

Conference Abstracts

Turkish Migration in Europe: Projecting the Next 50 Years

7-9 December 2012 - Regent's College London, UK

Organised by

Regent's Centre for Transnational Studies (RCTS), Regent's College London

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Turkish Migration Study Group, COMPAS, University of Oxford

Abstracts are ordered by conference abstract submission numbers corresponding to the numbers in the programme below.

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Friday, 7th December 2012				
09.00	Registration Main Reception Area			
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16.00 - 17.30	Opening Plenary Session Tuke Hall			
17.30 - 19.30	Welcome Reception Herringham Hall			

Saturday, 8th December 2012			
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12.45 - 14.15	Poster Session A Herringham Hall 35. 104.167. 150. 132. 135. 172		
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15.45 - 16.05	Coffee Break - Herringham Hall		
Room:	TUKE 114	TUKE 115	TUKE 107
16.05 - 17.35	Parallel session 6.A. <i>Gender and migration</i> 39. 140. 40. 165.	Parallel session 6. B. <i>immigration in Turkey</i> 26. 18. 60. 155.	Parallel session 6. C. <i>Entrepreneurship</i> 190. 100. 121. 9.
19:00 - 21:00	Conference Dinner Venue: Ev Restaurant The Arches 97-99 Isabella Street, Southwark, London SE1 8DA Nearest Tube Station: Southwark on Jubilee Line		

Sunday, 9th December 2012			
09.30	Registration Main Reception Area		
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12.40 - 14.30	Closing reception and prizes Herringham Hall - Best paper prizes sponsored by <i>migration letters</i> - www.migrationletters.com		

[Conference paper no: 1]

Honour Killing Asylum Applications of Turkish Asylum-Seekers in the UK and Asylum Gender Gap

Sibel Safi, CMRB-University of East London/London Centre for Social Studies, London, UK

Abstract

Honour killings have often been seen as a personal or domestic issue and the victim is seen as someone who is simply an unlucky victim of an ordinary crime and a further barrier to the recognition of gender-related persecution within current definitions and interpretations of the Geneva Convention is the way in which persecutory practices which may be common in ‘Third world’ countries are assigned to cultural differences. The result is that asylum applicants are still operating on guesswork and immigration officials are free to decide claims based not on firm principles, but instead on their personal prejudices. The Geneva Convention on the status of refugees offers the basic definition, stating that a refugee is a person that ‘owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.’ The problem emerges when the serious human rights violation like honour killing that do not clearly has its base on one of these five grounds which can constitute a legitimate premise for refugee recognition. The UK refers the Shah and Islam case in order to accept the fear of honour killing as a ground for asylum, having a very restricted interpretation on Particular Social Group and Convention grounds. However, there is not any definition in the Convention that allows for the exclusion of a claim on the basis that it is a persecution shared with large numbers of others. Person is a refugee whether he/she is persecuted one or persecuted with others. A woman cannot and should not be disqualified from claiming refugee status simply because large numbers of women experience persecution in their lives. In practice the extent to which the existing gender guidelines in the UK are actually implemented is open to question and the ways in which women’s asylum claims are determined seems, as in other European countries, to be highly dependent on discretionary powers of asylum adjudicators and judges. This research will analysis the Turkish honour killing asylum cases in the UK and evaluates the decisions on the basis of International Human Rights. Because Geneva Convention on the status of refugees is a universal legal instrument with universal application as the other international human rights instruments which should protect and promote universal human rights standards contributing to the recognition that human rights violations cannot be justified on cultural, traditional or religious grounds. Ultimately, the research will explore the need for reform and alternative solutions that might remedy the disparate, often unjust treatment of honour based persecution claims for granting asylum to men/women. The study will aim to provide the development of gender-sensitive procedures and policies for refugee status determination.

Keywords: Refugee law, Asylum policies, Honour killings, Turkish asylum seekers

[Conference paper no: 2]

Let’s Go East! A Comparison of Highly Qualified German Citizen With and Without Turkish Migration Background in Istanbul

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Abstract

Turkey has long been characterized as a “country of emigration” due to largescale migration of workers to West Europe since the 1960s. Turkey, however, has increasingly become a “country of immigration” in recent years. In fact, migration to Turkey is not a new phenomenon since migration movements occurred during the Ottoman period and the immediate years following the foundation of the Republic of Turkey. Yet, it has to be stressed that these migratory movements differ both in terms of nature and scale. While former migration movements to Turkey consisted of migrants of Turkish ethnicity from neighboring countries, migration towards Turkey has in recent years become much more diverse. At the crossroads of Asia, Africa and the European Union (EU), Turkey now faces various migration flows such as transit migrants, clandestine immigrant workers, high-skilled personnel, asylum seekers, and refugees from different countries. Among these migrant groups are highly-skilled German citizens with and without Turkish migration background. There is an increasing interest in the media and academic circles in the migration of highly qualified German citizens with and without Turkish background from Germany. While the migration of highly qualified German citizens with Turkish background to Turkey is mainly discussed under the label of “remigration” as an indication of the “failure” of German society to integrate Turkish migrants and of the “inability” of Turkish

migrants to integrate themselves into Germany society, the migration of highly qualified German citizens without Turkish background is generally evaluated within the brain-drain framework. Areas of dispute include push- and pull-factors as well as the political and socio-economic results of these migration movements. In this contribution, the migration of highly qualified German citizens with and without Turkish background to Turkey will not be regarded from these perspectives but from the migrant's point of view. I will focus on (1) their individual motives for their migration to Istanbul, (2) their integration into the Turkish labour market, (3) their everyday life and (4) question their transnationality. The comparison of German citizen with and without Turkish migration background in Istanbul, however, will highlight not only differences in status, skills and networks but also on important similarities regarding their motivations to migrate to Istanbul. I will also focus Istanbul as a global city and its changing image from the "oriental" to the "cool" city, which provides especially highly qualified migrants an interesting place with many cultural and professional possibilities. The analysis is based on 20 narrative interviews, which were conducted by the author in 2011 within a wider project on international migration in Istanbul, and were analysed according to Bohnsack's Documentary Method (2007, 2010).

Keywords: Turkey as an immigration country, remigration of "German-Turks", migration from highly skilled Germans, highly qualified migrants

[Conference paper no: 3]

The exodus from the Netherlands or brain circulation: Push and pull factors of remigration among highly educated Turkish Dutch

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Abstract

An increasing number of Turkish-Dutch, the Netherlands' largest ethnic minority group, are beginning to return to their country of origin, taking with them the education and skills they have acquired abroad, as the Netherlands faces challenges from economic difficulties, social tension and increasingly powerful right wing parties. At the same time Turkey's political, social and economic conditions have been improving, making returning home all the more appealing for Turkish migrants at large. Based on their own research, the authors give provide explanations about the push and pull factors of return migration among Turkish immigrants in the Netherlands. The factors influencing return to one's country of origin are "pulls"; factors such as the social and political climate, labour market participation, and social integration in the host society, including discrimination and career prospects. It is assumed that remigration is more affected by positive developments in the country of origin than by negative developments in the country of residence. The authors conclude that the high "return intention" among the Turkish generations in the Netherlands to their country of origin is not entirely visible. This study formulates policy recommendations and gives suggestions for further research. It is recommended that civil society, business world and the current, neo-liberal-conservative Dutch government, which abolished the diversity and affirmative action policy on the basis of ethnic origin, can develop "return-on-investment" policies in order to bind these capable people to the Netherlands, at least in the form of "brain circulation" so that they can serve as "bridge builders" and "knowledge workers" between the two countries.

Keywords: Return migration, Integration, Brain circulation, Turkish-Dutch, Discrimination

[Conference paper no: 4]

Between the Islamic Religion and the Turkish Culture – The Role of DITIB in Germany

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Abstract

The Süleymanî-linked Islamic Cultural Centers were some of the first Islamic organizations in Germany; already in 1967, they started recruiting members of the Turkish population in Germany. Later, in 1984, the Turkish state founded DITIB as an answer to the great success of the non-governmental Turkish-Islamic organizations. Since then, DITIB has expanded to the biggest Turkish-Islamic umbrella organization, with currently more than 880 communities and 150 000 members in Germany. It's worth asking the question how

DITIB could grow so quickly and recruit so many member organizations and persons. In order to find an answer for this phenomenon it's essential to analyse the emergence of DITIB and its relationship to Diyanet, the Presidency of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and finally to the Turkish state itself. Further it seems necessary to explore the meaning of the DITIB community for its members, both for its member communities as well as for individual (Turkish) members. As Muslims of other nationalities are very rarely members of DITIB communities, they seem to be statistically irrelevant. Finally the DITIB's charter will also be explored: DITIB has evidently responded to demands of the German state and integrated values such as human rights and democracy in its charter. Nevertheless its relationship to the Turkish Republic state is obvious, as well. Its main character remains the same: DITIB is an association from the Turkish state for its Turkish emigrants – a medium to control its citizens and preserve the Turkish culture and values of the Republic of Turkey.

Keywords: Turkish-Islamic Syntheses, DITIB, The Turkish-Islamic Union

[Conference paper no: 5]

Educational Mobility in Migrant and Non-migrant Turkish Families

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Abstract

In modern economies educational qualifications are key to social and economic opportunities. This is true for the western European societies to which Turkish migrants headed in the 1960's, but also (and maybe even more so) for modern day Turkey. We investigate the educational outcomes over three generation and the association of migration experience with educational mobility by using the LineUp dataset collected about Turkish migrant and Turkish non-migrant families from five regions in Turkey with aim of exploring educational mobility over three generations within migrant and non-migrant families. Based on Boudon's (1974) approach, this paper examines the level of education of Turkish first generation emigrants and their three-generation male and female offspring, relative to the control group of first generation non-migrants from the same cohort and his male and female offspring. Comparing generations, it analyzes how much of educational disadvantage remains in the subsequent generations, or whether educational mobility has actually prevailed. The general research question in this paper is: What would have happened to the educational outcomes of the first-generation emigrants' offspring, had they stayed in Turkey? To put in other words, are the children and grandchildren of the first-generation emigrant better off in terms of educational outcomes than those who stayed behind in Turkey? We use the LineUp's data on Turkish Families collected in five high-sending regions in Turkey. This data contain the first-generation (born between 1920-1945) men who moved to Europe between 1962-1974 and two of his randomly selected children and grandchildren in the same lineage. This data set also include a control group of first generation men from the same cohort and same regions who did not move to European countries between 1962-1974 and two of his randomly selected children and grandchildren in the same lineage. We have information about the year and level of education, the country educational credentials are obtained, and various other variables on family, parents, siblings, region, religion and demographic characteristics. In this paper, we use the pilot data from one high-sending region (Şarkışla) and expect to have the complete data set on the five regions (Acıpayam, Akçaabat, Emirdağ and Kulu) in January 2012. By using multiple regression method, we run several models exploring the effect of occupational status and educational levels of grandparent and parents. We report occupational status of grandparents and educational level of parents are important indicators of educational mobility, while we find some evidence for remaining differences in educational outcomes between migrant and non-migrant individuals even after controlling for the socio-economic position of parent and grandparent. This study contributes to current discussion in two important ways. First, it contributes to a different approach to understand migration, by using non-migrant individuals as control group, which has been severely underinvestigated. Second, It makes use of the research from a trending social stratification field to understand intergenerational transmission in migrant and non-migrant groups.

Keywords: migration, education, intergenerational mobility

[Conference paper no: 8]

Religious Structure of the Turkish Muslim Immigrants in England

Yakup ořtu, Hitit University, orum, Turkey

Abstract

The Turkish Muslim Immigrants in England consists of Turks, Kurds and Turkish Cypriots migrating for different purposes at different times for immigration and asylum. This community has a non-homogeneous structure owing to differences in their life styles, experiences, ideas, feelings, hopes, expectations. Therefore, these Turkish immigrants are observed to live for a long time in different ethnic, ideological, cultural and religious communities. The Turkish immigrants living in England have become permanent due to various reasons such as waves of chain migration (family unification, marriage, ect.), economic concerns, the formation of the second and third generations, and the growth of British citizenship. These immigrants becoming permanent residents in a foreign country increasingly diminish their hopes of returning to their homelands. Thus they have been forced to create their own identity. In this respect, it could be considered that Turkish immigrants have established associations and foundations in order to provide services in various fields, as one of the important steps taken towards establishing an identity. These civil organizations have differed in accordance with their religious, ethnic, cultural, ideological and political discourses. Moreover, they have been concentrated on populated areas by immigrant groups. There are associations and foundations carrying out several activities such as education, culture, arts, sports and religious services in various fields, among these organizations. One type of these civil organizations is religious organization which aims to protect religious and national identity, to transfer cultural values to the second and third generation, and to contribute the process of integration in the host country. According to the 2001 Census, 83 % of migrants born in Turkey, and 26 % of migrants born in Cyprus, are Muslim. In England, the majority of the Turkish community belongs to the Sunni sect of Islam, mainly adhering to Hanafi School of thought. Sunni Kurds, who are originally from Eastern Turkey, tend to follow the Shafi School of thought. There are also small communities of Alevi, Ismaili and Jafaris among these immigrants. Within the Turkish community, there are various Sufi orders (the Suleymancis, the followers of Sheikh M. Nazim Kibris, the followers of Mahmut Ustaosmanođlu, Alevis, etc.), religious movement (the Nurcus), and religious-political movements (Milli Grř, Milli-yetiler/Nationalists, etc), and unconnected organization (Turkish Religious Foundation). Each religious group has associations/foundations/charities carrying out cultural, educational and religious services to their participants. In this paper, I want to focus on religious structures or statuses of the Turkish Muslim immigrants in England. Taking into account the fact that the most of Turkish immigrants (approximately 75 %) live in Central London, in this paper, I will focus on the Turkish religious organizations established in London, in terms of their establishing processes, service field and main activities. Thus, the aim of this paper is to answer the following questions: 1. Are there any differences and similarities within the service areas and activities of the Turkish religious organizations that have several Islamic discourses? 2. What are their contributions to minimize the effects of assimilation and Islamophobia, and to facilitate integration to the host country?

Keywords: Turkish Muslim Immigrants, Turkish Religious Organizations, Religious Discourses

[Conference paper no: 9]

Older Turkish migrants' in the UK: role of distinct culture, immigration histories and unmet care needs

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Abstract

Older population from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups are in the increase in the UK. The Turkish population is no exception with an estimated population of at least 500,000 in the UK. Three distinct Turkish groups with different cultural and historical backgrounds form different communities within the UK; these are Turkish, Turkish Cypriots and Alevi/Kurdish but Turkish citizens. Each group has their distinct culture, language and religious practice as well as diverse immigration histories and trajectories with the UK. Recent Turkish immigration to the UK started in the early 19's century with different immigration histories of different groups. Migration of Turkish Cypriots to the UK intensified after the Second World War during the Cypriot conflict and for economic reasons. According to the Home Affairs Committee statistics there was at least

300,000 Turkish Cypriots living in the UK in 2011, the vast majority of this group live in the Capital, London. Migration of mainland Turkish to the UK was associated with the UK textile industry expansion, with the majority of migrant workers arriving to the UK workers' families followed on during the late 1970s. The majority of labour mainland Turkish migrants came from rural areas in Turkey. A distinct group is the Turkish passport holders but ethnically Alevi/Kurdish; arrived to the UK mostly as Refugees since the 1990s due to war conflicts across the Turkish borders and its neighbouring regions. Turks, Alevi/Kurds and Turkish Cypriots living in the UK are sometimes coined as 'invisible minorities', where social markers are not always present and complex interrelationships are in place between the three groups. There is little attention paid to the growing proportion of such communities who are ageing in the UK, and concentrated in London. The current article reports on recent research that took place in London between October 2011 and February 2012. The research aimed to explore the experience, needs and perceptions of older Turkish migrants from these distinct three groups through interviews and focus group discussions. A total of 67 people aged 60 years or more participated in the research through individual interviews and one focus group discussion. Among these, 24 were Turkish Cypriots, 13 Turkish and 30 Alevi/Kurdish Turks. The research was conducted by one Turkish and one English speaking researchers and explored older Turkish migrants perceptions of ageing in a 'foreign' country investigating concepts around social and care needs as they grew older. The research explored issues of culture and language encounters and challenges as well familiarity, integration and invisibility. The analysis investigates personal, community and institutional barriers and facilitator in perceiving ageing including approaching and accessing services and their intersections with growing long term care needs. The analysis indicates that despite the heterogeneity of older Turkish migrants, the majority share barriers related to language, acceptance of care and access that traverse with their culture and heritage. Some participants felt that they are stereotyped into certain category with expectations that most of their needs are met through their own family and community. The findings have wider implications and resonate with the experience of other older BME communities in the UK. The research indicates a need for more culturally appropriate services as well as raising awareness of existing support to avoid social exclusion and facilitate access and participation including socially inclusive and labour force activities among older Turkish communities.

Keywords: Older Turkish migrants, United Kingdom, Alevi/Kurds, Turkish Cypriot, Long term care needs, Immigration history

[Conference paper no: 10]

Entrepreneurship in the Country of Origin and Destination: Evidence from Turkish Families and Their Descendants

Sebnem Eroglu – Hawksworth (University of ESSEX, UK), Lucinda Platt (Institute of Education, UK) and Ayşe Güveli (University of Essex, UK)

Abstract

Entrepreneurial behaviour of migrants has been widely explored within the contexts of ethnic enclave/niche economy and transnationalism. There is however scarcity of research that draws comparisons between migrants and non-migrants. This paper approaches entrepreneurship from the perspective of self-employment to contribute to closing this gap. It seeks to explore two specific questions: a) to what extent do migrants and non-migrants differ in their propensity to engage in self-employment, and b) how can we explain the observed differences? The data is drawn from face-to-face and telephone interviews performed at the main-stage of the Line-up Survey with 4679 individuals spread across three generations within 1683 Turkish families. Both the families and adult members from these families were sampled through random selection. The analysis is based on a) separate probit models for stayers, returnees and non-migrants and b) pooled models combining all three groups. The research evidence runs counter to the widely accepted self-selection hypothesis, which predicts migrants to be more entrepreneurial than non-migrants. The evidence rather lends support to arguments about discrimination and 'niche economy'. While self-employment is shown to constitute an option for the less-educated returnees and non-migrants, all stayers beyond primary education are found to have significant involvement in this activity. Along with these, the observed tendency for better-educated stayers to engage in enterprises that may require limited managerial ability indicates the dual role of self-employment for migrants: a niche for the less educated and a resort for the better educated to bypass possible discrimination within the labour markets of the host countries.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, niche economy, self-selection, discrimination, migrant vs. non-migrant comparisons, intergenerational

[Conference paper no: 11]

Education and marriage - a mixed method study of young Turkish women in Denmark

Anika Liversage and Vibeke Jakobsen, Danish National Centre for Social Research, Denmark

In migration studies, two strands of European research remain relatively separate: One focuses on immigrant descendants' educational achievements, another investigates partnering and fertility among immigrants and descendants. Little has hitherto been made to integrate these two strands, which often also remain descriptive in nature. The purpose of this paper is to combine these two research strands. Focusing on young Turkish women in Denmark, the paper uses a mixed methods approach, combining register data analysis and in-depth interviews to explore interrelated processes of change in these two important life domains. Our first, quantitative, method – register data analysis – maps the changes in both partnering (spouse selection, age of marriage) and in education (duration and type of education completed) from 1980 and to the present. Here Statistics Denmark holds individual-level data on all immigrants and their descendants. Our Initial analysis shows that both educational participation and age of marriage has increased dramatically over the last three decades. Changes have been intensified by a legal reform which since 2002 has restricted access to marrying transnationally.

Our second, qualitative, method is 21 life-story interviews with women in their 20ies and 30ies who were all raised by Turkish parents in Denmark. The interviews give detailed information on the women's educational and partnering histories. According to these interviews there is a complex relationship between young females' education, their scope for self-determination, and their timing of partnership formation. While women in the 1980s often married at young ages with partners from Turkey, in the 2000s, a strong focus on education is argued as central in a general postponement of marriages. However, we also see that some women enter into marriage and longer educations simultaneously – a pattern rarely found in the majority population. Doing so may be a strategy for reconciling otherwise opposing expectations to young women.

Keywords: Education, Marriage, Turkish immigrants, Gender

[Conference paper no: 12]

A biosocial model of migration and mobility in Turkey

Jeffrey Cohen and Douglas Crews, Ohio State University, USA

Abstract

This paper reports on a new project to explore the biosocial outcomes of return migration among Turk who have returned to Turkey and from Europe. The social value of migration is clear in the economic accomplishments and the greater social status achieved by successful migrants; however, the biological and physical effects of migration on modern human movers are not well understood. Our biosocial model of migration captures the complexity of mobility as a physical and social act. We report on the first stages of our work with returned migrants in Turkey, our biosocial model and its validity and strength. We believe our data will show that well-being cannot be assumed; rather, it is influence and defined by the social standing and biological status of returned movers (including age, gender, social status and economic success as well as health and vitality).

Keywords: health, well-being, biosocial, return migration

[Conference paper no: 14]

International protection and a State in limbo: a comparative study of Turkish national and ECHR jurisprudence

Lami Bertan Tokuzlu, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Abstract

Despite its asylum heritage, Turkey has been reluctant to enact legislations governing the international protection area other than the 1951 Refugee Convention, which had a limited application in Turkey due to the geographical limitation thereof. The absence of law in this area, has inevitably led to ineffective judicial protection for persons who sought refuge in Turkey. Starting with the Jabari ruling in the year 2000 however, this judicial protection gap has gradually been filled by the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights. Turkish authorities have responded to more than a dozen such violation rulings by initially adopting internal directives and subsequently preparing a draft law containing international protection standards comparable to the EU Asylum Acquis. This article aims at focusing on and analyzing, within the national and European context, the reactions of Turkish judiciary to the ECHR jurisprudence.

Keywords: Asylum, non-refoulement, subsidiary protection, refugee

[Conference paper no: 15]

The Securitization and Europeanization of Turkish Migration Practices

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Abstract

The main aim of this paper is to explore how Turkish migration practices have been securitized principally under the influence of the European integration process. Today, the burgeoning research on securitization of migration has provided outstanding works and opened up new avenues in migration studies. In particular, it sheds light on how migration has come to be administered as a security issue and prompts scathing criticism against the “illiberal” migration practices of the “liberal” states. However, these works put the focus exclusively on the EU and pays little attention to how this securitization of migration at the EU level has restructured third countries’ migration regime. This paper intends to fill this gap in literature through looking at the recent Turkish migration practices. Owing to its strategic geopolitical position, such as being one of the most important transit countries for irregular immigrants and asylum seekers trying to move into Europe, Turkey provides an important laboratory framework to depict how the EU expands the securitization process into third countries in order to deter “unwanted migration”. Furthermore, as a candidate country for EU membership, Turkey serves an important case to illustrate how third countries (are required to) replicate the securitization process developed at the EU level in their migration regimes. Last, but not the least, given the increasing criticisms leveled by NGOs and civil society group against violations of migrants’ rights at the Greece/EU-Turkey border; this analysis problematizes repercussions of this process over human rights; namely whether and how it is in contradictory with humanitarianism and global refugee regime. To unpack these issues in a critical way, this paper dwells upon a constructivist and post-structuralist studies offering a more sociological approach and exploring migration practices that emphasize “policing and defence” - what is in this paper referred to as the securitization process. More precisely, it explores the practices of Turkish state regarding migration issue through an empirical inquiry, including document analysis and “expert” interviews. In this setting, the focus of the paper is on the latest discussions surrounding the visa policies, readmission agreements, FRONTEX operations and current proposal to construct a fence at Greek/Turkish border as well as the changes in Turkey’s asylum policies in the course of its harmonization attempts with the EU acquis.

Keywords: Migration practices, Securitization

[Conference paper no: 16]

Changing Citizenship Law in Turkey: the Role of Migrant Organization

Zeynep Kadirbeyoglu, Bogazici University, Turkey

Abstract

The previous Citizenship Law of Turkey, which dated back to 1964, was amended many times beginning with the acceptance of dual citizenship in 1981. This paper examines the role of migrants' organizations - especially the ones in Germany - in bringing about and impacting these amendments. The paper starts with a brief historical overview of citizenship in Turkey, followed by an account of the processes that led to the amendments to the previous citizenship law.

Keywords: Citizenship, Migrant organizations, Germany

[Conference paper no: 17]

Reforming Turkey's asylum policy: Is it Europeanization, UNHCR-ization or ECHR-ization?

Kemal Kirisci, Bogazici University, Turkey

Abstract

This paper will argue that as much as the EU has impacted on the process of the preparation of the new draft law on asylum this has been a partial one. The role of an epistemic community dealing with asylum in Turkey together with the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) rulings and the impact of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees need to be taken into account too. The UNHCR has had a very long standing relationship with the Turkish government and then also with Turkish civil society. This relationship has contributed to a slow but sure process of socialization of Turkey into the norms and rules of international refugee regime. Against this background of socialization, the rulings of the ECtHR especially in the course of the last couple of years generated a growing climate of urgency to reform Turkey's asylum policy and practice. Hence, the paper concludes that the draft law on asylum is as much a product of "ECtHR-ization" and "UNHCR-ization" as it also is of "Europeanization".

Keywords: asylum, Europeanization, socialization, Turkey, UNHCR, ECtHR

[Conference paper no: 18]

Turkey's Public Attitude Towards Immigration: Ignorant or Tolerant?

Juliette Tolay, Delaware University. USA

Abstract

It is increasingly recognized that the nature of immigration worldwide is converging, with an increasing number of countries receiving immigration, with a diversification of the types of migrants coming to one place, and with the acceleration of new forms of mobility encouraged by globalization. Yet, the migration situation greatly diverge from a country to another due to different types of immigration policies implemented and different public attitudes towards immigration. As Turkey establishes itself as a country of immigration, with significant numbers of people coming for study, work, asylum, leisure, business or retirement purposes, it is important to understand how the Turkish society, and different groups within Turkish society, normatively perceives immigration, as well as to evaluate the impact that such perceptions and attitudes have on the formulation of public policies. This paper seeks to address these questions by looking at a whole set of studies who indirectly covered how the Turkish population interacts with immigrants, as well as presenting original data regarding the types of discourses that have emerged regarding immigrant into Turkey. One of the most straightforward finding is that the large majority of the population seems to know little regarding the issue of immigration into Turkey. However, it is not clear the extent to which such lack of information is conducive to more or less inclusive discourses on immigration. But importantly, while the Turkish society exhibits both tolerant and intolerant tendencies towards foreigners, it seems that, so far, Turkey has eschewed a politicization of the issue of immigration which, in other countries, has led to worrisome exclusive behaviors towards immigrants.

Keywords: Immigration, Public opinion, Discourses, Immigration policies, Inclusive and exclusive attitudes

[Conference paper no: 22]

Perspectives on Attitudes of Turkish Authorities' towards Permanent and Temporary Return Migration

Özge Bilgili and Melissa Siege, Maastricht University, Netherlands

Abstract

In this paper, we discuss Turkish authorities' selective attitude towards return migration. Based on an analysis of official documents and a series of interviews with Turkish authorities, government officials and academics, we show that this differing perspective is built on a series of, sometimes paradoxical, arguments regarding economic development, past experiences about development initiatives as well as the country's international objectives. We identify five main perspectives: (1) no need for permanent and temporary return migration for economic development, (2) concerns about the capacity to absorb returnees in the labor market, (3) a more positive attitude towards return migration of the highly skilled, (4) preference for free mobility between Turkey and Europe instead of return migration, and (5) the Blue Card as an alternative to permanent return migration.

Keywords: Return migration, Temporary migration, Economic development, Turkey and the European Union

[Conference paper no: 23]

Understanding Their Last Wish: Transnational Turkish Funerary Routes from Europe to Turkey

Besim Can Zirh, METU, UK.

Abstract

The year 2011 was marked by a series of national and international events celebrating the 50th anniversary of Turkish migration to Europe. The last decade of this long period was coincided with a new epoch of international migration with the emergence of the 'migration-security nexus' in the wake of 9/11 (Faist 2004, Topal 2008). Although, the category of "Turkish" has not been stigmatized through this nexus, it is still on the front burner of the integration debates, especially in Germany. *Ungenutzte Potenziale Zur Lage der Integration in Deutschland* (Unutilized Potentials: On the Current State of Integration in Germany) report commissioned by the Berlin Institute (2009) and *Deutschland schafft sich ab* (Germany is Doing Itself Away) written by Social-Democrat politician Thilo Sarrazin (2010) blatantly portrayed the category of "Turkish" as an "integration deficit" and "un-integratable." Regardless of the fact that migratory experience widely differentiates in accordance with various factors (cultural and political peculiarities of the countries of origin and destination, length of stay, type of migration etc.), migrants of this new epoch are required to be accountable for their daily decisions, socio-cultural habits and acts. For instance, a minister in Drammen (Norway), also responsible for interfaith dialogue in his parish, personally mentioned to me that he argued that if (Muslim) migrants began preferring Norway as the place of burial, it would have been a critical indicator of integration (12.12.2008). Migrant's last wish to be buried at 'home' (usually not the home-country but the home-village) had been the topic of such discussions before. Chung and Priscilla, for instance, indicated these practices were understood during the late nineteenth century as an "example of the inability of the Chinese to assimilate into the American culture" (2005: 2; see also Werbner 1990: 170 and cf. Gardner 2002). It was interesting to see how this simple wish to be buried at home echoed in the newly galvanized integration debates in Europe. Apart from this debate on the level of integration discourse, this paper aims to present and model the 'funerary routes' from Europe to Turkey as one of the most critical and vibrant yet largely ignored transnational networks spanning different locales behind nationally defined political borders. In the year 2011, the DITIB funeral fund, the largest and the most representative of seven Turkish funeral funds in Germany, provide required services for 3,069 funerals, 95 percent (2,916) of which was buried in Turkey. In other words, it can be argued that Turkey is still the most important place of burial for more than three millions Turkish background migrants living in Germany. As having conducted two-year multi-sited research among Turkish migrant communities in London, Berlin and Oslo, I will argue that this basic but remarkable fact does not indicate an "integration deficit" but unexpectedly advancing migratory ability of living beyond nationally defined political borders. I believe this specific focus on funerary routes will be complimentary to discussions on the next 50 years of Turkish migration in Europe.

Keywords: Transnationalism, Funerals, Turkish Migrants

[Conference paper no: 25]

Mapping Turkish cultures in museums: place identities and forms of belonging

Christopher Whitehead Rhiannon Mason and Susannah Eckersley, Newcastle University, UK

Abstract

This paper emerges from the European Commission-funded project Museums and Libraries in/of an Age of Migrations (MeLa), and represents work in progress. It brings together three preoccupations. The first is the study of relationships between places, peoples and cultures as they are presented and constructed in the museum and what they mean for the charged politics of place identity. The second is to explore our conception of museum representation as a cartographical project, working both geographically, temporally and epistemologically to construct identities. The third is to explore place-people-culture relations in the strange context of a (literally) marginal identity: Turkey, on the edges of Europe and Asia, East and West and outside the EU. To explore these themes we will examine ‘mappings’ of Turkish cultures in museums in Turkey, Germany and the Netherlands, with particular reference to questions of identity, migration and belonging. Through a study of museums in Ankara and Istanbul – in the significant absence of displays explicitly concerning contemporary migration – we will look at the construction of Turkish identity through: the marshalling of pre-Republican heritages and histories (e.g. the immigration of peoples from Central Asia, the Ottoman Empire, etc.); the often-dominant cultural force of Attatürkian attitudes to past and present, history and modernity; and museum representations of ethnic conflict. We observe in Turkish museum representations an implicit attempt to ‘fix’ (in the sense of fixing in time and place) Turkish identity which is not directly attentive to contemporary mobilities. In our accompanying focus on the much more direct representations of Turkish immigrant communities in museums in Amsterdam and Berlin, we explore the complex and sometimes contradictory cultural mappings and identity constructions which emerge from this transmission of place identity outwith the nation. In this way we observe and analyse two very different representational strategies across our case study museums, underpinned by different political imperatives relating respectively to: (in Ankara and Istanbul) the construction of a coherent Turkish ‘people’ with a stable identity; and (in Berlin and Amsterdam) a recognition of the significance of mobility, multiculturalism, ethnic diversity and inclusion within the context of Western European states and major cities. The paper will conclude with an analysis of the different understandings of belonging potentialised by each of these imperatives.

Keywords: Turkish cultures in museums, Place identities, Belonging

[Conference paper no: 26]

The Case of Migration Reversed: European Immigration into Turkey

Bianca Kaiser Istanbul Kemerburgaz University, Turkey

Abstract

There are an estimated 200,000-240,000 European immigrants living in Turkey. While laws and regulations pertaining to Turkey’s immigration regime mainly stem from the early years of the Republic, they have increasingly come under scrutiny. In an effort to keep up with the transformation of Turkey from a country of emigration into a country of immigration and, at the same time, to align Turkish laws with the EU’s *acquis communautaire*, a reform process started in the late 1990’s and is still going on today. This paper provides an overview of the heterogeneity of European immigrants in Turkey, the general parameters shaping their transnational life-worlds and participation strategies, as well as citizenship issues and networking activities.

Keywords: Turkey, European immigrants, Lifeworlds , Immigration régime reforms, Political participation

[Conference paper no: 28]

A mobilised diaspora of “Turks”: Turkey’s political construction of its extraterritorial populations

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Abstract

Even though states with extraterritorial populations that could potentially constitute "migrant diasporas" and/or "ethnic diasporas" have existed for long, intensifying state-led projects to reach out to those populations have become an almost global trend more recently. Political authorities in Turkey seem to follow the trend of what can broadly be labelled as "diaspora policies" through targeted institutionalisation, utilisation of re-incorporative rhetoric, and multi-faceted policy development directed mainly -but not only- at its citizens abroad. Against such a background, the focus of this paper is on the Turkish state's designation of "its" diaspora especially in the last decade. Through looking at the definitional and conceptual change voiced by political authorities both in terms of "quantitative" and "qualitative" aspects of Turkey's diaspora, I attempt to offer answers to the following questions: Which extraterritorial groups constitute Turkey's diaspora, that is officially summed up under the rubric of "overseas Turks"? What does the state expect from conceptualising its diaspora in these specific ways? What are the implications of Turkey's -emergent- ways of designation of its diaspora on populations composed of its citizens, former citizens, and their descendants with migration background, that are permanently settled abroad?

Keywords: Turkey, Diaspora engagement policies, Migrant diaspora, Ethnic diaspora, Policy-making, Institutionalisation

[Conference paper no: 29]

Desire to migrate from and to Turkey, 2009-2011

Ibrahim Sirkeci (Regent's College London, UK) and Neli Esipova (Gallup, Princeton, USA)

Abstract

This paper draws upon the Gallup World Poll on migration in Europe with particular reference to the data on desire to migrate permanently from Turkey and to Turkey. While outlining desires of Turks to emigrate and others to immigrate. The anxiety over potential Turkish immigration to Europe after Turkey's integration into the EU is still alive. The Gallup World Poll is an on-going project surveying residents in more than 150 countries on a variety of topics including international mobility. The full data set includes over 400,000 face-to-face interviews conducted in 2009, 2010 and 2011. Despite exceptions with different sample sizes, in each of the 160 countries 3,000 cases were collected as part of a larger survey. Turkish respondents have lower desire to emigrate compared to the rest of the world while Iranians and Germans are top groups who desire to migrate to Turkey. The results confirm that desire to migrate is not fully converted to actual migration. Turkish respondents migration outlook is not so different from other emerging economies but substantially lower than her Middle Eastern and Balkan neighbours. The findings of this study are likely to provide sound evidence to support decision making processes across Europe over Turkey's membership in the EU.

Keywords: Desire to migrate, Turkey, Gallup World Poll, migration projection

[Conference paper no: 30]

Recent Administrative and Legislative Developments on Migration and Asylum in Turkey

Nuray Eksi, (Kultur University, Turkey)

Abstract

The role of Turkey in international migration and asylum has rapidly changed since last decades. From a country of origin and a transit country, Turkey has turned into a host country. In this work, parallel to its changing role, recent administrative and legislative developments on migration and asylum in Turkey are to be dealt with. As it is understood from the title of this work, the aim is to provide the reader with brief information as to the main reasons for changing role of Turkey in migration and asylum as well as the steps

taken for international cooperation, the amendments made recently to the existing laws and regulations, and the basic framework of newly drafted codes in field of migration and asylum.

Keywords: Asylum in Turkey, legislative developments, migration

[Conference paper no: 35]

A Survey on Communication Conflicts and Turkish Workers Abroad

Onur Doğan and Veysel Çakmak, Aksaray University, Turkey

Abstract

Defined as a person's leaving the environment where he lives and starting to live in another environment, immigration brings about economic, social, cultural and psychological consequences. People's lifestyles also change depending on the consequences of this change and individual differences occur. These individual differences cause conflicts among individuals. Conflicts, when managed in an effective way, can lead to creativity, change, different perspectives and a safe environment, instead of harming the environment. For these reasons, conflicts bring about change. Along with this change, a good integration system is essential. With the communication conflicts, Turkish workers living abroad and the people of Europe need to understand each other and work together in harmony. It is significant to be able to manage these communication conflicts in an effective way. In this study, data will be obtained through questionnaire from the workers who go to Europe and work there. This data will be analysed through SPSS program and the correlations among the findings will be studied. As a result of this data, main reasons of conflicts will be explored and solution suggestions will be considered.

Keywords: Communication Conflicts, Immigration, Working Abroad, Integration

[Conference paper no: 36]

Social and Spatial Integration Patterns of Return Migrants from Germany to Turkey

Özge Aktaş, Istanbul Şehir University, Turkey

Abstract

This paper explores social and spatial profiles and integration patterns of return migrants from Germany to Turkey in the year 2000, looking at variables such as age, education, employment, reasons for return, household size, place of birth, and locations of resettlement; aiming to take a nationwide snapshot of the migratory context of return. As early as 1885, Ravenstein, had noted the principle of return migration in his list of migration laws, by stating that each current of migration generates a counter-current. Nevertheless, return migration has been mostly neglected until the 1980s due to perception of migration as a uni-directional, once-and-only phenomenon, as well as the challenge of quantifying return migrants. As the issue of return migration gained relatively more significance in the last decades, studies concentrated on the context of the return migrants after resettlement; adopting mainly qualitative approaches due to limited quantitative data both in the country of origin and destination. In parallel, most of the existing studies that focus on return migrants from Germany to Turkey chose qualitative research approaches with purposive sampling and in-depth interviews, seeking to understand the reasons for return and migratory context related to the post-return period. Despite the valuable insights provided by their findings, these studies are generally limited to various localities and experiences; with a central concern of understanding the life histories of return migrants rather than generalizability and representativeness of the return migrants. This study seeks to explore the return migration field in Turkey in order to generate key findings that enable us to observe general patterns, as well as to detect the distinctive communities in relation to the general, establishing firm departure grounds for strengthening further qualitative studies. In doing that, this research utilizes the public use census sample (2000) produced by Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) and published for the first time in 2007, significantly improving the availability and the quality of migration data in Turkey, thereby constituting crucial research advantages for migration scholars. For the first time in 2000, the census includes a question on international migration that registers "the place of residence five years ago", "country of birth" and "nationality", providing information on the return migrants from Germany who are Turkish citizens as well as Turkish borns. The census sample (5%) includes approximately 3,700 Turkish citizens who return from Germany representing approximately 75

thousand return migrants, and all the answers given in the census. This paper presents results that are part of an ongoing wider research on both international and internal migrants in Turkey that are selected from the census data. Preliminary exploration of the return migrants sample reveal striking findings some of which are: place of birth in Turkey is generally not the place of residence after return; number of household members living abroad is very low after return; for more than half of the returnees reason for migration is not related to job, marriage, dependency, or school; age and gender of returnee is significant in explaining employment patterns, level of education, household size.

Keywords: Return migration, Census data, Socio-spatial integration

[Conference paper no: 37]

Ethnic Identity, Acculturation, and Well-being of Turkish-Bulgarian and Turkish-German Youth

Radosveta Dimitrova, Arzu Aydinli, Athanasios Chasiotis, Michael Bender and Fons J. R. van de Vijver, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Abstract

This study adds to the literature in two ways. First, there is surprisingly little work on the joint influence of identity and acculturation in adolescent well-being. Second, much work investigates only one immigrant group in one receiving country, despite the observed need for comparative studies (Berry, 2006; Virta, Sam, & Westlin, 2004). The present study compares Turkish minority youth in Bulgaria and Germany by examining differences in ethnic identity (heritage and mainstream), acculturation orientations (host culture adoption and heritage culture maintenance) and their association with psychological and socio-cultural adjustment to the Turkish and mainstream cultures. We compared bicultural Turkish groups in Bulgaria and Germany which represent two very distinct contexts of settlement for two main reasons. First, Bulgaria hosts an indigenous Turkish community that has lived in the country for many generations as opposed to the more recent labor migration of Turkish immigrants to Germany. Second, Turkish-Bulgarian settlement has been historically accompanied by intensive assimilation efforts such as numerous renaming campaigns (Dimitrov, 2000), whereas Turkish-Germans have been exposed to relatively more favorable conditions for a successful integration. This study extends a prior line of research (Dimitrova, Chasiotis, Bender, & van de Vijver, 2012) in examining ethnic identity and acculturation of Turkish-Bulgarian compared to Turkish-German youth by addressing three research questions: 1) Do Turkish youth in Germany and Bulgaria endorse their heritage Turkish identity more strongly than their mainstream identity? 2) Do youth with a Turkish background in Bulgaria and Germany differ from each other with respect to their acculturation orientations of cultural maintenance and cultural adoption? 3) How do ethnic identity and acculturation affect their psychological and socio-cultural adjustment? Participants were 178 youth in Bulgaria and 166 in Germany (mean age of 15, 96 years) who completed measures on ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, well-being, and adjustment. Results revealed that youth in both cultural contexts regard their heritage identity as more self-relevant than their mainstream identity (Bulgarian/German). However, mean level differences in ethnic identity salience, revealed that mainstream identity is more important for Turkish-Bulgarian, than for Turkish-German youth. A similar pattern of salience emerged for acculturation orientations with first, Turkish culture maintenance being more important than host culture adoption in both cultural contexts, and second, Turkish-Bulgarians reporting higher scores on host culture adoption than Turkish-Germans. Finally, a multigroup path model showed that ethnic identity and acculturation orientations affect acculturation outcomes (Figure 1). Turkish identity and maintenance were positively related to well-being and adjustment to both cultures, whereas mainstream identity and adoption were positively associated with adjustment to the host culture only. Findings highlight the centrality of Turkish domains of identity and acculturation for positive acculturation outcomes for Turkish youth in both Bulgaria and Germany. They also show that although mean levels of ethnic identity and acculturation orientations differ among groups, Turkish identity and maintenance were stronger predictors for well-being and adjustment than mainstream identity and adoption in both countries.

Keywords: Ethnic Identity, Acculturation, Turkish Bulgarian, Turkish German Youth

[Conference paper no: 38]

Conceptual Analysis of Honour and Honour Based Violence

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Abstract

Violence against women amongst Turks has been occupied the national and international media for many years. Violence Against Women in Turkey: A Nationwide Survey shows that majority of the women in Turkey experience domestic violence in some degrees (Ayse Gul Altinay, Yesim Arat, 2009). Even the European Court of Human Rights stated the high number of violent actions against women in Turkey and the failure of state protection for the victims (Opuz v Turkey). It is for sure that there are different motives of violence against women amongst Turks. However, this paper will only focus on 'honour' as a trigger point for this violence and how migration affects conceptualizing honour within the Turkish communities. Based on this context the paper is divided in three themes: 1) the concept of honour; 2) motives of honour based violence and 3) effects of migration on conceptualizing honour and honour based violence. The first section aims to analyze the concept of honour within Turks. The section examines the definition of honour and how honour is conceptualised by men and women. While honour is tried to be conceptualised the issue of patriarchy, masculinity, and women's sexual autonomy is also discussed. The second section, on the other hand, focuses on the motives of honour based violence and which behaviour may be accepted as threat or danger for the family honour. Finally, the last section deals with whether or not migration affects the way of conceptualising honour and honour based violence amongst Turks. Within this context, both internal and external migration of Turks will be examined. Because Istanbul is the main destination for the internal migration in Turkey, great attention will be given to this city. However, not only Istanbul but also London will be analysed as a destination city for the external migration. Those cities have not only been chosen in relation to the internal and external migration but also because of high numbers of honour based violence reported in those places. The paper follows empirical study methods and it aims to show the findings of interviews conducted with the first and second generation of Turks both in London and Istanbul. The participants are asked about the meaning of honour and whether honour is a cultural, traditional, or religious value for them. They are asked how important honour is for within their families and their communities and whether they take any measure to protect family honour. They are also asked which behaviours or actions can tarnish honour and what would they do if honour is tarnished. This is an important analysis to show whether the concept of honour and motives of honour based violence are affected by migration or not. The findings will allow cross-cultural examinations and comparison between the United Kingdom and Turkey in terms of honour based violence.

Keywords: Honour, Honour Based Violence, Turkish Migration

[Conference paper no: 39]

Gendering Migration Narratives: A Qualitative Inquiry on Young Turkish Migrants in Britain

Bahar Tanyaş, Okan University, Turkey

Abstract

In this presentation the aim is to provide insights into gendered reconstructions of migration by a group of young Turkish migrants (six male and six female aged between 16 and 21 years) in Britain. Through a structural narrative analysis of migration and adaptation stories, it became clear that there are relatively coherent gendered differences among particular groups of participants in their ways of sequencing and linking migration experiences. Male and female participants' narratives show different constructions despite the fact that all narratives communicate similar problems and conclusions. It seems that while female participants focus on difficulties and prioritise vulnerabilities, male participants emphasise supportive factors and resilience in their narratives. In young women's accounts, migration marks a strong experience of disempowerment, a state of broken relationship with the outside world, and harm to themselves or their family members. The female protagonists in the stories appear to be lonely, rejected or ignored. There is a point of collapse, depression or isolation where they cannot cope with the increasing demands or challenges of the new environment. However, narratives almost always end up with a solution that in a magical way puts an end to their suffering. Thus, it turns out that the female participants' construction of agency is embedded within their experience of suffering and vulnerability; empowerment emerges at the end of a period of failure and weakness. On the

other hand, in the young men's accounts, the migration-related difficulties are either depicted as an expected or natural part of changing countries, or constructed as issues they have already been resolved without sufficient details as to what the difficulties were. It seems that each difficulty brings its solution and each weakness is accompanied with strength in these accounts. There is no investment in a vulnerable identity. Agentic and capable identities appear almost at each instance of relating difficulties. In the presentation, these findings will be illustrated with extracts from interviews. Finally, possible reasons for such differences and implications for our understanding of and assistance for migrant young people in host countries will be discussed.

Keywords: Immigration, Adaptation, Gender, Narrative

[Conference paper no: 40]

Migrants, Work and Social Inclusion: The Case of Women's Work in the Turkish Ethnic Economy in London

Saniye Dedeoglu, Mugla University, Turkey

As immigrant populations have grown in many European cities over recent decades, ethnic enterprises have come to play an increasingly prominent role in urban economies. However, for migrants actually working in ethnic firms their employment may play a large part in shaping their subsequent integration into their host society. Ethnic economies may be perceived as the most feasible avenue of economic attainment for recent migrants and from this position, ethnic enterprises could be considered as advantageous to the settlement process. On the other hand, research has indicated that many overseas migrants to Britain are employed in low paid, exploitative types of work. Frequently this is for small ethnically based enterprises that offer little stability and few long term prospects. This paper aims to examine the relationship between gender, labour in the ethnic economy and the social inclusion of migrants in the wider society. With special reference to the Turkish community in Britain, this paper has a focus on the relationship between Turkish women's work and their position in British society, through focusing on how ethnically based employment affects their capacity to become socially integrated in the dominant society.

Keywords: gender, labour, migration

[Conference paper no: 42]

School trajectories of the second-generation of Turkish immigrants in Sweden, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria and Germany: The Role of School Systems

Gülsemi Baysu (Istanbul Kemerburgaz University, Istanbul, Turkey and Helga A.G. de Valk (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, The Hague, The Netherlands)

Abstract

In this paper we aim to describe the paths that children of Turkish immigrants, i.e., the second generation, take through the school system. In describing their school careers, we aim to show the influential role the differential national school systems play. To this end, we apply exploratory optimal matching techniques and cluster analyses in nine European cities, using the survey data on The Integration of the European Second generation. The selected cities differ in terms of the national school systems ranging from more comprehensive systems such in Sweden (Stockholm) to most rigid hierarchical tracking structures such as in Germany (Berlin and Frankfurt) and Austria (Vienna and Linz)– with Belgium (Antwerp and Brussels) and the Netherlands (Amsterdam and Rotterdam) somewhere in between. The overall sample is 4516 young adults of Turkish second-generation, and the natives in the age range of 18 to 35. First, a comparison of the school trajectories of the second-generation and the native peers is made and predominant paths are described. Second, we question how and to what extent the school trajectories of the second-generation and the native youth differ compared to one another as well as in different school systems. Findings show that across systems the second-generation youth follow more often non-academic or short school careers while the native youth follow academic careers. However, not everything stays the same; the school system makes a difference in the second-generation school trajectories at least in two significant ways. First, the more differentiated and the earlier the tracking in schools begins, the earlier the gap between the second-generation and native school trajectories start to unfold throughout the school career. Secondly, more open systems allow for 'second-chance' opportunities for students to improve their track placement.

Keywords: Second generation, Education, Europe, School careers, Sequence analysis

[Conference paper no: 46]

The EU asylum *acquis* in practice and the Europeanization of the Turkish asylum system: a burden-sharing perspective

Sarah Lamort, Université Lumière Lyon 2, France

Abstract

This paper will first argue that the EU asylum *acquis* has failed to establish in practice a comprehensive asylum burden-sharing system among the member states. The consequences of these weaknesses on the Europeanization of the Turkish asylum system will be discussed. From an EU point of view, beyond the accession process, those difficulties increase the stake of Turkey becoming a reception country. Therefore, from a Turkish perspective, the limited burden-sharing mechanisms account for strategic resistances in the Europeanization process of the Turkish asylum system. Also, the risk of Turkey becoming the 'new Greece' of the EU will be assessed. Finally, the paper will conclude that answers to an effective burden-sharing system between EU and Turkey may be found on the ongoing recast of the EU *acquis*.

Keywords: Europeanization, Asylum, Burden-sharing

[Conference paper no: 48]

Acculturation with International Standards in Turkey's Migration Reform: The Law on Foreigners and International Protection

Hakki Onur Ariner, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Abstract

The "Law on Foreigners and International Protection" represents the most current and concrete stage of immigration policy reform in Turkey, which initially started as a political desire to appease the European Union in the accession process, but which has, together with the fall of support for EU membership, been justified through the pragmatic desire to compete with the EU in "managing" migration, deemed necessary due to increasingly frequent prognostications of Turkey becoming a destination country for migrants. While the wording of the Law reflects the heavy influence of the EU *Acquis*, whether Turkey will be an accomplice (or rival) to the EU in "externalizing" migration and shunning unskilled migrants, or whether it will be able to set up a fair system balancing the interests of the Turkish Government and migrants alike, will depend on the implementation of the Law, which was drafted to be conducive to either line of action.

Keywords: Turkey, Immigration law, Migration management, Europeanisation

[Conference paper no: 49]

The relationship between giving to charity and sending money overseas amongst UK households

Tom McKenzie and Cathy Pharoah, City University, London, UK

Abstract

We examine the relationship between charitable donations and remittances using nationally representative survey data on household spending. We find that a household's propensity to donate money to charity is positively correlated with its propensity to send money abroad. The correlation persists after having controlled for factors such as household budgets, age, education, region and ethnicity. This is consistent with a theory of public goods in which households transfer money to charities and to family and communities in other countries for altruistic reasons. We also show ethnicity to be a very strong predictor of remitting while differences between the majority 'White' UK population and ethnic minorities in donating to charity are largely due to differences in budgets, age and education levels.

Keywords: Charitable donations, Remittances, Generosity, Ethnic minorities

[Conference paper no: 50]

The Anadolu Gazetesi: German Print Media, Turkish Labor Migration, and Cold War Ideology

Brian Jk Miller., University of Iowa, USA

I investigate the ideological origins of guest-working programs to better grasp the implications of current integration debates concerning the four million people of Turkish origin living in Europe today. When considering the history of Turkish guest-workers in mid-20th century Europe, economic, social, political and cultural analyses dominate contemporary academic discourse. My investigation of the Anadolu Gazetesi, a 1960s Turkish language newspaper financed by the West German government for distribution to its Turkish guest-worker population, reveals another key component to understanding labor migration programs – underlying ideological concerns. As we move from a century dominated by sovereign nation-states into one characterized by growing global interconnectedness, my study illuminates the role of ideology in past labor exchange policies in an effort to suggest more equitable pathways for future migration and development initiatives. In the early 1960s, several West German government ministries were concerned with communist rhetoric designed to disrupt West German guest-working labor being broadcast in Turkish, Greek, Italian, and Spanish from RadioPrag and RadioBudepest. Internal memos between the Auswärtiges Amt (West German Foreign Office – AA), the Bundesministerium des Innern (Interior Ministry – BMI) and the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution - BfV) indicate this high level of concern and the subsequent decision to develop a West German guest-worker propaganda program through the Presse- und Informationsamt der Bundesregierung (Press and Information Ministry – BPA). The BPA quickly set up a program that included radio broadcasts, production of films, and several monthly and bi-monthly newspapers produced in several guest-worker languages. One of the most successful of these newspapers was the Turkish language Anadolu Gazetesi published from 1963-1971 by the anti-communist NGO Internationalen Komitee für Information und soziale Aktion (CIAS) with funding from the BPA. During a 2012 DAAD Research Fellowship in Germany, I created a digital copy of the Anadolu Gazetesi and gathered pertinent BPA, BMI, BfV, CIAS and AA records concerning the “attempted communist infiltration” of West German guest-workers and the creation, funding, and ideological orientation of the Anadolu Gazetesi. My investigation of the regular and featured content of the newspaper, the internal machinations in BPA and CIAS records over the “acceptability” of a Turkish editor for the newspaper and ongoing debates over decisions to run or cut certain articles reveals not only the construction of anti-communist rhetoric but also how social and cultural values inflected its production. An analysis of ongoing West German realpolitik concerns over “managing” a perceived susceptible labor population and internal AA documents indicating the Turkish government’s anxiety over the potential of a returning “communist-indoctrinated” worker population reveals a neglected but vital aspect to better understand the guest-worker history in 1960s Western Europe and Turkey. It is vital to identify and add contextual ideological concerns in receiving and sending countries as a category of analysis into our thinking to promote (or not) future labor migration programs. The Cold War history of the Anadolu Gazetesi offers important lessons for the successful creation and implementation of future labor migration programs.

Keywords: German Print Media, Turkish Labor Migration, Cold War Ideology, Anadolu Gazetesi

[Conference paper no: 51]

Protective Practices of Turkish Transnational Family Networks in Europe

Basak Bilecen Suoglu, Bielefeld University, Germany

Abstract

By sharing not only emotional and personal matters, but also goods, services, social activities and financial remittances, transnational family networks extend beyond the households of origin to members of the wider families. The investigation of the ties among transnational families reveals the relationships between migration and informal social protection strategies of migrants that are an integral part of their social cross-border practices. This article examines the protective strategies of Turkish migrants in Germany and their family members in Turkey and Europe to illustrate how they try to improve and sustain their livelihoods within their extended family networks. Drawing upon twenty qualitative interviews and ego-centric social network maps collected in Germany, this article illustrates how protective resources flow across borders.

Keywords: Transnational family networks, Social protection, Ego-centric network analysis, Migrants from Turkey, Germany, Europe

[Conference paper no: 53]

The Impact of Homecoming on Subjective Poverty: Circular Migration in Turkey, Egypt and Morocco

Yehudith Kahn (Tel-Hai Academic College, Israel), Audrey Dumas (University of Perpignan, France) and Eshet Yovav (University of Haifa, Israel)

Abstract

Since the 60's, emigration to the EU countries has become a major social phenomenon for all three case study countries: Turkey, Morocco and Egypt. However, destination countries, reasons for migration and migrants' profiles are quite different. At the household level, migration has traditionally been used as a survival strategy in times of financial crisis, whereas a debate exists as to whether migration influences poverty on an individual level. The current study's first aim is to compare and identify migrants' profiles and different types of migrations between Turkey, Egypt and Morocco. Then, it investigates whether circular migration status has a significant impact on subjective poverty in the case of Turkey. In order to answer the research questions, data from three household surveys retrieved the NIDI (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute) Eurostat database were analyzed, providing extensive information on household composition, socio-demographic characteristics of migrants, economic conditions, migration history and motives for migration. Data were collected for both current and return migrants, as well as for a control group of non-migrants. The survey included 1,564 households in Turkey, 1,941 households in Egypt and 1,953 households in Morocco. The research's results show that socio-demographic characteristics of Turkish migrants are quite similar to the others countries. Migrants are usually men, aged between 25-45 years of age and married. Nevertheless, the education level of Turkish migrants is lower than Egyptian and Moroccan migrants: most Turkish migrants have only a primary level (58%) of education. In addition, 40% of the Turkish migrants are unemployed. Using Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA), we found that for the three countries, migration appears quite heterogeneous as with three factors we explain only 41.6% of migration profiles for Turkey, 38.5% for Egypt, and 50% for Morocco. Thus migration is complex and has different profiles even within a country. For the three countries the person who migrates is one of the most important criteria that distinguish migration profiles. Using probit dependent variable and seemingly unrelated bivariate probit model we found no significant effect of migration on poverty when we control for individual characteristics and past poverty. However, we note that past poverty had a strong positive effect on current poverty, confirming the existence of the poverty cycle. When we introduce interaction terms between poverty and migration, there is a significant negative effect of migration for poor individuals and very poor individuals, migration reducing perceived poverty in Turkey. This paper provides vital information on migration patterns, motivations for migration and the benefits experienced by sending countries as Turkey.

Keywords: Circular migration, Subjective poverty, MENA countries

[Conference paper no: 56]

Turkish migration in Europe: EU accession and migration flows

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Abstract

This paper analyzes possible incidence of Turkish EU accession on the emigration from Turkey to the European Union. We apply panel data estimators using the data on emigration from EU-18 into Germany and the Netherlands in order to construct possible scenarios of Turkish migration to the EU. Three scenarios of migration, pessimistic, realistic and optimistic, are drawn and the sensitivity of estimated coefficients on migration from Turkey into Germany and the Netherlands during next 25 years is further discussed in detail. We conclude that the Turkish EU accession, should it happen tomorrow, is not going to have any serious consequences in terms of massive migration flows

Keywords: Turkey and EU, Economics of migration, EU enlargement, Panel data, Seemingly unrelated regression

[Conference paper no: 58]

Religiosity and Transnationality of DİTİB Mosque Community Members in Germany

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Abstract

Fifty years after the recruitment of 'guest workers' from Turkey, the presence of Turkish immigrants and their offspring continues to be in the focus of politicians, journalists and researchers in Germany. Yet amidst fervent debates about the role of Islam and the place of Muslim organisations in German society, the perspective of the Muslims themselves and their perception of Islam often go unnoticed. While a major part of recent work has tended to analyse Islam as part of integration or security debates, the paper takes up a bottom-up approach by focusing on the religious life and practices of local mosque communities and their 'members'. More precisely, it deals with Muslims of Turkish origin who are affiliated with mosques of DİTİB, the Turkish-Islamic Union for Religious Affairs in Germany. DİTİB stands out as a special case among the Islamic organisations in Germany, as it has close links with Diyanet, the Turkish Presidency for Religious Affairs. During fieldwork in mosque communities in Germany, everyday practices and experiences of faith were studied, focusing on rituals and religious activities, the impact of migration, the negotiation of present discourses, and their influence on how 'Turkish' Muslims in Germany perceive and (re-) formulate their own faith. Based on the empirical findings of the fieldwork, this paper will explore the interrelation of religiosity and transnationality as observed with the mosque community members. Organisations of Muslims in Europe are often described as being transnational (for example Allievi and Nielsen, 2003). In this context, it has also been stated that the mosque community members move in transnational social spaces or even transnational religious spaces (Levitt, 2003), and at the same time refer to Turkey as their imagined home. It is, however, questionable whether the institutional frames of transnational organisations lead to the formation of transnational social spaces. Likewise, the mere feeling of being in-between does not and cannot necessarily imply transnationalism, nor does maintaining transnational links have to imply the existence of transnational communities. In the course of the paper, the empirical data of the fieldwork will be brought together with the scrutinising and questioning of the role of transnational theory in the study of religiosities in immigrant societies. Thus, the paper will not only present recent findings, but will also propose ways of systematising the various aspects influencing religious practices and rituals of mosque community members in cross-national contexts.

Keywords: Islam in Germany, Mosque Communities, Religiosity, Transnationality

[Conference paper no: 59]

'Inclusion' and 'Exclusion': Transnational Experiences of Turkish and Kurdish Youth in London

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Abstract

Many children of migrants grow up in the context of transnationalism which builds connections across the country of origin and country of settlement. In the case of Turkish and Kurdish youth living in London, transnational relations - more specifically their relations to the country of origin, the city of settlement and local neighbourhooding- are constructed through their everyday life experiences. In this article, I discuss in which ways the engagement of Turkish and Kurdish youth with these three locales influence the definition of their sense of self and belongingness to the country of origin and the country of settlement.

Keywords: Turkish and Kurdish Youth; Transnational Relations; Experience; Local Neighbourhoods; London; Home

[Conference paper no: 60]

Debating the Emergence of a Bosnian Diaspora in Turkey: Questions of Citizenship and Identity

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Abstract

For the most part of the 20th century, the ethnic diversity of the Turkish citizenry received little, in any, formal recognition. Indeed, recognition of the ‘multiculturality’ of the populous was superseded by state efforts to forge a vision of a united civic formulation of national belonging, one in which the grounds of Turkish citizenship and national belonging were defined along non-ethnic and non-religious lines (Kirişci 2000; Akturk 2009). However, over the last two decades, significant political and social change in Turkey has turned attention to various ‘identity issues’, and recast the focus onto citizenship with a resultant questioning the role of ethnicity and religious identification within formulations of national belonging. For example, Turkey’s bid for EU membership, political movements from Kurdish calls for self-identification, broader political and global Islamic movements, and the neoliberal restructuring of the Turkish economy have all contributed to alternate claims and formulations of the bounds of Turkish citizenship (Keyman and İçduygu 2003; Doğruel and Leman 2009). With this, the minority language reforms adopted by the Turkish state in 2004 accorded recognition to some of the ethnic groups in Turkey. Recognition has been accorded through public displays of ethnic difference, such as through Turkish state television ‘TRT’ which began broadcasting in ethnic minority languages such as Kurdish, Circassian, Zaza and Bosnian (Akturk 2011), and through the opening of ethnic language schools and a generally freer public discussion of ethnic difference. In this paper, I discuss some of the debates around identity, citizenship and belonging emerging from these moves toward greater liberalization and recognition of ethnic difference in Turkey. In particular, I discuss how members of Bosnian communities in Turkey, understand, embrace and contest these opportunities to voice and claim their difference. Bosnian migration to Turkey has a long history, dating from the Ottoman era to three key migrations during the 20th century (Bandžović 2006). As a Muslim (Sunni) population, ‘Bosnians’, much like other ‘Balkan’ minorities in Turkey have often been treated as ‘assimilated’ groups in the literature on minorities in Turkey (İçduygu and Kirişci 2009). In contesting this claim of ‘assimilation’, I draw on ethnographic fieldwork to explore contemporary debates around difference and identity being conducted by Bosnians in Turkey. I explore how they are reacting to the increasing opportunities to voice and claim their ethnic difference in Turkey and outline that while some embrace the opportunity for ‘diasporisation’ and do so by staking their claims to both Turkish citizenship and Bosnian ethnicity, others suggest that asserting difference threatens their claim to Turkish citizenship. I suggest that the various debates Bosnians are engaging in reflect the broader tensions and shifting discourses concerning the role of ethnic identity in civic formulations of citizenship in Turkey.

Keywords: Diaspora, Citizenship, Bosnia, Turkey

[Conference paper no: 61]

Generation Next: Multilingualism and Linguistic Prospects in Germany

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Abstract

In the German social discourse concerning the integration of Turkish immigrants, language has much occupied a central position. Gatekeeping legislations such as the Immigration Act that set language requirements before entry into the country; or those that mandated remedial German courses through schooling (Pfaff, 2010) have had an additional function of catering for the monolingual ideologies of the German nation-state. Research in multilingualism, on the other hand, has been through a social turn in recent years with a more political agenda that perceives monolingualism as an exception rather than a norm. This agenda foregrounds the much ignored de facto multilingualism in the German society and tries to find new frameworks in analyzing the multilingual language use within the current postmonolingual condition (Yildiz, 2012). In a way, this move might be seen as the sociolinguistic counterpart of what Glick-Schiller and Çağlar (2010) have called neo-liberal restructuring that poses alternative readings to immigrant societies vis-à-vis nation-states. In this paper, I aim to bring together the social-anthropological and the sociolinguistic scholarships in analyzing the current multilingualism in practice at German schools. Informed by poststructuralist approaches to quotidian language practices in the educational contexts, I take language classrooms as social spaces that create symbiotic relationships with the students, and the multilingual practices within this framework as bypassing linguis-

tic boundaries. These detailed ethnographic analyses might help open new avenues for future conceptualizations of multilingualism within the hindsight of monolingual debates. I report on a critical ethnographic study that I conducted for 1,5 years at a public urban high school (Gymnasium) in the Kreuzberg district of Berlin. The school enrolls more than 90 % Turkish students, and offers Turkish as one of the language electives. My focus in this school was a 9th grade class in their German, Turkish, and English lessons. I have conducted classroom observations (n=131), audio-recorded whole classroom sessions (n=104), and held interviews (n=25) with students and teachers over the course of three academic semesters. I have analyzed the interactional data through the lenses of microethnography and critical discourse analysis. Findings suggest that multilingual Turkish students tend to deconstruct conventional terms of belonging to the third space and replace them with more de-centered linguistic identity affiliations. In this deconstruction, they reinterpret connections with the homeland through approaching Turkish as a lingua franca with future prospects of using it within the Euro-Turkish space. This designation not only leads into alignment with more standard forms of Turkish, which they readily adapt from various sources including the media; but also results in constant revision of distance from German, which seems to be cyclic more than linear. The German language, which the students quite selectively purchase from the linguistic supermarket, is filtered through the lenses of cosmopolitan-Turkish, fueled by the non-traditional forms of transnational connections. Adoption of English, meanwhile, functions as a stylistic niche, bound by access to the international resources through the mobility and transparency of their lives.

Keywords: Multilingualism, Postmonolingualism, Education, Critical ethnography

[Conference paper no: 63]

A dynamic picture of Turkish labour market participation in times of growth and crisis - Ghent, 1965-1985

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Abstract

Migration from Turkey to Western Europe gained momentum within what is commonly called the guest worker migration wave of the post-war period, when Western European economies were booming and desperately needed immigrant labour to keep their industries going. Even though recent research has questioned the correctness of the representation of Turkish and other guest workers as a mere 'replacement workforce' (Bade 2003; Akgündüz 2008), in the city of Ghent, the case study upon which my research is based, they did fulfil precisely this function, doing work that was shunned by the indigenous labour force. Throughout the period of guest worker migration and also beyond, Turkish immigrant workers in Western Europe seem to have remained stuck in these jobs at the bottom of the labour market. Aggregate data, providing snapshots at different moments in time, tell us that their professional position as a group hardly improved, or even worsened over time, especially when many of them became unemployed in the aftermath of the economic crisis of the mid-1970s. This image of professional immobility however conceals a more dynamic picture of Turkish labour market participation, that can only be reconstructed by looking at individual Turkish workers' professional trajectories over time. It is this dynamic picture that will be presented in the paper. Based on original empirical research into the history of Turkish migration to the Belgian city of Ghent, for which extensive use was made of life story interviews with first generation Turkish immigrants, the paper will describe and analyse the labour market experiences of these immigrants over the period 1965-1985. Starting with a sketch of the kind of jobs they initially arrived in, the paper will go on to discuss three strategies Turkish workers used in order to better their situation. First it will look at horizontal job mobility, the act of moving from one job to another without making any real professional promotion, arguing that this kind of mobility was not only forced upon Turkish workers by employers and economic circumstances, but was also a matter of personal choice and strategy. Second, the paper will discuss vertical job mobility, looking at those individuals who did manage to move out of the undervalued sector of the labour market, discussing the structural background, social networks and individual characteristics that helped them to attain this kind of promotion. Third, the paper will deal with independent entrepreneurship as yet another type of professional mobility, again looking at structural factors, social contacts and personal attributes of entrepreneurs that can explain this kind of strategy. Throughout the paper, attention will be paid to the impact of changing historical circumstances on these different kinds of professional strategies which, in the span of one individual's professional life, could alternate and interact with each other. Especially the impact of the transition from a period

of economic growth (1965-1974) to a period of economic crisis (1975-1985) will be thoroughly discussed – a historical reflection that should prove to be a useful exercise in the light of the current economic situation.

Keywords: Turkish guest worker migration, Labour market participation, Professional mobility, Entrepreneurship, Historical change, Life story interviews

[Conference paper no: 65]

“Distance is a state of mind”: Imagined presence and movement of highly skilled Turkish migrants in Europe

Zeynep Yanasmayan, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Abstract

The questions of belonging in the case of highly skilled migration are scarcely explored in the literature. Highly skilled migrants are posited as a "frictionless" mobility characterised by an absence of any kind of meaningful encounter in the host society (Favell et al. 2007:20). Through an ethnographic research that is based on 47 semi-structured interviews conducted in Amsterdam, Barcelona and London this paper delves into the identification strategies and transnational practices of highly educated Turkish migrants. It aims to show that despite the apathetic perception drawn in the literature, highly skilled Turkish migrants are not devoid of ethnic, national or geographical references. Highly skilled migrants do cope with being away and they only do so in their own *modus vivendi*, which embraces mobility as an integral part of life. According to the social psychology theorists, the extent to which a person is influenced by the reputation of his/her social/ethnic group is contingent on the level of identification with the group identity. On the other hand, the post-modern discourse on identity formation has considered it an individualised and continuous project largely independent of ascribed group identities and particularly so for the highly mobile elites. The experience of highly educated migrants suggests that a variety of combinations of identification strategies are possible. Highly skilled migrants from Turkey have a discernible capacity to combine multiple homes and identifications; they can be both rooted and routed. These investigations also draw attention to the pre-eminence of a transnational framework for the study of migration since the affirmation of identities are not only constructions of the self in everyday interactions but also extrapolations of the interaction between the country of origin and the country of residence. It is in this context that this paper analyses the identification strategies chosen by the migrants through the mirrors of Turkey in the countries of residence and the spatial and non-spatial movements destined towards Turkey.

Keywords: Highly skilled Turkish migration, Transnationalism, Mobility

[Conference paper no: 67]

Turkish Second-Generation in Sweden: An Incipient Diaspora?

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Abstract

Throughout the last decades, “diaspora” has become one of the most popular topics for researchers and has gained in more recognition in the academic world. Definitions have a tendency to combine the diaspora mobilization with a certain kind of trauma and exile experience. It is argued by many that the diaspora consciousness occurs as a result of a traumatic migration from the homeland. However this kind of a definition tends to ignore the existence of many other migrant groups which act like diaspora or define themselves as such. Therefore, this paper argues that a diasporic turn may also occur in the host country and the aim is to come up with a case study which shows that the developments in the hostland may function as an accelerative factor for diaspora mobilization and turn a transnational migrant community into an incipient diaspora. Apart from a few leftist groups who fled Turkey for political reasons in the 1970’s and 1980’s, Turkish migration to Sweden was a result of labor migration. Many workers and their subsequent families migrated to Sweden for a higher standard of living. Those immigrants were mostly from a small district called Kulu (Konya). The immigrants were typically of peasant origin, from a low educational background. This migrant profile revealed itself with the organizational structure of the Turkish groups. The organizations had no clear political agenda, focusing instead on their relations with the Swedish authorities rather than with the Turkish state.

Unlike other groups from Turkey, such as Kurds and Assyrians, the Turkish organizations removed themselves from the political sphere and acted as a bridge between the Swedish authorities and the Turkish community. The first diasporic formations among the Turkish communities happened as a reaction to Kurdish, along with developments from their homeland. However, it did not lead to an established structure as we can call a diaspora due to lack of coordination and continuity. However, among the first and second generation diaspora members, there were highly visible differences in terms of interest in Turkish and Swedish politics. The second generation is more active in terms of organizing protest events and lobby groups in order to influence policies related to Turkey at the national and supranational level. Second-generation Turkish diaspora members give harsher reactions to the developments happen in Sweden related to the Kurdish or Armenian Genocide issue in Turkey. For instance, in the case of the Genocide Bill, from the responses it is clear that nationalism is evolving fast in line with the idea to `do something for Turkey`, particularly among the Turkish youth. My aim is to look at these main questions: How and why do they get mobilized? What strategies do they use in order to affect policy making procedures in the hostland? What is the impact of the hostland and homeland on their “diasporic turn”? The arguments of this paper are based on author’s fieldwork in Sweden between 2008 and 2010. In total, 30 interviews are conducted with second-generation Turks in 7 different cities.

Keywords: Turkish second generation, Diaspora, Sweden, Kurdish activism, Armenian Genocide Bill

[Conference paper no: 68]

Endogenous patterns of Turkish migration to Europe

Bernhard Nauck, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany

Abstract

One of the issues of future migration of populations of Turkish origin to Europe is to which extent such movements are triggered by family and kinship networks. The more classical pioneering labor migration loses importance, the more chain migration through established transnational networks comes into the fore. The reasons are four-fold: Firstly, marriage migration and family completion is a predominant legal entry ticket for potential Turkish migrants into Western European countries. Secondly, existing established networks are a salient opportunity structure for accommodation to the migrant situation, and kinship and family networks are the most reliable ones, since exchange may be based on long sequences of giving and taking. Thirdly, family and kinship members who migrated already may serve as a role model which invites for imitation and thus may lead to “spillover-effects” within entire family and kinship networks. Fourthly, the more members of an existing network have taken the decision for migration, the less attractive becomes staying behind because of increasing social costs and decreasing benefits. This process is quite well-understood at the macro level, e.g. with regard to the explanation of selectivity of out-migration-areas and of migration-targets and the interdependence between both, or the explanation of the velocity shape of collective migration processes. However, much less is known about the micro-processes behind these macro-outcomes. The paper will contribute to filling this gap and analyze the migration processes in kinship settings. For this purpose, it uses the data set of LineUp, a research project within the NORFACE-Migration-network. The data set provides complete 3-generation-genealogies of almost 2000 Turks, being born between 1921 and 1946 in five areas of Turkey with high rates of classical Turkish labor emigration to Europe. About 80 percent of these male anchor persons/family heads were migrants, one fifth were non-migrants from the same areas. In total, the data set comprises information about the migration behavior of about 27.000 individuals. The data were collected in 2010 and 2011. Main advantage of the LineUp data set for this analytical purpose is that these individuals are linked within kinship genealogies. The paper will present results on endogamous migration effects by identifying predictors for migration within the kinship network by means of three-level-logistic regression models, taking the three-generation perspective into account. This analysis will show how strong “spillover-effects” from lineal and lateral kinship members are, both for out-migration and for return-migration. Finally, intergenerational migration patterns will be identified by means of latent-class analysis, demonstrating the characteristics of major types of intergenerational continuity.

Keywords: Migration patterns, Chain migration, Kinship spillover

[Conference paper no: 69]

Social Cohesion for Migrants from Turkey and their Descendents in Sweden: in Light of EU Accession and Potential Migration Processes from Turkey

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Abstract

This paper gives an overview of migration from Turkey to Sweden and investigates migration and integration patterns of migrants from Turkey in comparison to migrants from the EU 15, The New 10 and the Candidate Countries as well as Bulgaria and Romania and the Middle East Region. In addition, integration in two dimensions namely, social and economic integration is analyzed over time and generations across the six groups. The analyses are carried out using high quality registered information at Statistics Sweden (SCB) on the entire working age population for the above mentioned groups residing in Sweden during 1998-2005. Migration from Turkey to Sweden is at a low level when compared to migrants from other European and Middle Eastern countries and have been quite stable over the period of analysis. Migration from Turkey is predominantly male, whereas migration from Romania and Bulgaria as well as the New 10 countries are predominantly female. Employment rate for first generation males from Turkey is higher in the beginning of the period than that of males from other candidate countries as well as from the Middle East and continue to increase over the period. However, this is not the case for females, although female employment rate for those from Turkey has been increasing over the period for both first and second generation individuals. After controlling for individual characteristics first generation immigrants from the Middle East and candidate countries are less likely to be employed when compared to migrants from Turkey, whereas this is also the case for second generation from the Middle East, The New 10 as well as Romania and Bulgaria when compared to the second generation from Turkey. However, the picture is quite different when we look at partner type. All country groups for both first and second generation, except for first generation from the Middle East, are more likely to intermarry when compared to those from Turkey. This is the case even after controlling for individual as well as marriage market characteristics. Furthermore the results show that individual characteristics play a relatively small role in explaining this behavior. One percent of the gap in intermarriage rates between males from the EU15 countries and Turkey is explained by the mean characteristics of the individuals in these countries, whereas this figure is four percent for females. A higher share of the difference in mean intermarriage rates for the second generation is explained by the different mean individual characteristics, that is, 32 percent for males and 20 percent for females.

Keywords: migration from Turkey, progress, family formation, generation

[Conference paper no: 71]

Turkish Immigrant Outcomes across European Destinations: Adult Labor Market Outcomes and School Success of Children

Abdurrahman Aydemir, Sabancı University, Turkey

Abstract

This study examines the labor market outcomes of adult Turkish immigrants and school success of students from the same ethnic origin across five European countries. The results indicate that both the adult labor market outcomes and the school success of children of this group are inferior to the outcomes of the native born individuals, as well as, other immigrants. There is substantial heterogeneity in the relative success of this ethnic group across countries. The evidence suggests that second generation do not necessarily perform better in countries where first generation portrays more favorable labor outcomes.

Keywords: Labor market outcomes, First and second generation, Cognitive skills

[Conference paper no: 72]

Exploring the Dynamics in Identity Construction of Second and Third Generation Young People with Turkish Migration Background in Germany

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Abstract

This paper provides a perspective on identity formation in the case of young Muslim people of Turkish ethnic background in Germany. Based on an analysis of interviews, the paper presents how second- and third-generation Turks in Germany perceive their identity, including religious, ethnic and national identity. The paper seeks to understand to what extent their migration background and their current life in contemporary German society influence their self-identification and self-perceptions. The paper highlights that their identity is influenced by their Turkish descent, traditions and culture on the one hand, and their legal status, modern lifestyle and secular world-view within the German society on the other hand. The research reveals that young Germans of Turkish background seek to overlap their Turkish identity with their German identity, and at the same time their secular lifestyle with Islam. They thus construct new identities. The emergence of these new identities among second and third generation Germans with Turkish migration background should cause authorities to rethink and re-frame their integration policies.

Keywords: The second and third generation of Turkish migrants in Germany, Identity construction, Religious and ethno-national identity, Citizenship, Legal status

[Conference paper no: 79]

The Development of Turkish Islamic Organizations in Germany

Matthias Kortmann (Potsdam University, Germany) and Kerstin Rosenow-Williams (Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany)

Abstract

According to a recent survey, circa 2.5 million Muslims with a Turkish background lived in Germany in 2009, forming the largest group of Muslims in the country (Haug et al. 2009: 81). Islamic organizations which meet the needs and represent the interests of Muslim communities have been established since the 1960s after the arrival of Turkish, Yugoslavian and Tunisian Muslims under the so-called “guest worker” agreements. Since their arrival in Germany, the Turkish Muslim community has been confronted with political tensions originating in Turkey as well as with religious divides leading to a rather heterogeneous organizational field both in Germany and in other European countries. Despite their differing positions, the Turkish-Islamic organizations have cooperated in their struggle for public and political recognition. However, no Islamic organization in Germany has yet been officially recognized as a religious corporation according to public law - a status which would grant them both legal rights and public legitimacy. This paper highlights the historic and current developments in the Turkish-Islamic organizational field from an innovative theoretical perspective — combining approaches from organizational sociology which focus on legitimacy concerns with concepts from political science which underscore the impact of the political environments both in Germany and in Turkey. This research perspective enables us to understand the manifold tensions Turkish-Islamic organizations are faced with in Germany — a country which has only recently ‘discovered’ its religious pluralism and which still struggles with accommodating its ‘newcomers’. Based on two recently completed PhD projects and over 30 interviews with organizational representatives - mainly but not only - from Turkish-Islamic umbrella organizations, changing public debates on the integration of Muslims and Islam in Germany are critically analyzed from their perspective. Organizational responses and claims in the areas of Islamic religious education, imam training, official recognition, and public dialogues are discussed, as well as the creation of a new Muslim peak organization in 2007 which for the first time has united ‘former rivals’ such as the Diyanet related DİTİB and the Milli Görüş organization IGMG. Overall, it can be shown that the collective struggle for Muslim recognition in Germany has been influenced by changing integration and security debates. This has held in particular since the turn of the 21st century when the government finally acknowledged Germany to be an immigration country while demanding more integration efforts that are often interlinked with security concerns. At the same time, the transnational dimension of actors and institutional ties are relevant and need to be taken into consideration for the outlook into the future goals of Turkish-Islamic organization in Germany.

Keywords: Turkish-Islamic Organizations, Germany, Integration, Islam

[Conference paper no: 80]

Empathy without Contact: Narratives of Highly Skilled Migrants from Turkey on Their Migration Experiences in Berlin

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Abstract

Migration from Turkey to Germany, within a period of 50 years, has created two interconnected phenomena which continue to affect the situation of migrants today. One of these is the stereotypical “Turkish” image and the other one is the German official discourse on migration and integration which is blind to differences among the migrant groups. These two phenomena consider highly skilled migrants from Turkey within the same category of the first generation migrants although the two groups differ significantly in their migration experiences. At this point, we aim to explore how the presence of a Turkish image and the migration discourse of German state affect the “migration stories” of highly skilled young professionals from Turkey. We assume that there is a continuum between the narratives of these two different migrant groups. This paper presents the results of a research study which was done in 2007 and 2008 in Berlin. Twenty-one interviews were conducted for this research study.

Keywords: highly skilled migrants, Guest-worker generation, Berlin, Migration experiences

[Conference paper no: 81]

Turkish Marriage Migration to the Netherlands: Trends, Policy and Coping Strategies of Turkish Immigrants

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Abstract

Introduction: Residents of Turkish origin in the Netherlands compose one of the biggest ethnic communities in the Netherlands. On January 1, 2011 about 389,000 people who originated from Turkey were living in the country. The roots of the migration history lies in the 1960s when many Turkish men were recruited by the Netherlands, together with others from Mediterranean countries as ‘guest-workers’ to help to recover the Dutch economy after the economic crisis in the 1950s. Contrary to the expectations of the Dutch government, many ‘guest-workers’ decided to stay resulting in a chain migration: initially it was the wives and the children who followed, later on partners of the children who decided to marry a partner who was living in Turkey migrated. Today, marriage migration is the most important form of immigration from Turkey to the Netherlands. Turkish marriage migrants are however considered to be a ‘problematic’ group by the Dutch policy-makers together with other non-western migrants (e.g. Moroccans who are the second largest migrant group in the country) due to arrears in their social and economic integration. *Objective:* This paper gives a brief historical overview of the Turkish marriage migration to the Netherlands and the Dutch immigration policies but focuses on the recent restrictions in 2004 to ‘import’ a partner (age and income requirements; respectively from 18 to 21 and from 100% of the minimum wage to 120% of the minimum wage), the coping strategies of the Turkish migrants with these restrictions. It also looks at the expected future trends of immigration flows from Turkey to the Netherlands and possible changes in the Dutch policies within the context of the European policies. *Method:* The paper makes use of data from the recent literature (e.g. on expected future immigration flows) as well as a recent evaluation research conducted by the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice. The research provides nationwide quantitative data (recent flows of Turkish marriage migration) as well as qualitative data (based on interviews with about 20 Turkish couples of whom one had recently immigrated as a marriage migrant). *Results:* Turkish residents living in the Netherlands are among the groups that have been influenced the most by the increased income and age requirements for international couples. The marriage migration has decreased almost by 50% in the following years. The Turkish residents who ‘survive’ the restrictions were forced to apply certain ‘strategies’ (e.g. quitting their study to get a job, negotiating with their employers for a real or ‘fictional’ increase in their salary). Although there are attempts by Dutch politicians to restrict the immigration of non-western immigrants, European institutions and policies are of influence in determining the – future- domestic policies.

For example, the increase in the Dutch income requirement for international couples was concluded to be unlawful by the European Court of Justice in 2010, after which the Dutch government was obliged to reverse this requirement to its original level. It is no doubt that future immigration flows of Turkish residents to the Netherlands will be influenced by domestic concerns, international obligations but also by speculations on Turkey's membership to the European Union.

Keywords: Marriage Migration, Turkish Migration, Netherlands

[Conference paper no: 83]

Transnational Besiktas football fans and social media: a sign of things to come?

John Mcmanus, Oxford University, Oxford, UK

Abstract

In recent years, work on Turkish transnational and diaspora networks has begun to emerge (Caglar 2010; Pratt Ewing 2008; Mandel 2008). This includes the study of religious networks such as the Milli Gorus and Gulen movements, business networks such as Musiad and other ethnic and transnational affiliations. What has gathered far less attention are sporting networks, despite the fact that football teams act as a central commodity and symbol of cultural identity for hundreds of thousands of Turks in the diaspora. Similarly, the role of technology in the structuring and articulation of Turkish diasporic identities has been a topic of study for some years (Kosnick 2007; Caglar 2002; Aksoy and Robins 2000; Robins and Aksoy 2002). Yet this analysis is based exclusively on the 'established' media of television, radio and newspapers. To date, very few have yet to consider the role of the internet in Turkish migrant identity formation. My paper aims to fill this hole in the scholarship by looking at how technology (specifically the internet) is allowing for new forms of association and communication based around sport. It takes as its subject fans for the Turkish football team Besiktas. Besiktas are widely supported in Turkey but also have significant numbers of fans across diaspora Turkish communities in Europe. How are these individuals – many of whom do not have Turkish passports and have never been to a 'home' game – constructing their 'fanness'? Based on ethnographic fieldwork, both with social media online and offline at European Cup matches, the paper teases out the issues present in the formation of the Besiktas footballing community. What happens when a fan identity and interaction that is generated online – through the social media of Twitter, Facebook pages and YouTube channels – is forced to become 'real' within the spectacle and ritual of a football match? Key questions include: what conflicts and contestations emerge when 'Turks' from a diverse array of nations, classes and diaspora communities come together in person to support a Turkish football club? How is social media shaping individual identity and the spectacle of mass sporting events? How are both fans and the club responding to the newfound realisation of the geographical diversity of the fan community? The paper answers strongly the main conference themes, specifically tourist/leisure migration and the cultural aspects of transnational networks and practices. It also hints about the future development of popular culture in the Turkish diaspora in the ever-increasing 'polymedia' landscape (Miller and Madianou 2012), and offers a fresh and challenging insight into the question of locality as a lived experience in a deterritorialised world (Appadurai 1996).

Keywords: Internet, Sport, Football, Social Media, Besiktas, Transnational fan identity, Diaspora

[Conference paper no: 84]

Transformation of the Alevi Movement in Diaspora: A Case Study in Munich

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Abstract

Turkish migrants, who initially came to European countries as guest workers, have increasingly entered the political and academic domains as a result of a struggle for identity recognition. This process has not only influenced the countries they have immigrated to, but also the political happenings in the Turkish Republic. One of the proponents of a Turkish migrant group undergoing political and intellectual transformation is the Alevi community, which a religious and cultural community adheres to a heterodox belief system within the framework of Islam called Alevism. Although settled mainly in Turkey, Alevis can also be defined as a trans-

national community as a consequence of increasing international migration. Most Alevis, who currently live in different European countries, have immigrated as a consequence of the Labor-Recruitment Treaties, which were signed in 1961 between Turkey and a few Western European countries. By the end of the 1980s, Alevism had become a subject of struggle for recognition of identity, especially in Germany, which subsequently influenced the Alevi community in Turkey. After the 1990s, the dispersion of Alevis in Europe provided an opportunity to construct transnational political networks. As a consequence of transnational networks, the Alevi community has started to organize themselves within numerous Alevi associations, not only in Turkey, but also in many other European countries. In the light of above context, the Alevi community claims both the recognition of and respect for their identity in addition to the pressure upon the Turkish state for a non-discriminative treatment. Such recognition resists a holistic Muslim perception and rests on a claim of mainly socio-cultural and religious rights. In addition, it is important to put forth what sort of Alevi rights in Germany are particularly important and influential because Germany is the most well-organized country in terms of Alevi associations. Consequently, the aim of this paper is to discuss whether diaspora and social movement studies may intersect to create a new contribution to the struggle for recognition of the Alevi identity. In order to examine that possibility, the paper focuses on different perceptions of faith and rights claims between the first and second generations of Alevi immigrants in Munich. By this discussion, the paper attempts to specify how the Alevi movement is attempting to construct meaningful and practical formulation for the recognition of the cultural diversity.

Keywords: Diaspora, Alevi Movement, Socio-Cultural and Religious Rights in Turkey and Germany

[Conference paper no: 86]

A New Approach for Visualizing Migrations Patterns: Case of Turkish Migration in Europe Using Global Migrant Database

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Abstract

This study proposes an alternative way of visualizing Turkish migration flows on a global scale between the years 1960 - 2000 utilizing the recently published global migrant database. We adopt a time series approach in order to identify spatial and temporal patterns of mobility. In the first phase of this study, distinctive departure and arrival profiles of the Global Migration Matrix are stratified via signed chi square and dissimilarity indices. This phase is carried out via a Graphical User Interface that enables us to conduct this data compression exercise with a reasonable and measurable information loss. In the second phase we adopt three different tools that enable us to visualize the reduced matrix: Correspondence map, Gephi maps, and Bertin graphs. We argue that widely used visualization methods for migration, such as arrows and continuous lines displaying flows have certain handicaps when it comes to visual representation of multi-layered quantitative data. The purpose of correspondence analysis is to reproduce the distances between the row and/or column points in a two-way table in a lower-dimensional display, hence the correspondence analysis biplot is able to highlight Turkey's position shift over time within the European migration field. Secondly, Bertin Graphs, allows rearrangements on row and column permutations, helping to classify characteristic groups of the clusters and enhance the clarity of the matrices. Finally, the use of Gephi, an open-source software for visualizing and analyzing large network graphs, for temporal analysis of both immigrants and emigrants, allowing us to see the rate and the flows of migration on a map, augmenting the visibility of migration patterns embedded in the data. Combined use of these three tools enables us to compare and interpret the migration patterns of Turks in Europe between 1960 and 2000. This study presents alternative ways of analyzing and communicating global migrant database that help in unpacking the complexities embedded in the data and suggests a new approach for visualizing migration patterns.

Keywords: Visualising Migration Flows, Global Migration Database, Turks in Europe, Mapping, Bertin, Gephi

[Conference paper no: 87]

The Relationship between Turkish Consumer's Shopping Values and Attitudes to Debt in Foreign Countries

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between Turkish Consumer's shopping values and attitudes to debt in foreign countries. Shopping value the concept has emerged in retail sector. This concept is an important determinant of customer value in retail sector. Shopping Value consists of two dimensions Hedonic Values and Utilitarian Value.(Babin, Dardem and Griffin,1994). Shopping value has been considered as a multidimensional outcome of the shopping process In this study claim that the relationship consumer's shopping values and attitudes to debt in foreign countries. Consumers move to foreign countries for business, academic, education, tourism etc...Consumer preference can change to debt in foreign countries. Attitude toward debt is a psychological variable that captures how consumers feel about debt and what they believe are appropriate uses of debt. Consumer's shopping values and attitudes to debt are important in foreign countries. This is related the consumer's shopping value. In this study is researched the relationship between Turkish Consumer's shopping values and attitudes to debt in foreign countries by consumer Attitudes to Debt Scale and Shopping Value Scale. Research result is analysed via statistics. Results are important for mobile consumer's preferences.

Keywords: Turkish Consumer, Shopping, Value

[Conference paper no: 89]

Young Turks. Evaluate insertion in Belgium through 1990/2011-observations and compare with Germany and Turkey: which lessons for the future?

Altay Manço, IRFAM, Belgium

Abstract

This paper provides information about the way of life and some cultural attitudes of Belgium's male people of Turkish origin from 16 to 26 years. Secondary analysis of four surveys on representative samples taken in 1990, 1995, 2007 and 2011 allows to observe changes in this population related to the problems of scholar and professional training, language proficiency and employment, as well as demographic issues and representations about new families foundation, community life and socio-cultural participation of young people as citizens of the country where they live. These dimensions arise acutely in the age focused by the research. The analysis incorporates both the time and the space dimensions: it allows to compare the observations made in Belgium with comparable data from Germany, the main installation of Turkish migrants in Europe, as well as data on non-immigrant populations remained in Turkey. The effects of the minority settlement scheme and the national policies of integration are examined. Finally, the comparison with samples of women initiates a glance at gender relations. This empirical data collection illustrates previous theoretical works of Manço (2002, 2006) and inspires reflections on integration and future identity development of Turkish immigrant generations in Europe.

Keywords: Young people, Socio-economical insertion, Socio-cultural participation, 1990/2011, Belgium, Germany, Turkey, Migrant Turks, Surveys, Integration politics

[Conference paper no: 94]

Migration and Invention of Tradition: New Opportunities Provided by Euro-Alevi¹

Metin Uçar, University of Hitit, Turkey

Abstract

All faiths and ideologies include some varieties. Alevism also, includes a variety of groups. However, like Sunnism and other faiths, it's not a weakness for Alevies and should not be an obstacle for their representation in religious and political discourse. All differences and varieties of Alevies should be acknowledged in light of these considerations. Accordingly, I'll talk about the differences among Alevies, which should not be seen as a weakness or a negative feature. My purposes are (1) focusing on Euro-Alevism or Alevies' experiences of invention of tradition in Europe, and (2) explaining Euro-Alevism's or the new tradition's influences on Turkey's Alevies and Turkish politics. For these purposes, I conducted research in Germany, and I collected data through open-ended interviews with 22 people who have different political, religious, social, philosophical and ideological background organizations, and who come from distinct geographical regions in Turkey, as well. The open-ended interview technique is a kind of qualitative research, giving opportunities to researchers to explore differences among people. It especially focuses on "understanding the experience of other people and the meaning they make of that experience." In addition, this technique is based on comprehensive and exploratory methods, useful for new fields of research, like Euro-Alevism where little has been documented. According to this research of literature and qualitative data, it can be inferred that political separations are always transformed theological separations. All discussions which ran among both the Alevi movement and the unaffiliated religious Alevi started with a theological argument; however, they transformed political issues and resulted in a lot of political reflections. On the other hand, some political requirements, also, need some theological basement. Subsequently, relating with Alevi, there are lots of different arguments about theological and political affairs. Therefore, people establish different organizations and separate into different political and theological institutions. It can also be assumed that, Alevi divided into some groups and they tried to reinvent their traditions with their different political, ideological, philosophical and theological preferences. This variety is not a weakness for Alevi, rather it is essential for understanding, and building a good relationship with Alevi.

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Keywords: Invention of Tradition, Euro-Alevism, Turkish Migrants, Alevis, Integration

[Conference paper no: 95]

A critical analysis of migration from Turkey to the Netherlands after the halt of the recruitment of labour, 1974-2010

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Abstract

Scholars saw the perpetuation of migration from Turkey to the Netherlands after the halt of the recruitment of workers in 1974 as a result of the combination of mainly two factors; social linkages of the settled migrants with their country of origin and the Netherlands' being a democratic rightful state. Accordingly, migration from Turkey would not be successfully curbed unless the settled migrants become fully integrated into the society and cut off their ties with the sending society. This article argues that Turkish migration was indeed independent of the situation of the Dutch labour market during the 1974-1981 period, which mainly consisted of family reunification. But from 1982 onwards economic factors in the Netherlands seem to have been the most important element in regulating Turkish migration. The pattern is that whenever the Dutch economy is hit by a recession, the volume of migration to the Netherlands decreases and becomes smaller than that of return migration. Two developments in the second half of the 1990s played a significant role in further diminishment of the size of Turkish migration to the Netherlands: the demise of the garment sector run by Turkish immigrants and entry of Eastern European labourers to the Dutch labour market especially to the agrarian sector. Since the late 1990s/early 2000s the picture is that Turkish migration constitutes only 1-3 percent of the annual migration to the Netherlands, which is accompanied by almost the same, in the recession year(s) a higher, size of return migration.

Keywords: Netherlands, migration, labour

[Conference paper no: 96]

Socio-economic Impact of Conflict: State of Emergency in Turkey

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Abstract

Uprising tensions during 2010 in Eastern and South Eastern regions of Turkey provoked arguments about the necessity of the State of Emergency declaration (SOE; '*Olaganiüstü Hal*' in Turkish) in those regions, and the belief of enduring political sustainability. The discussion inflamed the speech of the Nationalist Movement Party's leader about the inevitability of announcing a State of Emergency after the death of 24 Turkish soldiers in Hakkari (a city in the South East of Turkey) in an attack of the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party). However, the State of Emergency ruling is not a new concept for Turkey since it has been implemented in 13 cities situated in the Eastern and South Eastern regions between 1987 and 2002. Although there have been many discussions about the costs brought by fifteen years of the SOE in terms of military expenditure and, thus, on the national budget, there has been no quantitative analytical examination of the economic and social costs of its effect on the people of the regions. This paper examines the economic and social costs of SOE using difference-in-differences (DID) and propensity score matching methods. Negative spill-over impacts of the SOE, especially on the forced migration, unemployment, labour force participation, education and regional development is analysed. The results show that SOE is an important factor for the underdevelopment of the Eastern and South Eastern regions in Turkey and, thus, a new SOE will bring enormous inequalities, both economically and socially, and an intensification of the ethnic tensions in Turkey.

Keywords: Kurdish conflict, State of Emergency, Unemployment, Forced migration, Crime.

[Conference paper no: 97]

Labour Market Integration and the Role of (Turkish) Women Organisations in Berlin

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Abstract

This paper analyses which roles and impacts Turkish women associations in Berlin have for labour market participation of Turkish women in the formulations of labour market integration policies. It is stated by several researches that immigrant women are the disadvantaged in the host society. Also, regarding the problem of chronic unemployment among Turkish youth/ youth with Turkish migration background in Berlin it states that young Turkish women struggle harder to participate in labour market. Turkish youth have a limited access to education, employment and basic social services; therefore they rely on immigrant associations for the recognition and access to those rights and social facilities. In that case, those kinds of associations may play an important role to mobilise resources to provide access. The main question for this research is how to position the Turkish women associations with in the process of empowerment of Turkish women: Are those associations “door opener” for Turkish women in order to access the labour market with the instruments they implement or are they “gate keeper” to use and have exclusive resources and relations for a certain clientele? Which instruments and networks have been evolving in a historical perspective, paralleling inclusion and exclusion patterns? How do these associations pursue those relations and networks with the governmental administration and other political actors, considering the historical process of integration policies? In order to create strategies and possibilities for Turkish women for more access to labour market, have they a close relationship with the private sector (or even especially with “Turkish private sector”)? How are the interactions with other “German” women organizations or NGOs of other sectors constituted? Also, this paper analyses the relationship among those associations (strategic coalitions, connections, information exchange, power relations) by examining whether whom they specifically serve and following this, their representation and reflection to show the diversity of women with Turkish migration background. It would show the evolution of their strategies, instruments, the actors with whom they collaborate and the audience whom they served and recently serve. Could Turkish women organizations function as a strategic instrument to strengthen integration by supporting equal opportunities for Turkish women in labour market by offering an array of effective instruments (e.g. training, financial support, mentoring, ...)? Could this broaden participation and lead to a more equal society? The analysis is structured by the concept of Empowerment (Narayan). The concept of intersectionality supports the characterization of the multiple axes of differentiation of those associations, their collaborations and their public with whom they interact. The paper is based on findings from empirical field research in Berlin using qualitative interviews and group discussion.

Keywords: Economic integration, Labour market participation, Intersectionality, Women with Turkish migration background

[Conference paper no: 98]

A New Pattern in Turkish Migration in Europe: The Case of Imported Grooms

Fatma Umut Beşpınar, Sibel Kalaycıoğlu and Helga Rittersberger-Tılıç, METU, Turkey

Abstract

International migration regimes, socio-cultural and economic dynamics have been intertwined in the common practice of the marriage migration as a significant form. International migration from Turkey to Germany started in the 1960s due to high labor demand. With the end of recruitment of migrant workers in 1973, family reunification has been a significant pattern of migration from Turkey to Germany. However, more recently, “marriage migration”, i.e. adult men and women migrating abroad from Turkey as spouses, have also become a widespread migration practice. Children of Turkish immigrants, especially immigrant women, marry such “imported spouses” from Turkey based on diverse socio-cultural and economic reasons. Although these divergent motives of both parties for these marriages have previously been discussed in the literature (Çelikaksoy et al. 2003; Gonzalez-Ferrer 2006; Lievens 1999), their gender relations and family dynamics have not been sufficiently investigated. In this paper, we examine the case of marriage migration from Turkey to Germany, by specifically taking the perception of gender roles and marriage experiences of “imported grooms” into consideration. The paper is based on forty in-depth interviews conducted with men who have migrated after marrying to immigrant women from Turkey living in Germany. Our findings are discussed within a theoretical perspective, which underlines (1) the transnational marriage as not only an individual

connection but a family project with active involvement of the kinship network with varying resources and strategies (Ballard 1990; Shaw 2001); (2) although marriage migration is theoretically taken into account in the context of forced and arranged marriage, “the diversity of contexts and the complexity of constellation” must be considered (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim 2010). In the research we found that while marriage functions as the migration strategy for “imported grooms,” traditional gender roles and family dynamics have been transformed to these newly formed marriages in Germany. The forms and levels of brides’, grooms’ and their families’ involvements in the processes of finding the proper mate, engagement and marriage have been significantly shaped by the migration policies, socio-cultural and economic dynamics. To reach better life conditions through employment opportunities in Germany is still the main motivation of migration for the imported grooms. However, their dependency on their wives and wives’ families and social networks conflicts with their traditional gender roles as the main breadwinner and decision-maker for the family. Their lack of German language skills and knowledge of legal procedures, their unfamiliarity with the new socio-cultural environment and their employment in low-skill and low-paid jobs make them emotionally, socially, legally and economically dependent on their wives. While women start with an advantageous position in these marriages, they unwillingly relinquish their power over the years with the husband’s gaining language skills, social networks and economic power and most importantly his nearing towards the end of the waiting period for a permanent residency and/or German citizenship. Both sides’ awareness of this transformation leads to complexities and continuous negotiations of power dynamics within the marriage. Accordingly, this new pattern of migration through marriage leads to a negotiation of gender roles, gender identities different than the pattern of “imported brides”.

Keywords: Marriage migration, Imported grooms, Transnational family

[Conference paper no: 99]

Bright or blurred boundaries in the Labor Market. Successful second generation Turks in the Netherlands

Isminta Waldring (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands), Maurice Crul (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands) and Halleh Ghorashi (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Abstract

In 2011 an extensive qualitative research was conducted among successful second generation Turks in the two biggest cities in the Netherlands: Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The main focus of this “Pathways to Success” study was to explain the success of a part of the second generation Turkish group in the Netherlands. Based on the Pathways to Success data this paper departs from the paradox that while in Dutch society boundaries are becoming brighter, due to political and public discourses relating to migrants and the second generation – especially those with an Islamic background-, the highly educated second generation of Turkish descent have managed to successfully enter the labor market and steer their career in line with their educational level. They are doing well on the Dutch labor market, seemingly blurring the boundaries that are in place. When taking a closer look at how boundaries are being blurred, it becomes evident that the pathways to success for the highly educated second generation Turks in the Netherlands are not unproblematic. Various strategies are being employed to overcome boundaries that are in place in the labor market and one of the most notable ones is the emphasis the second generation places on their professional identity. This emphasis enables them to put to the fore their “sameness” (Siebers, 2009) in relation to their ethnic majority colleagues. At the same time, the second generation is also aware that they do differ with regard to certain aspects of their identity, such as religion. And they want to be recognized and respected in this “difference”. This aspect of sameness and difference and how the successful second generation of Turkish descent deals with several parts of their identity in order to blur boundaries on the labor market, are the main focus points of this paper.

Keywords: second generation, high skilled labor, labor market strategies, identity

[Conference paper no: 100]

Entrepreneurship in the Name of “Hizmet”. The case of Turkish entrepreneurs in Belgium affiliated with the Hizmet Movement

Saliha Özdemir, KU Leuven, Belgium

Abstract

The issue of the Hizmet Movement (HM) has provided well-documented material for various disciplines in the 21st century. Prof. Thomas Michel, Prof. Helen Rose Ebaugh and Prof. Muhammed Çetin are a few of the well-known academics who have worked on different dimensions of the HM, which originated in Turkey but then expanded throughout the world. However, there is still a gap of well-developed information around this movement, certainly when it involves specific information regarding the adherents and the way of funding the varied projects inspired by the HM in different countries all around the globe. The very few inquiries (e.g. Ebaugh: 2010) who looked into this particular aspect of the HM analyzed that financial giving is an intrinsic characteristic of adherents in the HM. I want to pay attention to a particular group of Turkish ethnic entrepreneurs in Belgium who feel affiliated with the HM and who in my opinion distinct themselves of the other Turkish entrepreneurs by investing in other societies than Turkey, the one they have transnational ties with. Therefore, the focus of my paper will be mainly two-sided. Firstly, I will start with describing briefly the HM and the entrepreneurs affiliated with this movement. Secondly, I aim to analyze the motivations of giving of these ethnic entrepreneurs where I will also make use of the opportunity to briefly touch upon the general theory behind Turkish ethnic entrepreneurship in Europe. My data is drawn from informal interactions during the preparations concerning my fieldwork as well as a few formal interviews and ethnographic observations with some Turkish entrepreneurs who identify themselves as adherents in the movement and provide funding for the different events and projects that are Hizmet inspired in Belgium. I'll make up my conclusions about these particular Turkish entrepreneurs in the perspective of fifty years of Turkish migration to Europe.

Keywords: Turkish migration, Hizmet Movement, Turkish and ethnic entrepreneurship

[Conference paper no: 104]

The Construction of Identities in Contemporary Europe: Language and Identity

Zeynep Yılmaz (Bosphorus University, Turkey) and Aysegul Kayaoglu (Catholic University of Louvain/ London School of Economics, London, UK)

Abstract

Multiculturalism and multilingualism are inevitable consequences of international migration. Migrants themselves face different spaces to express and choose one identity among a basket of identities. Contact between different linguistic or ethnic groups causes the development of expressions specific to one's identity and for migrants it results in the construction of hybrid identities which are very complex to define and understand without knowing the conditions of their construction processes. For a long time, a common and one united identity has been regarded as the main building block for socially cohesive societies and language has been one of the the most actively and excessively used tools of various integration policies but this idea of “melting pot” resulted in malfunctioning integration policies in major migrant receiving countries. More importantly, it led to confusion for many migrants in their self-perceptions and social identities because of the deep-down belief that they had to be part of one nation, one language and one identity. In Europe, although respect for diversities seems essential, we can still talk about an imposing structure of integration policies' in many EU countries. In today's multilingual and culturally plural Europe, the ways ideologies legitimize these different cultures and languages are significant in the identity construction process of migrants who find themselves in a circle of different identities ranging from national identities to the European identity. Language ideologies, most of the time, prescribe written or unwritten rules and norms that direct them to choose one language, one identity or one culture. Together with linguistic differences and language ideologies, place and time also affect the construction of identities and communities. Although there are many studies about the European identity formation of natives in the EU countries, a deeper understanding of the identity construction phenomenon for migrants that takes into account the linguistic aspect in a supra-national environment is lacking. This paper aims to contribute to the literature about the identity construction of migrants, to assess the link between *language and identity* in this process. In this regard, we would like to pursue a comparative study be-

tween Belgium and the United Kingdom and our focus is on the Turkish-speaking community in both countries. Belgium is already an example of a country where multilingualism exists at the state-level, and the United Kingdom is an example where many “different” nations, languages and cultures live together but the official language is English, though there are some regional languages. Our comparative analysis between the situations of Turkish-speaking communities in these two countries provides us with a more comprehensive and deep analysis regarding the link among language ideologies, linguistic differences and identity construction processes.

Keywords: Language ideology, multilingualism, Turkish immigrants, identity construction, integration policies, otherness, linguistic differentiation.

[Conference paper no: 105]

Between Structure and Chaos: Perceptions of Cultural Belonging and Identity Among German-Turks in Istanbul and Berlin

Lydia Brosnahan, Macalester College, USA

Abstract

This paper will report on an exploratory study of how first- and second-generation German-Turks navigate within and between Turkish and German cultures. The study is based on ethnographic interviews and participant observation conducted in the spring and summer of 2012 with individuals living in Istanbul and Berlin. It will focus on the participants’ sense of cultural belonging, on the values and norms with which they orient themselves within the domains of school, work, family, leisure, etc., and on the role that cultural meaning plays in the construction of their individual identities. The study will examine how participants’ life histories have influenced their perceptions of German culture, Turkish culture, and the cultures of Turkish communities in Germany. In addition, it will examine how the societal contexts of Istanbul and Berlin influence these processes in the 2010s. The results will be discussed in light of existing literature on German-Turkish culture and transnational migrant identity.

Keywords: Cultural identity, Second-generation German-Turks, Belonging

[Conference paper no: 109]

The Significance of Outside School Factors in Science Education: The Role of Families on the Attitudes that Turkish Children in London have to Science

Tuba Gokpinar, Institute of Education, UK

Abstract

Recent research in Science Education suggests that it is common for many school students to find little interest in their studies of science and they quite often express an active dislike of it. UK is experiencing something of a crisis in science education as not enough people want to study these subjects, especially chemistry and physics, and science-related careers do not have high prestige in the society. Unfortunately, our education system produces fewer students who find science exciting, relevant and inspirational. This lack of interest in science could be even more profound in students coming from ethnic minority families due to lack of parental involvement and support. According to a recent Royal Society report titled “Exploring the Relationship between Socioeconomic Status (SES) and Participation and Attainment in Science Education” (2008), a child’s educational attainment in science is deeply influenced by parental involvement. The report explains that the income and education of parents affect their beliefs, values, aspirations and attitudes, and these are ‘transmitted’ to their children via proximal interaction. More importantly, in the focus group studies, parental influence on how pupils perceive and engage with science was cited by all pupils as having a significant impact upon them. Similarly, recent studies that examine students’ aspirations for science-related careers suggest that parental attitudes to science and school science had the strongest relationship with their children’s aspirations in science. Noticing the importance of outside school factors, especially those related to family, cultural contexts, and parental involvement on students’ attitudes towards science and their career aspirations, my research examines the role of these outside school factors in the context of Turkish immigrant children in the UK. Using Pierre Bourdieu’s Cultural capital and Amartya Sen’s Capability Approach, I first develop a theoret-

ical framework to study the role of outside school factors on Turkish immigrant children's attainment and career aspirations in science. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, I then examine the significance of various parental and family-related factors by collecting and analysing data from Turkish immigrant children in London.

Keywords: immigrant Turkish students, science education, science related career aspirations, parental involvement in education, cultural capital, capability approach

[Conference paper no: 113]

Gendered migration aspirations: The relevance of a 'culture of migration' and gender dynamics in understanding migration aspiration in contemporary Turkey

Christiane Timmerman and Kenneth Hemmerechts, CeMIS University of Antwerp, Belgium

Abstract

In this contribution we will start from the perspective of the emigration regions. More specifically we will investigate the relevance of the presence of a 'culture of migration' for explaining gendered migration aspirations. Therefore we will rely on data collected in two seemingly similar regions in Turkey - namely the districts of Dinar and Emirdag, both in the province of Afyon - which however have a distinct history of migration towards Europe. Emirdag is already widely studied as a region characterized by high emigration while in Dinar emigration is comparatively low. Our empirical data are collected both on the basis of a representative survey conducted in these two districts as well as on in-depth interviews, interviews with key-informants collected in the context of the FP7 project 'EUMAGINE: Imagining Europe from the outside' and additionally on a case study research conducted in Emirdag on marriage migration.

Keywords: Marriage migration, Gendered migration opportunities, Gendered migration aspirations, Low versus high emigration regions

[Conference paper no: 114]

'I do not want one from Turkey'. A mixed-method analysis of changing trends in partner choice among Turkish Belgians.

Klaartje Van Kerckem, Koen Van Der Bracht, Bart Van de Putte and Peter Stevens, Ghent University, Belgium

Abstract

Despite an officially declared labour immigration stop in 1974, immigration from Turkey to Western Europe did never really come to an end, mainly because of the high amount of transnational marriages among migrants and their descendants. Research in different countries has demonstrated that the high incidence of transnational marriages was not limited to the first and 1.5 generations, but could be observed among the second generation as well. This continuing trend to marry transnationally did not pass unnoticed in the 'affected' European countries. Governments started to worry about the ongoing influx of immigrants, which seemed to disrupt various attempts to bring immigration to a halt. This, and the assumption that transnational marriages slow down the integration process, spurred politicians in countries like Denmark, Belgium and The Netherlands, to craft stricter immigration laws. At first sight, the restrictive immigration policies seem to accomplish their goal: a decrease in transnational marriages among targeted immigrant groups has been observed in different Western-European countries. Although the policies probably explain part of the decrease in some of the countries, an explanation in terms of the legal restrictions should not be taken for granted. Changed attitudes and practices within immigrant communities might be equally important in explaining the decrease, but so far, no research that we are aware of focuses on why these figures have plummeted. Our study addresses this lacuna in scholarship by linking the most recent statistics on transnational marriages among young Turkish Belgians to qualitative data that explain these trends. The focus on Belgium is particularly interesting because immigration laws did not become restrictive until April 2011. Consequently, any decline in transnational marriages cannot be attributable to changes in the legislation. First, we give a detailed statistical description of partner choice among Turkish Belgians from 2001 to 2008, using an extraction of the Belgian National Register. The analysis reveals a steep decline in transnational marriages: in just seven years,

the proportion of men and women entering a transnational partnership has dropped about 30 percentage points. This demonstrates that even in the absence of restrictive legislation, there can be a decline in transnational marriages, and hence migration from Turkey to Belgium. Second, through an analysis of in-depth interviews with married and unmarried Turkish Belgians, we explain the decline and shed light on enduring motivations for transnational marriages. Three factors explain the decrease in transnational marriages: (1) a growing awareness of the problems and risks involved in transnational marriages among young Turkish Belgians; (2) an increasing incidence of premarital relationships, which makes transnational marriages less attractive; and (3) a decreasing role of the parents in the partner choice of their offspring. Despite these changes however, a considerable percentage of people continues to marry a partner from the country of origin. By identifying four different ‘types’ of marriages (rebound marriage, therapeutic marriage, marriage by scarcity and the coincidental marriage), our analysis highlights the different motivations and suggests that transnational marriages should by no means automatically be interpreted as signs of adherence to ‘old ways’.

Keywords: Transnational marriages, Partner choice, Turkish Belgians, Mixed-method research

[Conference paper no: 115]

Hunger for education and career meets real life impediments - the employment situation of young women of Turkish origin in Austria

Elisabeth Strasser and David Reichel, International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Vienna

Abstract

While women with migration backgrounds have a crucial role on European labour markets, they face considerable challenges with regard to their labour market integration and mobility. In Austria as well as in other European countries, especially women of Turkish origin show one of the lowest labour market participation rates compared to women in general, but also compared to other immigrant groups. In public and political discourse, factors related to culture or ethnicity are often all too easily used as an explanation. However, such explanations do not take into account the heterogeneity of women of Turkish origin as well as the complexity of female life worlds and the way interactions with external factors limit education and work opportunities of (migrant) women. The presentation will explore the intersections of gender, legal status, ethnicity and class and the ways these link to the employment situations of women of Turkish origin in Austria. The presentation will try to give answers to the following questions: What challenges do women of Turkish origin face with regard to participation in education and the labour market? How do they cope with? How do their personal and social life worlds impact on the way they navigate through working life? What roles do external factors like support structures, the legal framework, or discrimination play? In how far can the factor of migration explain for their situations; which role can be assigned to other factors such as gender or class? The presentation is based on the findings from a study carried out in 2012 for the Austrian State Secretary of Integration, focusing on employment, education and life worlds of young women with non-Austrian origins. The study aimed to analyse the interplay of the various issues influencing the employment situation of young women with migration backgrounds. The presentation will try to capture the diversity of situations and realities women of Turkish origin face with regard to their labour market integration. At the same time we want to highlight individual strategies as well as institutional initiatives to overcome barriers and difficulties faced by the women.

Keywords: Labour market participation, Gender, Social mobility, Intersectionality

[Conference paper no: 116]

Imagined community or anticipated competition? The meaning of “Home” for the collective self-descriptions of Turkish-German teenagers in Berlin

Yasemin Soytemel, University of Konstanz, Germany

Abstract

The proposed paper presents some of the key results of my PhD-research, on the idols and heroes of Turkish-German third generation teenagers in Berlin. It is often said, that Turkish-German youngsters are raised by their parents to develop a stronger loyalty to their Turkish background than their German one, encouraging a stronger bond to the Turkish culture and instilling in them the ultimate goal of returning to Turkey itself

(Mandel 2008). On the other hand, some scholars stress how teenaged returnees feel discriminated and stigmatised by their „home“ society in Turkey (Caglar 2002, Wolbert 1991). In both approaches researchers neglected the meaning and function of „home“ for the collective belonging of Turkish-German teenagers. This paper discusses „home“ and „to return home“ narratives as still enduring narratives for some of the Turkish-German teenagers. The paper draws on focus group discussions I conducted (between 2008 and 2009) at different schools in Berlin. In Germany, it is assumed, that integration is better achieved with educational success. Surprisingly, my findings show that especially these better-achieved teenagers want to return to Turkey. This makes school success most important aspect in teenagers life. In most cases, comparisons with the achievements of teenagers in Turkey creates even more tensions and higher expectations for the third generation in Germany. The first part of the paper discusses the meaning of home for teenagers. The second part will show how Returning home is not always linked to feelings of community but often linked to feelings of competition which links individual success to the success of the family.

Keywords: Collective identity, Turkish-German third generation, Youth idols narratives of home and returning home

[Conference paper no: 118]

Diaspora Populations, Nationalism and Radicalization: A comparative analysis of integration policies on mobilization and radicalization

Matthew Stearmer, The Ohio State University, USA

Abstract

Alimi (2011) argues that radicalization is the product of the interaction of inter-group competition for recognition, an increasingly negative threat/opportunity setting, and tactical escalation by the movement/state. A relational dynamic process is outlined in this three-tiered framework that allows for desperate outcomes to be produced by the same relational forces. The process of radicalization within a home country, however, is not independent of globalized influences. Alimi recognizes that global geopolitics matter significantly, as various state actors make up the existing opportunity structures, but his argument falls short of recognizing potential global activism from the resistance side in the presence of a Diaspora population. When considering state level activism and political opportunities, Keck and Sikkink (1999) argue there is a “boomerang effect” that allows organizations that meet opposition within their own state to circumvent the blockage by using networks within other countries to pressure the home country for change. Keck and Sikkink envisioned this occurring through transnational networks of similarly situated organizations but do not consider the potential affects migration patterns and host country integration may play in the perceived political opportunities, employed strategies, and potential radicalization in the home country. Turkish and Kurdish migrants to Germany, and Europe at large, comprise what is recognized as the third largest migration flow in the world. Migration occurs for both political and economic rationale, and the various host societies have welcomed the migrants with varying degrees of openness. For instance, in Germany, Turkish/Kurdish migrants were accepted into the population and the general rhetoric surrounding their entry into the labor market and local politics were welcomed as evidence of assimilation when the migrants first arrived. However, over the course of the last two decades an emergent Turkish/Kurdish identity, strengthened by their new found freedoms to organize, has been met with varying degrees of concern by a growing nationalist sentiment in Europe at large, and the concern host countries have with migrants in the context of the welfare state. Geddes (2003) argues that state level welfare policies and supranational organizations in the European Union have put considerable competing pressure on host countries. On the one hand, in the wake of the global War on Terror, host countries have become increasingly nationalist and hostile towards groups that are perceived as a drain on national resources. On the other hand, the EU actively pressures these states to allow the free flow of individuals throughout the EU zone. While the bulk of Turkish migrants have located in Germany there are also substantial populations throughout Europe. Because of the growing presence of Turkish/Kurdish migrants, the potential inclusions of Turkey into the EU, and the increased nationalism in many EU countries at the same time that they are integrating as an economic and political union, these competing institutional pressures at the nation and supranational level combine to create several unique opportunities or constraints for migrant identity, activism, and contribute directly to local political organization in the home country. Thus, in relation to Turkish and Kurdish migration, a new conceptualization of movements and radicalization begins to emerge. Radicalization within Turkey will not have only increased and decreased due to intrastate dynamics, but also will have been in response to how the Diaspora populations were received in Europe. As Europeans,

and Germans in particular, welcomed the Turkish/Kurdish immigrants, these populations over time were able to effectively marshal resources within the host country and facilitate changes within their home country. This emerging Kurdish identity and activism within Germany allowed Kurdish organizations to elicit changes through new formal channels opened to them in the host country, and appear to have contributed directly to the de-radicalization of the Kurdish movement in Turkey. However, nationalism is now on the rise throughout Europe. What affect might such closures have on the radicalization of Kurdish nationalism if these channels are closed, or if they are perceived as less effective? The ebb and flow of Kurdish radicalization can only be understood when we consider the contributing factors that played out in Diaspora communities within European political opportunities. Further, future radicalization in Turkey may still be dependent on Europe's (at large) response to the Turkish/Kurdish immigrants. Not only must we consider the relational political opportunity structures that may contribute to the radicalization of organizations, or factions, but these opportunities must be considered in light of migration patterns, assimilation policies and the new opportunities that are created as an outlet for positive change through existing networks, or the possibility that their exclusion from the political system in the host country may contribute to further radicalization at home. Turkish migration in to Europe, and specifically Germany, provides a unique window to explore these themes, interactions, and implications.

Keywords: Diaspora Populations, Nationalism, Radicalization, integration, Turkey, Germany

[Conference paper no: 119]

Internal Migration and Climate in Turkey

Sule Akkoyunlu and Boriss Siliverstovs, Switzerland

Abstract

This paper studies the determinants of internal migration in Turkey with a particular attention to the effects of climate. The econometric model includes several measures of climate such as a temperature index, humanity index, average precipitation, average daily total hours of sunshine, a coastal dummy, along with socio-economic variables. Four migration measures are considered namely, in-migration, out-migration, net-migration and net-migration growth. The analysis is conducted for 81 cities and for the year 2010. We find evidence that indeed an unattractive climate pushes persons from one area to another area. Likewise, people avoid exposure to bitter and cold winters and excessively hot and humid summers, for example humidity appears to be an inferior good in decision to migrate, whereas the temperature index (the higher value indicates a favourable climate) increases in-migration. Coastal cities are attractive for in-migration and unattractive for out-migration. Amongst socio-economic variables, old age population, population growth, population density, number of teachers, proportion of population with high school and university education, total imports, total electricity consumption (which represents output) and unemployment are significant in explaining internal migration in Turkey. The results of this study has important policy implications as extreme weather conditions in the future in Turkey might encourage international migration also.

Keywords: climate, internal migration, Turkey

[Conference paper no: 120]

How Turkish is it? Art and culture in Vienna

Wiebke Sievers, Austrian Academy of Sciences

Abstract

There is no doubt that culture in Vienna has become more diverse with successive waves of immigration since the 1960s. Cultural activities range from Turkish and Kurdish film weeks via the music festival Salam Orient to ethno-clubbings and musical events organised by Turkish associations and restaurants. Moreover, the last decade has seen the rise of a number of Austrian-Turkish artists, including Aslı Kışlal, artistic director of the theatre group *daskunst*, the filmmakers Kenan Kiliç and Umut Dağ, and the writer Seher Çakır. While many of these cultural activities draw on private funds, Austrian and Viennese cultural politics has also become more active in supporting this trend. The Austrian state has funded multicultural activities since the early 1990s, albeit to a very marginal extent and with little interest in making these activities visible. But there has

been an increased interest in supporting such activities since 2008. The city of Vienna, on the other hand, already established a specific subdivision for intercultural activities in 1998. However, the funding devoted to such activities also constituted less than 1% of the city's cultural budget. These limited funds were mainly invested in immigrant and ethnic minority organisations. Only the 2010 Viennese government programme describes migrant mainstreaming and interculturality, i.e. the active inclusion of all cultural identities into Viennese cultural life, as an important task of future cultural politics. I intend to take a closer look at the Turkish initiatives funded by the Austrian federal state and the city of Vienna since the turn of the century. The rationale behind the main funding mechanisms both on the state and on the city level meant that most of the funding was granted to cultural associations catering for specific ethnic communities. Only more recently, there has been an increased interest in funding such activities also under the main funding lines for culture, i.e. performing arts, literature and art. The questions I would like to answer are: What is the share of Turkish initiatives compared to other groups receiving public funds? Which groups within the Turkish community receive funding? And what kind of cultural activities are being funded? My hypotheses are that altogether the Turkish community received less funding than others and that Kurdish and Alevi associations were more successful in acquiring public funds than other Turkish competitors.

Keywords: Turkish culture, Austria, Vienna, public funds

[Conference paper no: 121]

Socio-economic and social well-being of second generation Turks in Austria

Philipp Schnell, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna, Austria

Abstract

Children of Turkish immigrants in Austria are leaving school and entering the labour market in increasing numbers. Their opportunities and achievements are often regarded as the “litmus test” for integration and for the success and failure of policies in this field. Their experiences may provide a clearer indication of the long term prospects for integration into Austria's society than the experiences of the first generation themselves. Turkish immigrants in Austria, most of them recruited for cheap labour in the late 1960s, may have experienced difficulties of adjustment related to a “negative entry effect” arising from several problems such as lack of proficiency in language or foreign acquired educational qualifications as well as structural barriers within local labour markets. Therefore, difficulties experienced by the Turkish second generation may be a truer reflection of success in the integration process and in particular about (un-) equal chances than experiences of their parents. Consequently, this paper asks how the Turkish second generations in Austria fares in terms of educational attainment, occupational achievement, and economic status. Does the Turkish second generation, which is born and raised in Austria experience equal chances as compared to the Austrian majority population? Although the key arena in which to examine the integration of Turkish second generation in Austria is their socio-economic well being, I argue further that their chances and success are intimately tied up with their social well being, such as their sense of social inclusion, trust in others, and overall life satisfaction. Thus, the second part of this paper examines the following research questions: If socio-economic inequalities appear, how do they affect the social well being of second generation Turks in Austria? How does the Turkish second generation perceive their social inclusion into Austria's society? Looking at the socio-economic and social well being of second generation Turks in Austria and examining their interconnection provides a detailed picture on objective and subjective processes of “integration” in Austria. To empirically investigate these research questions I use data from the Austrian TIES sample which was part of the first systematic and rigorous European dataset on second generation Turks, called “The Integration of the European Second Generation”. The Austrian sample was conducted in three regions within Austria among 1500 respondents in 2007-2008. The term “second-generation” refers to children of Turkish immigrants who have at least one parent born in Turkey but were born in the Austria themselves and have followed their entire education there. At the time of the interviews, the respondents were between 18 and 35 years old.

Keywords: second-generation, well being, Austria

[Conference paper no: 122]

Changes in Immigrant Neighborhoods, Changes in Immigrants' Lives and Identities: Urban Restructuring and Immigrant Governmentality in the Neoliberal Era

Tahire Erman Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

This paper addresses the recent changes in immigrants' lives and the emergent immigrant governmentality as immigrants' neighborhoods are restructured in the neoliberal regime. It aims to contribute to migrant studies by bringing in the urban dimension, pointing out to the need to pay attention to the changes brought into the lives of immigrants by the urban practices in the neoliberal era. It takes the study of immigrants beyond the conventional debates framed in such terms as integration, diaspora, transnational ties, and instead focuses on the changes in immigrants' lives imposed on them as a result of urban restructuring.

Keywords: Urban restructuring, Immigrants, Neighbourhoods, Urban transformation

[Conference paper no: 124]

Immigration, Economic Growth in Europe and Spatial Dependence

Umit Guner (Gebze Institute of Technology, Turkey) and Meral Yaliniz (The University of Greenwich, Turkey)

Abstract

The question surrounding the impact of labour immigration on economic growth is the focus of this paper. The immigration concept implies a new settlement place by definition and such settlement place must be more prosperous when compared to former one. So the immigration drive is triggered. To this end, in this study it is tried to analyse the relation between immigration phenomenon in European Union countries which is a charming zone with respect to immigrations and a developed region in term of prosperity in the world economics and the economic growth. Due to the aging population structure in the European Union countries, the labour immigrations will affect economic growth positively. However the right of free circulation between European Union member states and EU countries to provide better social rights than other member countries caused the immigrations to shift to these countries. Consequently the immigrant employees in EU 15 countries have been a significant burden on social security system. In this study, it is expected that the labor immigrations will have negative impact on economic growth for EU 15 countries.

Keywords: Migration, European Union, Economic growth

[Conference paper no: 125]

Marriage migration from Turkey to Europe: Insights from a country-of-origin perspective

Helen Baykara-Krumme, TU Chemnitz, Germany

Abstract

For non EU-country citizens, marriage migration is one of the few remaining ways to immigrate to Europe after the recruitment halt in the 1970s largely limited alternative options. Even this mode of family unification, however, is highly disputed in the political sphere and actions have been taken to reduce its numerical prevalence. In family and migration sociology, migrants' marriage patterns have been the focus of research for a long time, mainly, however, with regard to interethnic marriages. Only recently, the empirical relevance and public debates about marriage migration have raised scientific interest in transnational (co-ethnic) marriages. We still know very little about the mechanisms prevalent in the course of marriage migration. Research is generally conducted in the destination countries and focuses (1) on those who decide to marry a partner from abroad and thus enable marriage migration or (2), more rarely, on those who immigrate in the course of a marriage. But what about the group of those who do not come? What characterizes those who decide to marry a partner from abroad and emigrate as compared to those who decide to marry a local partner and stay in the country of origin? A country-of-origin perspective allows broadening the knowledge about issues of selection in a transnational context of marriage. Moreover, very little knowledge exists about family influ-

ences on marriage and related migration choices. Family impact implies forms of chain migration and transnational networks as well as family involvement in the partner choice process. Next to individual characteristics, how influential are these family characteristics in the choice for marriage migration? For instance, are individuals more likely to choose a partner from abroad if other family members of their own have emigrated already? Are transnational marriages more likely to be family-arranged marriages? How relevant are kinship relations of partners when it comes to a transnational marriage? This study aims to address the patterns and mechanisms, the individual characteristics and third group family influences on the decision for marriage migration and relevant changes over time and between family generations. Analysis is based on data of the LineUp survey which includes three-generational data of almost 2000 families from five regions in Turkey. The data was gathered in Turkey by randomly selecting families of former guest workers who had gone to Europe in the recruitment period. Interviews were conducted with the family heads, their children and their grandchildren, independent of their place of residence. One fifth of the sample consists of same-aged non-migrant family heads from the same regions, and their descendants. We find marriage migration among children and grandchildren of former guest workers (who returned early) as well as in families of non-migrant elderly. The analysis will help understand past and current processes of marriage migration and thereby contribute to the knowledge needed for debates about future trends and policies.

Keywords: marriage, migration, transnational, family

[Conference paper no: 126]

Discrimination and Biography. On the inscription of discriminatory elements and practices in the biographies of young Austrian-Turkish women

Katharina Hametner, University of Vienna, Austria

Abstract

The ongoing debate about integration in Austria focuses specifically on persons with 'turkish migration background' who are often classified as traditional, very religious and not willing to integrate into the Austrian society. Within this discursive landscape Austrian-Turkish people are confronted with a variety of ascriptions which often lead to experiences of discrimination in every day life. In one way or another the subjects have to deal with these experiences of discrimination within their daily practices, sometimes trying to adjust to the norms the mainstream discourses set, sometimes performing more or less overt acts of resistance. Focussing on the biographical narrations of Austrian-Turkish women's lives the presentation aims to show in which way discursive ascriptions and everyday experiences of discrimination structure the self-perception and habitual orientations of the subjects. Discursive processes of ethnization and culturalization are thereby reconstructed as the product of a specific intersection of biographical stratifications of experiences and discursive practices informing these experiences.

Keywords: Discrimination, Integration Discourse, Biography, Ethnization and Culturalization

[Conference paper no: 127]

Implications of Defining Diasporic Activities of Nationalist Groups for the Study of International Relations

Zeynep Kaya, LSE, London, UK

Abstract

Most of the literature on diasporas, including a few scholars who study diasporas from an International Relations perspective, argue that diasporas are distinct from other state and non-state actors due to their ability to maintain a national identity and their capability to influence international affairs through their activities in the transnational realm. Although they see diasporas as attached to a specific identity and territory, they argue that their activities and strategies are transnational and deterritorialised. Nationalist groups in the diasporas indeed operate in a deterritorialised realm and transnational manner. This refers to their cross-border interactions with other co-ethnics in their home country and in other host-states, and with other states and international organisations away from their original homeland. Although nationalist activists in the diaspora operate within a territory or territories outside their institutionalised state territory, the political activities they engage

in through transnational networks are framed in national language and national homeland terms and this provides them the ability to influence outsiders' perceptions of their national identity and their claim to autonomy or statehood. Paper argues that long-distance nationalists in the diaspora, due to their stronger adherence to the idea of a unified nation, are more assertive in the promotion of their claims than the nationalists back in their home-country. Their location in liberal-democratic host-states and the political freedom provided by these states in organising and engaging in cultural and political activities away from the scrutiny of home country regimes give these groups increased opportunities to mobilise and lobby for their cause. They efficiently utilise the discourse of contemporary international politics, which puts increasing importance on the discourse of the democratic and political rights of ethnic communities. They usually focus on two aspects of this discourse: firstly, the existence of a common national language as the most significant indicator of a homogeneous national identity; and secondly, individual and collective human rights abuses as the justification for ethnic autonomy or separatism. Kurdish nationalist groups in the diaspora are an appropriate case study for illustrating the above arguments. This paper, via exploring the character of the activities of Kurdish diaspora organisations, seeks to find out whether such diasporic activities should be considered as nationalist, or transnational, or international, hence aims to demonstrate the importance of integrating the notion of diasporas into IR research and theory.

Keywords: diaspora, nationalism, transnationalism

[Conference paper no: 128]

Upcoming “elite” among the Turkish second generation in Europe?

Elif Keskiner and Maurice Crul, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Abstract

The Turkish second generation forms one of the largest groups of guest worker descendants in Europe. While the public debate on second generation has concentrated mostly on the “failure” with regards to school drop outs and high unemployment rates, a growing number of Turkish second generation is achieving prominent positions in the host societies, where they are born and raised. This paper will be based on the preliminary findings of the “Elites” project, which has been set up to explore the patterns of elite formation among the Turkish second generation. The project is focused on persons who are successful in three main sectors: business, law and education. Through in-depth interviews with elite members in eight European cities in four countries (Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden) it tries to uncover the differences in elite formation between countries. Is access to an elite position more difficult in one country compared to the other? Are the obstacles and opportunities different across countries? The importance of elites and elite formation in understanding the social dynamics of power in our societies have always been recognized by various prominent sociologists ranging from C. Wright Mills to Pierre Bourdieu. There has been a revival of studies on global elite(s) as an extension of the consequences of globalization (Sassen,1991; Castells,1996; Baumann,2007). Most of these studies recognize the role of elites in the new global order however did not put sufficient emphasis on the processes of elite formation as to who the today's elites are, what kind of influence they have, how they gain access to elite positions (Savage and Williams, 2008). Considering the increasing multi-ethnic nature of European societies, highly educated second generation groups have become candidates to these elite positions and have the potential to access these positions of power and leadership that has influence in the formation of today's societies. In that sense this paper will explore the detailed dynamics of elite formation among second generation and question whether they have gained access to positions of power and, if so, how. We will present the first findings from data collection and map the second generation's existence and their position in power elite today.

Keywords: second generation, elites, high skilled labour

[Conference paper no: 129]

Turkish Migrants in Europe from the Perspective of Turkish Citizenship Law

Doğa Elçin, Atılım University, Turkey

Abstract

Turkish migrants in Europe usually maintain their social, economic and familial relationships in Turkey. They are always in close contact with their families and invest heavily in Turkey. The vital reflection of this close relation has probably been seen on the maintenance of Turkish citizenship. However, in recent years, Turkish migrants in Europe, have been losing their Turkish citizenship with the purpose of acquiring the citizenship of the country to which they have migrated. Within this period, the approach of Turkish State to this former citizen migrants is significant. In this regard, there are direct and indirect provisions about this issue in Turkish Citizenship Law No.5901 which entered into force in 2009. First of all, dual nationality is not prohibited by Turkish Citizenship Law. Secondly, acquiring of Turkish citizenship has been made easier for former citizens. The articles of 13 and 14 deal with re-acquiring of Turkish citizenship. Thirdly, in accordance with the article 21, children who lost their Turkish citizenship because of their parents have the right of choice of Turkish citizenship. Lastly, the article 28 regulates the rights accorded to those who lost Turkish citizenship by obtaining renunciation permit. These provisions of Turkish Citizenship Law indicate the Turkish State's approach to Turkish migrants in Europe. It is obvious that both the State and the Turkish migrants in Europe prefer maintaining this close relations.

Keywords: Turkish, Citizenship, Law

[Conference paper no: 130]

Governance of Religious Diversity in Austria – The struggle of the Alevi Religious Community for Recognition

Alev Cakir, University of Vienna , Austria

Abstract

In this paper I am going to examine the transformation of religious governance in Austria. For this purpose I am studying the state recognition policy of minority religions and effects on religious governance and their religious communities in Austria. I will take the example of the political process of the state registration of the Islamic Alevi Religious Community in Austria (IAGÖ) as a religious denominational community between 2009 until September 2011. By recourse to the concept of governance I will describe the relationships of coordination and cooperation between state and religious community in governing religious-political problems. In this context I will demonstrate that governance of religious diversity in Austria has changed through the recognition of the Islamic Alevi religious community. Beyond that religious governance itself has influenced the decision-making process. This was taking place through the cooperation and coordination between the state authorities and the Islamic and Alevi organizations in the process of the policy of recognition. In this state recognition process three Alevi religious organizations applied separately for state recognition as a religious denominational community. The first application was submitted by the Islamic Alevi Religious Community who defined Alevism as a part of Islam, as Islamic Alevi. The Federation of Alevi communities in Austria (AABF) defined Alevism as an independent religion with Islamic origin in their application for state recognition. The Alevi Cultural Centre in Austria (AKÖ) who set the focus especially on the Kurdish Alevis and defined Alevism as completely independent from Islam and explicitly non-Islamic submitted the third request. The applicant and affected religious communities tried to influence the decision-making process of the state authorities through lobbying and cooperating on the issue. In the recognition process the state authorities also invited the concerned religious actors and asked them for their opinions and involved them as affected religious organizations into the decision-making process. During the recognition process conflicts appeared and increased on the one hand between and among the three applicant Alevi organizations and on the other hand between the applicant Islamic Alevi Religious Community and the Islamic Faith Community in Austria (IGGiÖ). The Islamic Faith Community in Austria is state-recognized as a religious community under the Islamic Law with the status of a corporation under public law. It was the only state-recognized organization in Austria representing the Muslims in Austria. However, through the registration of the Islamic Alevi religious community as a religious denominational community this monopoly position of the Islamic Faith Community has been broken. This has also initiated debates over the heterogeneity of Muslim and Turkish

migrants in Austria. The recognition by the state authorities of solely one religious school within a minority religion and the refusal of the other two applications of the Alevi organizations resulted in conflicts as well as splitting between and within Islamic, Islamic Alevi and Alevi organizations.

Keywords: Turkish migrants and their descendants in Austria, governance of religious diversity, state-recognition of religious identities

[Conference paper no: 131]

State and civil society on irregular immigration in Turkey

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Abstract

Irregular immigration is one such important social dynamic that characterizes the nature of migratory flows across the Mediterranean region, where Turkey is among those countries that has started to attract growing numbers of irregular immigrants. This paper focuses on the immigration-receiving role of Turkey and analyzes the nature of irregular immigration politics by adopting a rather unique perspective. More specifically, the paper studies the irregular immigrant population currently present in Turkey by analyzing both the perception of the state and the civil society of these groups of immigrants. In order to find out the perception of the state, the paper studies the existing national rules and regulations (and the related legislation) that protect the fundamental human rights of irregular immigrants. The analysis of the existing legislation specifically focuses on the right to access to public health care and education. Following that, interviews with civil society organizations and immigration experts are utilized in order to find out the general perception of civil society on matters concerning irregular immigration and immigrants. In terms of civil society, the paper especially seeks to find out to what extent pro-migrant civil society considers irregular immigrants as a vulnerable group that needs protection of their fundamental human rights, such as the right to access to free health care and education. The theoretical basis of the paper derives from the comparative politics literature on civil society and also from the literature on immigration policy-making. As well as contributing to the general literature on immigration by broadening the understanding of the irregular immigrant as a social category, the paper also contributes to literature studying immigration to Turkey. The literature studying the irregular immigration flows to Turkey has grown in the past decade. This literature could be divided into two broad categories: First there are studies focusing on the informal labour dimension of irregular immigration flows across Turkey and there emerged valuable research shedding light on the exclusionary and exploitative nature of this type of immigrant labour in Turkey. Secondly there are studies focusing on the political dimension of irregular immigration. These studies generally focus on the measures to “fight” against or to control irregular immigration, and some of them also study the consequences of Europeanization on Turkey’s policies towards irregular immigration. This paper makes a contribution to this second group of work by integrating to this literature an original focus, which seeks to understand how irregular immigrants are perceived as recipients of human rights.

Keywords: irregular immigration, human rights, state, civil society

[Conference paper no: 132]

Who immigrated to Turkey, Where they migrate?

Mustafa Yakar and Kadir Temurçin, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

Abstract

Migrations from Turkey to abroad for half a century have proceeded in the recent times by undergoing important changes. Moreover, it has been observed that there exist various types and ways of foreigner migration from abroad to Turkey which began from 1980 onwards and became clarified in the 2000s. It is supposed to observe the new aspect, dimensions, effects and problems of this immigration which leads Turkey to be an immigration country rather than an emigrant country in the international immigration system of Turkey, and therefore, to reform the strategies of migration policy. The recent process in Turkish external migration has attracted the attention of researchers and has just begun to be revised in the literature. Besides the empirical studies and the studies that examine several immigrant groups of foreign origin, the researches

which investigate the distribution of immigrants from abroad locationally are insufficient. This study is aimed to focus on who migrated from abroad to Turkey and where they migrated later on the basis of the 2000 General Census. By the end of the 20th century, the population of the individuals born abroad and of foreign nationality has presented an ongoing increase. In 1980 it was confirmed that there were 50.000 foreign nationals and 868.000 born abroad; in 2000 there were 267.000 foreign nationals and 1.260.000 born abroad. The immigrants coming from abroad who showed increases and decreases in certain periods were 1.287.446 between the years 1980-2000. According to the 2000 General Census, 234.111 people have immigrated from abroad to Turkey. As in the internal migration, the external migration tends towards the western part of the country, particularly big cities. Thusly, % 44 of the migration occurred in big cities; % 33.4 in the centre of towns and provinces; the rest % 22.5 in the countryside. The fact that % 51.9 of immigrants were born in Turkey gives rise to “comeback migration” thought with regard to the external migration. Moreover, that % 77.7 of them are Turkish nationals supports this judgment. On the other hand, the foreign nationals whose number has reached to 50.251 (% 21.5) are non-negligible. The big cities where the external nationals are grouped and the touristic centers on the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts are also the areas immigrants of foreign origin have settled down.

Keywords: Immigration, Foreign population, Birth place, Nationality, Turkey

[Conference paper no: 134]

Understanding the partner choice of Turkish origin second generation in Switzerland: does gender matter?

Ceren Topgöl, University of Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract

The question of partner choice of children of immigrants became a topic in many European countries in the last decade, yet it is little explored in Switzerland. Alternative partner choices of youth with migratory background might be exogamy, a co-ethnic living in the host country and a marriage migrant. According to Swiss Census 2000, the majority of Turkish second generation had a partner with socialization experience in Switzerland, at least to some extent: either exogamy or a co-ethnic partner living in this country. Yet, there is a significant gender difference in exogamy: it is more common among men compared to women. Whereas, more women have a co-ethnic partner with whom they share socialization experience. Marriage migration, on the other hand, concerns men and women equally, contrary to some empirical findings on other Turkish communities in Europe, which predict a gender difference in marriage migration. Interaction opportunities, individual preferences and third parties interact with each other in influencing the process of partner choice of youth of immigrant descent. In the literature, certain types of partner choice - especially marriage migrant partner - of men and women are dealt with in different discourses. For second generation men, the issue is often framed by their preferences for a ‘traditional’ partner, thus, from an integration perspective, treating transnational partner choice of men as their lack of incorporation to the society. Whereas, for second generation women, transnational marriages are associated with family influence and often framed as arranged or forced and, thus, this type of partner choice is treated as a gender issue. Empirical findings from Swiss survey data (Swiss TIES Survey- The Integration of European Second Generation) reveal that family influence on partner choice almost exclusively concerns second generation women of Turkish origin. These suggested links need to be critically tested in order to understand the underlying mechanisms of a decision making process. Thus, this paper aims at exploring/comparing to what extent family influence partner choice of second generation from the perspective of men and women involved. Is there a gender difference in how young adults perceive and express the role of third party/family influence on their partner choices? Do arguments behind influence differ in gender lines and according to the migratory status of the partner? In-depth interviews of Turkish origin men and women allow giving a subjective meaning to the partner choice process. We observe gender differences as well as similarities in the role of family, arguments behind influence and reactions of young people.

Keywords: Partner choice, Children of immigrants, Gender, Qualitative analysis

[Conference paper no: 135]

Exogamy versus Endogamy among Second Generation of Turkish and former Yugoslav Descent in Switzerland

Ceren Topgül (University of Geneva, Switzerland) and Rosita Fibbi (University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland)

Abstract

Partner choice is one of the key elements of the cultural and structural change in a society; for this reason it is an established field of research in immigrants' integration studies, generally with a focus on intermarriage. However, the topic is a more encompassing one: alternative partner choices of youth with migratory background might be exogamy, a co-ethnic partner living in the host country (local endogamy) and a marriage migrant (transnational endogamy). There have been an increasing number of studies on second generation of Turkish origin in many European countries, including those that explore their partner choice. This type of research is new in Switzerland for children of Turkish immigrants. We know that, according to Swiss Census 2000, the majority of Turkish second generation had a partner with socialization experience in Switzerland, at least to some extent: either exogamy or a co-ethnic partner living in this country, whereas marriage migration concerns equally men and women. Altogether knowledge about partner choice, and thus, marriage migration for second generation from former Yugoslavia is lacking in Europe. This paper aims at portraying the partner choice experience of native born second generation of two origin groups, i.e. of Turkish (TR) and former Yugoslav (SSYU) descent, sharing comparable migration history in a single context - in Switzerland. Are there group differences? Does gender matter? What are the individual characteristics and contextual factors determining endogamy versus exogamy? After considering the difference between exogamy and endogamy, the paper focuses on marriage migration within endogamy. To what extent marriage migrant (transnational) partners are different from local endogamous partners of second generation? Do Swiss born children of immigrants differ in their characteristics according to the migratory status of their endogamous partner (i.e. transnational vs. local)? The paper further explores social and religious homogeneity within endogamous couples. Is the degree of social and religious homogeneity different in transnational endogamous couples from local endogamous couples? By comparing the two groups, two different articulations of religion and ethnicity appear: in the Turkish immigrant group, religion and ethnicity almost coincide with each other whereas in former Yugoslav group religion only partially coincides with ethnicity. Data from a recent survey, Swiss TIES (The Integration of the European Second Generation) survey is the basis for our analyses in order to answer these questions. It provides a large set of information on second generation of Turkish and former Yugoslav origin and their partners in two urban agglomerations of Switzerland, in Zurich and Basel. We find, among alternative partner choices, local endogamous unions rank the first: they concern half of the second generation of both origin groups. Marriage migration appears to be of special importance for youth with migratory background: prevalence of having partner from parents' country of origin is high for second generation of Turkish origin and for second generation of SSYU descent. Those findings put Turkish experience into a wider perspective and allow arguing of the importance of migration and incorporation conditions on the structuring of immigrant communities over time.

Keywords: Partner choice, Children of immigrants, Local endogamy, Transnational endogamy

[Conference paper no: 138]

The Mental Health Profile of Forced Migrants From Turkey to Europe: The Case of France

Zübeyit Gün, Gediz University, Turkey

Abstract

Although Turkey is a very young Republic, it has been at the center of important immigrations and emigrations historically. After 1980s, the conflict at the Eastern part of the country resulted in the forced migration of the population which was affected by the violence. This study focuses on the psychological profile of people who have experienced forced migration from Turkey to France in the 1990s. The objective of this study is to analyse different variables including: post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the level of acculturation, and the relationship between post-traumatic stress disorder and acculturation (culture shock) processes. According to the results, we can note that the forced migrants go through several forced migrations; at first, migrants leave their region towards Turkish metropolises and at the final step they decide to go abroad (especially England, Germany, and France) as a last remedy. The trauma is consecutive, cumulative and historical

among migrants and the forced migration is the last circle which builds on their former traumas. In addition, the experienced traumas become another common point that migrants share, which bring them together in the context of exile, therefore the trauma becomes an integral part of their identities in the migratory context.

Keywords: Forced Migration, Migration from Turkey, Mental Health, PTSD, Acculturation

[Conference paper no: 139]

Reevaluating contemporary 'diaspora policy' of Turkey

Farkhad Alimukhamedov (Turgut Ozal University, Turkey) and Engin Akcay (Turgut Ozal University, Turkey)

Abstract

Diaspora or lobbying became key elements in today's politics. Minorities can influence politics depending on their social status, organisation and especially due to their position regarding politics in home and hosting countries. Turkish workers were defined as 'Gastarbeiters' that complicated their interaction within politics in overall Western Europe. However, Turkey's contemporary regain of influence in International arena would allow the country leaders to re-evaluate their position regarding western countries and using all the tools, by including bottom to top influence through civil society organizations. Our paper is composed of two main parts. In the first part we describe the diaspora politics of several states and explain why the countries choose different formulas. We focused on two types of the countries: the firsts are the migrant sending countries that depend directly on remittances, and the other category includes the countries those depending partly on remittances use migrants for political goals. The second part is consacred to the study of Turkish governments' policies regarding Turkish workers abroad. The research is based on primary and secondary datas. The primary data includes interviews and questionnaires conducted in Turkey and Europe both with administration and civil society organizations dealing within Turkish migrants. Main questions are why countries choose one or another formula regarding their migrants? What are the effects of migrants in home and international politics? What are the main events that influenced Turkey to revisit its policy regarding Turkish citizens working abroad? What kind of activities and projects are organized by Turkish government related to diaspora?

We aim to prepare several recommendations regarding Turkish policy related to its diaspora afterwards.

Keywords: Diaspora, minority, foreign policy

[Conference paper no: 140]

Coping Strategies of Turkish Migrant Women in the UK

Gülfem Çakır (Akdeniz University, Turkey) and Eleni Hatzidimitriadou Kingston University and St George's University of London, UK)

Abstract

This paper presents qualitative findings from a mixed-methods research on factors and mechanisms of empowerment and resilience among Turkish migrant women in the UK. The qualitative data were collected through narrative interviews with 11 migrant women by using an interview schedule on various topics, one of which was coping processes and mechanisms Turkish migrant women utilise. The documentary method (Nohl, 2009), originated from the sociology of knowledge of Karl Mannheim, was used to analyse the transcribed interviews. Three steps were followed in the analysis: formulating interpretation, reflecting interpretation, and comparative analysis Results revealed that four coping styles were marked among these women: transformation and being a fighter, utilising opportunities, contributing to others' lives, and being disempowered and trapped. Women who transformed themselves as a reaction to adversity made changes in their relationship with their environment and reconstructed their experiences in the UK. Women who used opportunities around them to maintain their status also improved themselves and achieved some personal and social gains whereas women who coped through helping significant others in their lives did not accomplish many successes and did not utilize opportunities efficiently for themselves. Findings suggest that although almost all women used some strategies to cope with the everyday demands of their lives in a new country, this process went beyond coping and led to women's transformation and, in some cases, development of resilience

against adversity. Implications for policy development are considered in relation to women's integration process in the UK.

Keywords: Turkish migrant women, Coping, Qualitative study

[Conference paper no: 142]

Political Cartoons and Trans-Nation Migrations: Turks In Germany

Murat Erdoğan, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Abstract

Political Cartoons are works of art created by wit, looking at social, political and economic issues, mostly from the opposite perspectives. Themes of "identity", "otherness", "similarity" and "dialogue" in cartoons will be examined as a whole, and thus contribution of cartoons for mutual understanding between cultures will be evaluated. Their signs and symbols can be source both for hatred and dialogue in public opinion. In this context, after Cold War Islam and West, Turkey's membership to European Union and Turks in Europe have been current issue in European Media. In this study, the theme is selected as "Islam-Islamaphobia" and as sub-title "Turks- Turkey" in European communities. In some countries of Europe Islam is associated very often with Turks, whose population in Europe now goes beyond 5 million, only in Germany 3 million, because of the massive immigration starting from 60s. As the signs that point to the ending of bipolar Cold War era starting to emerge, the cultural-religious conflicts have been expected to be the most likely to occur among the predictions on where would be next conflict. Throughout the 90s, it became apparent both in intellectual publications, like S. Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations", and in the developments of daily life that religion-culture difference would play a major role in the new formation of fronts. While the roles of "the New World Formation" were being determined in the Western world, "winner" of the Cold War, the uncertainties and especially the "Radical Islam" seemed to replace the the ideology-based definitions of ally-enemy. The attacks organized by radical Islamists on 11 September 2001 in the USA has been a milestone. The threat of radical Islam that were being debated by intellectuals and politicians has found a social ground. "Islamophobia" became a social phenomenon, sometimes even a paranoia, in the Western communities. The Muslims living in those Western communities would be the greatest victims of this matter. The affinity with Islam also increased in Western communities, especially in the media and among the politicians, though it mostly started as a result of attacks on 11/9. Islam has been presented both as an element of threat and an element of reconciliation. Media stands up as the most crucial actor in this issue. Media has the power to manipulate and shape the perception and judgement of ordinary people. Thus, every image, comment, news item or a cartoon could generate great influence but the influence, of course, could affect the processes for the better of for the worse. In this study, how the British print media visualize and depict Islam-Islamaphobia and Turks-Turkey after Cold War will be investigated through the cartoons in the newspapers. Political cartoons reflect the agenda of the paper and depict the events in the way that anybody could understand. Being one of the most appealing parts of a paper, they can be quite manipulative. They can play a major role in the making of judgements for the less intellectual people.

Keywords: Political cartoon, British media, Islamaphobia, Turkish migrant, Identity, Otherness

[Conference paper no: 144]

New pious actors in the alternative spaces of *sohbets*: The role of Hizmet (Service) Movement in the empowerment process of Turkish young girls in France and Germany

Sumeyye Ulu Sametoglu, , EHESS, Paris, France

Abstract

Within three generations, the immigrant Turkish people in Europe tend to take part in local religious groups transferred from their homeland, Turkey. But today we observe a change in this kind of mobilization. As opposed to their families' ethnically and culturally oriented participation in social networks, Hizmet (Public service) movement (academically known as Gulen movement) appeals to the young generation of Turks by its transnational forms, media and educational organizations. Based-on my ongoing PhD research on the young Turkish girls of the second and third generation of Turkish immigrants in France and Germany, I want to

present a paper on this new form of religiosity of these pious actors, who become active members of this transnational network, while at the same time creating local groups of *sohbet* (religious conversation) in order to discuss on religious issues. These pious young women, between 15-25 years old, by participating in groups of *sohbet*, meet and discuss about how to accommodate themselves to non-religious conditions within the European public space. *Sohbet* as an oral tradition dating back to Prophet Mohammed era, intended to learn Islamic principles, changes format in Europe, arising of necessity for these girls to come and discuss about their solutions and strategies in a public sphere, which is not always in compliance with their piety. It is not only a place of learning religion through the discussion around texts but also an essential place of socialization outside the family, by making them break their closed shell, getting rid of local inward religiosity, and becoming active members of a transnational *hizmet* community. Through *sohbets*, I intend to analyze the emerging feminine pious actors who become emancipated from the family universe and perform in the European secular public space while conforming to religious tenets and creating an “alternative space” of religious and secular socialization. In order to fulfill their necessities of entertainment, sports and socialization, they create “halal circles”, which can be named also as “alternative spaces”, such as female-only organizations of parties, trips and leisure activities because the “non-halal” facilities of Europe do not open enough space for them. Not only being more pious, but *sohbets* also motivate them to be more educated and to be active in social work as European citizens. They create circles of solidarity and comfort, while at the same time being open to the public space with constant adjustments and accommodations between public and private realms. These spaces make them “proactive” rather than being “reactive” as could be observed in other marginal or closed groups. Through an ethnographic analysis of these circles on the basis of sociology of spaces, this study will give clues about the transformation of Turkish immigrants within three generations. *Sohbets* and the alternative spaces around them are a privileged area of research by the help of which we can observe new subjectivities and empowerment processes, new kinds of collective behavior with a different bodily conduct in public and a transforming collective memory of these new actors, namely the Turkish young girls as European citizens.

Keywords: Piety, Public space, Hizmet movement, Feminin pious actor, Empowerment, Citizenship, *Sohbets*

[Conference paper no: 145]

“Dynamics of Irregular Transit Migration from Turkey to Europe: The Role of Transit Cities”

Ela Gokalp Aras, Gediz University, Turkey

Abstract

As one of the relatively new category, ‘transit migration’ appears as a cross-cutting and extremely dynamic phenomenon with its increasing figures and challenges. Transit migration does not only represent the trans-border movements, but also represents the transition between the existing categories and statuses for migrants in practice. With the growing importance of irregular migration to Europe, ‘irregular transit’ migration has become highly politicized phenomenon since 1990s and as a consequence, pressures from the destination countries regarding the peripheral and transit ones like Turkey, has been increased. However, the existing academic and political discourse regarding this category mainly focuses on the challenges for, and responsibilities of these countries and also baseless numeric estimations for supporting the ‘security’ discourse. However, the important roles of the transnational social spaces, where a multitude of networks converge and intersect facilitating or undermining mobility and their relations with responses to macro level policies as well as transnational networks are mainly ignored. With this paper ‘irregular transit migration’ from Turkey to Europe is approached as a dynamic and non-linear process; which should be simultaneously analysed at macro, meso and micro levels. For this paper ‘meso’ refers both the transnational social fields and social networks that represent meso level between state and migrants as projecting also the longstanding ‘structure and agency’ dichotomy. In addition, transnational social fields are approached as urban areas, where migrants are able to receive useful information for maintaining their migration as well as find significant and vital facilities such as accommodation, income opportunities and the social support that needed to recover from their previous travel and organize their onward journey. On the other hand, transnational networks are categorised as receiving and sending networks in this paper. The paper questions how irregular transit migration sustain itself mainly in these transnational social fields called ‘transit hubs’; what are the impacts of the European and Turkish Asylum and Immigration policy as well as border regimes in the selected transit hubs as projecting macro and meso level dialectic; and finally what are the internal self-sustaining and self-undermining dynam-

ics in this cities. As representing the first transit hub, Izmir takes part in the Aegean Region and represents important gathering and exit points for migratory movements from non-European countries via Turkey to Europe. However, it has been observed that in the last 2 years the ascending importance belongs to Edirne and more than 50 per cent of the apprehensions have been realized only in this city (23.440 out of 44.410). In this framework, the paper focuses on the findings of multi-sited ethnography of the above-mentioned policy analysis and the field research, which was held between July 2010- April 2012 in Izmir, Edirne and representing the macro level and the relevant policies, Ankara. During the field research qualitative and ethnographic research methods particularly; participant observation and informal open-ended and semi-structured interviews have been realized with from smugglers (sending networks) to numerous civil society organizations (receiving and sometimes sending networks), policy implementers and also irregular migrants in these cities. And while focusing on 'irregular transit' migration, to come across with the returning migrants from Europe (mainly Greece) to Turkey was one of the unexpected findings of the research. Thus, approaching to irregular transit migration as non-linear, dynamic and complex phenomenon has approved itself one more time...

Keywords: Irregular Migration, Transit migration, EU and Turkish Asylum and Migration Policies, Transnational social fields, Social networks

[Conference paper no: 149]

Language transmission and bilingual outcomes of descendants of Turkish immigrants in France, Germany and the Netherlands

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Abstract

Western European cities have experienced increasing cultural diversity due to families of immigrant origins. Individuals' language patterns have been the centre of much debate, for social integration concerns or on the importance of language diversity within official monolingual contexts. Focusing on descendants of Turkish immigrants in six cities (Paris and Strasbourg in France, Berlin and Frankfurt in Germany, Amsterdam and Rotterdam in the Netherlands), we explore parents' language transmission during childhood and self-perceived proficiency in early adulthood, the latter used as an indicator of linguistic self-esteem within a sociological perspective (Bourdieu, 1991; Fishman 1991; Brizic, 2006; Norton, 2006). Approaching language outcomes as a consequence of collective processes, we aim to understand the extent to which linguistic self-esteem in each of the three countries is influenced by various factors. We investigate the role of parental linguistic capital and country of residence in shaping language patterns of Turkish descendants, and to contribute further to the understanding of linguistic self-esteem in relation to individuals' perception of belonging. For this purpose, we used data from the Integration of the European Second Generation (IIES) survey, launched from 2003 to study descendants of immigrants in eight Western European countries. Respondents were aged 18 to 35 and born in the survey country of at least one parent born in Turkey.

Keywords: Linguistic self-esteem, Language transmission, Descendants of Turkish immigrants

[Conference paper no: 150]

Migration from Turkey to Austria: Discussing the role of migration policy

Ilker Atac, University of Vienna, Austria

Abstract

In this introductory paper for the session "Turkish migrants and their descendents in Austria. Socio-economic situation, transnational practices, discrimination experiences, religious recognition, and cultural activities" I am going to discuss the dynamics of migration from Turkey to Austria from a historical point of view. The main task is going to be to characterise the different periods since the beginning of Turkish labour migration in the 1960s. Besides discussing the Turkish mobility regime, political and economic factors for emigrating, and the role of the networks the focus will be on the changing paradigms of the migration policy in Austria. In the past five decades, Austrian migration policy has undergone radical changes. There have been several shifts in the institutional framework and changes in the mechanisms and regulations concerning labour and family immigration. The Austrian Constitutional Court ruled several provisions of the immigration

and integration law unconstitutional, subsequently annulling them and necessitating new reform process. The government undertook several times revision of the immigration legislation. The increasing Europeanisation of migration policymaking set increasingly the rules for the policy making in Austria. To some degree, the reform was necessitated by the EU legislation that had to be transposed into the national law body. I am going to discuss the changing parameters of the immigration policy in Austria with regard to access to the different dimension of rights for the third country nationals, in this case for Turkish citizens. Can we speak of an expansion or contraction of the rights for the third country nationals? Do we see a diversification of access to the different dimensions of rights for the third country nationals? The focus will be on the Turkish nationals who partly enjoy additional rights because of the Association agreement under the European community. Specifically, I am going to examine the milestones: how the expansion of rights evolved, which counter-movements limited the expansion of rights. This perspective will help to discuss the dynamics of the migration policy, control aspects and national constraints in light of the international dynamics.

Keywords: migration policy, Austria, migration from Turkey, economic social and political rights

[Conference paper no: 153]

Not Silenced “Victims”: Political Protests of Iranian Asylum Seekers in Turkey

Yasemin Akis, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Abstract

Asylum seekers and refugees encounter various bureaucratic problems that reduce them to ‘victims’, rather than consider them as people who have rights to continue their lives, or even require better livelihoods in host countries. Therefore, this study attempts to read the story from an opposite and unvictimized perspective by focusing on the political protests and activism of a specific group, Iranian asylum seekers and refugees in Turkey, who ask for better living conditions either for home or host society. People are coming to Turkey in order to seek asylum, from different regions such as Middle East, Asian and African countries. However, Turkey put “geographical limitation” to 1951 Geneva Convention, so she does not give any rights to Non-European refugees to stay in the country permanently. Hence, after asylum seekers are determined as refugees by UNHCR office in Turkey, they are all resettled to a third country. Nonetheless, all these procedures of UNHCR interviews, asylum seeker/refugee status determination and resettlement decisions can take up to many years in Turkey. Although some basic rights such as right to work, to get education and to use health services etc. are attained to them during this process, the implementation of these rights are most of the time obstructed by insufficient legal procedures and attempted to be solved by the local initiatives like some NGOs and/or municipal authorities. Besides, neither accommodation nor any substantial financial assistance, are provided from national and international authorities. Together with their homeland ‘burdens’ that forced them to flee their country, insufficient legislation of Turkey may also lead to silenced experiences of exploitation (as in informal sector) or different types of oppression in the society. Nevertheless, these circumstances are not enough to identify them as ‘victims’. The data of this presentation includes, ten in-depth interviews conducted with Iranian asylum seekers/refugees and several media news regarding asylum seeker and refugee protests in Turkey. The results of the study indicate that, compared to other nationalities, it is significantly Iranian and political refugees who are organizing protests in order to draw attention to their needs. Moreover, activism and continuing engagement with homeland politics reinforce their transnational diaspora politics as well. Last but not least, despite the limited influence of these political activities in Turkey, it should be acknowledged that, for many reasons visibility and recognition is beneficial for Iranian asylum seekers/refugees, especially for assisting their sense of belonging into Turkish society.

Keywords: Iranians, asylum seeker, refugee, victim, political protests

[Conference paper no: 155]

The Christianisation of Afghan and Iranian transit migrants in Istanbul: encounters at the biopolitical border

Shoshana Fine, CERI, France

Abstract

My focus in this paper is on the “Christianisation” of transit migrants in relation to the border regime. I argue that the temporal, spatial and identity logic of the migration control regimes has opened up a missionary space which is claimed on the one hand by Christian organisation on the borders of so-called transit countries like Turkey, and on the other by transit migrants who are seeking either to construct themselves as ‘desirable’ candidates for refugee status and thus to increase their chosen destination prospects; or to survive better their ‘transit’ conditions through self-reinvention. I suggest that this phenomenon is an effect of biopolitical border controls informed by Orientalist discourses. Most of the data for this discussion is drawn from semi-structured interviews conducted and participant observation with Iranian and Afghan migrants in Istanbul during the Spring of 2012. This paper is part of my PhD research, the aim of which is to understand the emergent category of transit migration and the phenomenon it is trying to capture. In the course of my participant observation, I observed missionaries and became aware of conversion as a small yet revealing phenomenon among Iranian and Afghan migrants in Istanbul.

Keywords: Transit, Biopolitics, Iran, Afghanistan

[Conference paper no: 157]

Ethno-politics in the Diaspora: The Case of Kurds from Turkey in the UK

Seref Kavak, Keele University, UK

Abstract

Diaspora has been used instrumentally to refer to various ethnic groups attempting to lobby the governments and civil societies of the countries that they migrated to on the basis of their group interests and demands especially relating to their countries of origin. Kurds have also been regarded as a diaspora group due to their experience of oppression and denial in their hometown(s). Like their counterparts in Iraq, Iran and Syria, Kurds from Turkey have experienced devastating migration movements especially for the last three decades due to two major events in the modern Turkish Republic. One of them is the military coup of 12 September 1980 and the other one is the ongoing armed conflict between the PKK (outlawed Kurdistan Workers’ Party) and the Turkish army. This process of “low-intensity fight” left the Kurdish population of eastern Turkey between two fires. The state having already denied the Kurdish identity as a result of its nation building strategy then lost its reliability for the part of its Kurdish minority with rather suppressive policies directed toward them in the military regime and the situation exacerbated with the militarization of the predominantly Kurdish regions in the 1990s’ conflictual atmosphere. More than 3000 villages were depopulated by the state authorities and hundreds of thousands of Kurdish villagers had to flock into the rural areas of metropolises like Istanbul, Izmir, Adana, Mersin etc. Some others migrated to Europe seeking political asylum. Both the 1980s’ and 90s’ waves of Kurdish external migration from Turkey were mostly towards major Western European countries such as Germany, France, the Netherlands and the UK. Migration of the kind to the UK is the focus of this work. In the first part of this article the evolution of the concept ‘diaspora’ and its use for the Kurds will be analysed. In the second part, some of the major themes that have caught my attention during my fieldwork among the Kurdish community and political activists in London will be introduced as much as the limits of this paper permits. I will present a thematic analysis of the Kurdish diaspora in the UK which will rely on the self-representation of the ‘objects’ of this field with an intention to allow them to utter their own voice and thus regarding them as genuine ‘subjects’ of the issue. This will help us to figure out how the diaspora Kurds identify themselves vis-a-vis politics, society and culture of both sending and receiving countries respectively Turkey and the UK. I am sampling mainly with two influential diaspora associations in London: Kurdish Community Centre in Haringey and Halkevi Kurdish and Turkish Community Centre in Hackney. I will present my analysis of their political discourses and practices based on the field research findings, their webpages and appearances on the social media. In so doing, I am aiming to reflect on some of the strategies and mechanisms employed by the Kurdish diasporan activists to reach out to the Kurds in the “di-

asporic space” and the ways through which they relate their activism to the greater framework of the Kurdish Issue in their sending country, Turkey.

[Conference paper no: 160]

A Study of Social Influence and Conformity among Turkish Students Studying in the UK

Fatih Yaman (Istanbul University, Turkey) and Neslihan Balci (London Centre for Social Studies, UK)

Abstract

The number of students moving to a new country to study has risen significantly as part of education in recent years. While living abroad or returning to home culture have an environment of cultural exchange, students have compliance problems throughout the process of their overseas education experience. On one hand students try to protect their own home culture, but they also need to adapt to the new culture. The impact of the host countries' culture on students' beliefs, behaviour, and emotions has implications for both the host community and the country of origin. But this impact has not been widely studied. Every culture has a unique structure, with consists of values, attitudes, social behaviours and language. Conformity is the most common form of social influence after moving an new country. It involves a change in beliefs, emotions, or behavior in order to fit in with a group. The primary purpose of this study is to define the effects of the host community on the beliefs, behaviour, and emotions of Turkish students studying in the UK and how they are affected due to moving a new country. The participants will be chosen from a large set of students sent to the UK by the Turkish Ministry of National Education (MoNE) for post graduate study. They are all funded by the government to serve a compulsory term of service as an academic on their return. The data for this study is to be gathered by a questionnaire. The participants for the study will be chosen in accordance with defined criteria such as living in the UK for least 6 months, having government scholarship, and not having an overseas experience before coming to the UK. The data will be analyzed by SPSS statistical program. This study will provide a critical understanding of international mobility of the students throughout their conformity process as a part of their higher education.

Keywords: Integration, Cultural exchange, Adaptation, Identity

[Conference paper no: 162]

Voting Behavior of Turkey Origin Immigrants in France

Aysu Kes Erkul, Arda Akcicek and Murat Erdoğan, Hacettepe University, Turkey

This paper is prepared based on the research “Views and Thoughts of Turkey Origin Immigrants on Current Political Issues in France” made by Hacettepe University Migration and Politics Research Centre team in 2012. Researchers Dr. Murat Erdogan, Dr. Aysu Kes Erkul, and Arda Akcicek, who are the authors of the paper as well, aimed to analyze how current political issues would affect the voting behavior of Turkey origin immigrants. The research was not only trying to analyze the relationship between current political issues and voting behavior but also to examine relationship between immigrant identity, minority identity and political choice.

There are approximately 500.000 Turkey origin immigrants live in France. And almost % 25-30 of these immigrants has suffrage, which means 50.000- 80.000 voters, and many of them do not exercise this right. In order to make this research, the team had interview with 1026 interviewees and had several conclusions. One of the remarkable conclusions of the research was that almost over % 80 of Turkey origin immigrants would vote for Communist-Socialist-Leftist Parties while if they lived in Turkey they would vote for a conservative party. This result led the authors of this paper to evaluate how being immigrant and member of a minority group affects the political choice of the Turkey origin immigrants and provided several outcomes. While there seems a contradiction between these two potential political behaviors, authors claim that voting choice for Communist-Socialist-Leftist Parties of Turkey origin immigrants indicates that although immigrant or minority identity shapes political choice in a large measure, current political issues and debates also have a significant impact on Turkey origin immigrants' voting behavior. This also gives the idea that those immigrants behave in pragmatic way and they generally prefer the parties which promise policies that have possibility enhancing their daily lives.

Keywords: voting behaviour, Turkey origin immigrants, France, immigrant identity, minority identity

[Conference paper no: 163]

Religiosity among migrants and non-migrants across generations

Ayşe Güveli , University of London, UK

Abstract

'By the fourth generation, you will find no Muslims among Turks in Europe; they all will become Christians or they will have no religion at all'. These kinds of expressions are common among people who stayed behind in the sending regions in Turkey. They think that migrant Turks and particularly their offspring lost their cultural identity and religious values in European countries. By contrast, majority Europeans find the immigrant Turks very devout Muslims and their descendants even more so than their counterparts in Turkey. These contradicting views have not only been among the average men on the street but they are also widespread among the scholars of sociology of religion and migration. The well-known assimilation theory asserts that immigrants take on board the way of life and values of host societies across generations whereas others claim that immigrants find reassurance in religion (religious reliance) and look guidance in religious networks and organization in the unfamiliar environment. Furthermore, it has also been stated that the discriminatory and exclusionist environment in the European countries against Muslims increases the interest for religion among the younger generation Turkish Europeans. Research shows that religious socialization in family has a strong effect on one's piety. Also, it has been shown that parents in less religious societies are better in transmitting their religious values and behaviour than in societies with higher devoutness. Therefore, using the LineUp data, this paper looks answers for the following two questions: 1) are the immigrants more religious than those left behind in Turkey and 2) how does religiosity develop over three generations among the two groups of European Turks and those stayed behind in Turkey? Religiosity is distinguished into three dimensions: subjective, personal and communal religiosity. *Subjective* religiosity shows how devout respondents state themselves on a scale. *Personal* religiosity measures the extent of observance of religious duties in the personal sphere. *Communal* religiosity, by contrast, involves the obligations in the public places such as mosques, and other meetings of religious places. These dimensions are believed to play out differently among the European Turks and Turks in Turkey. In line with the religious reliance theory, we expect that subjective and communal religiosity is higher while the personal devoutness is lower among European Turks than among the Turks in Turkey. Our unique three-generation data allowing comparison between European Turks and those stayed in Turkey make possible to answer our research questions that were hitherto unanswerable.

Keywords: religiosity, migration, European Turks, origin society

[Conference paper no: 165]

Where do they belong?- Immigrant women entrepreneurs with Turkey descent in doing difference

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Abstract

Even though, neither entrepreneurship research nor the migration studies focusing on entrepreneurship might be considered as gender or ethnically-blind, however one can suggest that both strands of studies are conservative in taking account into different social divisions and their mutually constitutive natures in shaping differential social positionings, identities and experiences. Taking up those concerns seriously, in this study I attend to how migrant identities are produced through boundary making processes (Yuval-Davis, 2006a, 2006b, 2010) going on at different analytical levels-organizational and subjective. More particularly with the study, I will analyze which social division/s immigrant entrepreneurs locate themselves; what/who is taken in and out and on which normative claims and also with what results, such as particular hierarchies of differential access to resources (economic, social, cultural, etc.). The participants are 15 migrant women entrepreneurs living and enterprising in Sweden with Turkey descent. The provisional results indicate how mutually constitutive social divisions in making entrepreneurs' identities are and how those social categories themselves are experienced and resignified differently as they are/were in origin country Turkey and in Sweden. Another important contribution the study is heading towards is that doing identity work may not be so different from doing difference (West & Fenstermaker, 1995)

Keywords: Intersectionality, Turkish immigrant entrepreneurs, Identity and boundary work, Narrative

[Conference paper no: 167]

Voting preferences of Turkish immigrants between Turkish and European political spaces

Efe Kerem Sözeri, Harry B. G. Ganzeboom, Jasper C. Muis, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands

Abstract

This paper analyses the political attitudes and voting preferences of Turkish immigrants in nine receiving European countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland by comparing the political spaces in these countries with that of Turkey. For the ten country comparison, European Social Survey (ESS) in five rounds between 2002 and 2010 is used. According to the results, Turkish *political space* is composed of different political attitude elements than those of nine other countries and this could explain the difference between voting preferences of Turkish immigrants in Western Europe and the non-migrant Turks in Turkey.

Keywords: Turkish immigrants, political attitudes, voting preferences, ESS.

[Conference paper no: 169]

Generational differences on the voting patterns of Turkish migrants

Efe Kerem Sözeri (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands), Harry B.G. Ganzeboom (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands) and Ayşe Güveli (University of Essex, UK)

Abstract

In this study, the differences between the voting preferences of first generation Turkish labour migrants and their second and third generation descendants are explored by quantitative methods. The analysis is based on the LineUp data set and utilises a three-generational research design. The paper first shows that the voting preferences of first, second and third generation Turkish migrants in European and Turkish parliamentary elections are different than one another. It proposes that generational differences on the self-placement on the Left-Right scale, attachment to Turkey, national sentiments, and presence of non-Turkish members in one's personal network influences political preferences in addition to interaction effects of gender, education level, income and religiosity.

Keywords: Turkish immigrants, generational differences, LineUp, political attitudes, voting preferences

[Conference paper no: 172]

To Integrate or not to Integrate: A vital question for Women Migrants

Zeynep Kaya, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to portray the question whether Turkish women migrants integrate better with the society better than the male migrants. In order to reach that goal first, a description of what women migrants denote to will be discussed. A classification of will age groups, purpose of migrating and intention of stay will be provided. The second part will consist of the topic what integration to society denotes to will be discussed. Questions like what are its prerequisites and how these requirements can be achieved will be provided. The third part will consist of a theoretical framework. The major literature contributing to the framework will be gender studies in migration the final part will consist of bringing together the literature and findings to test the hypothesis for women migrants integrating into the society. There are some studies on Turkish women migrants but the usual approach to women migrants is their emancipation and contribution to family income. It is usually noted that contribution does not necessarily bring emancipation. In contrast, it brings more hours of work and plus household responsibilities. She neither has more freedom, nor more options. The work that can be attributed to women migrants are also limited both in context and scope. Whether these jobs are facilitators to integrating the women into the society will also be discussed. A projection of the future of Turkish women migrants will also be provided. This paper will try to attribute data on Turkish women mi-

grants and their integration in their destination countries. There is also an aim to create social awareness to the problems of Turkish women migrants

Keywords: women, migrants, integration

[Conference paper no: 173]

Citizenship and Germanness for German-born Young Adult Migrants in Berlin and Munich

Daniel Williams, Carleton College, USA

Abstract

Scholarship on citizenship—in its definition as nationality or formal membership in the state—has been largely state-centered. Yet, such scholarship has been the basis for evaluating and comparing national citizenships as “ethnocultural” or “civic”, and used to imply the meaning of citizenship to ordinary people, particularly immigrants and non-citizen residents. Scholarship on national identity has also focused largely on the state, where the state is presumed to hold some dominance in representations of the nation and national persons. These state-centered tendencies have obfuscated perspectives of citizenship and nationness “from below,” and also potentially oversimplified other ways that citizenship and nationness are imagined and related. This paper seeks to help fill this gap in scholarship, by asking several questions: How do ordinary people—specifically, second-generation descendants of immigrants—understand citizenship as well as ‘Germanness’? As a status which may be tied to claims of rights as well as identities, how does the second generation frame their own citizenship or non-citizenship? Furthermore, do the meanings of citizenship vary among German-born persons of migrant background, and if so, along which lines—citizenship status, national origin, age, place or other divisions? To answer these questions, this paper explores Germanness and citizenship among German-born individuals of migrant background in Germany. It focuses on young adults completing in secondary education in Berlin and Munich, but also briefly considers older adults who are also German-born. Most, but not all, of these individuals are of Turkish descent, the largest migrant and migrant-descendant population in Germany. This diversity allows for some comparison of how national origin—Turkish, particularly—does or does not inform understandings of citizenship and nationness. Interviewees’ responses offer insight into both how ordinary people understand Germanness and citizenship, as well as whether and how they link these two constructs. Citizenship and Germanness appear to be largely disconnected in multiple ways, in particular for young adults. For most, citizenship is neither a mechanism for signaling belonging, nor does becoming a citizen follow from self-identifying as German in any sense. Other important aspects of citizenship and Germanness are also addressed by interviewees’ articulated understandings, such as the importance of transnational ties and local contexts in the negotiation of both Germanness and citizenship.

Keywords: Ethnicity, Citizenship, Identity

[Conference paper no: 174]

Passing the Torch to a New Generation: Social Capital of Turkish and Moroccan Second Generation in Education in The Netherlands

Sara Rezai, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands

Abstract

This study is based on 57 in-depth interviews with successful second generation people of Turkish descent living in the Dutch cities of Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The majority of our respondents have acquired a university or higher vocational degree. Over the last decades the percentage of Turkish second generation attending higher education has augmented increasingly. Approximately fifteen to twenty years ago 15% of the second generation of Turkish and Moroccan descent was attending higher education (Jennissens & Hartgers 2006: 20). According to the TIES study conducted in 2006-2007 a quarter of the second generation from Turkish descent was highly educated (Crul, Pasztor & Lelie 2008: 25). The Netherlands Institute for Social Research found similar results for 2011 (2012: 80). The current study focuses on the influence the social networks of the second generation have on their educational pathways. The data show that different actors (family, peers and teachers) give different types of support and that the type and intensity of the support changes through time. Parents play an important role in giving moral support throughout the whole educational ca-

reers of the second generation. Their siblings offer them practical support during elementary and secondary education. Peers are especially supportive during secondary and higher education in a practical and moral manner. Studying together is an important aspect of the support the second generation receives from their peers. Teachers do not play an extensive role, and when mentioned they mainly have given moral support or they have offered advice concerning important decisions such as study choice. Upward social mobility was one of the objectives of migration for many Turkish families. This aspiration that in most cases was not successfully achieved by the first generation, was passed on to the next generation. If the second generation is able to be successful in education, as Tepecik puts it “the parental migration project will have qualified as a success (Tepecik 2009: 378). The parents of the second generation are not able to offer their children practical support but they are positive and supportive in all manners possible to them. These children who have a strong perseverance to accomplish educational success and in fact achieve the straight-line upward assimilation (Portes & Zhou 1993) when needed support turn to other actors within their social networks. In this paper we shall analyze further to what extent the second generation of Turkish descent rely on bonding social capital and on bridging social capital.

Keywords: second generation, educational success, social capital, support

[Conference paper no: 179]

Negotiating Religion and Identity in Translocal spaces: Young Turkish Muslims in France

Erkan Toguslu, KULeuven, Belgium

Abstract

Going beyond the economical and structural consequences of Turkish immigration to Europe, this paper draws attention the settlement of young Turkish Muslims in France regarding the continuous re-definition of identity-religiosity borders in Paris suburban cities. It examines the dialectical relationship of Turkish origin Muslim youth in different cases: the first one is taken from university students and second one focused on Muslim professional groups. There is widespread perception that Muslim youth have a specific culture, politically and socially “communautariste”, settled in banlieus in France. Our study is paid attention to the emergence of Middle Muslim Youth class living in a non-Muslim environment. Particularly, the new generation high school and university students are often dissatisfied the Islamist discourse and find more comfortable within de wider society. Whereas the first generation had been oriented towards their country, the second generation consists French of Muslim descents and has a French and European look. Migration created a new situation and context for Islam and Muslims that the first generation did not encounter. Taking account Islamic values in public life and spiritual needs of young Turkish Muslims shape their belonging in a non-Muslim country. We will see the de-territorialization of Turkish-Muslim youth in France within the framework of consumerism, public-private sphere and transnational spaces. The main issue is to see how the translocality determines the habits and appearances of Muslims such as cultural politics, dressing codes, daily practices and in which manner a ritual or identity is being constructed. Before going to key debate of my presentation, this paper will discuss some theoretical debates on Muslims in Europe to further understand the new young Turkish Muslim generation and their religious identity and self.

Keywords: religion, Muslim youth, translocality

[Conference paper no: 180]

Why Acquire Dual Citizenship? Comparing the Decisions of Highly Skilled Migrants of Turkish origin in Germany and Canada

Saime Ozcurumez and Deniz Yetkin, Bilkent University, Turkey

Abstract

The literature on citizenship is divided on the consequences of citizenship policies for citizenship acquisition of migrants. However it is united in its emphasis on the state’s centrality to citizenship acquisition processes. Such focus leaves a gap on how those who acquire citizenship after migration conceptualize dual citizenship, and how and why they proceed, or not, with citizenship acquisition in the receiving country. This paper examines the dual citizenship acquisition from the view point of migrants by analyzing the data collected be-

tween February 2011 and September 2011 through in-depth interviews with highly skilled and business migrants of Turkish origin in Canada and Germany. Based on a content analysis of comparative data from two different cases (Canada with a multicultural citizenship context and Germany with a relatively restrictive citizenship context), the paper reveals agency related factors that the literature, which is largely structuralist, overlooked in the migrants' citizenship acquisition decisions. The paper examines three propositions. First, highly skilled and business migrants decide on citizenship acquisition regardless of how constraining the requirements for citizenship in the receiving country. Second, economic incentives for citizenship acquisition are higher than political and social incentives. Third, reasons for immigration (for example, family reunion, employment, political asylum) matter for citizenship acquisition decisions. The paper will conclude with a discussion on the implications of attributes such as gender and generation on these decisions.

Keywords: citizenship, Germany, Canada, high skilled migrants, business migrants

[Conference paper no: 182]

The Stage of Transit as Explained through Social Networks and Mobility: The Case of Sub-Saharan African Migrants in Istanbul

Brigitte Suter, Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden

Abstract

The wider effects of the contemporary asylum and migration regime of the European Union creates states of precariousness and vulnerability for many migrants both living inside as well as outside the borders of the EU. The emergence of so-called transit countries is also a product thereof. The rationale of my presentation (and of my PhD thesis) is to understand the stage of transit in terms of social networks and mobility. Social networks of course exist in many situations, but how are they conditioned in transit? Much has been written on mobility and migration in order to explain human physical movement, but how is it conditioned in transit? Rather than looking at the whole phenomenon of transit migration per se, an in-depth look is casted at Istanbul, which at least for migrants from Sub-Saharan African countries is commonly identified as a transit location. The ethnographic study has been conducted during a total of 9 months in Istanbul between 2007 and 2009. The fieldwork material is based on numerous and regular conversations with 19 main interlocutors from different Sub-Saharan African countries in Istanbul. My presentation will account for what 'being in transit' can be like. Drawing on the limited but nonetheless emerging literature available as well as my vast ethnographic material, I will point at some specific characteristics of the state of transit. Both social networks and mobility are impacted by uncertainty, insecurity and rightlessness which are inherent to transit and permeates all aspects of everyday life. For a long time, social networks have been hailed for the positive effects on migrant's incorporation as they have been portrayed as a source of material and emotional support and a locus of solidarity. As has emerged from my ethnographic material, social networks in transit are changing over time, they are highly unstable, and they are both a source of solidarity but also of exploitation. Mobility is highly conditional and dependent on the social and economic location of each individual. Many migrants experience immobility in transit over an unexpectedly long period. The presentation will point out that possibilities for social mobility are accessible for some individuals even in transit, while others experience immobility both in terms of existential as well as physical mobility.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan African migrants, Istanbul, Mobility, Social networks, Transit

[Conference paper no: 183]

Gender, Agency and Migration from Turkey; Reading the Migration Literature from Women's Agency Perspective

Dilek Cindoglu, Mardin Artuklu University, Turkey

Abstract

This paper is an attempt to describe and analyze the major axes of literature on women migrants from Turkey in Europe with the issues of agency and empowerment concepts. The close reading of the literature on women migrants in Europe primarily focus on victimization of women from Turkey through domestic violence, honor crimes, early – forced marriages etc. where women are generally depicted as dependents and victims in

the traditional family systems. Historically, it is evident that contrary to the “feminization of migration” trends in elsewhere, women from Turkey predominantly migrate as “dependents”. However, regardless of this trend in migration, where women act and move predominantly within their family networks as dependents, their migration stories may involve empowerment dimension where they insert their agencies within this framework. This paper aims to bring this lack to the attention of the migration students, where the nature of the agency and empowerment processes needs to be inserted to the migration research agendas in order make a more comprehensive analysis of communities from Turkey. In short, the conceptual repertoire of migration studies on people from Turkey in Europe can be enriched further by bringing in the agency and empowerment stories of women which in turn may guide the policy makers.

Keywords: Migration Literature, Women's Agency Perspective, Women from Turkey

[Conference paper no: 185]

Marital dynamics among Turkish, Turkish-Dutch and Dutch couples: The role of culture and acculturation

Ozgur Celenk, Tilburg University, Netherlands

Abstract

The present study used cultural value theory (i.e., individualism-collectivism) and acculturation theory as theoretical framework to examine marital dynamics among Turkish, Turkish-Dutch and Dutch couples. We aimed to unravel cultural differences and similarities in marital dynamics including marital expectations, marital conflict, marital values and different outcome variables including satisfaction with marital expectations, general marital satisfaction and life satisfaction across three groups. Additionally, in order to disentangle the role of acculturation in relation to marriage, acculturation conditions (perceived cultural distance and perceived discrimination), acculturation orientations (cultural maintenance and cultural adoption) and acculturation outcomes (psychological and sociocultural adoption) were examined among the Turkish-Dutch group. 158 Turkish mainstream, 60 Turkish-Dutch immigrant and 102 Dutch mainstream dyads (total of 640 individuals) completed the questionnaires. Instruments were structurally equivalent across groups and they had good internal consistencies. The largest cross-cultural differences were found between Dutch mainstream and Turkish-Dutch immigrant couples in the private domain. In particular, Dutch mainstreamers were higher on spousal communication, modern marital values, satisfaction with spousal communication, and general life satisfaction more than the Turkish-Dutch immigrants, whereas, Turkish-Dutch group emphasized both internally- and externally-sourced marital conflict more compared to the Dutch mainstream group. Other group differences were obtained between the Dutch and Turkish mainstreamers; Dutch couples reported less internally- and externally-sourced marital conflict compared to Turkish mainstreamers and Turkish mainstreamers were higher on traditional marital values than Dutch mainstreamers. Finally, group differences were found between the Turkish mainstreamers and Turkish-Dutch immigrants; mainstreamers were higher on both traditional and modern marital norms and immigrants were higher on general life satisfaction. For the Turkish-Dutch immigrants, results revealed that acculturation conditions (both perceived cultural distance and perceived discrimination) were negatively related with marital and life satisfaction. Cultural maintenance was found to be positively correlated with marital and life satisfaction. Similarly, difficulty with cultural maintenance was negatively correlated with marital and life satisfaction. Finally, psychological adoption was positively related to marital and life satisfaction. Furthermore, Turkish-Dutch immigrants who were born in the Netherlands were found to be higher on marital expectations regarding love and communication compared to Turkish-Dutch immigrants born in Turkey. Results were mostly in line with cultural value theories (i.e., individualism-collectivism) and acculturation theory. The main conclusion derived from the study involved the largest group differences between the Dutch mainstreamers and Turkish-Dutch immigrants (compared to the differences between other groups) on what makes them (un)happy in marriages and life as far as the constructs are concerned we studied. The main similarities were between the Turkish mainstreamers and Turkish-Dutch immigrants. Regarding the role of acculturation, Turkish-Dutch immigrants preferred cultural maintenance in private domain and happiness in the private domain was related with various aspects of the acculturation process (both conditions, orientations and outcomes) for them. Additionally, immigrants who were born in the Netherlands and in Turkey were similar in marital dynamics. Results are believed to guide researchers, counselors as well as policy makers.

Keywords: Marital dynamics, Turkish- Dutch, culture

[Conference paper no: 186]

Developmental Expectations of Turkish-Dutch, Dutch and Turkish Mothers

Elif Durgel, Tilburg University, Netherlands

Abstract

It is well known that both children's developmental outcomes and their predictors are shaped by culture. With this regard, examining immigration contexts appears important to elucidate processes that are affected by cultural diversity. This study investigates one of the significant aspects of parenting, developmental expectations, which affects child outcomes directly as well indirectly, and aims to identify differences and similarities in child socialization of Turkish immigrant and Dutch mothers in the Netherlands and Turkish mothers in Turkey. The study also focuses on the aspects of acculturation attitudes and the length of time spent in the Netherlands in relation to developmental expectations of Turkish immigrant mothers. The sample of our study includes 90 Turkish immigrant mothers who are either raised or migrated as adults to the Netherlands, 90 Dutch mothers, and 90 Turkish mothers who live in rural areas of central Turkey where most of the immigrant mothers come from. Developmental expectations of mothers are assessed particularly on eight dimensions which are physical skills, cognitive skills, self-control, social skills, autonomy, obedience, family orientation, and tradition. It is hypothesized that mothers will differ on several dimensions of developmental expectations according to their cultural background and acculturation. More specifically, earlier ages of mastery in family and obedience-related skills would be expected by Turkish mothers most, followed by Turkish-Dutch and Dutch mothers respectively. On the other hand, autonomy-related skills would be expected to develop earlier by Dutch mothers, followed by Turkish-Dutch and Turkish mothers respectively. Besides, as the length of time spent in the Netherlands extends, Turkish immigrant mothers are expected to have a similar pattern as Dutch mothers however remain a similar pattern for core values like family orientation. The results are discussed with respect to cultural influences on parenting beliefs, and functioning of Turkish immigrants in the Netherlands.

Keywords: Expectations, Turkish-Dutch, Turkish Mothers

[Conference paper no: 189]

Migrant Memories on Display: Making of Migration Museums in Germany

Tuğba Tanyeri Erdemir and Gözde Çerçioğlu Yücel Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Abstract

The year 2011 marked the 50th anniversary of migration from Turkey to Germany. Turkish "guest workers", initially perceived as temporary and transitory, were expected to return to their places of origin at the termination of their employment. Turkish migrants, however, continue to live and work in Germany. As the first generation gave way to second and third generations, people with part or full Turkish ancestry exceeded three million individuals. The ways in which people with migration background make sense of their places of origin and their current lives in Germany are entangled in complicated webs of memories and sentiments. One of the ongoing endeavors of the Turkish population in Germany is to build migration museums, commemorating experiences of displacement, settlement, and incorporation of migrants and their families. These initiatives aim at collecting multi-faceted memories of migration and settlement, as well as salvaging and protecting the material and immaterial cultural heritage of migrants. In this paper, we aim to shed light on the formative period of the establishment of museum projects dedicated to Turkish migration to Germany. Based on in-depth interviews carried out in the summer of 2010 with the initiators of such projects, we aim to document and analyze processes of salvage, commemoration, and museumification. In this research, we mainly focus on two institutions, one established and one in the making: Bezirksmuseum Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg and Documentation Centre and Museum of Migration in Germany (DOMID). These institutions and temporary exhibitions marking the 50th anniversary of migration from Turkey to Germany play a central role in the conceptual development of "migration museums" as well as representation and display strategies of migrant identities in Germany. They are also expected to create both a visible presence and a gathering space for Turkish migrants in the urban cityscapes. Our study aims to shed light on the broader dynamics and vicissitudes

tudes of the development of migration museums. We investigate how such initiatives might be utilized in the social, conceptual and urban integration of the current and future generations of migrants.

Keywords: Migration museums, Material culture of migrants, Display strategies, Turkey, Germany

[Conference paper no: 190]

Immigrant entrepreneurs: business beyond borders as the engine for Europe's economy

Adem Kumcu, UNITEE - European-Turkish Business Confederation, Belgium

Abstract

Throughout the Europe 2020 Strategy, the EU stresses the central role SMEs play in economic growth and job creation. Over 20 million SMEs in Europe contribute to 84% of employment growth. Indeed, around 9,4 million jobs have been created in the SME-sector from 2002 to 2008. Therefore, supporting SMEs is one of the best ways to stimulate both employment and economic growth across Europe. Migrants and people from ethnic minorities represent an important pool of entrepreneurs in Europe. In order to make the most of this potential and to foster growth and jobs in Europe it is vital to support and promote ethnic entrepreneurship and help these groups to overcome difficulties which might prevent them from starting and growing businesses in Europe. Whilst data for the EU as a whole is not available, statistics from several Member States indicate that proportionately more migrants and members of ethnic minorities than nationals start small businesses. On top of that, immigrant and New European entrepreneurs and business professionals also offer through their transnational networks a unique means of opening up new markets for the European economy. The networks of New European entrepreneurs and business professionals can contribute to breaking through cultural and linguistic barriers and venture into new markets for their products or services. These markets include especially the BRIC countries, but in our particular case also Turkey. Immigrant and New European entrepreneurs are thus key players in what we call the "Triple I of Growth": Innovation, Integration and Internationalisation. New European SMEs innovate because of their added value to the economy in terms of diversity and creativity. However, they are faced with the challenges of integration, and they need assistance in tapping into the existing socio-economic structures. Simultaneously, it is essential they learn how to make better use of these structures and especially the Single European Market to internationalise their business, making use of their natural transnational networks. It is important that policies to encourage entrepreneurship in Europe take full account of the entrepreneurship potential represented by this group. Support measures and policy initiatives should help to overcome the specific barriers that might discourage migrants and members of ethnic minorities to become entrepreneurs. Specific problems include the access to finance and support services, language barriers, and an over-concentration in low entry threshold activities where the scope for breakouts or diversification into mainstream markets may be limited. Yet the problems that ethnic entrepreneurs face are mostly due to circumstance rather than discrimination. Addressing these requires a range of different measures, at many different levels of government. There is still a need to raise awareness amongst the different stakeholders that these problems exist, and that they need to be tackled. Taking its lead from the Europe 2020 Goals, UNITEE wants to encourage an entrepreneurial spirit among this New European community, with a strong tendency towards social and corporate responsibility in particular. Therefore, dr. Kumcu will treat two main questions: what is the added value of immigrant and ethnic entrepreneurs in terms of employment, innovation and internationalisation; and what can policy-makers at both the European and national do to improve their position? Based on previous research, his experience and a survey conducted by UNITEE, he will go deeper into these topics, approaching them from three different perspectives. Firstly, his academic background enables him to critically assess the issues at hand; secondly, his experience as an entrepreneur allows him to offer also a practitioner's view; and last but not least, his occupation as president of a transnational NGO also qualifies him to bring input from a political and civil society perspective on immigration, diversity and economy.

Keywords: Immigrant entrepreneurs, Europe, Diversity

[Conference paper no: 194]

Strengthening social quality. The delayed but successful integration of Turkish immigrants in the Netherlands through civil grassroots initiatives

Ton Notten, Cosmicus Foundation, Netherlands

Abstract

After World War II the Netherlands laid in ruins. The country was impoverished, factories and homes were destroyed, there was a housing shortage and unemployment was high. Nevertheless the reconstruction proceeded more rapidly than expected and industrialization was successful. At the end of the '50s the Netherlands required labor force which were recruited in Turkey and Morocco in the '60s. Mainly low-skilled workers were recruited since they were most needed in the new industries. At that moment any kind of integration policy was absent. "Guest workers", as they were called, could and should keep their own identity (language, religion, habits), because that would make it much easier if they would or should return to their own country. Unlike the efforts of the government, the population of the workers grew strong, as a result of family reunification. In the '80s and '90s many former guest workers brought their families to the Netherlands. The majority of immigrants settled in the four largest cities: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht and The Hague. During this period needs for positive contributions to society in the field of education, social participation, integration and emancipation within the Turkish-Dutch society began to occur. Climbing the social ladder was an important goal for the Turkish-Dutch generation. Thanks to the wide accessibility of the Dutch educational system the realization of social ascent was possible. Backlogs in the education and labor market gave way to new opportunities and ambitions. In this context the Cosmicus Foundation was founded in 1995 by Turkish-Dutch high educated youngsters, as a student organization. An institution that nowadays strives that its members become 'global citizens', and deliver positive contributions to the Netherlands. Cosmicus Foundation has expanded its activities and has become a national education and network organization, where Dutch people of all backgrounds are part of. The Cosmicus Foundation currently has eight student unions, three elementary schools, two secondary schools, provides the opinion magazine the Cascade four times a year, organizes an annual international sustainability olympiad called INESPO, implements diversity projects by building bridges between high-skilled immigrant students and the government, and organizes study, networking and cultural tours several times a year. The mission of the Cosmicus Foundation for the future is to contribute to the realization of a new generation, that meets everyone with open arms, with love and warmth, regardless of their culture, religion or race. Their goal is to educate and teach the architects of the future that can build bridges between cultures and the hearts of people, so that they in turn can contribute to harmony in society, and pass on the art of living to future generations. In short, migrant workers with a great education and labor market disadvantage came about 50 years ago to the Netherlands. But the next generations turned the backlog into opportunities. Cosmicus Foundation is a good example of integration and how new inhabitants can contribute to society.

Keywords: Integration, Turkish immigrants, Civil, Grassroots, Netherlands

ERRATUM

[Conference paper no: 27]

Immigrant Women Approaches to the Counselling Service

Bekir Çinar (Epoka University, Albania) and Handan Çinar (Newham University Centre, UK)

Abstract

It is a known fact that there are a significant number of Turkish-speaking women immigrants living in London and the United Kingdom. This study has observed that some of these people are suffering from mental health and are not able to use mental health services provided by local councils and voluntary organisations. The aim of this study was to investigate the real reasons for the ongoing challenges to access mental health services by Turkish-speaking immigrant women. The structured interview with six main questions was used within the qualitative method for this study in order to collect the required data. Thus, the researcher wanted to obtain rich and detailed answers and generate answers that can be coded and processed quickly. The interviews were conducted during August and September 2012 with Turkish-speaking women immigrants (n=10)

living in London. One of them is from Greece, one of them is from Bulgaria, one of them is from Cyprus and the rest are from Turkey, two of them are Kurds. During the whole research and after the completion of the research, the researcher should abide by the ethical code of The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). The SPSS, and the Nvivo 10 were used for finding and analysing the collected data. The participants lived without their partner's presence from 0 month to 30 months. Three of the participants had graduated from university, four of them were secondary/high school graduates, and two of them did not have any formal education at all. One of them is from Greece, one is from Bulgaria, one from Cyprus and the rest are from Turkey; of which two are Kurds. They have arrived to the UK between 1988 and 2007. So they have been in the country for quite a number of years. Some of them are able to speak various languages in their communication, namely, Turkish, Kurdish, Bulgarian, Greek and Russian. Concerning their mental health and awareness of the mental health service give interesting results. Hence, the results of this study show how women of the Turkish-speaking community living in London are isolated and ignored by the service providers. This is because they do not consider how to enable these people to gain access to the services. However, if the service providers try to understand these people and provide culturally acceptable knowledge, interpretation services and home visits, the accessibility of the mental health services may improve.

Keywords: Women, Counselling, Alienations, Barrier, Language, Psychological problem

[Conference paper no: 82]

Cultural Hybrid Identities in Turkish-German Cinema

Deniz Yardimci (University of London, UK)

Abstract

The late 1990s saw the making of numerous films by second and third generation migrants of Turkish descent. The protagonists of these films by Fatih Akin, Thomas Arslan, Ayşe Polat, Yüksel Yavuz, Aysun Bademsoy or Kutluğ Ataman are “young, dynamic, creative, confident and self-determined” (Mennel 2008: 53). This new movement marked the end of the so-called guest-worker cinema (Gastarbeiterkino) of the 1970s and 1980s characterised the depiction of poor working and living conditions of guest workers as well as the despair of the people that had lost their social and cultural links in new foreign homes (Göktürk 2000a: 330, Burns 2006: 127f.). Over three generations, since the beginning of the labour migration in Germany in the 1960s, the Gastarbeiterkino has developed into the modern “confident” cinema, which has been widely discussed in international scholarship on transnational cinema (Göktürk 1999: 1, Löser 2004: 137f., Seeßlen 2000: 1-10). Referring to this, Moritz Dehn even writes about a German-Turkish “movie boom” (Dehn 1999). A contemporary movie boom inspired by directors with an immigrant background can nowadays hardly be disregarded: their films contain stories about longings and desires as well as cultural, traditional, religious, generational or gender-related conflicts of mostly younger people prevalently with an immigrant background. This is certainly the case with Fatih Akin. He however dismisses culturally categorized characterisations to his films. In an interview with Amin Farzanefar he describes his view as follows: “Referring to this whole German-Turkish relationship in cinema; that doesn’t really exist anymore. At least not for me” (cf. Farzanefar 2004: 245). The paper shows that although immigration related phenomena of all kinds appear in Akin’s films, they are not fundamental topics of his work. They do not deal – as often assumed – with individuals with immigrant backgrounds, who are caught in between national cultures, searching for a way out of their inner conflict between the two cultures. The films of Akin question the established model of the challenging life “between cultures”. His films raise possibilities of identity formation that go beyond dichotomised and hierarchically organized cultural characterisations and portray a culturally diverse shape of immigration related existence, which is embodied by his characters that are culturally hybrid and mobile in different geographical and cultural areas. The term hybridity in its socio-scientific relevance can be traced back to the cultural scientist Homi K. Bhabha (1994). He turns away from a homogenised conception of culture and rather seeks alternatives to considering it in terms of binary structures. As a creative force hybridity deconstructs homogeneous as well as predominant cultural formations. Bhabha lets new cultural intersections develop, although the self-attribution and attribution by others from “falling between two stools” deviate from the idea of a “third space” (Bhabha 1997: 123, Bhabha 1994: 5). The concern of this paper is to present the connecting element in Fatih Akin’s films, whilst on the other hand to show that the characters in Fatih Akin’s films have culturally hybrid identities with an intermixture of cultural ways of living; they are neither torn between two cultures, nor live with or in two cultures but more placed in a culturally hybrid “third space”. The

“third space” has creative force and therefore the cultural hybridity of the characters of Fatih Akin’s films can be seen rather as an opportunity than a challenge.

Keywords: Migration, Turkey, Germany, Film, Hybridity, Bhabha

[Conference paper no: 164]

Turkish Migration in Europe: A Theological Perspective

Bilal Gökkir (Istanbul University, Turkey)

Abstract

The prophetic stories of both the Bible and the Qur’an inform us the migration of the prophetic figures. Abraham, Moses, Muhammad all migrated from their own land somewhere else. Moses was born in Egypt and put in a basket and let in the river, Jesus was born in Bethlehem but he was originally from Nazareth. Almost all the prophets have their own -big or small- story of migration. One of the significant communities mentioned in the Bible and the Qur’an is “sons of Israel” namely Jewish community. Their story starts with the migration of Abraham to the “Promised Land” and continues with Josef (Yusuf)’s migration to Egypt and appears with the story of Moses and their exile to Babylon. Interestingly, almost all the migrations brought goodness to the life of migrants in anyway. Abraham had sons and the generation of prophets, Yusuf became a political power in Egypt. Prophetich migrations will be interpreted in the context of Muslim and Turkish migration in Europe. Different perspectives of Muslim schools of thoughts and the effect of historical events and periods on the understanding of schools and scholars will be highlighted. In this, particularly Salafi/Hanbali understanding and other schools seem to be different. This paper aims to look at the Turkish migration in Europe from the religious and theological perspective and suggest the relevance of the migration stories of Prophetic and historical figures to modern world discourse. It is a fact that among the types of migrants, religious leaders might have a small number but they and their teachings have the most significant impact on the migrants in general. Religious education of migrants and their children and implementation of religious practices are all led by religious leaders/imams and other religious authorities. Their effects are more on the families and family members than individuals. Their theological teachings influence the integration process and harmony of the society. Their view and understanding of the community and “ummah” affect the people who are also a part of European community..

Keywords: Migration, theology, prophets, Turkish migration, Europe

[Conference paper no: 170]

School to work transition among Turkish Second Generation

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Abstract

Over the last decade second generation has become a popular area of research in the field of migration and ethnic studies. In Europe children of Turkish immigrants form one of the largest second generation groups who has been under the spotlight of public debate and academic research. In 2007 an international project called “The Integration of European Second Generation (TIES)” was launched to collect detailed survey data on Turkish Second generation in eight different European countries and seventeen cities. Building on the findings of TIES survey as well as qualitative interviews conducted in France and the Netherlands, current paper focuses on the school to work transition processes of Turkish second generation in Amsterdam and Strasbourg. Both Turkish immigrants and their children developed different forms of social, cultural and financial capital over their stay in the host countries. On the one hand, drawing on different forms and amounts of capital, second generation's experience in education and labour market varies within the same setting. On the other hand different institutional structures lead to diverse educational and labour market outcomes. The paper will focus on the negotiations of Turkish second generation when they are making a transition from school to work. Changing structure of youth transitions is reflected in the pathways that young people pursue at the end of their educational trajectories. While young people feel the necessity to prolong their studies beyond the compulsory training, they are also pressured to start working and gain financial independence from their families. As a result some combine their studies with part-time work, whereas others

might choose to leave school altogether entering labour market successfully or falling into unemployment. Furthermore what we have discovered in our interviews with second-generation respondents is that marriage forms a viable pathway into adulthood. Especially those who dropped out of school or lost their hopes in the labour market treated marriage as a distinct transition pathway to acquire their independence and leaving parental home, others experienced complex transitions as they combined marriage with school and part-time jobs. As a result this paper endeavours to study the transition experience in its entire complexity to shed a light on the negotiations of the second generation with distinct structural constraints while trying to achieve their objectives.

Keywords: second generation, school to work transition, labour market

[Conference paper no: 175]

Towards a Renewed Understanding of Multiple Identities and Loyalties

Ahmet Kaya (Islam en Dialoog, Netherlands)

Abstract

Anno 2012 debates concerning migrants on subjects like double passports and multiple loyalties are being continued. It has been stated that one cannot be loyal to the country of residence as well as loyal to the country of origin. However, others state that loyalty cannot be divided by a simple dichotomy between loyalty and disloyalty. Rather, there is a continuum. Loyalties may be exclusive or non-exclusive, single or multiple. In most cases, people have multiple, non-exclusive loyalties. They have special ties to many persons and groups rather than being devoted solely to one. Looking at assumptions as stated above is of great importance for the integration of migrants. A better understanding of loyalties and identities is important in making it easier feeling part of somewhere. There is a big conceptual confusion about people's identities, which turns multi-dimensional human beings into one-dimensional creatures. In turn this simplification can result in a sense of not feeling acknowledged and respected for ones background. When we look at how people tend to talk about their identity, we can see one often explains who and what they are by categorizing themselves in all kinds of social categories and groups. Thus we refer to others in order to explain who we are. Identifying yourself with a group is something which happens automatically. Research concerning the Social Identity Theory (SIT) has helped us tremendously in understanding how and why people classify themselves in groups. SIT claims that people seek a positive social identity to maintain their self-esteem. Social identity turns one's membership in a distinctive group that one views positively on subjectively important dimensions (ingroup), vis-à-vis a comparison group (outgroup), states Tajfel. Thus through categorization social comparisons are automatically made. This ingroup/outgroup thinking can result in that two people may interact as individuals or as members of their respective groups. This dichotomous differentiation in groups has lead to discussions about multiple identities and –loyalties. Tajfel suggests that at a certain moment one can only belong to one group. Hence being loyal to the country of origin as well as to the country of residence seems to be difficult. However, this view has been critically doubted. Double loyalties are empirically proven possible, making the SIT not fully correct. This study aims to look at a new theory which includes empirical findings on multiple identity. This way integration processes and handling conflicts might become better understood, which in turn can be helpful in solving integration related difficulties regarding migrants.

Keywords: multiple identities, social identity theory, migration difficulties, immigration difficulties

[Conference paper no: 191]

The Axis Educational Trust – A Case Study in Turkish Migrant Integration

Will Green (Axis Educational Trust, UK)

Abstract

Since 1994, the Axis Educational Trust has been operating in London as a charity founded and funded by Turkish migrants to the United Kingdom. The establishment and growth of the charity provides a unique insight into the way Turkish migration into a European country enacts a two-way process of cultural transfer, enriching both the sending and receiving communities. This paper will examine the development of the Axis

Educational Trust from its roots to its present day status, as well as the direction of its future in becoming a prominent part of the UK education network.

Keywords: Education, Turkish Migration, Axis Educational Trust

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