association of immigrants with crime and improve their integration processes into society. Gaziantep, as a city where Syrian immigrants are densely settled and social adaptation processes come to the fore, it is possible to mention it as an important example where the effects of such practices can be observed. The research focused on how effective community-supported social practices are in reducing the crime rates of Syrian immigrants and how they affect their social adaptation processes. The following hypotheses were tested in this research:

Hypothesis: Although Syrian immigrants are generally considered to have a high crime rate and are considered criminals, when this comparison is made with Turkish citizens, it is assumed that they have a very low crime and criminal rate according to the researchers conducted. With community-supported social practices, effective guidance has been achieved

in minimizing problems such as conflict, security, equality, identity, harmony, freedom, participation and control.

Sub-hypothesis: The policy of deporting unregistered Syrian immigrants or those whose residence permit has expired, which is on Türkiye's agenda these days, is implemented very strictly, so Syrian immigrants are more careful. Creating an environment of conflict by distorting the events that took place in the region through the policies developed in the media has had a short-term effect on the media in inciting the local people against the immigrants. It is assumed that the state, society, civil society and organizations will find positive solutions to such a problem and create positive effects, which will lead to important results.



4. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The research findings are divided into two main sections and formed. The first of these sections is to make descriptive and quantitative calculations obtained by scanning for 'Syrian immigrants' and to reveal the sociodemographic characteristics of Syrian immigrants located in Gaziantep province. The second of these sections is to examine the distribution of the Attitudes and Relationships towards Crime Scale and its sub-dimensions according to the characteristics in more detail. The findings obtained within the scope of this research are also interpreted in the conclusion section.

Table 2: Mean Distribution of the Scale

The Scale	Min	Max	\bar{x}	SS	Skewness	Kurtosis
Attitudes towards violence	0	10	5,41	2,86	-0,167	-0,844
Attitudes towards relationships	0	11	7,43	2,53	-0,460	-0,115
Antisocial intent	2	13	9,69	2,88	-1,199	0,700
Thoughts of righteousness	0	12	6,01	3,29	-0,024	-0,931
Attitudes and relationships towards crime scale (ARTCS)	6	45	28,54	7,21	-0,571	0,321

The averages of the scale found in the research were found to be 5,41 for violence, 7,43 for attitudes towards relationships, 9,69 for antisocial intention, 6,01 for thoughts of rightness, and 28,54 for ARTCS. The skewness and kurtosis values of the scale were found to be between -3 and +3.

4.1. SOCIODEMOGRAFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PARTICIPANTS

The distribution of the sociodemographic information of the participants of the research is detailed in Table 3. When the distribution of the participants according to age data is analyzed, it is seen that 20.4% of the participants are 20 and under, 33.9% are 21-30, 21.7% are 31-40, 24.0% are 41 and above. When the distribution of the participants according to the gender data is examined, it is seen that the participants are 51.6% male and 48.4% female. When the distribution is examined according to the educational data of the participants, it is seen that 35.3% of the participants have secondary school, 33.5% have primary school, 15.8% have college, 15.4% have no education. When the distribution of the participants according to the occupational data is examined, it is seen that 41.2% of the participants are workers, 29.9% are housewives, 29.0% are other. When the distribution according to the marital status data of the participants is examined, it is seen that 54.3% of the participants are married, 35.7% are single and 10.0% are other. When the distribution of the participants according to the number of children data is examined, it is seen that 38.9% of the participants do not have children, 40.7% have 1-4 children, 20.4% have 5 and above children.

When the distribution of the participants according to the data on receiving support from their relatives for social support is analyzed, it is seen that 22.6% of the participants receive support. When the distribution of the participants according to the data on receiving support from neighbors / friends for social support is examined, it is seen that 25.3% of the participants received support. When the distribution of the participants according to the data of receiving any support from the state for social support is examined, it is seen that 41.6% of the participants received support. When the distribution of the participants according to the data of receiving support from any international organization for social support is examined, it is seen that 19.0% of the participants received support.

Table 3: Sociodemographic Characteristics of the Participants

Variables		Number	%
Age	20 and under	45	20,4
	21-30	75	33,9
	31-40	48	21,7
	41 and above	53	24,0
Gender	Female	107	48,4
	Male	114	51,6
Education	Primary school	74	33,5
	Secondary school	78	35,3
	College	35	15,8
	None	34	15,4
Profession	Workers	91	41,2
	Housewives	66	29,9
	Other	64	29,0
Marital status	Single	79	35,7
	Married	120	54,3
	Other	22	10,0
Number of children	1-4	90	40,7
	5 and above	45	20,4
	None	86	38,9
Receiving support from relatives for social support	Yes	50	22,6
	No	171	77,4
Receiving support from a neighbor/friend for social support	Yes	56	25,3
	No	165	74,7
Receiving any support from the state for social support	Yes	92	41,6
	No	129	58,4
Receiving support from any international organizations for social support	Yes	42	19,0
	No	179	81,0

4.2. DISTRIBUTION OF ARTCS AND SUB-DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO CHARACTERISTICS

In order to determine whether the mean scores of the ARTCS scale and sub-dimensions of the research participants differed according to age, a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was applied.

It is seen that the mean score of the ARTCS scale antisocial intention, thoughts of righteousness dimensions showed a statistically significant difference according to the age of the participants ($p < 0.05$). 41 and above group's antisocial intention and thoughts of righteousness scores are higher than the other groups. According to the multiple comparison, it is seen that the antisocial intention score of the participants with 41 and above is greater than the participants with 20 and under, and the thoughts of righteousness score of the participants with 41 and above is greater than the participants with 31-40.

Table 4: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to Age

The Scale and Subscales	Age	n	\bar{X}	SS	F	p	Bonferroni
Attitudes towards violence	20 and under	45	6,31	3,02	2,264	0,082	
	21-30	75	5,11	2,91			
	31-40	48	4,94	2,88			
	41 and above	53	5,51	2,52			
Attitudes towards relationships	20 and under	45	6,73	2,50	1,634	0,182	
	21-30	75	7,47	2,29			
	31-40	48	7,83	2,87			
	41 and above	53	7,58	2,50			
Antisocial intent	20 and under (1)	45	8,78	3,30	4,019	0,008*	1<4
	21-30 (2)	75	9,31	3,16			
	31-40 (3)	48	10,33	2,26			
	41 and above (4)	53	10,42	2,29			
Thoughts of righteousness	20 and under (1)	45	6,09	3,48	3,153	0,026*	3<4
	21-30 (2)	75	5,76	3,05			
	31-40 (3)	48	5,17	3,38			
	41 and above (4)	53	7,08	3,16			
ARTCS	20 and under	45	27,91	7,19	1,974	0,119	
	21-30	75	27,64	7,68			
	31-40	48	28,27	6,72			
	41 and above	53	30,58	6,75			

* $p < 0,05$

In order to determine whether the mean scores of the participants the ARTCS and sub-dimensions of the research differed according to gender, independent sample t test was applied.

It is seen that the mean scores of the participants in the ARTCS scale and its dimensions according to gender do not show a statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$).

The Independent Sample t-test was used to determine whether the average scores of the participants in the study differed according to their gender in terms of the ARTCS scale and its sub-dimensions. The independent sample t-test is a statistical test that examines the average differences between two different groups of male and female participants. In this study, it was found that there was no significant difference according to the gender of the participants according to both the overall score of the ARTCS scale and the sub-dimensions of the scale. Therefore, no statistically significant difference ($p > 0.05$) was found between the general scale and subscale scores of male and female participants.

Table 5: Distribution of ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to Gender

The Scale and Subscales	Gender	n	\bar{X}	SS	t	p
Attitudes towards violence	Female	107	5,72	2,86	1,554	0,122
	Male	114	5,12	2,84		
Attitudes towards relationships	Female	107	7,55	2,60	0,718	0,474
	Male	114	7,31	2,46		
Antisocial intent	Female	107	9,81	2,98	0,625	0,532
	Male	114	9,57	2,80		
Thoughts of righteousness	Female	107	6,05	3,51	0,144	0,885
	Male	114	5,98	3,08		
ARTCS	Female	107	29,13	7,53	1,185	0,237
	Male	114	27,98	6,88		

* $p < 0,05$

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was applied to determine whether the mean scores of the ARTCS and sub-dimensions of the research participants differed according to education.

It is seen that there is a statistically significant difference in the mean scores of the dimensions of ARTCS and attitudes towards relationships and thoughts of rightness according to the education of the participants ($p < 0.05$). The attitudes towards relationships, ARTCS score of the secondary school group is larger than the other groups, and the score of thoughts of rightness of the college group is larger than the other groups. According to the multiple comparison, it is seen that the attitudes towards relationships, ARTCS score of the participants with secondary school education is greater than the participants with no education, and the score of thoughts of rightness of the participants with university education is greater than the participants with primary school education.

Table 6: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to Education

The Scale and Subscales	Education	n	\bar{X}	SS	F	p	Bonferroni
Attitudes towards violence	Primary school	74	5,20	2,79	2,539	0,057	
	Secondary school	78	6,09	2,72			
	College	35	4,71	2,67			
	None	34	5,03	3,29			
Attitudes towards relationships	Primary school (1)	74	7,51	2,54	3,601	0,014*	4<2
	Secondary school (2)	78	7,97	2,26			
	College (3)	35	7,03	2,76			
	None (4)	34	6,38	2,53			
Antisocial intent	Primary school	74	9,69	2,88	0,823	0,482	
	Secondary school	78	9,99	2,78			
	College	35	9,63	2,46			
	None	34	9,06	3,48			
Thoughts of righteousness	Primary school (1)	74	5,28	3,20	2,821	0,040*	1<3
	Secondary school (2)	78	6,29	3,21			
	College (3)	35	7,11	2,95			
	None (4)	34	5,82	3,70			
ARTCS	Primary school (1)	74	27,69	7,36	3,168	0,025*	4<2
	Secondary school (2)	78	30,35	6,56			
	College (3)	35	28,49	5,53			
	None (4)	34	26,29	8,95			

* $p < 0,05$

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was applied to determine whether the mean scores of the ARTCS and sub-dimensions of the research participants differed by profession.

It is seen that the mean score of the participants' ARTCS attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intentions, thoughts of righteousness dimensions showed a statistically significant difference according to the profession ($p < 0.05$). The attitudes towards relationships and antisocial intention score of the housewife group was higher than the other groups, and the score of thoughts of righteousness the group from other professions was higher than the other groups. According to the multiple comparison, it is seen that the attitudes towards relationships and antisocial intention scores of the participants who are housewives are higher than the participants who are from other professions, the attitudes towards relationships scores of the participants who are housewives are higher than the participants who are workers, and the thoughts of righteousness scores of the participants who are from other professions are higher than the participants who are workers.

Table 7: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants by Profession

The Scale and Subscales	Profession	n	\bar{x}	SS	F	p	Bonferroni
Attitudes towards violence	Workers	91	5,41	3,03	0,203	0,817	
	Housewives	66	5,26	2,69			
	Other	64	5,58	2,83			
Attitudes towards relationships	Workers (1)	91	7,23	2,50	5,549	0,004*	1,3<2
	Housewives (2)	66	8,24	2,25			
	Other (3)	64	6,86	2,65			
Antisocial intent	Workers (1)	91	9,46	3,05	3,092	0,047*	3<2
	Housewives (2)	66	10,41	2,65			
	Other (3)	64	9,27	2,77			
Thoughts of righteousness	Workers (1)	91	5,37	3,10	3,181	0,043*	1<3
	Housewives (2)	66	6,29	3,53			
	Other (3)	64	6,64	3,17			
ARTCS	Workers	91	27,47	7,00	2,811	0,062	
	Housewives	66	30,20	7,77			
	Other	64	28,34	6,68			

* $p < 0,05$

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was applied to determine whether the mean scores of the ARTCS and sub-dimensions of the research participants differed according to marital status.

It is seen that the mean score of the participants' ARTCS and attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intentions, thoughts of righteousness dimensions showed a statistically significant difference according to marital status ($p < 0.05$). The attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intention, ARTCS score of the married group is greater than the other groups, the thoughts of rightness score of the other marital status group is greater than the other groups. According to multiple comparisons, it is observed that participants who are married have higher attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intention, ARTCS score than participants who are single, participants who are participants with other marital status have higher thoughts of righteousness, antisocial intention, ARTCS score than participants who are workers.

Table 8: Distribution of ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to Marital Status

The Scale and Subscales	Marital Status	n	\bar{x}	SS	F	p	Bonferroni
Attitudes towards violence	Single	79	5,71	3,10	1,030	0,359	
	Married	120	5,16	2,79			
	Other	22	5,73	2,29			
Attitudes towards relationships	Single (1)	79	6,49	2,49	9,536	0,000*	1<2
	Married (2)	120	8,03	2,27			
	Other (3)	22	7,45	3,07			
Antisocial intent	Single (1)	79	8,51	3,24	11,299	0,000*	1<2,3
	Married (2)	120	10,35	2,52			
	Other (3)	22	10,32	1,99			
Thoughts of righteousness	Single (1)	79	5,68	3,22	3,345	0,037*	1<3
	Married (2)	120	5,93	3,36			
	Other (3)	22	7,68	2,75			
ARTCS	Single (1)	79	26,39	6,99	6,262	0,002*	1<2,3
	Married (2)	120	29,47	7,16			
	Other (3)	22	31,18	6,54			

* $p < 0,05$

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was applied to determine whether the mean scores of the participants' ARTCS and its sub-dimensions differed according to the number of children.

It is seen that the mean score of ARTCS and attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intention dimensions showed a statistically significant difference according to the number of children of the participants ($p < 0.05$). The number of children in the group with 5 and above attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intention, ARTCS score is greater than other groups. According to the multiple comparison, it is seen that the attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intention, ARTCS score of the participants with 5 or more children is greater than the participants with no children, and the attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intention score of the participants with 1-4 children is greater than the participants with no children.

Table 9: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to The Number of Children

The Scale and Subscales	Number of Children	n	\bar{x}	SS	F	p	Bonferroni
Attitudes towards violence	1-4	90	4,91	2,65	2,371	0,096	
	5 and above	45	5,82	2,63			
	None	86	5,72	3,13			
Attitudes towards relationships	1-4 (1)	90	8,06	2,10	12,017	0,000*	3<1,2
	5 and above (2)	45	8,07	2,66			
	None (3)	86	6,43	2,57			
Antisocial intent	1-4 (1)	90	10,37	2,49	11,362	0,000*	3<1,2
	5 and above (2)	45	10,44	2,36			
	None (3)	86	8,58	3,18			
Thoughts of righteousness	1-4	90	5,70	3,32	1,434	0,241	
	5 and above	45	6,71	3,30			
	None	86	5,98	3,23			
ARTCS	1-4 (1)	90	29,03	7,07	5,958	0,003*	3<2
	5 and above (2)	45	31,04	6,80			
	None (3)	86	26,71	7,16			

* $p < 0,05$

In order to determine whether the mean scores of the participants' ARTCS and sub-dimensions differed according to whether received support from relatives for social support, an independent sample t test was applied.

It is seen that the mean scores of ARTCS and attitudes towards violence and antisocial intention dimensions show a statistically significant difference according to the participants' status of receiving support from relatives for social support ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, those who did not receive support from relatives for social support had higher attitudes towards violence, antisocial intention and ARTCS scores than those who received support.

Table 10: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to The Status of Receiving Support from Relatives for Social Support

The Scale and Subscales	Receiving Support From Relatives For Social Support					
		n	\bar{X}	SS	t	p
Attitudes towards violence	Yes	50	4,30	3,18	-3,187	0,002*
	No	171	5,74	2,68		
Attitudes towards relationships	Yes	50	6,86	3,00	-1,584	0,118
	No	171	7,59	2,35		
Antisocial intent	Yes	50	8,14	3,36	-3,894	0,000*
	No	171	10,14	2,57		
Thoughts of righteousness	Yes	50	5,58	2,77	-1,189	0,237
	No	171	6,14	3,42		
ARTCS	Yes	50	24,88	7,77	-4,234	0,000*
	No	171	29,61	6,69		

* $p < 0,05$

In order to determine whether the mean scores of the participants' ARTCS and its sub-dimensions differed according to whether received support from neighbors/friends for social support, an independent sample t-test was applied.

It is seen that the mean scores of ARTCS and its sub-dimensions show a statistically significant difference according to the participants' status of receiving support from neighbors/friends for social support ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, it was seen that the attitudes towards violence, attitudes towards relationships, antisocial intentions, thoughts of rightness, and ARTCS scores of those who did not receive support from neighbors/friends for social support were higher than those who received support.

Table 11: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to The Status of Receiving Support from Neighbors/Friends for Social Support

The Scale and Subscales	Receiving Support From A Neighbor/Friend For Social Support		\bar{X}	SS	t	p
	Yes	n				
Attitudes towards violence	Yes	56	4,50	3,16	-2,589	0,006*
	No	165	5,72	2,69		
Attitudes towards relationships	Yes	56	6,71	2,51	-2,466	0,014*
	No	165	7,67	2,49		
Antisocial intent	Yes	56	8,27	3,39	-3,854	0,000*
	No	165	10,17	2,52		
Thoughts of righteousness	Yes	56	4,95	2,77	-3,147	0,002*
	No	165	6,38	3,38		
ARTCS	Yes	56	24,43	7,19	-5,225	0,000*
	No	165	29,93	6,68		

* $p < 0,05$

In order to determine whether the mean scores of the participants' ARTCS and sub-dimensions in the research differed according to whether received any support from the state for social support, an independent sample t test was applied.

It is seen that there is a statistically significant difference in the mean score of the ARTCS thoughts of righteousness dimension according to the participants' status of receiving any support from the state for social support ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, it was observed that those who did not receive any support from the state for social support had a greater thoughts of rightness score than those who received support.

Table 12: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to Receiving Any Support from The State for Social Support

The Scale and Subscales	Receiving Any Support From The State For Social Support		\bar{X}	SS	t	p
	Yes	No				
Attitudes towards violence	Yes	92	4,99	2,89	-1,865	0,064
	No	129	5,71	2,82		
Attitudes towards relationships	Yes	92	7,78	2,62	1,784	0,076
	No	129	7,17	2,44		
Antisocial intent	Yes	92	9,84	3,18	0,649	0,517
	No	129	9,58	2,65		
Thoughts of righteousness	Yes	92	4,98	3,17	-4,093	0,000*
	No	129	6,75	3,18		
ARTCS	Yes	92	27,59	7,64	-1,664	0,098
	No	129	29,22	6,83		

* $p < 0,05$

In order to determine whether the mean scores of the ARTCS and sub-dimensions of the research participants differed according to the status of receiving support from any international organization for social support, an independent sample t-test was applied.

It is seen that there is a statistically significant difference in the mean scores of ARTCS and antisocial intention and thoughts of righteousness dimensions according to the participants' receiving support from any international organization for social support ($p < 0.05$). Accordingly, it was observed that those who did not receive social support from any international organization had higher antisocial intentions, thoughts of righteousness, ARTCS score than those who received support.

Table 13: Distribution of The ARTCS and Sub-Dimensions of the Research Participants According to Receiving Support from Any International Organization for Social Support

The Scale and Subscales	Receiving Support From Any International Organizations For Social Support					
		n	\bar{X}	SS	t	p
Attitudes towards violence	Yes	42	5,00	2,93	-1,036	0,301
	No	179	5,51	2,85		
Attitudes towards relationships	Yes	42	7,19	2,66	-0,669	0,504
	No	179	7,48	2,50		
Antisocial intent	Yes	42	8,81	3,23	-2,214	0,028*
	No	179	9,89	2,76		
Thoughts of righteousness	Yes	42	4,36	2,63	-4,302	0,000*
	No	179	6,40	3,31		
ARTCS	Yes	42	25,36	7,19	-3,247	0,001*
	No	179	29,28	7,02		

* $p < 0,05$

5. GENERAL ASSESSMENT

5.1. CONCLUSION

Migration and mobility have always been a phenomenon that plays a role in the development and progress of history. The first studies conducted on migration were conducted in order to understand migration mobility. Subsequent studies have developed by emphasizing a topic or area involved in the complex structure of migration. Migration is called the movement of displacement made from one point to another for certain reasons. In this research, it was also examined by focusing on migration and the effect of different elements on each other. Community-supported social practices have been the elements that have played an important role in preventing Syrian immigrants from turning to crime. Due to the crisis environments where immigrants come from and the difficulties caused by migration, there may be an unintentional tendency towards crime. This situation, in which there are many factors, can lead to an increase in criminal behavior. Community-supported social practices, on the other hand, provide great assistance in order to create an environment of harmony, peace and prosperity for immigrants at this point. It is realized through the cooperation of local administrations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders, helping to increase social integration and general welfare. After the 2011 Syrian civil war, many Syrians migrated to Türkiye and a large proportion of Syrians settled in Gaziantep. According to official figures, the population of Syrian immigrants who have gradually settled since those years has been 400 thousand odd. Since the second half of 2024, serious developments have taken place both in Türkiye and in Syria. In this research, for the first, an analysis was made of the current situation on the national and international scale regarding migration and immigrants.

Türkiye is seen as a transit gate due to its location and geographical structure. It has a rich history throughout history, as it is a country that both receives and emigrates migration. Although it can be observed from the Ottoman period onwards, it is seen that serious policies have been developed mostly since the Republican period. Since wars and conquests are the most frequent periods during these periods, a non-stop migration mobility caused by them is valid in Türkiye, as it is throughout the world. Under this roof were Turks, Kurds, Armenians, Greeks and other minority groups. At the same time, there was a new era trying to be established in the country. In a situation where there is a mixed internal structure, the establishment of an environment of peace, tranquility and prosperity would of course bring difficulties with it. Since then, various policies have also been implemented regarding the complex structure of migration. Both internal migration and external (international) migration have shown diversity and different policies have been formed due to various reasons. Türkiye has also been harboring some problems within itself in recent years. There is an intense agenda such as the economic crisis, social polarization, an increase in the unemployment rate, foreign nationals and the protection system. It is possible to list four principles from the policies and strategies formed for the phenomenon of migration within this intensive agenda. ‘Asylum Seeker policy with the acceptance of immigrants’, ‘Migration Management and Integration Policies’, ‘Migration Management and Border Security’, ‘International cooperation with global Migration policies’.

All these policies and strategies are explained in detail in the second section. Türkiye's foreign (international) migration policy has been shaped in recent years by immigrant reception and management, integrated policies, border security and control policies, agreements and protocols. Syrian immigrants who had to flee the 2011 Syrian civil war were also approached with these policies. Although Türkiye's policies for Syrian immigrants cover a wide range of areas, including humanitarian assistance, social cohesion, and incentives for return, it has encountered difficulties in domestic and foreign policies.

It is a well-known fact that there is prejudice, discrimination and negative perceptions against immigrants in society. The phenomenon of migration, which takes place politically, socially, economically or culturally, also happens both voluntarily and compulsorily. This mobility phenomenon brings along many problems, and its effects on community-supported social practices and tendency towards crime are also serious. While there was a serious language barrier between the two communities at first, the presence of Kurdish speakers made it easier for one group. At the same time, since Syria had a diverse ethnic structure, a group of them were also fluent in Turkish. During the 12-year period, this situation has been partially resolved, and it can be stated that the effect of this is especially due to the provision of Turkish education to children. In particular, it has been observed that women are stuck in the language barrier, and it has also been observed that men necessarily solve some of the Turkish because of work. Women cannot be included in society because they cannot communicate even with their neighbors. They can only have communication if they have their spouses or children going to school with them. Due to the unresolved language barrier, some of the immigrants had to isolate themselves from Turkish society. In this regard, there is a great need to increase the number of language courses and to encourage people to take part in community-supported social practices and in cooperation with the local administration. On the other hand, although there is a developing agenda, it does not change the fact that immigrants have now established a life elsewhere. Considering work, school, marriage and all the other realities of everyday life, it can be seen that it will not be easy to leave suddenly. Therefore, one step that can be taken to preserve social peace in both societies and to ensure that the peaceful environment is not disturbed is to overcome the language barrier. It is a necessary step for immigrants to become more involved in society, not to isolate themselves and to be reintegrated into society.

Community-supported social practices can be expressed as an activity that takes place in all areas of life. It can be listed as local administrations, municipalities, foundations, associations. The influence and activities of these stakeholders on the subject are an important element in the research. Within the scope of the research, it has been stated that it facilitates and accelerates systems such as getting used to, harmony, process, adaptation the most. It should be considered as a phenomenon of raising awareness about a different cultural identity of immigrants by protecting their own cultural identity, their own self. It attracts attention that it can take place in cooperation with immigrants, local communities and organizations. Community-based support systems can also be explained by social services, voluntary organizations, foundations, associations, programs and projects. In Gaziantep, there are programs and projects that have been organized and continue to be organized by the stakeholders mentioned over the last 12 years. It is possible to state some of the stakeholders obtained in the research as follows; Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Turkish Red

Crescent, AFAD, IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation, ASAM, MDD, MSF, SYDV, TED, Kırkayak Culture Association and UNHCR. Projects and programs were implemented under the headings of cultural adaptation, cultural exchange and intercultural interaction. Projects and programs were implemented under the headings of psychosocial support, services, counselling, therapy and adaptation. Activities supporting social participation, projects and programs for social cohesion and social integration were carried out. Projects and programs have been realized under the titles of educational support, language courses, interaction for academic education and certificate training. Projects and programs have been implemented in order to acquire a profession, develop skills, provide job opportunities and participate in the labor market. Community-based support systems, social participation and social cooperation, cultural integration and identity management, education and information sharing, the role of local governments and institutions have been seen to take shape under the names.

There are norms that people must adhere to by being in a certain hierarchy in accordance with the basic needs of everyday life. Going out of these norms and different behaviour is called deviation. Within the framework of the formed, the crime is called the form of deviation from the norms of Criminal Law and it is the state of sanction with the state stipulated by the punishment. It has a complex internal structure such as immigration and socially supported practices in crime. The concepts contained in the crime should be considered holistically as the perpetrator, the victim, the criminal justice system and society. The individual and environmental factors of criminality have factors that partly help to explain each other with their facilitating effect on the crime phenomenon. Physical, biological, psychological and substance use are the factors that play a role in the explanation of individual factors. Familial, economic, personal characteristics, social, cultural, environmental design and media are the factors that play a role in the explanation of environmental factors. The theories of crime have also been studied and researched on the causes, consequences and movements of factors. From the earliest times to the present, it has been tried to be explained and understood with models and theories in the name of its final purpose and solution. The concept of crime prevention has been a phenomenon consisting of principles and processes. It should be evaluated as a whole of the strategies, policies and practices that are developing and working in order to prevent and reduce crime orientation. The main reason for the evaluation is to be able to make society safer and to ensure that the atmosphere of peace and prosperity is not disturbed. It specifies different strategies and policies to prevent criminalisation through effective interventions and social arrangements. This path can be followed by law enforcement agencies, the justice system, local governments, social solidarity, social services and local people to exhibit a holistic behavior in cooperation. It provides an opportunity for all stakeholders of society to work together, to get to the roots of crime, to create a safer, peaceful, prosperous and harmonious environment. Community-supported social practice can be explained by the fact that it is an approach that offers and specifies the contribution and assistance of application areas and strategies to prevent or reduce the tendency towards crime.

In general, based on the examination of the research and its results, it is observed that Syrian immigrants have a lower crime rate than projected. The orientation of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep province to crime can be expressed as a result of a bias influenced by some xenophobic segments in the media and society, such as crime and the criminal element. In

interviews with local people, mukhtars and business owners from Gaziantep, it can be stated that Gaziantep has a low rate of crime and criminals in general. It can also be stated that the orientation of immigrants to crime and the crime rate remain lower compared to the indigenous population. Using the scale of criminal orientation and relationships, a rate of 28.54 was found among immigrants. It was found that the attitudes of Syrian immigrants towards violence were 5.41, while their attitudes towards relationships were 7.43. It was found that the attitudes of Syrian immigrants towards violence were 5.41, while their attitudes towards relationships were 7.43. Although it is within the scope of the issues mentioned in the research, it is seen that antisocial intentions have a rate of 9.69. It has been observed that this rate may decrease further with the further expansion of strategies, policies and practices. At the same time, when looking at the extent to which thoughts of righteousness were found to have a ratio of 6.01. In addition to making all these determinations as reliable analyses, the interaction of immigrants and local people has also been taken into consideration. Although the religious members of the Syrian immigrants and the local people of Gaziantep are the same, it has been found that their cultural and social structures are different. It has also been determined that if Syrian immigrants are integrated into the society in all areas with community-supported social practices, the feeling of discrimination and exclusion will be eliminated. The importance of such a practice and raising awareness about the norms of society is emphasized. This research is the result of interviews and observations with the analysis of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep province about tendency towards crime. With a direct research on Syrian immigrants, findings were obtained in order to prevent and reduce the tendency towards crime. The research is limited to being conducted on the scale of Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep and does not provide general data, as the scale of national and international immigrants cannot be reached.

According to the research, community-supported social practices that help Syrian immigrants integrate into society in Gaziantep have been seen as a phenomenon in significantly reducing the rate of involvement of immigrants in crime. Through the elements such as education, employment opportunities, psychological support, interaction with local people and social solidarity specified in community-supported social practices, it has facilitated or accelerated the adaptation of immigrants to the social structure and at the same time reduced their propensity to crime. Strengthening social ties, improving social adaptation processes is a phenomenon that helps immigrants develop more positive attitudes towards local people. The case of Gaziantep has demonstrated the effectiveness of such practices carried out in cooperation with local residents, local governments and non-governmental organizations, and has made it possible for both immigrants and the local community to become safer and more harmonious. In this context, it can be concluded that community-supported social practices also provide long-term benefits for immigrants and host societies. The wider dissemination of such practices may be an effective method to prevent criminal behavior of immigrants in the future.

5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

In this part of the research, the recommendations developed based on the data obtained from the field research and survey application carried out in order to prevent the Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep province from turning to crime with community-supported social practices are examined by specifying.

Recommendation 1: It shows that Syrian immigrants face obstacles in accessing community-supported social practices. There is a lack of information on issues such as the legal rights of Syrian immigrants and social services. Local governments and non-governmental organizations are the most important factors in facilitating access to social services. For the social cohesion, peace and welfare of Syrian immigrants, it is important to increase their accessibility to social services in cooperation with the state, municipalities and non-governmental organizations.

Recommendation 2: Syrian immigrants have come to a different country and have experienced problems in daily life. The fact that they do not know a different language and educational programs creates the feeling that they are left behind. This abstracts by creating the idea that it prevents them from both socializing and being present in other elements of daily life. Language courses have an impact on accelerating the integration of Syrian immigrants with the local population and enabling them to be included in social and daily life. Turkish language courses should be increased for Syrian immigrants who speak Arabic or Kurdish languages and courses suitable for all ages should be created. Although this problem seems to be partially solved by sending young people to schools, it still remains a problem because there is not enough access to education. They should be included more in the education system, and it is important to launch projects under the title of targeted educational programs. These include vocational training, social skills, language learning, cultural adaptation, psychological support and integration into the labor market.

Recommendation 3: The presence of immigrants in the middle of a civil war, turmoil and a serious crisis can create trauma with the subsequent forced migration. These situations and traumas experienced by immigrants can lead to psychological disorders and social maladjustment. The impact of psychological support programs is especially important for individuals experiencing this condition. Rehabilitation programs through occupational therapists and counselors should be increased in order to overcome traumas, to be reintegrated into society and to adapt to society. The establishment of guidance and support programs in the family communication plays an important role in establishing healthy relationships for society.

Recommendation 4: The fact that Syrian immigrants have different cultures even though they belong to the same religion prevents the formation of Decently strong ties between them. Raising awareness about cultural differences is an important part of social cohesion. In particular, it is necessary to increase the cultural activities of municipalities, social responsibility projects and activities that promote social dialogue in this regard. Such activities and projects will ensure decrement of prejudices between Syrian immigrants and local population and strengthening of social cohesion. Immigrants' involvement in social responsibility projects in co-operation with local communities will create a sense of being part of the society. Their participation in projects and activities that contribute to society strengthens their social cohesion by giving them a sense of belonging.

Recommendation 5: Another problem experienced by Syrian immigrants in Gaziantep is employment. Employment is a factor that strengthens an individual's economic empowerment and social status. In order for them to be more present in the local job market, support such as employment services, job application and career planning should be increased. Under the International Labor Force Law No. 6735, which entered into force in 2016, foreigners were granted work permits in areas that are not prohibited to them. They can also participate in vocational and on-the-job training programs organized by ISKUR. However, it is not sufficient in terms of employment, and entrepreneurship supports should be provided for this.

Recommendation 6: It is important to detect the orientation of immigrants to crime and crime at an early stage. Increasing strategies in cooperation with local administrations and non-governmental organizations should be taken into consideration. For children and young people in schools, for adults in social services, identifying and intervening in their tendencies can reduce crime rates in the long term. Society is also an important actor in reducing immigrants' offending or orientation towards crime. Community-based pre-crime programs and activities should take the form of projects in which local people and immigrants work together, especially in neighborhoods where there are more immigrants. While such projects, programs and activities strengthen social security, they can also enable immigrants to live in harmony with society.

Recommendation 7: In June 2024 in Kayseri, a minor Syrian girl was harassed by one of her own relatives. At first, some media sources reported that it was a Turkish child and it was further distorted. Attempts were made to both distract from the serious dimension of the incident and to create a stir among the public. As an example of this situation, the press is a major factor in provoking immigrants by discriminating them through discourse. It is a factor that can create provocation, discrimination and enmity between two communities. In such a situation, judicial and administrative sanctions should be increased against media outlets that disrupt the social peace, tranquility and welfare environment. As we can see in this example, I also had the chance to observe it at a time when it coincided with my field research. The provocation of the two communities may have led to social segregation and influenced the tendency towards crime. It has also caused material and spiritual harm to both immigrants and local people.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED SOCIAL PRACTICES IN PREVENTING SYRIAN IMMIGRANTS FROM TURNING TO CRIME “GAZIANTEP/SAHINBEY EXAMPLE”

APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

This form has been prepared within the scope of the master's thesis topic 'The Role and Importance of Community Supported Social Practices in Preventing Syrian Immigrants from Turning to Crime. Your sincere and complete answers are important for the reliability and meaningfulness of the research in order to provide meaningful and remarkable results. In this form, no data regarding your personal information is requested. The principle of volunteerism will be taken as the basis for participation in the study. By reading the questions below one by one, select the option that suits you best. Please do not leave any questions unanswered. Thank you for your contributions and support.

1. How old are you?

2. What is your gender?

Female Male

3. What is your level of education?

Primary school Middle school Associate/Bachelor's Degree Graduate No

4. What is your professional status?

Full-Time Employment Part-Time Employment Unemployed Self-Employment Housewife Student Retired

5. What is your marital status?

Single Married Divorced I do not want to say

6. How many children do you have?

1 2/4 5/7 8 and more No

7. Have you received support from relatives for social support? Yes No

8. Have you received support from a neighbor/friend for social support? Yes No

9. Have you received any support from the state for social support? Yes No

10. Have you received support from any international organizations for social support? If it has been received, please indicate which one it is. Yes No

APPENDIX 2: 'Preventing Syrian Immigrants From Turning to Crime through Community Supported Social Practices' Knowledge Scale¹

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
1. It is acceptable to hit someone who insults you.			
2. It is not wrong behavior to hit someone who insults you.			
3. Someone who makes you very angry deserves a beating.			
4. It is right to fight with someone who is cheating on you.			
5. It's not wrong to fight for honor.			
6. There is nothing wrong with beating up someone who wants a fight.			
7. It is right to fight with someone if they have stolen something from you.			
8. Sometimes you have to fight to protect your honor.			
9. A person who gets beaten up because he makes you angry should not complain about it.			
10. There is nothing wrong with beating a child molester.			
11. I have friends who have been to prison.			
12. I know many people who have committed crimes.			
13. I committed crime with my friends.			
14. Most of my friends have no criminal record.			
15. None of my friends committed a crime.			
16. I have friends who are well known to the Police/Gendarmerie.			
17. I am always accepted among my friends who commit crimes.			
18. Taking something that has been lent to you is not exactly stealing.			
19. I have a lot in common with people who break the law.			
20. None of my friends have ever wanted to commit a crime.			

¹ Nergiz, H. ve Işıklı, S. (2019). Suça yönelik tutumlar ve ilişkiler ölçeği Türkçe Formu'nun geçerlik ve güvenirlik çalışması. *Türk Psikiyatri Dergisi*, 10(10), 3-7.

21. I do not steal, and I do not look kindly on the one who steals.			
22. I will not break the law again.			
23. I can deceive some people.			
24. I can easily tell a convincing lie.			
25. It is acceptable to steal to survive.			
26. I can lie to the police.			
27. I can commit a crime for a good reason.			
28. I would defraud someone if I could get away with it.			
29. In some cases I try to escape from the police.			
30. A hungry person has the right to steal.			
31. The rules do not stop me from doing what I want.			
32. Whatever the amount, the money I find is mine.			
33. I probably won't commit crimes in the future.			
34. I like to deceive the police.			
35. Only I can decide what is right and what is wrong.			
36. Only I have to decide what I deserve.			
37. One must decide for oneself what one deserves in life.			
38. No matter what I do, I have the right to be treated like everyone else.			
39. I have to decide what is right and what is wrong.			
40. It is wrong not to have things because of lack of money.			
41. No matter what I do, I should be treated like everyone else.			
42. People who get beaten up usually deserve it.			
43. Lack of money should not prevent you from having what you want.			
44. A person has the right not to return what has been lent to him/her, even if it is called stealing.			
45. Child molesters get what they deserve.			
46. I do not like getting away with something wrong.			

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE FORM-ARABIC

دور وأهمية الممارسات الاجتماعية المدعومة من المجتمع في منع تحول اللاجئين السوريين من إلى الجريمة "نموذج غازي عنتاب/شاهين بي"

الملحق 1: المعلومات الوصفية للاستبيان

تم إعداد هذه الاستمارة في إطار موضوع رسالة الماجستير بعنوان "دور وأهمية الممارسات الاجتماعية المدعومة من المجتمع في منع تحول اللاجئين السوريين إلى الجريمة". إن إجاباتكم الصادقة والكاملة مهمة لمدى موثوقية ومعنى البحث من أجل تقديم نتائج ذات مغزى وملحوظة. في هذه الاستمارة، لا يُطلب أي بيانات تتعلق بمعلوماتكم الشخصية. سيتم اعتماد مبدأ التطوع كأساس للمشاركة في الدراسة. من خلال قراءة الأسئلة أدناه واحدة تلو الأخرى، اختاروا الخيار الذي يناسبكم بشكل أفضل. يرجى عدم ترك أي سؤال دون إجابة. شكراً لمساهماتكم ودعمكم.

1. كم عمرك؟
2. ما هو جنسك؟ أنثى ذكر
3. ما هو مستوى تعليمك؟
4. ما هو وضعك المهني؟
 المدرسة الابتدائية المدرسة الإعدادية درجة الدبلوم/البكالوريوس دراسات عليا لا يوجد
5. ما هي حالتك الاجتماعية؟
 أعزب متزوج مطلق لا أريد القول
6. كم عدد أطفالك؟ 1 2/4 5/7 8 فأكثر لا يوجد
7. هل تلقيت دعماً اجتماعياً من الأقارب؟ نعم لا
8. هل تلقيت دعماً اجتماعياً من الجيران/الأصدقاء؟ نعم لا
9. هل تلقيت أي دعماً اجتماعياً من الدولة؟ نعم لا
10. هل تلقيت دعماً اجتماعياً من أي منظمات دولية؟ إذا كان نعم، يرجى تحديد أي منظم نعم لا

الملحق 2: مقياس المعرفة حول 'منع اللاجئين السوريين من التحول إلى الجريمة من خلال الممارسات الاجتماعية المدعومة من المجتمع'²

غير متأكد	لا	نعم	
			1. من المقبول ضرب شخص يسيء إليك
			2. ليس من الخطأ ضرب شخص يسيء إليك.
			3. الشخص الذي يجعلك غاضباً جداً يستحق الضرب.
			4. من الصواب القتال مع شخص يخونك.
			5. ليس من الخطأ القتال من أجل الشرف.
			6. لا يوجد خطأ في ضرب شخص يريد القتال.
			7. من الصواب القتال مع شخص إذا سرق منك شيئاً.
			8. في بعض الأحيان، يجب عليك القتال لحماية شرفك.
			9. الشخص الذي يُضرب بسبب إغضابه لك لا يجب أن يشتكي.
			10. لا يوجد خطأ في ضرب متحرش بالأطفال.
			11. لدي أصدقاء كانوا في السجن.
			12. أعرف الكثير من الناس الذين ارتكبوا جرائم.
			13. ارتكبت جريمة مع أصدقائي.
			14. معظم أصدقائي ليس لديهم سجل جنائي.
			15. لم يرتكب أي من أصدقائي جريمة.
			16. لدي أصدقاء معروفون جيداً لدى الشرطة/الدرك.
			17. أنا دائماً مقبول بين أصدقائي الذين يرتكبون الجرائم.
			18. أخذ شيء تم إعارته لك ليس بالضبط سرقة.
			19. لدي الكثير من القواسم المشتركة مع الأشخاص الذين يخالفون القانون.
			20. لم يرغب أي من أصدقائي ارتكاب جريمة.

² Nergiz, H. ve Işıklı, S. (2019). Suça yönelik tutumlar ve ilişkiler ölçeği Türkçe Formu'nun geçerlik ve güvenilirlik çalışması. *Türk Psikiyatri Dergisi*, 10(10), 3-7.

			21. أنا لا أسرق ولا أرحب بمن يسرق.
			22. لن أخالف القانون مرة أخرى.
			23. أستطيع أن أخدع بعض الناس.
			24. يمكنني بسهولة أن أكذب بطريقة مقنعة.
			25. من المقبول السرقة من أجل البقاء على قيد الحياة.
			26. أستطيع أن أكذب على الشرطة.
			27. يمكنني ارتكاب جريمة لسبب جيد.
			28. سأحتال على شخص ما إذا كنت سأفلس من العقاب.
			29. في بعض الحالات، أحاول الهروب من الشرطة.
			30. للشخص الجائع الحق في السرقة.
			31. القواعد لا تمنعني من فعل ما أريد.
			32. بغض النظر عن المبلغ، المال الذي أجده هو لي.
			33. من المحتمل أنني لن ارتكب جرائم في المستقبل.
			34. أحب أن أخدع الشرطة.
			35. أنا فقط من يمكنه تحديد ما هو صواب وما هو خطأ.
			36. أنا فقط يجب أن أقرر ما أستحق.
			37. يجب على المرء أن يقرر بنفسه ما يستحق في الحياة.
			38. بغض النظر عن ما أفعله، لدي الحق في أن أعامل مثل الجميع.
			39. يجب أن أقرر ما هو صواب وما هو خطأ.
			40. من الخطأ عدم امتلاك الأشياء بسبب نقص المال.
			41. بغض النظر عن ما أفعله، يجب أن أعامل مثل الجميع.
			42. الأشخاص الذين يُضربون عادةً يستحقون ذلك.
			43. نقص المال يجب ألا يمنعك من الحصول على ما تريد.
			44. للشخص الحق في عدم إعادة ما تم إعارته له، حتى لو تم تسميته سرقة.
			45. المتحرشون بالأطفال يحصلون على ما يستحقونه.
			46. لا أحب الإفلات من شيء خاطئ.

APPENDIX 3: ETHICS COMMITTEE DOCUMENT

Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı: 05.07.2024-59751

 HASAN KALYONCU ÜNİVERSİTESİ	T.C. HASAN KALYONCU ÜNİVERSİTESİ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMA VE YAYIN ETİĞİ KURULU KARARLARI
TOPLANTI TARİHİ	TOPLANTI NO
26.06.2024	2024-22

Sayı :E-97105791-302.14.05-59751

Konu :Etik Kurul Hk.

Çalışmanın Türü	Yüksek Lisans Tezi
Konu	Anket Uygulama
Başlık	"Toplum Destekli Sosyal Uygulamaların Suriyeli Göçmenlerin Suça Yönelmelerinin Önlenmesindeki Rolü ve Önemi" "Gaziantep/Şahinbey Örneği"
Yürütücü / Danışman	Prof. Dr. Ercan SEYHAN
Yazar	Elif KAYA
Karar	Olumlu

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Lütfi YOLA

Etik Kurul Başkanı

Prof. Dr. Muhammet Fatih HASOĞLU

Etik Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Enver BOZKURT

Etik Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Mahmut Serhat YENİCE

Etik Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Bülent Bahri
KÜÇÜKERDOĞAN

Etik Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Kezban BAYRAMLAR

Etik Kurul Üyesi

Prof. Dr. Mazlum ÇELİK Etik Kurul
Üyesi

Ek: Elif KAYA, Ercan SEYHAN EKBF.

Bu belge, güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Belge Doğrulama Kodu :*BSUU3UH4V*

ÖZGEÇMİŞ

KİŞİSEL BİLGİLER

Adı Soyadı : Elif KAYA

Uyruğu : T.C.

EĞİTİM

Derece **Adı**

Üniversite : Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi

Yüksek Lisans: Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi

Doktora :

Bitirme Yılı

2022

2025

YABANCI DİLLER

İngilizce – İleri seviye