



Migration and Integration Policies in Türkiye

Türkiye'de Göç ve Entegrasyon Politikaları

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öz

Önemli nüfus hareketlerinin yaşandığı bir ülke olan Türkiye, halihazırda çok sayıda göç mobilitesi için kritik bir merkezdir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin küresel, siyasi, ekonomik ve sosyal koşullardan etkilenerek gelişen göç politikası ve entegrasyon süreci ele alınmıştır. Çalışma, Türkiye'nin tarihsel göç eğilimlerine ve entegrasyon politikalarına odaklanarak, göçün nüfus büyüklüğünü ve özelliklerini değiştirmedeki önemine dikkat çekilmektedir. Mekânsal bir hareket olarak göç, toplumsal, kültürel ve ekonomik boyutları etkileyerek hem göçmenleri hem de ev sahibi toplumları yeniden şekillendirmektedir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti göçler tarihi, nüfus mübadelelerinden yakın zamandaki Suriye çalışmalarına kadar çeşitli göç dalgalarını içermektedir. Bu süreç içerisinde Türkiye göç mobilitesinde göç alan, göç veren ve transit geçiş ülkesi olma özelliği taşımaktadır. Türkiye, sosyo-ekonomik kaygıların yanı sıra, 2011 yılı itibarıyla büyük ölçüde Suriye'den gelen mülteci nüfusunun entegrasyon sürecini yönetmektedir. Entegrasyon süreci hızlandıran belirleyiciler olan göçmen nüfusun yaş grubu, ortak kültürel ve dil özellikleri, işgücü piyasasına giriş gibi toplumsal dengenin korunması destekleyen planlar yapılmaktadır. Türkiye'nin bu nüfus hareketine verdiği tepkileri ve mülteci entegrasyonunu şekillendiren politikaları değerlendirmeyi amaçlayan bu çalışma aynı zamanda, Türkiye'ye yönelen çeşitli göç dalgalarının ülke ve toplumsal yapı üzerindeki farklı etkilerini ortaya koymaktadır. Sonuç olarak ise göçmen hareketliliğinin düzenlenmesi için göç politikalarının önemini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Göç, Entegrasyon, Göç Politikaları, Sosyal Uyum

ABSTRACT

Türkiye, a country with significant population movements, is already a critical hub for many migrant mobilities. In this study, Türkiye's immigration policy and integration process, which has developed under the influence of global, political, economic, and social conditions, are discussed. The study focuses on Türkiye's historical migration trends and integration policies, drawing attention to the importance of migration in changing population size and characteristics. As a spatial movement, migration affects social, cultural, and economic aspects, reshaping both migrants and host societies. The history of migration in the Republic of Türkiye includes various waves of migration from population exchanges to the recent Syria studies. In this process, Türkiye has the characteristics of being a receiving, sending and transit country in migration movements. In addition to socio-economic concerns, Türkiye has been managing the integration process of the refugee population from Syria since 2011. The determinants that accelerate the integration process, such as the age group of the migrant population, common cultural and linguistic characteristics, and access to the labor market, are planned to support the preservation of social balance. This study, which aims to evaluate Türkiye's responses to this population movement and the policies that shape refugee integration, also reveals the different impacts of various waves of migration to Türkiye on the country and social structure. In conclusion, it emphasizes the importance of migration policies for the regulation of migrant movements.

Keywords: Türkiye, Migration, Integration, Migration Policies, Social Adaptation

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INTRODUCTION

Migration is a phenomenon that has developed along with the history of humanity. In this respect, it is highly influential on the culture, economy, demography, and political situation of societies. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines migration as follows: "*The displacement of a person or a group of people by crossing an international border or within a state*" (IOM), 2013, p. 35). According to Directorate of Immigration Management into Ministry of the Internal Affairs, migration is defined as: "Regular migration is foreigners' legal entry into Türkiye, staying in Türkiye and exiting from Türkiye; Irregular Migration and International Migration are foreigners' illegal entry to Türkiye, staying in Türkiye, exiting from Türkiye and working without permission in Türkiye" (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023)

Migrations occur as a result of various reasons. Among these reasons, the search for better living conditions, social-political pressure, war and threats encountered in the living areas can be cited (Tekeli, 2008). One of the important points to be considered when examining the phenomenon of migration is to determine the type of migration. Migrations can be classified according to distance, places of occurrence, continuity, reasons leading to migration, and whether migrations are voluntary or compulsory. Optional migrations are free migrations of individuals or communities; Conversely, forced migrations refer to population movements of individuals who are compelled to leave their communities against their will because of events like war, natural disasters or international agreements. The term "temporary migration" refers to the act of temporarily leaving one's place of residence. Seasonal migration is the most typical example of this situation. "Permanent migration", on the contrary, is leaving the area where one lives permanently and moving to permanent settlement in another state.

In the migration literature, the expression border is identified with country border. Firstly, Internal migration is described the movement of individuals within a country's borders. Internal migrations from one area to another within a country can be handled in four different ways: rural-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural, or urban-rural. Secondly, external migration is the population movement that occurs when people leave the country's borders. Many factors are effective in the realization of external migration mobility. The desire to live in areas with a high standard of welfare and economic income, and areas where education, health and other cultural activities are developed are effective factors in external migration. In addition,

political problems, wars or environmental negativities in the source area are also factors in external migration.

Immigrant, the basic element of the phenomenon of migration, refers to people and their family members who move to another country or region in attempt to raise their economic and social conditions and improve their expectations for themselves and their families. The UN's definition of immigrant is an individual who resides in a foreign country for more than one year, regardless of the reasons, whether it is voluntary or not, the means of migration, regular or irregular ((IOM), 2013, p. 37).

Asylum-seeker and refugee are two concepts that are used as intensively as migrants in the international migration literature. In fact, these are two different products of the same phenomenon. Firstly, "An individual seeking asylum is someone who has departed from their country of origin due to various compelling factors, including threats to their personal freedom or safety, injustice, deprivation of basic needs such as food and shelter, or predominantly, the presence of conflict and war. This person then seeks refuge and protection from the governing bodies of the country they have migrated to, although their request for asylum has not yet been granted"; secondly, "a refugee is an individual whose plea for asylum has been sanctioned by the public authorities of the nation in accordance with both international standards and the domestic legal framework" (Özaslan, 2023, p. 121). A refugee is *"a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country."* (Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention relating to the Status Refugees, as amended by the 1967 Protocol) ((IOM), 2013, p. 65).

The phenomenon of migration has its own processes: making the decision to migrate, during migration and after migration, it involves quite different dynamics such as being included in a new society (Coşkun H. , 2019, p. 160). To migrate is to rebuild one's life and try to find a new balance in every aspect. The recent global increase in migration movements also reveals the importance of the post-migration process. This significance is due to the effort to adapt and integrate into a new situation in the post-migration period.

Integration is generally defined as the effort to establish a new life in line with the expectations of the place of migration (Berry, 1997, p. 10). In other words, the term "integration", which is used and understood differently in different countries and contexts, can be defined as the process by which migrants are accepted as part of society, both as individuals and as a group ((IOM), 2013, p. 30). This concept, which can be characterized as a function or a goal as well as a process, supports individuals and societies to live in harmony. Accordingly, integration promises the coexistence of various cultural groups with equal rights. To attain these objectives, it is imperative to tackle the issues pertaining to equitable legal treatment, combat prejudice, and foster harmonious relations among diverse factions of the society. In the globalizing world, the removal of borders has brought migration to a different point, and this has imposed important tasks on the post-migration process for the world states and international structures, and the most important of these tasks has been the issue of immigrant integration (Castles, 2000, p. 270). When the immigrant experiences a healthy adaptation process in the place of migration, the community structure is also healthy, the local people are tolerant and social acceptance is high.

Türkiye's trends and regulations on migration have changed significantly in recent times. Due to the ongoing civil war in Syria, Türkiye has emerged as the nation accommodating the highest number of refugees globally. With a staggering population of over six million refugees and migrants, the majority of whom originate from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, and various other nations, Türkiye has shouldered the responsibility of providing shelter and support to these individuals. This increase of refugees and migrants has led to increased social and economic concerns in Türkiye.

MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION POLICY: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

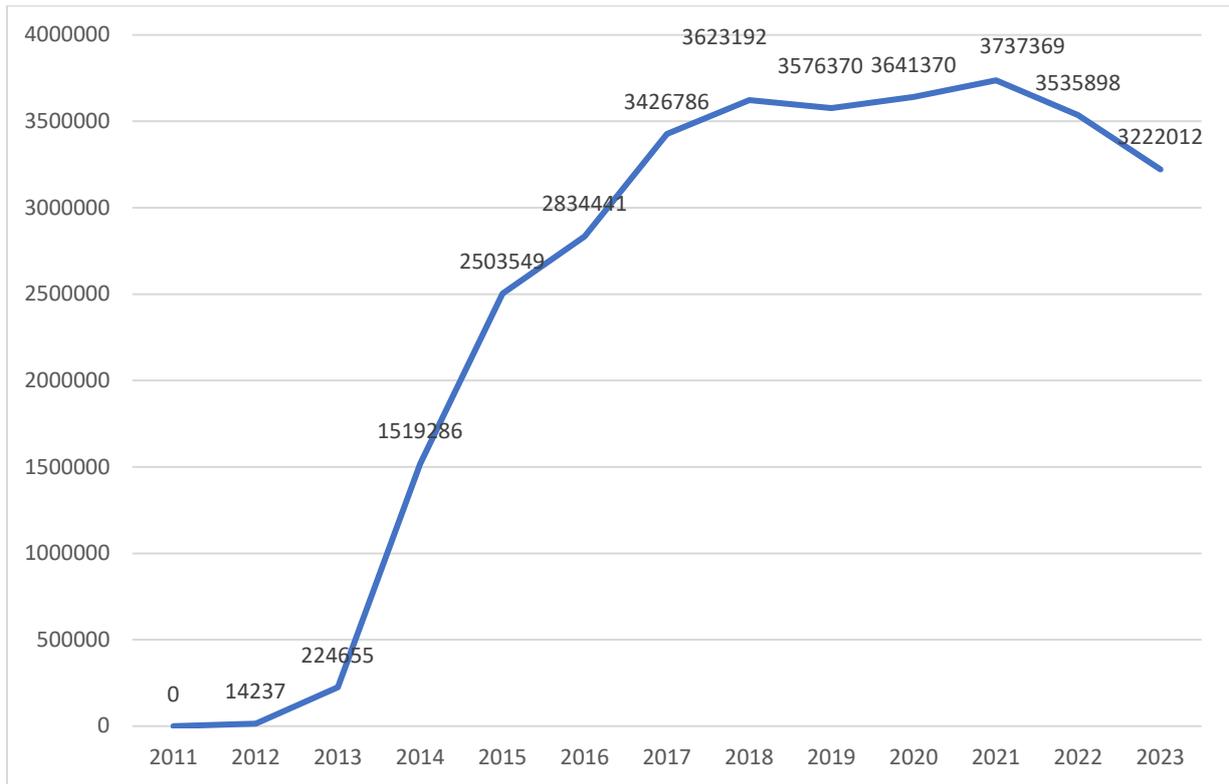
Migrations are defined as displacement movements with a wide variety of dimensions such as economic, religious, social, wars, disasters, etc., which are realized compulsorily or voluntarily (Balun, Kurter, & Dinçay, 2023, p. 879). Although migrating to distant areas and crossing borders is as old as human history, international migration in the modern sense only emerged in the nineteenth century (İçduygu, Gençkaya, & Erder, 2014, p. 13).

In the past, migrations were mostly made because of factors such as epidemics and famine, while today, especially after the industrial revolution, they are carried out for economic, social and political reasons (Ekici & Tuncel, 2016, p. 13). While migrations, which have many causes, are caused by natural factors such as climate change, forest destruction, erosion, economic problems, unemployment, wars, political problems are among the socio-cultural reasons (Tamer, 2020, p. 2812-2813). Migration varies according to the place where it is spread; while the movement within the country is called internal migration, the migration between countries, provided that the border is crossed, is called external migration. Although migration is a phenomenon, it involves a gradual process, which consists of deciding to migrate, the migration process and being included in the society after migration, and the effort to adapt to the destination, i.e. integration, is important (Coşkun H. , 2019, p. 160).

Integration can be defined as acculturation, adaptation, or integration. The fact that the process of adaptation of the migrant population to the place and society they migrate to is fast and strong allows possible problems to be minimized. Individuals who cannot integrate into the society may face problems of non-acceptance, exclusion, and intolerance by the local people. This leads to many social and cultural problems. States implement integration policies for the immigrants or refugees they accept to integrate socially with the people in the new society and place where they will live. Integration policies within themes such as multiculturalism and acculturation emerge because of long-term planning efforts.

Migration refers to the act of individuals or a collective group relocating from one location to another due to various factors such as economic, social, and political motivations. The Republic of Türkiye has been a country where migration mobility has been intense since the moment it was founded. The fact that the Balkan countries, which were not completely settled especially after World War I, acted with a sense of ethnic nationalism explains the migrations in the first years of the republic. Therefore, the first migrations to the Republic of Turkey were more social and political than economic. The Republic of Türkiye accepted the migrations that started with the population exchange, and a rapid adaptation process took place with the local population. Especially in recent years, the places where immigrants come from, the types of immigration, and even the religion, language and race of the immigrants have changed, and more problems of incompatibility with the local people have emerged.

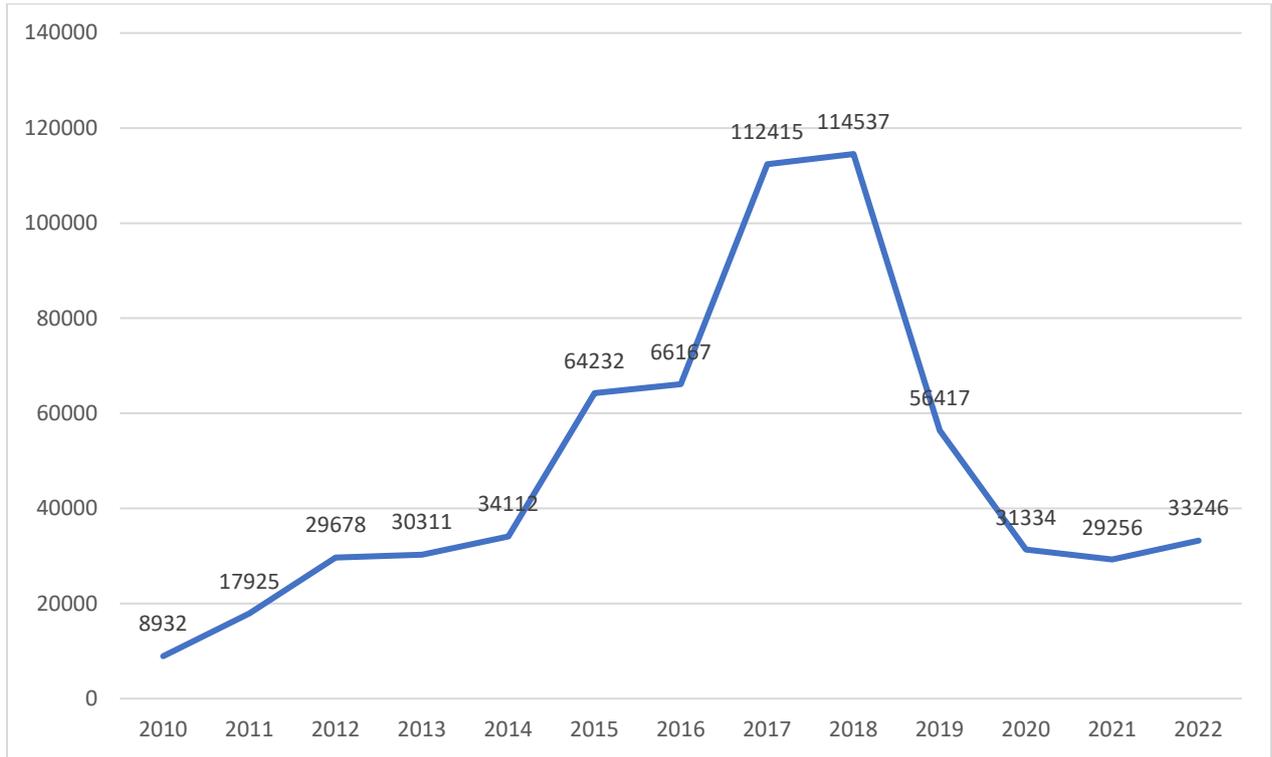
Table-1: Syrians under Temporary Protection (2011-2023)



Source: Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023

Türkiye has always welcomed migrants from countries experiencing political, military, or social problems, which has made Türkiye a migration center. The Syrian migration in 2011 can be considered as a typical example. As of 21.12.2023, the number of Syrian migrants is 3,222,012.

Table-2: Application for International Protection (2010-2022).



Source: Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023

Since 1923, Türkiye has received approximately ten million people from Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Germany, Iraq, Iran, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine. According to 2022 data, Afghanistan (19,400 people), Ukraine (7,131 people) and Iraq (4,083 people) were the top three nationalities seeking international protection (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023).

MIGRATION POLICY AND INTEGRATION STUDIES IN TÜRKIYE

Türkiye is strategically positioned at a significant intersection as a result of its geographical placement. As a result, it has witnessed many migration processes from past to present, hosted some of them and has been a transit country in some of them. With its recently increasing economic power and stability, it has now become a target country in terms of migration movements (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023). Migration, which mutually affects source and destination areas, causes cultural changes in societies as a very complicated process. In this respect, Türkiye, which is a source, destination, and transit country, acts as a bridge between the eastern and western worlds with its multicultural structure.

The concept of integration, which we can generally characterize as adaptation, also refers to a social environment in which relations between individuals in social life are developed. Migration policy aims to regulate the type of border crossing, the factors behind migration and the subsequent granting of temporary or permanent residency authorizations. Migrant policy, on the other hand, regulates integration, i.e. the integration of migrants into the relevant social spheres of the host society. Integration research examines the integration processes of migrants into relevant spheres of society in the destination country, i.e. their participation in the labor market and education system, their social connections outside their communities of origin, the development of language skills, etc.

UNHCR suggests three durable solutions that adhere to international standards for migrants. These options include primary resettlement to a third country, voluntary return to their home country, and integration into the host country. Resettlement is a viable alternative for a highly restricted group of migrants who face potential dangers in their nation of origin and lack the opportunity to safely go back to their homeland. The possibility of voluntary repatriation arises when the circumstances that compelled individuals to leave their homeland cease to exist, and when these individuals express a voluntary desire to return to their country of origin (Şimşek, 2019, p. 173). Nevertheless, upon examining the nations from which migrants originate in the present day, it becomes evident that the circumstances of peace, serenity, and economic prosperity have not been achieved in these countries. On the contrary, these conditions are deteriorating. Therefore, it is foreseen that the majority of migrants in Türkiye, especially Syrians, will continue to stay in Türkiye. Accordingly, the importance of adaptation

for migrants in Türkiye is increasing. Nevertheless, there are different obstacles in integration, which is a multi-dimensional, multi-actor and complex process. The primary challenges encompass the language barrier, along with the migrants' struggles in assimilating into the fundamental cultural norms of the society. Additionally, the age, educational attainment, and socioeconomic standing of the migrant further contribute to these obstacles.

The occurrence of discrimination can be attributed to the migration policies implemented by the state, or it can stem from various factors such as inadequate handling of the integration process, influential political elements impacting the local population, and the prevalence of anti-immigrant narratives in the media. Regardless of the reason, the higher the level of discrimination, which is a distressing experience for migrants, the lower the level of sociocultural adaptation of migrants. Hence, it can be argued that migration policies that discriminate have adverse consequences on the social assimilation of migrants, and the rise in perceived discrimination exacerbates the challenges in the integration process. The encounter of different cultures in places receiving migration can lead to undesirable situations such as coexistence difficulties, social cohesion, social adaptation, social acceptance, or conflict. *"With migration, people who are different from each other in many respects are forced to live together, as a result, various problems arise, especially communication and adaptation, and if it is too late for a solution, problems that disrupt the balance in the social structure and are difficult to compensate are encountered"* (Şimşek, 2019, p. 51).

Article 96 of Law No. 6458 concerning Foreigners and International Protection outlines the provisions concerning the integration process of foreign individuals and the naturalization procedures for migrants, those under temporary protection, and refugees (Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Kanunu, 2013). This law is also the first document to legally articulate the concept of integration.

ARTICLE 96 - (1) The country's economic and financial means may allow the Directorate General to take action, plan adaptation initiatives by incorporating input and recommendations from different entities like of public institutions and organizations, local administrations, non-governmental organizations, universities and international organizations to promote mutual facilitation adaptation of the foreigner, applicant or international protection status holders to empower individuals within our society and equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to confidently navigate all aspects of social life

in our nation, in the country where they are resettled or in their country of return without the mediation of third parties.

(2) Foreigners can enroll in basic courses on the country's political framework, language, legal system, cultural and historical background, as well as rights and duties.

(3) Promotion and information activities through courses, distance education and similar systems on issues such as access to public and private assets and services, educational and economic opportunities, social and cultural interaction, and basic health services are disseminated by the General Directorate in cooperation with public institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations.

As stated in the law, the main purpose of adaptation is to enable foreigners to participate in the entire sphere of the social lives of foreigners without the intermediation of third parties. Since the adaptation process involves many variables, it was decided to prepare an Adaptation Strategy Document and National Action Plan with the participation of all relevant institutions with the coordination of the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management. In order to develop this plan, 6 thematic areas were identified: social adaptation, information, education, health, labor market and social support (Social Services and Aids) (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023, p.11). Separately for each thematic area, research was conducted on Türkiye's current situation, international examples, and the legal and theoretical framework.

In this context, reciprocity, volunteerism and inter-institutional cooperation constitute the philosophy of integration. In line with the Adaptation Strategic Document and the National Action Plan; with the aim of informing, social adaptation and raising awareness; it carries out activities on 'Migration and Integration' for foreigners, host communities, non-governmental organizations, members of the press, academia, public institutions, and organizations. The integration is a voluntary, non-assimilationist, non-assimilationist policy that aims to support the improvement of the socio-cultural and economic conditions of both the foreigner and the host society, to ensure that the host society also adapts to the migrants, and to enable foreigners to realize their talents in all spheres of life, including economic, social and cultural spheres. (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023, p.11). *The Law* stipulates that public institutions and organizations, local governments, civil

society organizations, universities and international organizations should work in coordination.

External migration in the initial decades of the Republic and contemporary migration differ in terms of their causes and structure. In relation to the pronatalist policies implemented during the Republican period, migrations were made with communities of relatives or descendants in order to gain population, and they were immediately accepted by both the state and the local people and did not have any adaptation problems. On the other hand, today's perspective on immigrants has taken on a different dimension. Especially after 1990, the difference in the origin and language of the immigrants who came to Türkiye has caused immigrants to have a 'temporary' status (Danış & Parla, 2009, p.141). The words "temporary" or "guest" were constantly used, especially for migrants from Syria, due to the fact that they were not legally "refugees". Türkiye accepted those coming from Europe as 'refugees' 'refugees' in the Geneva Convention of 1951, while those coming from non-European countries such as Syria were not accepted as 'refugees'. (Danış & Dikmen, 2022, p. 31).

Turkish citizenship is regulated by the Law No. 5901 on the Implementation of the Turkish Citizenship Law and according to this law, citizenship can be acquired by birth or later, through marriage, adoption, and the right to vote. The child born to a Turkish citizen mother or father within the union of marriage is a Turkish citizen. There are some conditions for the subsequent acquisition of Turkish citizenship. These are:

- If an individual has reached the age of puberty as determined by their national legislation or, in the case of statelessness, as determined by Turkish law and possesses the capacity for discernment,
- Continuous residency in Türkiye for a duration of five years preceding the submission of the citizenship application,
- To have good morals,
- To be able to speak Turkish sufficiently,
- Demonstrate by their behavior that they have decided to settle in Türkiye,
- Having an income for subsistence in Türkiye,
- There is no obstacle to national security,
- It is necessary for one to not have any illness in terms of general health care.

When it became clear that migrants in Türkiye were not going to leave temporarily and that unrest and economic problems arose in the social structure, the integration process was initiated to solve the problems caused by migrants.

Turkish was taught in Temporary Education Centers (TECs), with the aim of raising good citizens through education, thus facilitating the integration of migrants into society (Dumancı & Gür, 2022, p. 39).

According to UNHCR, refugee integration is a complex process. It should be determined according to the wishes and needs of each individual and each local community. In order for this process to be healthy, a Harmony between the country and the institutions should be established. Migrants should be harmonized with the local community, feel safe and welcome without losing their cultural identity. Socio-economic skills that enable refugees to meet their basic needs in an independent and sustainable way, including refugees at high risk of exclusion in integration programs, preventing socio-cultural segregation, multilingualism, etc. should be developed.

Table-3: The Age and Gender Distribution of Syrians under Temporary Protection 2023.

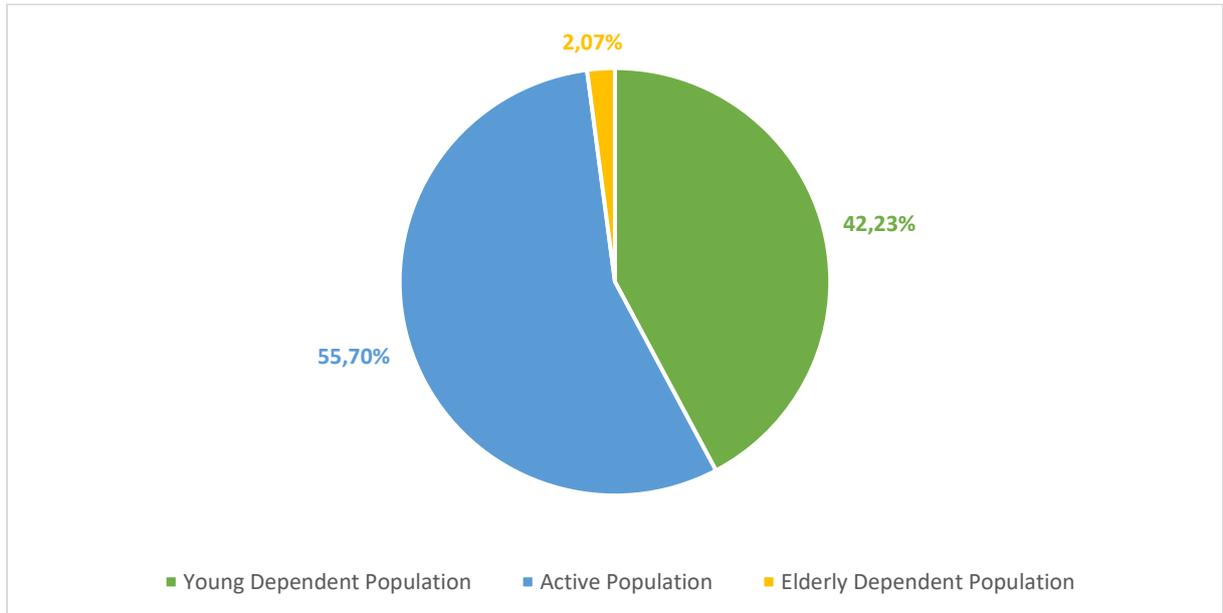
Age Range	Male	Female	Total
0-4	257.784	241.540	499.324
5-9	260.993	246.333	507.326
10-14	182.349	171.625	353.974
Young Dependent Population	701.126	659.498	1.360.624
15-18	124.251	112.560	236.811
19-24	196.773	169.012	365.785
25-29	175.714	142.868	318.582
30-34	127.337	105.845	233.182
35-39	107.083	90.209	197.292
40-44	75.784	69.102	144.886
45-49	52.378	54.276	106.654
50-54	40.413	42.027	82.440
55-59	31.640	33.694	65.334
60-64	20.901	22.712	43.613
Active Population	952.274	842.305	1.794.579

65-69	14.448	15.950	30.398
70-74	8.506	9.456	17.962
75-79	4.228	5.157	9.385
80-84	2.092	2.832	4.924
85-89	1.011	1.452	2.463
90+	670	1.007	1.677
Elderly Dependent Population	30.955	35.854	66.809

Source: Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023

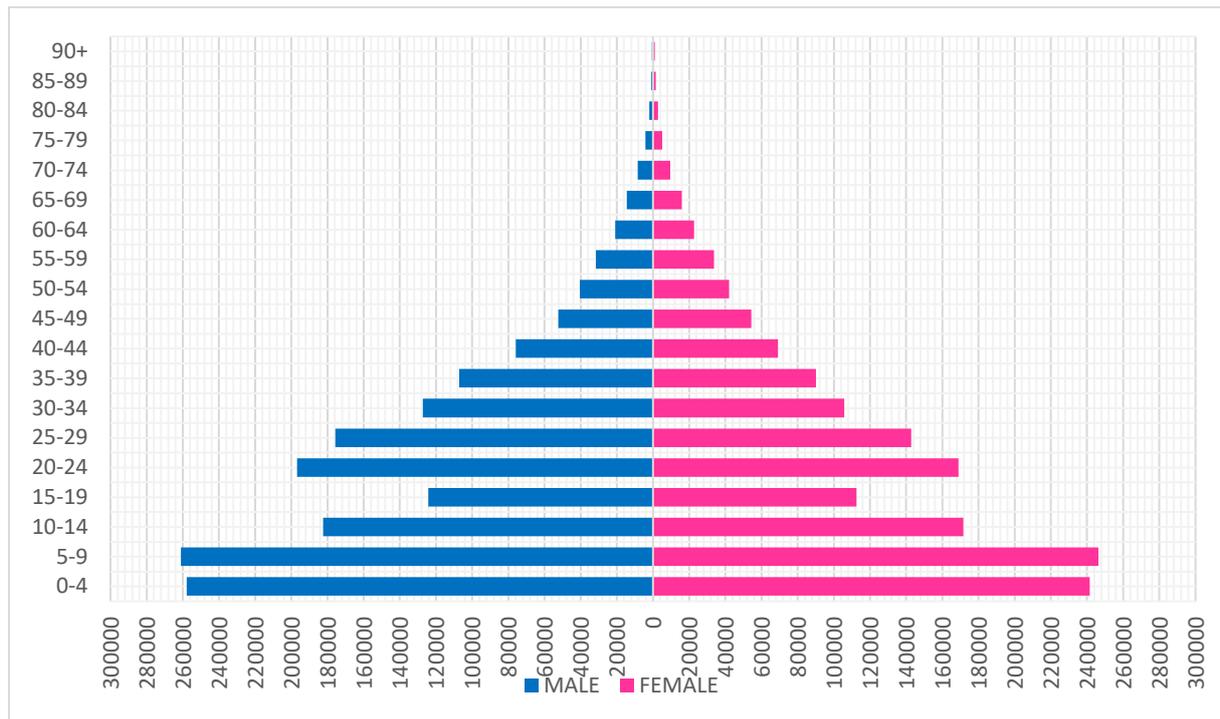
The age and gender data of foreigners in Türkiye shared by the Directorate of Migration Management are only for Syrians under Temporary Protection. Therefore, the information in Table 3 covers Syrians.

Figure-1: Dependent and Active Population Ratios of Syrians under Temporary Protection



Source: Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023

Figure-2: Population Pyramid of Syrians under Temporary Protection 2023.

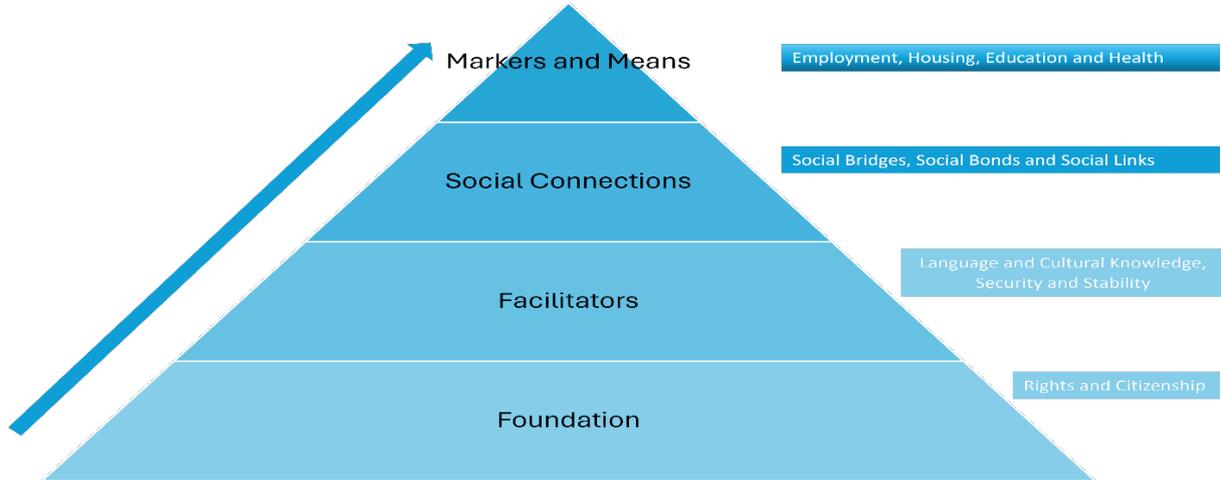


Source: Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Presidency of Migration Management, 2023

In determining integration practices and migration policies, knowing the quantitative characteristics and demographic structure of the population in question is very important in process management and planning studies. As shown in Figure 1, 56% of Syrians under Temporary Protection in Türkiye are active. When planning the employment of this 15 to 64 year old population, their education, health and gender status as well as their ability to integrate should be taken into consideration. Likewise, 42% of the population is youth dependent and 2% is elderly dependent. Improving the educational opportunities of the young dependent population through the use of alternative learning methods accelerates the integration process. Moreover, considering that asylum attempts from Syria to Türkiye started in 2011, most of the children in the 0-14 age group were born in Türkiye. Therefore, compared to the active and elderly dependent population, it is assumed that they do not have adaptation problems. The population above the age of 65 is considered to have the most problems in adapting to Turkish society in terms of socio-cultural aspects. According to the results we obtained from the observations and interviews conducted in the field studies, this group, who do not actively work and do not prefer to go out of their daily routines, do not interact much with the local people of the society they live in, except for family and kinship relations. The

most important issue for this group, which has relatively low language learning skills, which is one of the most significant points of integration, is to be eligible for health services.

Figure-3: The Integration Pyramid.



Source: Ager & Strang, 2008

Integration policies seek to increase the inclusion and participation of migrants and refugees in host societies. Integration strategies can target a variety of issues such as education, labor market participation, health, social cohesion, and political participation. The main objectives and principles of migration and integration policies include guaranteeing orderly, safe and responsible movement and mobility, protecting human rights and dignity, and promoting social cohesion and diversity. For a healthy integration process, a language education program should be established as a priority, the education of children and young people should be planned, migrants should be ensured to continue their education, vocational training courses, employment centers such as Employment Agency (called İş-Kur) are aimed to include migrants in employment life (Coşkun H. , 2019, p. 217). Although the Ministry of National Education has provided various investments in schooling infrastructure for Syrian migrants, early marriage, bullying, discrimination, and prejudice have limited the success of Syrian children (Danış & Dikmen, 2022, p. 34).

Until the enforcement of the LFIP, migrants did not have access to health care services and had to cover their own health expenses, with volunteers helping for those who could not afford it. The LFIP introduced several health care rights for those with international protection

status. Project SIHHAT, conducted by the WHO, the EU Ministry of Health and funded by ECHO, has started and access to health has been ensured (Danış & Dikmen, 2022, p. 36).

11th Development Plan, it is aimed to integrate foreigners in our country into economic and social life, to prevent irregular migration, to carry out voluntary repatriation procedures, and to facilitate the social adaptation of persons under international protection and temporary protection. For them to adapt to social life, it is necessary to improve their Turkish skills. In the 12th Development Plan covering the years 2024-2028, the main objective is to prevent irregular migration by providing an effective and sustainable migration management that is evidence-based, holistic, unique, renewable according to changing needs and conditions, covering different sectors of public and private institutions.

CONCLUSION

People migrate from their home countries to other countries around the world due to economic, social, political, or other forms of dissatisfaction. While the movement of people, and with them of ideas, represents a unique social and cultural diversity for many countries and societies, for the migrant population arriving in a new living environment, the new living conditions they encounter in the host country and the process of integration with the native population presents a formidable issue that needs to be addressed by 21st century societies. Nations need rational migration and integration policies to accommodate diverse individuals and groups who look, act and sometimes think differently from their current inhabitants.

Throughout history, Türkiye has been an important country of migration, not only as a giver and receiver of migration but also an important transit country. Because of its geographic place, cultural diversity, political and economic ties, Türkiye has received migration from various nations and regions in the historical process. Particularly, migrants from the Balkans, Caucasus, Middle East, and Central Asia have influenced Türkiye's population structure. The country also serves as an important bridge for migrants traveling to Europe. Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Syria, Iran, Syria, and Russia constitute a significant portion of the foreign population in Türkiye. At this point, Türkiye is geographically vulnerable to irregular migration as a transit and destination country as well as a source of irregular migration, which is a worldwide

problem. Türkiye's migration patterns show that it requires a transformation in migration management, not just a reactive strategy that works only in emergencies.

Integration and adaptation are very important for migrants from various countries to live in Türkiye in a healthy way. Education, health, economics, job opportunities, social cohesion and cultural adaptation are very important. First, the basic requirement for the integration of migrants is language adaptation. Migrants are provided with educational services, especially for children and young people. Second, employment problems must be solved so that the migrant becomes economically independent. These two issues will affect the other issues and thus the migrant will not live disconnected from the local part of the society but will live a life in harmony with the society and culture.

Migration policy is a set of principles and strategies to welcome, resettle, integrate, protect, and deport migrants. It is influenced by many variables such as the national interests of source and destination countries, international relations, human rights, security, economy, culture, and demographics. Migration policy also manages migrants' living conditions, rights, obligations, and participation in social life. It seeks to control migration by balancing the needs of migrants and the local community. In controlling migration, it tries to balance the needs of migrants and the local community. It takes into account not only the rights and lifestyles of migrants, but also the challenges faced by the local community. Migration policy should adapt to ever-changing circumstances and protect the social, cultural, economic, and educational rights of both migrants and local people. Furthermore, the strategy should actively promote adaptation, respect and solidarity between migrants and the local population.

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