

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN SYRIA TO THE TURKEY'S SOCIAL AND LABOUR RELATIONS AND SECURITY

The effects of the war in Syria to the Turkey's Social and Labour Relations and Security:

From prehistoric time to the now there has always been competition between states, communities, groups of people, between all interest groups, all sectors of societies, between all economic and social organizations also between individuals. Nowadays this competitions are far more ruthless, atrocious irregular and deadly. Because of this competitions, clashes and war millions of people heve to move from their home and countr.

The Syrian clash and conflict has produced the most compelling humanitarian challenge of the this century. At the March 2011 millions of Syrians have been forced to leave their homes. The conflict has initially generated a huge wave of internal migration within Syria mostly toward Hatay, Kilis, Gaziantep Sanlurfa the Turkish provinces at the Syrian borders. When the conflict begin to devastating in late 2011, the internal migration wave has changed nature and transformed into a wave of refugees flowing into the Turkey.

The initial presence of Syrian refugees on Turkish territory, which was considered temporary at the beginning of the crisis, has now become a permanent one. The permanent nature of the situation is now affecting the psychology and reactions of both the host and incoming communities. The Government of Turkey currently hosts 227.000 refugees in 25 camps, with ongoing costs associated with health, education, food security and social and other services offered. Despite enormous efforts from the government, local authorities and generosity from host communities 3 334 000 Syrian refugees that live outside of camps in urban and rural areas are often unaccounted for, and are surviving under very challenging circumstances. Access to information, registration and to public services, including education and healthcare, is acutely limited. (Alpaslan 2016)

Refugees in The Camps:

The Turkish Disaster Response Agency has been the lead agency in coordinating the government's efforts to respond to the refugee inflow. Although it was originally established in order to deal with disasters, such as earthquakes, the agency restructured itself in the immediate aftermath of the arrival of the first Syrian refugees and reorganized its local units in order to deal with the growing humanitarian disaster in Turkey's southern border. As an extremely well organized and dynamic organization, with the full financial and political support of the

government, The Turkish Disaster Response Agency has ensured that the needs of the refugees have been met by utilizing the capabilities of various government agencies and ministries. The Turkish Disaster Response Agency also assumed the task of building refugee camps, the conditions of which are above and beyond the international standards set by the United Nations. (McClelland 2014)

Security Problems Caused By Syrian Refugees:

While the camps are well managed and all humanitarian needs are resourced, the non-camp refugee population continues to experience significant problems that need to be solved.

At first, when Syrian refugees began streaming over the Turkish border in 2011, the Turkish government granted them a special protected status but no work permits. Many thought the regime of Syria would fall quickly another domino in the Arab Spring and that Syrian refugees would be able to cross back over the border and return home swiftly.

With the Syrian war now in its seventh year, Turkey has opened a path to Syrians for official employment. But few have taken it. One of the government's motives in trying to regularize Syrians is that Turks have been worried about having their wages undercut. There was a public concern that Turkish people would be unemployed because of the Syrians being employed with lower wages.

Fearing a political backlash, Turkey started a program in January 2016 to increase work permits for refugees. The government also now requires companies to give Syrians the same pay and benefits as Turks. But the rollout has been slow. Because of this policy many Turkish workers lose their job and some times this situations cause to rise tension between Turkish workers and Syrians.

Integrating Syrians is political, too. They tend to be more religious and conservative than many Turks. In the future if the Turkish Government does not take necessary measurements and precautions they may be more radicalized.

Syrian people are registering for Turkish ID cards and health care, and signing up their children for public schools all services they get for free as refugees. Turkey's social services are overloaded with Syrian refugees. This year, a series of clashes between Turks and Syrians could be a sign that for some Turks, patience is running out.

Turkey is facing a growing problem over the presence of the refugees. There is a kind of tension growing in Turkey and there's already debate, like in other Western

countries, that they are taking our jobs, they are getting privileges such as, Syrian students can go directly to university, they get health and social needs freely etc.

The birth rate between Syrians is very high because of that it becomes difficult to deal with this problem. If they stay longer in Turkey it would be difficult for Turkey-born Syrians to turn back their country.

Many refugees have mental health problems, disabilities, among those especially in children, but Turkey seems to not have the capacity to identify and support these individuals in terms of mental health wellbeing. There is a need for a higher number of psychologists, social workers, counsellors and other mental health professionals working in the field as well as child and adolescent psychiatrists. This will affect Turkish people's health security. The international community has to be aware of this and assist Turkey's efforts to provide adequate mental health care to Syrian refugees. . (Alpaslan 2016)

References

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