

Social Service Practices for Migrants under Temporary Protection Status

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Abstract

Immigration: people social , cultural , economic , political, And legal aspect affecting in _ distance And duration hosting geographical in terms of place change defines Political your layouts exchange , international conflicts , internal wars human _ rights violations , national your borders again regulation , environmental relating to imbalance like reasons ; available where they are in position at risk of life the one which... people , different socio-cultural to the features owner Another to geographies compulsory aspect migration to From where has been . Second World of the war by the end created new with limits together , the state’s homogeneous population to create oriented policies compulsory migrations by eye visible has made . These processes societies deeply influenced And A lot of society on traumatic effects has created . in 1948 released Person Rights Universal Article 14 of the Declaration (UDHR) according to persecution under the one which... everyone , asylum, or asylum _ from the possibilities utilization to the right has . This item is asylum . policies for the first door it has intertwined . of the declaration with the publication international protection first legal system base emerge has been placed . Refugees Legal to the situation Concerning 1951 Geneva contract with what does refugee emerge placed ; refugees with of states opposite obligations determined . Geneva in the contract place area some rights Refugees Legal to status Concerning the 1967 New York Protocol with change suffered ; refugees arrival dates And from where when they come related limitations , some countries by removed . Spherical in the sense of international migration streams in the last 20 years almost still while the Arab spring And Syria Drink War like political And economic riots , immigrants your problem And rapport processes World of your news And even academic press front to the ranks has brought . If this is the case migration area countries to migrate oriented, they will apply social service their applications vital to the point has carried .

Keywords: *Migration , Temporary Protection , Social Service*

Introduction

Many people and communities have moved throughout the globe over the course of history. These migrations may be prompted by a wide variety of factors, including natural catastrophes, civic instability, conflict, or even a simple aspiration for a better life. Migration is the term used to describe these kinds of relocations in the academic world, and migratory movements are responsible for a variety of social and geographical shifts. Migration movements that are carried out for a dishonest cause are far more difficult to resolve than those that are carried out for a legitimate one. Natural catastrophes, economic and political turmoil, and even wars may force people to leave their homes and start new lives elsewhere. War and civil unrest in nations like Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria influence the rest of the globe, particularly on countries that are geographically close to such conflict zones. Because of these unfavorable conditions, men, women, and children are put in danger of being forcibly migrated, and they are driven to set off on an adventure far away from the nation in which they were born. According to a widespread consensus, women are more severely impacted than males are by wars, conflicts, and all forms of adversity that are encountered. It is estimated that there would be 272 million international migrants by the year 2022 by the Global Migration Report; nevertheless, domestic migration is more prevalent, and more than 740 million people continue to reside abroad than in their country. An examination of the sexes of foreign migrants reveals that males make up 52% of the population while women make up 48%. Women account for about half of the total number of migrants today. In this context, the nations that are accepting migrants should implement social work methods for the migrants who move to their country.

Migration and Its Basic Concepts

Migration has been a part of human history from the beginning of recorded time. In older times or earlier eras of history, migrations were induced by factors such as starvation, seasonal changes, conflict, and geographical occurrences; but, in more recent times, migrations have been triggered by factors such as political, religious, ethnic, and educational causes. Migration is the process by which individuals or a group of people who live in a certain location decide to leave their place of residence for a variety of reasons and settle in another place or continually alter the place where they call home. It is important to recognize that the idea of

migration encompasses not only a change in one's geographical location but also changes in one's socioeconomic status and cultural practices. (Altıntaş , 2014, p. 253).

According to the definition that was established by the International Organization for Migration, the categorization of migration is not dependent on a single cause; rather, it also covers individuals who have been displaced and compelled to migrate for a variety of various reasons. It is a population movement in which individuals are moved, regardless of the length, nature, or reason of the migration, and migration is the movement of a person or group of people over an international boundary or inside a state. This encompasses the movement of individuals who are refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and those who are relocating for diverse objectives, such as family reunion. (IOM, 2009, p. 35).

Migration is defined in another way, which describes it as the act of relocating to an area that is not the territory of one's homeland to reside there for a certain amount of time or with the intention of spending one's whole life there. This migration of individuals between various geographic locations might take place on an individual basis or among small groups; but it can also take place on a large scale, particularly during times of conflict (Aksoy , 2012, p. 293).

People are forced to leave the lands in which they have become accustomed to living, drift apart from or are made to drift away from the social structure that they have adopted and become familiar with, the economic opportunities that they have, and many other aspects of social life as a direct result of this movement (Toros , 2008, p. 9). Migration has the potential to bring about significant changes in an individual's life. Changing one's habits is challenging for all migrants, regardless of whether the migration was voluntary or forced.

Migration events that are caused by social, political, or economic factors may take place either inside the boundaries of a nation or across countries, and they can be either forced or voluntarily (Aksoy , 2012, p. 293). On the other hand, particularly in more recent periods, the migration of individuals is often done against their own choice and is motivated by the need.

It has been observed that migratory movements have gained velocity because of the influence of globalization since the 1970s; nonetheless, the primary characteristic of migrations that take place nowadays is that they are required rather than preferable (Castles & Miller, 2008, p. 3). Hence, migrations correlate to deterritorialization now (Korkut , 2010, p. 6).

It is because migration is a complicated and multifaceted phenomenon that various terms have been coined to describe it. These terms divide migration into individual and mass migration, voluntary and forced migration, permanent and temporary migration, and regular and irregular migration, respectively. As a result, types of migration have developed.

As a result, the most fundamental division that can be established about migration is between individual movement and mass migration. Migrations undertaken by people, either with their families or on their own, for causes including economics, culture, politics, and religion are referred to as "individual migrations." The movement of whole cultures or significant numbers of people for a variety of causes is referred to as "mass migration." According to Aknc, Nergiz, and Gedik (2015), p. 62, the term "mass migration" refers to the admission of a particular number of individuals in irregular groups into a nation that is not their place of origin. Large migrations are often movements that are carried out for a dishonest motive. This is since a traumatic event that occurs because of economic and social factors spreads across all levels of society. People may be forced to move to escape the effects of these traumatic experiences (Ari & Sezik, 2015, page 98).

Whether people move because they are forced to or because they want to, the experience of migration, which is one of the events that may have the greatest impact on human existence, may have quite diverse meanings and consequences. Individuals who "voluntarily migrate" do so because they have made the decision to do so on their own. These desires are driven by a diverse set of motives, including the want to satisfy their natural curiosity about the world and its many wonders, the need to improve their financial condition, and the need to provide their children a brighter future. If it is done on a voluntarily basis, it is almost always carried out in accordance with strategic planning. Nevertheless, this is not the case with migration that is forced. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNCHR), the phrase "forced migration" is "a generic and vague term used by social scientists and others to include numerous types of deterritorialization or compulsory displacement across international boundaries or inside nations" (Uncurl , 2016). The need of leaving one's present location is often the driving force behind internal migration, which is now the most prevalent sort of migration. With this kind of migration, there is no planning that can be considered sensible or predictable.

In the context of migration, which encompasses a wide range of factors and occurrences, the phrase "forced migration" refers to those who are unable to take advantage of the protection

offered by their home nation. According to Altantas (2014, page 254), the primary feature of forced migration is the choice to depart from the nation-state of which one is a member to exist under the shadow of the aggression mechanisms of sovereign governments. Consequently, it is important to point out that the primary element that causes migration of people without their will is ideological conflict and political warfare between governments. Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, landslides, and floods, as well as tensions in countries because of political conflicts, economic decline, and a weakening of the purchasing power of the people, can be the causes of migration that is forced. Other causes of migration can include natural disasters. Migration may be motivated by a wide variety of factors for different individuals. The most prevalent types, however, are those that have been discussed below. Apart from this, the most significant factors for today's situation are wars and civil upheaval. The majority of those who migrate do so against their will because of conflicts and civil upheaval.

According to these criteria of forced, voluntary, individual, and mass migration, one may argue that the flow of Syrians into our nation also falls under the category of "forced-mass migration."

In addition to the fact that people migrate either because they are forced to or because they want to, migration may also be classified as either temporary or permanent, based on the length of time spent in the destination country. The phrase "temporary migration" is often used to refer to people who move to achieve objectives that are only short-term. The finest illustration of this may be seen in agricultural employees. On the other hand, the term "permanent migration" refers to the concept of migrating for the purpose of settling down in a different place, where return is not considered after departure (Şeker & Ucan, 2016, page 201). In this case, migration is undertaken with the intention of settling down in the new location.

Migration may also be classified according to whether it is regular or irregular. This is yet another way to classify migration. The term "regular migration" refers to the process of traveling legally from one's place of origin to their destination country by all routes. "Irregular migration" refers to movement that occurs beyond the legal parameters established by the nations of origin, transit, and destination. (IOM, 2009, p. 26).

When the migration categories have been determined, the subjects of the migration event will have status definitions that vary according to these migration categories. Concepts such as unlawful, migrant, and refugee, amongst others, develop because of using these

categories. In this context, when one looks at the condition of Syrians who have made their way to our nation, one can see that migration is unequivocally compulsive, widespread, and undocumented. Under this context, the definitions of migrants' legal status take on more significance in terms of the legal actions that may be taken against them. As a result, it is beneficial to investigate the pertinent ideas in more detail.

Status Definitions

Due to the lack of clear boundaries between them, the terms migrant, refugee, and asylum seeker, all of which have connotations that overlap, may be mistaken with one another. But, in terms of the law, each of them is distinct from the others. There is also the idea of a status known as "Temporary Protection," however this is something that can only be granted to Syrians in Turkey. Refugee, Asylee, and Migrant are Terms That Are Often Used, However the Term "Temporary Protection" Might Mean Something Quite Different. There is a common misunderstanding that persons residing in Turkey with this status are the same as those having refugee status.

Migrant

Those who move to a new nation from their home country for a variety of reasons that are not related to the reasons they left their home country are considered migrants. Those who willingly leave their place of origin, often for economic reasons, and settle in another nation with the knowledge and approval of the authorities of that country are legal immigrants in that other country (Urk , 2010, p. 10). Migrants often do not flee their homeland in response to a significant risk since they continue to enjoy the security of the nation to which they go. Every nation has immigration policies that are enshrined in its own internal law and are not bound by the basic human rights commitments of other countries (Korkut , 2010, p. 8).

Despite these definitions, there is not universally accepted and agreed-upon meaning of the term "migrant" that applies on a global basis. In common parlance, this refers to a move that is made by the individual alone, of their own free will, and without the influence of any other forces or influences. "Thus, the phrase refers to people and family members who migrate to another nation or area in order to better their economic and social status as well as to enhance either their own or their family's chances for the future," (IOM, 2009, p. 37).

Refugee and Asylum Seeking

The idea of a person seeking asylum is often confused with the notion of a refugee. In common parlance, the term "refugee" refers to someone who has relocated from their place of birth to another nation, regardless of whether doing so was required by their circumstances. But there is a distinction between a refugee and someone who is seeking asylum. This refers to the formal acknowledgment by the government that a person's request for asylum has been granted.

"Refugees" are unable or unwilling to return to their country of citizenship due to their race, religion, nationality, social group, or political opinion, according to the definition that was made in the migrant and refugee report of the Turkish Red Crescent Society. This definition was made in the report that was compiled by the Turkish Red Crescent Society (Hasdemir , 2018, p. 4). There is a notion in international legal systems that corresponds to the idea of a refugee, and that concept is the concept of asylum. Applicants for asylum are entitled to various protections under both national law and international law governing refugees.

Under the parameters of the refugee status, it is specified that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is responsible for providing international protection and support. Apart from this, the Convention Pertaining to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the following Protocol Regarding to the Status of Refugees of 1967 are the two primary pieces of international legislation that are responsible for establishing the notion and status of refugees (Urk , 2010).

"a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country," the Geneva Convention of 1951 defines a refugee as "a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling (UNHCR, 2016).

A restriction was included inside the Geneva Convention to protect just those individuals who were impacted by events that took place prior to the first of January in 1951. According to Büyükcalık (2014), "the status of being a refugee is confined to events that happened before January 1st, 1951, and solely to incidents that occurred in Europe." (p. 39) Nevertheless, the Geneva Convention's historical and geographical limits meant that substantial forced migrant movements were not covered by refugee legislation. As a result, an Additional Protocol was signed in 1967 to handle these issues. According to Elcik (2019), the 1967

Additional Protocol eliminated both geographical and historical limits. Although all the Parties have signed the Additional Protocol, Turkey is the only state to have done so with a geographical reserve. This implies that Turkey will only consider asylum requests from those hailing from countries that are members of the Council of Europe and will provide refugee status to such individuals. Although Turkey does carry out the processes for individuals from European nations to move to a third country, it does identify persons from non-European countries (such as the Middle East and Africa) as "asylum seekers." Those from European countries are referred to as "refugees." Most people who migrate to Turkey come from neighboring Middle Eastern nations because they can get a temporary residency permit in Turkey (Buz, 2008).

In the 1969 Convention on the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the same grounds as in the 1951 Geneva Convention were adopted, with the addition of the phrase "persons forced to flee their country by external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or by events seriously disturbing public order in part or the whole of the country" (Aktaş, 2016, p. 14). In the 1951 Geneva Convention, the grounds for refugee status were "persons forced to flee their country by external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or

As can be seen, the legal rule on refugee status grants those who are taking part in the migrant movement a unique set of protections and privileges. Nonetheless, Syrians in Turkey have been given the legal status of "Temporary Protection" by the Turkish government.

LFIP, as well as the Temporary Protection Program

The circumstances surrounding asylum seekers and refugees in Turkey are somewhat different from those in other nations. In addition to the concept of "refugee," the Law on Foreigners and International Protection in Turkey includes definitions such as "conditional refugee," "temporary protection," and "subsidiary protection" (Orgen, 2017, page 58). There is no overlap between the concepts of "refugee" and "asylum seeker," and none of these definitions adequately describe the condition of Syrians.

As a result of Turkey's signing of the 1967 Additional Protocol with a geographical reserve, it is impossible for Syrians to be awarded refugee status under the law. On the other hand, in most published works, Syrians in Turkey are referred to as "refugees." It is believed that the reason for this is because "Syrians are individuals who escaped to another nation for valid reasons and had to seek asylum." Because of this, we refer to them as "refugees." It is

also used for Syrians who have been granted the status of temporary protection. Nevertheless, to prevent misunderstanding and to govern the indefinite status of Syrians, the Temporary Protection Regulation was developed for Syrians seeking refuge in Turkey. This regulation applies to anyone seeking asylum in Turkey from Syria. The term "Temporary Protected Status" is defined under Article 91 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection that was enacted on April 4, 2013.

Protection, Temporary Protection is defined as "temporary protection can be provided to foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, who are unable to return to the country they left, who come to or cross our borders en masse in search of emergency and temporary protection." Protection, Temporary Protection is defined as "protection can be provided to foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, who are unable to return to the country they left." (Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Turkey in 2014) . Employment opportunities, educational opportunities, social assistance, and services, including health services, as well as interpretation and similar services are provided to Syrians who fall within the scope of the Regulation in the provinces in which they reside. This includes services such as health services (Provincial Migration Management, 2016, p. 75). Under the scope of this discussion, Turkey provides Syrians with temporary protection status and shields them from being refouled. There are now 3,576,659 people living in Turkey, and the population density varies significantly throughout the country's provinces. Most people living in Turkey with Temporary Protected Status are centered in Istanbul, Southeast Anatolia, and Central Anatolia.

As is the case with the definition of a refugee, an asylum-seeker is a person who has left their home country in the hope of receiving protection there. An individual who has not yet been granted entry into the nation and who is thus still the subject of an ongoing inquiry is referred to as an asylum seeker. On the other hand, the grounds that are included in the definition of a refugee are also included in the description of a person who is seeking asylum. Migrants, except for the idea of forced migration, are individuals who move to another nation of their own free choice and desire to better their living circumstances. This is something that can be understood from the definitions that have been presented. On the other hand, refugees and asylum-seekers are individuals who have been persecuted, subjected to violence, oppression, or conflict in their own country and have been forced to move owing to a variety of issues. These individuals are outsiders. Asylum seekers are people whose petitions for asylum have not yet been accepted by the government that is providing them protection, while refugees are

those whose requests for asylum have already been approved. According to Elcik (2019), page 10, this is the primary distinction between the two.

Migration and Social Work

To make sense of the connection between migration and social work, one must first examine social work within the framework of human rights. For any kind of work that must be done with different kinds of people out in the field, it is very helpful to have an awareness of social work within the context of human rights and in accordance with human dignity. Human dignity can only be achieved when objectivity is called into question, and equal treatment of persons is an essential component of human dignity.

The recognition of one's own inherent value is what is meant by the term "human dignity." To put it another way, it refers to the fulfillment of human individuality, as well as respect for and treatment based on all the attributes that individuals are born with. The concept of universal ideals is embodied in human rights. This universality encompasses a group, ethnicity, race, or community in which there are no prevailing cultural norms (Kucuradi, 2016, pp. 72-74).

As a result of the fact that social work is a profession with the objective of preserving human dignity and honor, an advocate for the idea that the equality and value of every human being should be respected, and a representative of national and international moral and ethical rules, social work emerges as an important discipline in every intervention that needs to be made based on rights (Duyan, 2014, p. 7).

When an issue that is connected to human rights arises in the field of social work, those difficulties are handled and treated using an approach that is founded on human rights and human dignity. The rights-based approach involves understanding what people need and addressing systemic issues to achieve its goals. As a result of the fact that philanthropy was first responsible for shaping the profession of social work, the two fields are often confused with one another. On the other hand, the rights-based approach considers the rights of all people to live at a standard that is compatible with life, equality before the law, the right to work and an equal part of the labor, as well as freedom of opinion and belief. According to Zengin and Altindag (2016), on pages 186 and 188, the rights-based approach contends that human rights abuses are the root cause of issues such as poverty, injustice, and the denial of rights.

Social work is a practice-based profession and academic subject that promotes social change, growth, solidarity, as well as the emancipation and empowerment of individuals, according to the definition provided by the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) (IFSW, 2014).

From its inception, the primary aim of the social work profession has been to address the social issues confronted by persons who need assistance. At the same time, social work is a profession that deals with issues such as unemployment, material poverty, discrimination, criminality, and the need for care, and it is a pioneer in understanding human needs and social structure and developing policies for this (Danş, 2007, page 52). In addition, social work is a profession that deals with the need for care. When it comes to finding solutions to societal issues, the social work profession has its sights set on five primary objectives (Minahan & Pincus, 1977, p. 348). The following should comprise a social work knowledge that is created in accordance with these goals:

- *Helping to develop new resources to meet people's needs,*
- *Connecting people and resources, connecting people to services they cannot access,*
- *Facilitating interaction between individuals within resource systems and promoting effective and humane operations to ensure that these systems are responsive to people's needs,*
- *Checking the effectiveness of ongoing interactions between resources and systems,*
- *Helping people effectively develop and utilize their own internal problem solving and coping resources.*

The primary objective of the social work profession is to facilitate the restoration of an individual's capacity for social functioning by optimizing the relationships that exist between persons and the resources available to them. One of the primary objectives of social work is to assist individuals in facing the challenges they face, developing coping mechanisms for those challenges, and ultimately achieving success despite those challenges.

In this context, social work is a profession that aims to provide services to every individual, group, and community that has lost their social functionality and that carries out activities that are emancipatory and empowering in line with these aims. In other words, social work seeks to restore social functionality. According to Koroğlu, Ak, and Hatipoğlu (2015) on page 56, the field of social work and the profession that it spawned hold the belief that every

human being, regardless of language, religion, race, or economic standing, is a worthy and respectable individual.

One of the groups today that might be among the most marginalized is the immigrant and refugee population. In this view, both as a profession and a discipline, social work strives to offer disadvantaged populations with a service that is commensurate with the dignity of the human person. Migration, which is now one of the most significant social issues in the world, is one of the topics that social work is interested in and serves as a resource for. In instance, globalization and diversity are two of the most important ideas that are used in the field of social work and other related fields. Globalization and advances in technology have contributed to a rise in the number of individuals moving away from the place of their birth and settling in a different part of the world. Over 190 million individuals on the earth, or 3% of the total population, are international migrants (those outside their country of origin). Their total number is growing by 1-2 million each year (Shier, Engstrom and Graham, 2011, p. 40). Individuals who move abruptly find themselves in a condition of being different and pining for what they left behind. People are compelled to leave the nation in which they were born and raised when they are forced to migrate for a variety of causes, including but not limited to war, crises, natural catastrophes, political reasons, and the like. Because of the difficulties they had trying to flee, they are often excluded from and discriminated against in the nations where they seek refuge, which makes their lives more challenging (Apak , 2018, p. 124). Because of this, it is essential to approach the issue of migration management from a humanitarian standpoint. In addition to this, it necessitates that the people who are the objects of migration be brought as near as possible to a level of living and services that are worthy of human dignity. In this light, social work is one of the professional professions that strives to provide services within the framework of human dignity, even though individuals may have varying backgrounds and experiences.

Although the phenomenon of migration, which is responsible for a variety of issues, ought to be approached from a "multidisciplinary" standpoint, the field of social work is one of the most important professions that assumes responsibility for resolving issues brought about by migration and researching how it impacts individuals (Better , 2006, p. 3).

According to Ozmete and Arslan (2018), "the production of social works shaped in line with human needs is essential for the elimination of the disadvantages that arise with migration and for the development of countries that give and receive migration with a positive perspective" (p. 184). Also, the development of countries that give and receive migration with

a positive perspective is essential for the elimination of the disadvantages that arise with migration. As a result, the need for social workers and their perspectives in migration is becoming more important daily. In this context, social workers who work in migration and refugees should exhibit certain traits. These characteristics are listed below.

A social worker who is engaged in migration should be well informed of the challenges and feelings that are encountered by persons who have been traumatized prior to, during, and after the migration process. It is important to acknowledge and get a deeper understanding of the migrants' and refugees' experiences to deliver a high-quality and accurate service to migrants and refugees (Coşkun, 2019, page 150).

Social workers need to be conscious that the migrant and refugee groups they will deal with come from a different geographic location or culture, and they need to engage in a way that takes into consideration the beliefs and values of the individual they are helping. It is of the utmost importance to steer clear of racial and ethnic discrimination and to provide professional assistance that is devoid of preconceptions and stereotypical ideas. Prejudices based on race occur when individuals come to the opinion that persons of a different skin tone or who have other distinguishing physical traits are fundamentally distinct and foreign in terms of their beliefs and outlooks (Zastrow , 2013, p. 544). When seen in this light, having cultural competence is of the utmost importance for a professional who offers their services to migrant and refugee communities. In this respect, the International Federation of Social Work (IFSW) asserts that social workers should include cultural competency among their list of ethical tasks to carry out. According to Ozgür (2014, page 78), the most important component of successful service delivery is an acknowledgment of the influence of culture on human behavior as well as cultural differences, as well as the delivery of services based on an awareness of social disparities.

While dealing with migrants and refugees, it is important to remember to use a multiculturalist approach wherever possible. In its most fundamental sense, the social work profession performs its duties in a society that is rich in diversity, or, to put it another way, in a "multicultural context." The profession of multicultural social work recognizes the value of individual diversity and works to ensure that they continue to exist. To recapitulate, the goal of multiculturalist social work is to approach differences without fear, to touch them, and to help individuals who are excluded from the social welfare system because of these differences (Ozgür, 2014, pp. 121-123).

While on the one hand, the culture, asylum experiences, and psychological conditions of individuals are taken into consideration when providing services to vulnerable groups, on the other hand, it is extremely important to work on social cohesion for people to live in the region to which they migrate. According to Yıldıralp and İyem (2017), social cohesiveness should be established between the immigrant population and the people of the nation of migration to achieve the required levels of social acceptance and to assure the continued existence of the social acceptance. In addition, one of the social work treatments is gathering migrants and refugees together with groups where they may get support from people of their own culture.

While doing social work with migrant and refugee populations, there are a few different methods to social work that may be taken into consideration. Approaches provide the social worker with an explanation of the factors that must be regarded as important when formulating an intervention strategy for persons. Theories and methods have the potential to be both analytical and functional in terms of their use in social work intervention strategies. The theoretical framework provides social workers with the ability to construct an intervention strategy as well as decide which theory to implement. The theoretical framework offers direction on how to bring about change in the world (Duyan , 2014, p.35).

When developing social work interventions to be carried out with women migrants, working just with women one-on-one to solve their issues involves tackling women's problems from a single viewpoint. This is true even when generating social work interventions to be carried out with women migrants. To put it another way, one cannot hope to comprehend the challenges faced by women while neglecting the significance of the individual perspective within the context of their surroundings. These issues are not caused by women on their own as individuals in and of themselves. Humans have deep relationships with the members of their families with whom they live and who are structurally related to them. This is because people are systemically tied to the members of their families. Every single person is also tied to society, which functions as a broader system. For this reason, it is very necessary to take a more generalist approach when considering both the issues facing modern women and those facing women who are migrating.

The feminization of migration may be attributed, in large part, to the increased variety of reasons for why women migrate. As a result, considering ideas and methods from the point of view of women whose lives include unique circumstances is seen as having significant value.

Social Work Interventions For Migrant and Refugee Individuals

The field of social work is one in which individuals from all strata of society are provided with services in a way that is respectful of human dignity, and in which these services are carried out in a manner that is rights-based. According to Şahin (2015), the primary goal of social work is to function as a catalyst for change in the dynamic that exists between a person and the environment in which that individual operates. To put it another way, the primary goal of social work is to enhance the social circumstances of individuals who, for a variety of causes in life, have been put in a position of disadvantage and have therefore lost their social functioning. According to this primary emphasis, the field of social work takes a more comprehensive view of the lives of people while simultaneously working to improve their social functioning. While using a comprehensive approach, it is possible that all the jigsaw parts will become clear. In this setting, it is very necessary to take a holistic approach to resolving the issues that are being faced by those who are applying for the status of immigrants or refugees.

A generalist practice in social work is an approach that looks at issues from a more holistic point of view, examines all the interactions of the persons who are generating the problem, and attempts to determine the link between different systems. This strategy places an emphasis on the social functioning of people as well as their families and seeks to assist in making the relationships between them more functional (Yolcuoğlu, 2010, page 81). Like the situation with migration, it is possible that the lives of persons who have been through significant systemic shifts include a great number of aspects that need to be enhanced. A social work practitioner that adheres to the generalist social work practice places attention on the societal and individual elements that, when changed, would result in an improvement in the applicants' social functioning. As a result of this, they collaborate with the families of people, local communities, as well as official and informal groupings. The last step that they do is to bring the application together with the resources that the applicant needs and to lead the equitable distribution of resources to individuals from all different parts of society (Şahin, 2015). In this perspective, the generalist approach to social work has two key characteristics. The first of these is that it is focused on finding solutions to problems, and the second is that it employs a "person in his or her environment" methodology all the way through the process of finding solutions to problems.

In terms of a more generalized view, the ecosystem approach, often known as the person in its environment approach, is seen as being crucial. Before ecosystem theory was ever

formulated, system theory was initially postulated. The system theory analyzes a person based on the circumstances in which he or she finds him or herself, rather than separating the study of the individual from that of the surrounding environment. According to the system theory, the failings of the system are the root cause of the difficulties that people experience. According to this theory, it is impossible to assess individual needs in isolation from the wider systems of which they are a part. These systems comprise all institutions, including the family, the school, society, and non-governmental organizations. There is a complicated interaction between the person and the environment, and both are directly responsible for the other (Duyan , 2014, pp. 136-137). This system started to be seen as inadequate after the professional experienced orientation problems after the system evaluation (Teater, 2015, page 26). This was due to the non-humanistic language of the system theory, such as balance and equilibrium. In addition, the language of the system theory included concepts like balance and equilibrium. After this, the ecological method, often known as the ecosystem approach, began to acquire relevance.

The ecological method places an emphasis on the interactions that occur between a person and their environment, with the environment serving as the primary point of attention. It looks to be an application of the system theory. The ecological approach places equal weight on both the internal and external variables. It seeks to enhance people's coping abilities as well as the environment in which they live so that there may be a greater balance between the requirements of the person and the qualities of the surrounding environment (Duyan , 2014, p. 160). Under this framework, the emphasis of social work is placed on three primary areas. First and foremost, social work assists people in problem-solving, problem-coping, and working toward increasing their ability to discover solutions to issues. Second, social work plays an important part in assisting individuals in gaining access to the resources and services that they need. Lastly, it may place an emphasis on structures and strive to effect change inside existing organizations to better cater to the need of certain people (Zastrow & Kirst-Ashman, 2016). A social worker who employs an ecological approach to their practice concentrates on the ways in which people, families, groups, and communities interact with the political, cultural, and social surroundings in which they find themselves. While dealing with people, families, or groups, the ecosystem approach becomes more important due to this consideration (Teater , 2015, p. 36). Helping people as part of social work sometimes involves providing personal help. It is possible to conduct one-on-one research to find solutions to the societal challenges faced by people. These are activities that the individual can do by turning inward under the guidance and counseling of the social work professional. Some examples of these activities include

raising one's self-esteem, self-worth, independence, and emotional competence, all of which will be increased at the personal level. It is important to keep in mind, while engaging in social work interventions with families, that the family unit is, first and foremost, a system. The emotional and physical well-being of every member of the family is profoundly impacted when even one person of the household is dealing with difficulties. The number of people in a family may have a significant impact on the kinds of conflicts that arise within it. Throughout the course of social work with groups, interviews could be conducted with individuals who have dealt with issues that are comparable to those being discussed. To discover answers, a variety of groups—including those focused on education, self-help, problem-solving, and decision-making—could be established (Zastrow , 2013, pp. 103-112). Over the course of carrying out all these interventions, social workers should work within the framework of ecological assessment to develop a strategy. While conducting ecological assessments, social workers need to keep 7 primary considerations in mind. They include variables that are inherited, factors that are inherited from one's family, environmental circumstances, resources and opportunities, patterns of self-care, growth, and current indications of one's state of health (Duyan , 2014, p. 164).

The three primary focuses that underlie this paradigm are necessary for interventions to be carried out. The ecological approach, which requires the evaluation of behavioral dynamics, has three primary focuses: the first is to consider psychological, biological, and social development; the second is to emphasize every situation that may occur throughout life at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels; and the third focus is to consider the diversity of human beings (sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, etc.). In the micro and mezzo levels, the ecological method is often used. At the macro level, the precise nature of its competency cannot be determined (Duyan , 2014, p. 177).

In the field of social work, a generalist practice, a systems approach, and an ecological approach each play extremely significant roles in the practice of social work. These approaches can overlap with one another because they share commonalities, such as a holistic perspective, patterned interactions with one another, social environment, individual perspective within the environment, systemic problems, and changes that are desired to be made in the applicant system.

All these strategies are quite helpful in that they may be used to aid individuals and groups of refugees and migrants. This makes them extremely beneficial. The phenomenon of

migration and the plight of refugees is better understood from a holistic point of view, which makes it easier to intervene in numerous problematic systems. Moving from one nation to another has the potential to bring about significant changes in the lives of the persons involved. By looking at their families, it could be able to investigate that is both in-depth and productive into the ways in which these shifts have affected the lives of people. It is of the highest significance to make the applications that may be made by adopting a system perspective and an ecological approach at all phases, from the individual to the family and from the family to the social environment. While working with people who are migrants or refugees, families who are migrants or refugees, or other groups that help migrants and refugees, social workers have a variety of responsibilities that they should fulfill. It is expected of a social worker to have a high level of knowledge and expertise in the relevant sector when they undertake these duties. This is since, much like in other subfields of social work, there are a significant number of persons and families who are in precarious circumstances in the disciplines of refugee and migration work. Life may become more difficult for refugees and migrants because of certain losses and adjustments to their way of life that occur before, during, and after migration. As a result, the duties that need to be performed must be suited to the group that is going to be examined. According to Sheafor and Horejsi (2003, pages 55-67), these responsibilities may be broken down into the following categories:

- *Connective Role: It is the social worker's assessment of the applicant's situation, analyzing to which resources he/she can be directed and making connections between service systems.*
- *Advocacy Role The main source of the advocacy role is the law. It advocates the applicant by determining the validity of the applicant's need and request.*
- *Instructive/Training Role: To teach outreach skills, create behavior change and ensure clear transfer of knowledge.*
- *Counselor Role: Psychosocial assessment, ensuring and protecting social functioning are targeted for the applicant to be counseled.*
- *Case Manager Role: It is aimed to evaluate the applicant from the beginning to the end of the interview, plan the service, provide support, follow-up, and coordination.*
- *Workload Manager Role: Here the specialist has functions such as preparing work plan, time management, monitoring the maintenance of quality, information processing function.*

- *Staff Developer Role: Its functions include orientation and training of employees, personnel management, supervision.*
- *Manager Role: Its functions include management, internal and external coordination, policy and program development, program evaluation.*
- *Role of Social Change Agent: The function of analyzing social problems and policies, mobilizing public interest, and ensuring the development of social resources.*
- *Professional Role: It has the functions of self-assessment, personal and professional development and strengthening the social work profession.*

Every one of these tasks and responsibilities takes its shape according to the circumstances of the applicant group that is going to be serviced. Yet, among these positions, the advocate function seems to be the one that most commonly must be done by an expert. Since the applicants may be temporarily or permanently disempowered because of the challenges they face, the social worker to whom they turn for assistance must assume the role of an advocate and pinpoint the situations in which individuals are rendered powerless. After the determinations are complete, various institutions and organizations are contacted to obtain answers to the questions raised by the individuals. The objective of the advocacy position is not to demean a specific organization but rather to assist the customer in achieving their goals by bringing about positive reform in the operational procedures of the organizations in question (Zastrow , 2013, p. 101).

Migration is a phenomena that is accompanied by a variety of issues at the same time. They might manifest themselves in a variety of ways, including fear, worry, panic, stress brought on by a sense of unpredictability, and the concern that parents feel for their children. The duties of social workers are particularly important for refugees and migrants, whose mental states and requirements may be quite different from one another. While working with migrants and refugees, social workers serve not just as advocates but also as counselors, case managers, and connectors. This is in addition to the function that they perform as advocates. While dealing with these populations, any treatments that are carried out must take into consideration both the features of traumatized persons and the reality that those individuals come from a variety of cultural backgrounds and nations. It is of the highest significance to advocate for this category of applicants during the primary stage, and to manage the circumstance (case) in which they find themselves during the secondary stage. Counseling people, evaluating their social services, connecting them with the appropriate resources, and finding answers to the questions that

applicant families and individuals have in a short amount of time are other significant tasks that social workers play.

Conclusion and Recommendations

It is especially important to focus on fostering social cohesiveness and encouraging language study among migrants who are now protected provisionally. In the first place, this is something that people, and particularly women, need to be able to function in the world around them. Women should be able to shake the sensation that they have no value and instead come to terms with the fact that they are one-of-a-kind and exceptional persons. A significant number of Syrian refugees, particularly women, have lost their identity since leaving their country. This puts them at a disadvantage, as well as the children who are reliant on them. As a result, it is possible that it will be suggested that "self-help" sessions be held for women who have called social service centers and have been determined to need assistance. Without their own means of support, people are unable to aid others around them. Migrants, as a result, should first be aware of the potential that lies inside themselves. In conclusion, there should be a greater emphasis placed on academic research in the subject of migration and refugees, and policies should be formed by taking into consideration the findings produced from academic theses.

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