



Edited by

Mustafa Atilla Arıcıođlu · Özdal Koyuncuođlu
Abdullah Oktay Dündar

Refugee and Immigrant Entrepreneurship

An Economic and Social
Perspective from
Türkiye

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Mustafa Atilla Arıçođlu
Necmettin Erbakan University
Konya, Türkiye

Özdal Koyuncuođlu
Necmettin Erbakan University
Konya, Türkiye

Abdullah Oktay Dündar
Necmettin Erbakan University
Konya, Türkiye

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Preface

Migration is explained with various reasons as a concept, an action, and even a way of life that came with the existence of mankind. Sometimes working under better conditions, sometimes war and terrorist incidents, sometimes religious or ethnic reasons, but mostly a better life are the main themes of this mobility.

Migration, which is one of the dominant concepts of humanity in the historical process, is closely related to the geographical positioning of the countries. In other words, Ibn Khaldun's determination of "Geography is destiny" sheds light on the subject as an important emphasis in explaining migration and its map. Especially the fact that Turkey acts as a bridge explains more clearly what this fate has experienced. The instability, political turmoil, and conflicts in the east, south, and north of Turkey cause the flow from these regions to the west, which is more livable, to be experienced through Turkey. Regions where problems such as Africa, the Middle East, Near East Asia, the Caucasus-Baltic Line are intensely revealing the "destiny" of Turkey. Turkey acts as a direct migration region for large geographies such as Africa and indirectly for the Middle East and Near Asia. In this context, while some of the immigrants come to Turkey to settle, some define the existence of Turkey as a waiting room or a jumping ramp. This explains the diversity of immigrants in Turkey. In recent years, the number of immigrants from countries such as Iraq,

Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh has reached very high figures. Some of them use Turkey as a transit corridor between Europe and the Ocean, while others choose Turkey as the country to continue their lives. As a country whose citizens immigrated to many European countries, especially Germany, after World War II, Turkey's immigration experience as an immigration country reveals another dimension. This naturally means that Turkey learns its role as a refugee host.

As a matter of fact, the migration movement that started from Syria in 2011 gained great momentum in a short time, and by 2022, they became the most crowded group among the immigrants of around 10 million. Afghans come right after that. While Syrians living under temporary protection status continued their lives with aid works, especially public and NGOs, they started to live widely in all cities of Turkey afterwards. In addition to Syrian refugees, other refugee and asylum-seeking groups have progressed from living with help to the dimension of working and entrepreneurial life with the same experience. This situation reveals their intention to strive for economic gain as needed in various industries (shoe, construction, livestock, agriculture, etc.) as a worker and, on the other hand, to gain a foothold and be permanent as an entrepreneur.

After examining terms such as migration, refugee, asylum seeker, the study tried to look for equivalents of the process and migration in Turkey. In addition to the economic analyses for Turkey, especially the analysis of the projects provided for Syrian refugee entrepreneurs, studies on refugee entrepreneurs in places where they live densely such as Konya, Hatay, and Gaziantep have been put forward. An attempt has been made to illustrate the studies of Syrian entrepreneurs, who are not very common due to their habits, by looking at them both in Turkey and in the local context. The positions of the Syrian entrepreneurs in terms of the sector have also found a place in this study, and the process of the Syrian entrepreneurs has been analyzed. In addition, the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of immigrant and refugee students studying at a higher education institution were examined. The study, which is enriched with social entrepreneurship, also examines the evaluation of the international funds provided.

Refugee entrepreneurship is a new and meaningful topic for Turkey, although it includes many international examples. The main purpose of

this book is to present the studies on the entrepreneurial activities of refugees trying to survive in Turkey, both for their own existence and for the city they live in, and what they do nationally. For this purpose, these issues have been tried to be discussed with different research methods. It is hoped that the study will set an example for other studies and inspire new topics.

Konya, Türkiye

Mustafa Atilla Arıçiođlu
Özdal Koyuncuođlu
Abdullah Oktay Dündar

Acknowledgments

We dedicate this book to all refugee women and mothers and thank them for their efforts.

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Notes on Contributors

Uğur Adıgüzel He received his PhD in economics. He previously worked as an assistant professor at Cumhuriyet University. He is working as the Head of International Trade Department at Necmettin Erbakan University. He is also the dean of the Faculty of Applied Sciences.

Ahmet Tayfur Akcan He has been working in various positions at public universities since 2010. He is still working as an associate professor at Necmettin Erbakan University. He has a large number of studies in the fields of unemployment, employment, and economic growth.

Kübra Aktepe She graduated from Necmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Economics. She continues her career in Necmettin Erbakan University, Institute of Social Sciences Department of Economics. Her thesis topic is about environmental economics.

Mustafa Atilla Arıcıoğlu He worked about seven years as an assistant specialist and manager in the banking, advertising, education, and consultancy sectors. He is still a faculty member at Necmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Political Sciences Business Administration Department. In addition, he contributes to various institutions and organizations in management and project consultancy.

Mustafa Bekmezci He is Professor of Business Administration. He holds a PhD degree in Administration and Strategy from Kocaeli

University, Kocaeli, Türkiye. His areas of research are strategic management, strategic human resource, and organizational behavior.

Işık Çiçek He is Assistant Professor of Management and Strategy at Necmettin Erbakan University. His research interests are human resources management, strategic management, and organizational behavior. He obtained his PhD degree of Management Engineering at İstanbul Technical University. He teaches courses in management and organization, strategic management, organizational behavior, business management, and entrepreneurship.

Yasemin Demirel She has studied in the field of economic sociology, migration, and digitalization. She is doing her PhD at the Department of Sociology at Necmettin Erbakan University. She took part in national projects as a scholarship student.

Abdullah Oktay Dündar He worked in the private sector for many years as a foreign trade specialist in the automotive, milling machinery, and chemistry sectors. He started his academic career at Selcuk University in 2009. He is still a faculty member at Necmettin Erbakan University as Associate Professor.

Meral Erdirençelebi She received her PhD in 2013 in the Department of Business Administration. She is an academician at Necmettin Erbakan University Applied Sciences Faculty. She is specialized on organizational behavior. Her studies are on entrepreneurship, woman entrepreneurship and women employees, sustainability in family businesses, and current issues at organizational behavior.

Ebru Ertürk She received her PhD in 2014 in the Department of Business Administration. She has been working as an academician since 2004. She is an academician at Necmettin Erbakan University in Applied Sciences Faculty at Management Information Systems. She specialized in organizational behavior.

Nadiye Gülnar She works at Konya Food and Agriculture University, Konya, Türkiye. She graduated from Business Administration Department of Ankara University in 2009. She speaks English fluently and moderate Persian, German, and Greek. She continues thesis stages of two different

master's programs. After different work experiences for several years, she works as entrepreneurships and project manager in different Technology Transfer Offices since 2016.

Faruk Karaarslan He wrote books and articles in the fields of migration, memory, modernization, and secularism. He took part as a researcher and coordinator in many international and national projects. He worked as an international students coordinator and a manager at Migration and Diaspora Research Centers and he is still faculty member at the Department of Sociology at Necmettin Erbakan University.

Emine Nihan Cici Karaboğa She works as an associate professor in the Department of Management Information Systems at Necmettin Erbakan University. She works in the field of digital marketing and entrepreneurship. She gives training to women entrepreneurs in the field of brand management and digital marketing.

Selçuk Karayel He works at Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye. He has six years of banking experience as well as a foreign trade consultant in the private sector. He has experience in managing European Union projects. He has been a lecturer for over 20 years. He has academic studies in the field of strategic management, organizational behavior, and foreign trade practices.

Selim Kayhan He is full professor of Economics in Necmettin Erbakan University. His major is about monetary policy, banking, and financial system. He had postdoc experience in University of New Orleans about financial system stability. He has publications in journals indexed in SSCI and SCI indexes.

Oğuzhan Kodalak He worked in the tourism industry for about two years. He is still working as a research assistant at Department of International Trade and Finance in Necmettin Erbakan University. He has PhD degree. He continues his studies in the field of organizational behavior and human resources.

Özdal Koyuncuoğlu He graduated from the Business Administration Program of Free University Berlin in Germany in 2004. Throughout his career in the private sector, he performed several projects and organized

trainings and seminars. In 2014, he was appointed to Necmettin Erbakan University. He received PhD degree in business administration in 2018.

Yunus Emre Uğurlu He graduated from Necmettin Erbakan University, Department of Business Administration in 2016. He has been working as a project specialist in Konya Food and Agriculture University Technology Transfer Office for four years. In addition, he is doing his master's degree in Konya Food and Agriculture University, International Trade and Business Administration.

Büşra Yiğital She got her undergraduate education in Business Administration at İzmir Dokuz Eylül University, her master's degree in Department of Management and Organization at Sakarya University. She works as research assistant at Konya Food and Agriculture University since 2016. Also, she is a PhD student at Necmettin Erbakan University.

Aylin Yılmaz Gezgin She got her undergraduate education in Business Administration at Konya Selçuk University, her master's degree in Department of Management and Organization at Necmettin Erbakan University. She works as lecturer at Konya Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University since 2019. Also, she is a PhD student at Necmettin Erbakan University.

List of Abbreviations

CEAS:	Common European Asylum System
DSP:	Durable Solutions Platform
ESM:	Experience Sampling Methodology
IAO:	Implementing Agency Officials
ICBT:	Informal Cross-Border Trading
IGAM:	Asylum and Migration Research Center
ILO:	International Labour Organization
İNGEV:	Human Development Foundation
İNKAD:	Innovative Business Women and Youth Association
NACE:	Nomenclature of Economic Activities
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PDA:	Personal Digital Assistants
SAASM:	Solidarity Association with Asylum Seekers and Migrants
SASF:	Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations
SIAD:	Syrian Businesspersons and Entrepreneurs Association
SMEs:	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SUTP:	Syrians Under Temporary Protection
TEPAV:	The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Türkiye
TUBITAK:	The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye
TÜİK:	Turkish Statistical Institute
TURKSTAT:	Turkish Statistical Institute
UNESCO:	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USA:	United States of America
YOK:	Turkish Higher Education Institution

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1

Refugee Entrepreneurship: An Analysis on Türkiye

Selim Kayhan, Uğur Adıgüzel, and Kübra Aktepe

1 Introduction

Migration causes socio-economic change in terms of both the receiving country and the immigrant. In the context of both sociological and economic change, the inclusion of the migrant in the economy in the country of immigration brings interesting results. In addition, refugee, a new concept that has increased in popularity with the increase in migration studies around the world, has begun to be analyzed academically from different perspectives.

People voluntarily leave their countries for various reasons such as political persecution, war, violence, economic crisis, natural disaster, sociological and cultural reasons, or they are forced to leave their own countries in terms of safety of life and property. In addition, people who want to live in better living conditions and leave their own countries to other

S. Kayhan • U. Adıgüzel (✉) • K. Aktepe
Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye
e-mail: skayhan@erbakan.edu.tr; uadiguzel@erbakan.edu.tr

countries with high welfare levels, legally or illegally, can be counted among the reasons for migration.

It can be said that there is some confusion of concepts in daily usage related to migration. Today, the concepts of immigrant and refugee are confused with each other. In both concepts, although an immigrant leaves his/her country for a long time, the situation of necessity causes these two concepts to be separated from each other. When the definitions of both concepts made by national and international organizations are examined, “free will” and “personal comfort” are the keywords for the concept of immigrant. In other words, it is understood that the immigrant uses his free will to reach more comfortable living conditions while migrating. Refugee, on the other hand, emerges as a result of “migration made out of fear of being persecuted due to race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group”. In this context, a refugee is a stateless person who does not want to return to his country of citizenship due to the aforementioned fears (Eren & Çakran, 2017: 4–5).

This fundamental difference between a migrant and a refugee causes differences in terms of employment and business establishment activities in the countries they go to, and therefore requires analysis separately. Refugees who migrate to another country after the problems they experienced in their own country regarding the safety of life and property work in different jobs to make a living in the country they go to. Regardless of the mental and physical health of the refugees, they are employed in cheaper labor-based jobs compared to their peers in host countries. Refugees can thus be seen as a source of factors of production for the host country. Because refugees go by forced migration, they cannot take the necessary diploma and professional qualification documents with them to work in good working conditions in the host country. In addition, they cannot take the necessary funds and capital with them to start a new business. This situation pushes refugee immigrants to work in self-employed groups after a while or causes them to establish small-scale businesses. In this context, refugees also provide resources to the host country as entrepreneurs, which is another factor of production.

According to Wauters and Lambrecht (2006), the fact that there is market discrimination in the labor force in the countries where refugees

go and that they are inferior in terms of qualifications and skills to the residents in that country cause refugees to set up their own businesses and increase the number of self-employed people. A new concept called “refugee entrepreneurship” enters the literature as a result of refugees taking over and operating businesses in host countries or establishing new businesses in their new environment by considering ethnic background-based needs. Refugee entrepreneurship is seen as a tool to improve economic and social integration (Dabić et al., 2020).

On the other hand, when refugees in the host country start a new business or take over existing businesses, they face many difficulties in registering and settling compared to the citizens of the host country and planned migrants. These difficulties hinder the social integration of refugees and new initiatives. According to Desiderio (2014), the difficulties posed by the governments of the host countries prevent the increase in socio-economic revitalization, the growth of the national economy and the increase of competition, employment creation, and the realization of urban and regional innovation. Social integration of refugees to host countries (integration can be achieved faster this way) can be used as a policy tool in times of economic depression.

Wauters and Lambrecht (2006) show that refugees have a higher potential to seize opportunities, take risks and start a business compared to their host peers in many countries. This event is described as a positive result of migration. Refugees’ gender, age and experience have an impact on entrepreneurship compared to their host peers. High age and experience are important factors that affect risk taking and undertaking the initiative. Migrants and refugees can potentially venture in sub-sectors with low profit margins that do not require documents and have no procedures. However, the fact that refugees face more obstacles than immigrants creates difficulties in increasing refugee entrepreneurship. In this situation, it is seen that the demographic approach is effective on refugees.

The cost of refugee entrepreneurs is quite low as they employ their own family members and relatives. While the small businesses created by refugees are realized at very low cost, they make large contributions to the host countries’ economies from unemployment to the utility grid. Fostering refugee entrepreneurship can increase both refugee integration into society and entrepreneurship (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2006). These

immigrant-founded companies can carry their own cultural characteristics as well as companies that fill the gap in the host country's market.

Refugee entrepreneurs who are going to establish new businesses choose the vacant sectors in the host countries, have low costs and do not expect high profits, thus affecting the prices positively and ensuring that the businesses have a long life by appealing to a wide audience, because the competitive factor in these markets is not on quality but on price (Rath & Kloosterman, 2000). Under these conditions, businesses that do not accept a low profit margin will have a short lifespan. Keeping the costs low and the profit margin low is important in order to compete in the market in the businesses that refugee entrepreneurs take over or have newly established.

It can be said that developing countries were caught unprepared for refugee migration, as the rise in refugee reception costs and the refugee concept has profoundly affected these economies. To reduce refugee-related costs and ensure refugee integration, policymakers in host countries support self-employment and new businesses, even using it as a policy tool to resolve the economic crisis, because refugee entrepreneurship can help counteract market disruption and urban decline. From this perspective, challenging regulations should be eliminated to support both local and refugee entrepreneurs and reduce costs.

The policies of the host countries and the refugees' desire to live more comfortably and act independently in the host country are among the factors that positively affect refugee entrepreneurship. The support of international organizations, public institutions and banks in the host country for small- and medium-sized business support for refugee entrepreneurs to open a new business or take over an existing business and facilitate their operation increases refugee entrepreneurship. However, support for small- and medium-sized enterprises is limited in the start-up phase and does not guarantee the continuity of the business.

According to Alrawadieh et al. (2021), entrepreneurship is not only about customers. It also creates a platform for social exchange with employees, suppliers and competitors. The relationships and social bridges established between host communities and refugee entrepreneurs make refugee entrepreneurs feel welcome and help them enter the mainstream market. Thus, the market difficulties faced by refugee

entrepreneurs are also eliminated. The importance of social integration in refugee entrepreneurship is increasing at this point. Public institutions, organizations and non-governmental organizations have great importance in the responsibility and cost of the necessary preparations for ensuring social integration and ensuring the linguistic and ethnic harmony necessary for refugees to live in harmony with the citizens of the host country.

Refugees who want to have a high living standard contribute to the economy of the host country. For example, refugees who reach the level of welfare they want prefer private institutions for better health and education services. And thus, the social assistance programs provided by the state to refugees come to an end and the costs that have a negative impact on the state are reduced. In this respect, it can be said that refugee entrepreneurship, which starts with the establishment of an environment of trust between the citizens of the host country and the refugees, has costs as well as contributions to the host country.

Entrepreneurship is important for refugees and the host country. Entrepreneurship by refugees helps them to feel safe and to adopt the country they live in with the increase in social security. If the host country is in the developing country group, the refugees' starting new businesses, seeing the deficiencies in the national market and filling the gaps by taking risks lead to innovations and changes in the economy of the host country.

Since the establishment of new jobs in the host country's economy will increase job opportunities, a decrease in unemployment rates is expected. Another contribution of refugees to the host country is to establish trade links with their own country and with other countries. Thus, it contributes positively to the international trade of the host country.

Supporting refugee entrepreneurship, which contributes to the host country in addition to its socio-economic costs, affects a large part of the society. Appropriate incentives will help develop support to expand entrepreneurial activities for the transformation of refugee entrepreneurs, their immediate families and the wider community (Alrawadieh et al., 2021).

Refugees' employment in untouched sectors in cheap labor meets the demand of these sectors and stimulates the economy. The emergence of new business opportunities with the new businesses that emerged with

the inflow of individual capital to the host country reduces the rates of informal work and unemployment in the country. The fact that refugees are young brings a new dynamic population to countries with a high average age.

Refugees have positive contributions to the host country such as entrepreneurship, as well as negative socio-economic effects. For example, provocation and conflict events may occur between the citizens of the host country and the refugees. In the long run, an increase in smuggling rates may be observed. The state, which wants to cover the increased costs with the arrival of refugees, can increase its tax obligations. In order to reduce labor costs, the market may deteriorate due to the competition between businesses that employ refugees and businesses that do not. The right to diploma equivalence, which is not granted to refugees, can create problems in education. The right to work in many professions may not be granted because they do not speak the language of the host country, and the establishment of certain transaction restrictions (incentives and credits) for refugees in the banking sector can be cited as the main obstacle. These obstacles and the resulting negativities damage the economy and demographic structure of the host country. As a result, economic growth and migration are in a mutual relationship.

In this study, the entrepreneurship status of refugees living in Türkiye, which has accepted a large number of refugees in the last ten years, is examined. The attempts made by refugees in Türkiye to meet their livelihoods after their migration, the difficulties and advantages they encounter in their activities are analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. In this context, in the next section, the literature on the subject is examined, and in the third section, the refugees in Türkiye and the businesses they have established are examined with numerical data.

2 Literature Review

In recent years, the political and economic negativities experienced worldwide have increased immigration and refugees. This increase has also brought an increase in academic studies on the subject. When the studies are examined, it is possible to say that one of the preliminary

studies belongs to Wauters and Lambrecht (2006). Wauters and Lambrecht (2006) conducted a theoretical and empirical analysis on refugee entrepreneurship in their study of refugees arriving in Belgium. In their research among refugees, 25% of refugees stated that they want to start their own business, and they can do this by starting a new business, taking over an existing business or operating it. It can be said that refugees, who have such a high entrepreneurial potential and a dynamic population, face more obstacles in establishing and running a business than other types of immigrants. It has been emphasized that as of 2003, entrepreneur refugees are close to 1.5%. As a result of the study, the authors emphasized that refugee entrepreneurship should be supported and thus integration would be ensured.

In their study, Obschonka and Hahn (2018) examine the increasing uncertainty in the lives of refugees as a result of migration, the rapidity of change and their capacity to adapt to the changing environment. According to the results of the study, refugees from different cultures pose challenges to the society in the host country. The biggest of these difficulties is experienced in the adaptation process. In the host country, refugees are oriented toward entrepreneurship after completing the integration process and providing self-sufficiency. It is shown that entrepreneurship is at the beginning of the cognitive and personal reasons of refugees. Because at the end of a certain process, the refugee becomes an entrepreneur by taking risks.

Eryılmaz (2019), who defines the current era as the “age of migration”, emphasized in his study that there is a risk of life on the basis of asylum activity and that it is carried out obligatorily. In the author’s study, while revealing the cognitive, behavioral, emotional and social differences between refugees and immigrants, he reported that the economic structures of the host countries, especially in terms of economy, were negatively affected by this situation.

According to Kutlu (2019), the host country is affected sociologically, demographically and economically in the new process entered with the host country’s acceptance of refugees. According to the author, with the arrival of Syrian refugees in Türkiye during the migration process that started in 2011, Türkiye experienced the process in an economically and sociologically difficult and exhausting manner.

Atasü-Topcuoğlu (2019) focused on the small-scale entrepreneurial activities of a group of refugees in the host country. As a result of 24 interviews with refugee entrepreneurs, they analyzed the opportunity structure, capital forms and integration of refugee entrepreneurship. According to the findings, the informal economy facilitates the start of refugee entrepreneurship, but limits the continuity of business and the economic and sociological integration of refugees into the host country.

Dagnelie et al. (2019) examined refugee entrepreneurs in the USA in their study. The authors emphasized that refugee entrepreneurs help refugees from their home countries enter the labor market by hiring them. And they examined the economic contribution of this aid to the host country in their studies. In the research conducted on refugees who were settled in the USA between 2005 and 2010 and who were not affiliated, it was stated that a successful integration process is more important than the participation of refugees in the labor market. Because, evidence has been presented that refugees who are unsuccessful in the labor market will go to political radicalization in the society with minority psychology. Removing barriers to entry of refugees or asylum seekers into the labor market has been observed to reduce crime rates (committed by refugees) in the host country. As a matter of fact, the entry of refugees into the labor market accelerates the integration process and reduces the crime rates involving refugees.

Shepherd et al. (2020) examined the social resilience of Palestinian refugee entrepreneurs in Lebanon to the problems they face. In the data obtained by regularly interviewing 110 refugees who were born in refugee camps or continue their lives as adults for 15 months, it was found that the connections of refugees who live outside the refugee camps and are entrepreneurs accelerate the language learning process and increase social inclusion and social capital. In addition, it has been determined that refugee entrepreneurs living outside the refugee camps have achieved resilience results that those living in these camps cannot reach. These findings provided information that refugees achieved positive personal functioning in the face of difficulties (Shepherd et al., 2020).

Alrawadieh et al. (2021) emphasized the importance of entrepreneurship in the integration of refugees into the host country. According to the authors, Syrian refugees choose Türkiye as a developing country and

England as a developed country. Despite the cultural and social difficulties they face, Syrian refugees develop themselves with the socio-economic structure of the host country. For this reason, the policymakers of the host country should consider the results of the tourism industry and hospitality activities in the country when making socio-economic decisions. Entrepreneurship is the best way to increase the integration of refugees and increase the welfare level of refugees in the host country.

According to Jiang et al. (2021), refugee entrepreneurs exposed to devastating events in their country can very well observe the opportunities of production processes in the host country. In the study, the movements of refugee entrepreneurs are examined in three steps as conceptualization, objectification, and enforcement, and it is observed that these movements are heterogeneous. In addition, it is also revealed that the conditions of the host countries cause disruption in the investment activities of refugee entrepreneurs. Having a temporary status in the host country causes refugees to be unable to focus on time and space. For this reason, expansionary and pioneering steps should be taken for entrepreneurs so that refugees in the host country can recover and adapt to the society they live in.

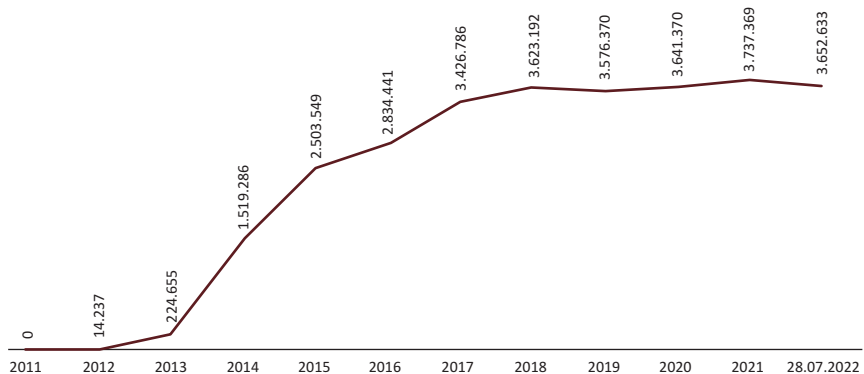
Barth and Zalkat (2021) examined the socio-economic integration status and needs of refugees in Sweden after the mass migration crisis that started from the Middle East to the EU in 2015. After this crisis, the government allowed refugee entrepreneurship in the agriculture and food industry. In this study, 25 entrepreneurs in Southern Sweden were surveyed. Within the scope of the study, the stages of rural entrepreneurship (start, growth and exit) were examined. As a result of examining the entrepreneurial activities, which are the focal point in the countryside, the first finding is that refugee entrepreneurs who settled in the countryside are more hospitable, but their distance from the city causes them to stay away from modern life, technical and distribution opportunities. Secondly, while refugee entrepreneurs experience more difficulties than non-immigrant entrepreneurs, they have to motivate themselves to overcome this deficiency. The third result is that refugee entrepreneurs are unaware of the support and opportunities provided by the host state and use their family and personal networks for support.

3 Refugees and Enterprise Activities in Türkiye

Türkiye, as in previous periods, due to the political and military events in Syria in the last ten years, the wave of immigration to Türkiye has caused a large number of refugees to spread to different parts of Türkiye. Looking at the country distribution of irregular migrants in Türkiye as of June 2022, it can be said that they are Syrian, Iraqi, Pakistani and Afghan nationals. In addition to these, it was seen that Moldova, Iran, Georgia, Myanmar and Palestinian refugees also took refuge in Türkiye during this period.

It can be said that it is worth examining in terms of the number of Syrian refugees among these refugees. Because, according to official figures, it is seen that around 3.7 million Syrians live in the country. This situation has led to the need for refugees to make commercial ventures both to earn a living and to provide products specific to their own culture or traditions (Graph 1.1).

As of June 16, 2022, there are a total of 3,724,240 Syrians in Türkiye, including 50,043 in temporary housing centers and 3,674,197 outside temporary housing centers. Istanbul is the most Syrian-inhabited city in Türkiye with 544,296 people, while Gaziantep is in second place with



Graph 1.1 Syrians under temporary protection by years. Source: Presidency of Migration Management, <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>, access date: 28.07.2022.

463,387 people and Hatay is in third place with 430,639 people. As a proportion, the province with the highest proportion of Syrian residents compared to the domestic population was Kilis with 42.8%. As of December 31, 2021, the proportion of Syrians under temporary protection in the country's population is 4.26%. According to TURKSTAT data, as of December 31, 2021, the number of people who have a residence permit or have a work permit is 1,792,036 (<https://multeciler.org.tr/turkiyedeki-suriyeli-sayisi/>).

People's attitudes toward the employment of Syrian refugees in Türkiye are not very optimistic. According to a study, 67.2% of the respondents stated that Syrians should definitely not be allowed to work in Türkiye. The rate of those who stated that they should be allowed to work if they registered with the tax office and paid tax was 20.6%, while 8.5% said that they should be allowed to work only in certain business areas. The rate of those who said that if they opened workplaces where Turks would work, they would be allowed was 1.7%. Looking at these rates, it can be said that the Turkish people are very concerned about the entry of Syrian refugees into business life.

In the report published by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of the Republic of Türkiye for the year 2020, statistical data on foreigners who were granted work permits between 2011 and 2020 can be seen in Chart 1.1. Between 2011 and 2020, 757,658 foreign nationals were granted work permits. As of 2020, of the 123,574 permits granted, 62,369 were given to Syrians, 9721 to those from Turkmenistan and 4383 to those from Uzbekistan.

In the same report, it is seen that 21,676 people who were given work permits in 2020 were literate, 9369 people were primary school graduates, 16,721 people were secondary school graduates, 36,582 people were high school graduates, 3021 people were associate degree graduates, and

Chart 1.1 Number of work permits issued to foreigners by year

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	17.466	32.279	45.823	52.295	64.521	73.549	87.182	115.837	145.232	123.574

Source: Work permits of foreigners, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, 2020.

23,721 were four-year university graduates. The number of people with a master's degree or higher is 3347.

The number of work permits issued for working as domestic employees is 23,627, and the number of permits issued for wholesale trade is 9476. The number of permits issued for the manufacture of clothing items was 8158 and the number of permits issued for the manufacture of textile products was 5359.

According to the statement of the Ministry of Commerce of the Republic of Türkiye, as of February 26, 2019, at least one partner of 15,159 companies is a Syrian national. It is reported that these companies owned or co-owned by Syrians are micro-scale firms employing five or fewer personnel (Erdoğan, 2020: 121). The Ministry informs that the largest number of these companies are located in Istanbul, Gaziantep, Mersin, Hatay and Bursa, and they operate in the wholesale and retail sector. It is stated that 10,046 Syrians are employed in companies established by Syrian citizens, in the report on Syrians in Türkiye, which was published by the US-based organization Building Markets in 2020. It has been suggested that the companies founded by Syrian entrepreneurs employ an average of seven people, and about 60% of those employed are Syrian.

4 Conclusion

Natural disasters and human-caused events worldwide have caused the concept of migration to become a popular topic both in daily life and in academic literature. Finally, the tension between Russia and Ukraine caused Eastern and Central Europe to be affected by the migration wave. Türkiye has been a country constantly receiving immigrants due to geographic problems since the late 1980s, but has faced a rising wave of immigration after 2011. Refugees who came by immigration have had an impact on the socio-economic structure of Türkiye. From an economic point of view, it is certain that incoming migration brings labor potential. In this context, it is possible to see an increase in the factor of production. Another economic effect of migration is that it increases entrepreneurship and the number of entrepreneurs.

Considering theoretical explanations, it can be said that entrepreneurship has a positive effect on the integration of refugees into the host country as well as its economic effect. Therefore, increasing/encouraging entrepreneurship can be an important policy tool for policymakers.

In Türkiye, it is seen from the reports examined and the data presented that especially the Syrian refugees have started their entrepreneurial activities in recent years and there has been an increase in the number of businesses especially in the food and textile sectors. At the same time, it is understood from the data that these enterprises provide employment to Syrians at a significant rate. All these can be said to be important in terms of preventing the occurrence of illegal activities and preventing refugees from being involved in crime, in addition to the positive effects of refugees' participation in production. In this context, as a policy proposal, refugee entrepreneurship and thus employment can be increased by providing supports and/or trainings to encourage entrepreneurship of refugees.

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2

Current Analysis of the Effects of Refugee Entrepreneurs and Workers on the Turkish Economic Development and Labor Market

Ahmet Tayfur Akcan

1 Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of the most important factor for economic growth and development (Renart Vicens et al. 2022). On the other hand, entrepreneurship is exploitation and recognition of opportunities (Audretsch & Fiedler, 2022) and process of discover of commercial opportunity (Iftikhar et al., 2022). There are different forms of entrepreneurship (Goel & Nelson, 2022) such as technology entrepreneurship (Kilintzis et al., 2022), youth entrepreneurship (Kebede, 2022), innovative entrepreneurship (Grilli et al., 2022) and refugee entrepreneurship (Desai et al., 2021) and the like. This study focused on refugee entrepreneurship and effects of refugee entrepreneurship on the labor market.

A. T. Akcan (✉)

Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye

e-mail: atakcan@erbakan.edu.tr

Entrepreneurship, in the most general terms, is the activity of starting a business. The realization of this business establishment activity by foreign refugees is called refugee entrepreneurship. As a refugee entrepreneurship in Türkiye, most of the Syrian refugees are engaged in entrepreneurship activities. Not only do Syrians engage in entrepreneurial activities in Türkiye, but also, apart from Syrians, Afghans and other foreign nationals are also engaged in entrepreneurial activities. However, since most refugee entrepreneurship is carried out by Syrians, this study will generally examine the entrepreneurial activities of Syrian refugees.

The situation of Syrian refugees in the labor market is one of the most researched issues regarding refugee entrepreneurs. Especially in the printed media, more than half of the news about Syrians is about the working life of Syrian refugees (Tılıç & Bal, 2019: 35). When the literature on refugees is examined, studies generally examine the groups with a large number of refugees. Most of the studies focus on the positive or negative aspects of refugees. The originality of this study is that it examines the positive and negative effects obtained from the studies together. In this study, it examines the barriers to refugee entrepreneurship, the problems they face, their chances of success, their effects on society and their effects on the labor market. For this reason, this study contributes to the literature that includes both positive and negative effects.

2 Refugee Entrepreneurs and Asylum

Türkiye implemented an open door policy to Syrian refugees after the first quarter of 2016, recognized the right of free entry to Türkiye for Syrians. In the second quarter of 2016, Syrian refugees entered the borders of Türkiye intensively. The civil war in Syria reduced the economic trade of the two countries. Syrian refugees started to work mainly in the provinces bordering Syria. Syrian refugees helped to develop their commercial relations with Syria during their working time. This means that the entrepreneurial activities of Turkish citizens in the provinces bordering Syria are supported by the Syrians. However, over time, the Syrian refugees, who integrated into the society in Türkiye and lived as if they

were citizens of the Republic of Türkiye, became a rival to their previous workplaces by engaging in entrepreneurial activities.

Syrians are accepted as guests in Türkiye. The legal status of Syrian guests in Türkiye is their temporary protection status. Temporary protection status is also referred to as a refugee. The regions with the highest number of refugees are the provinces bordering Syria. Apart from the provinces bordering Syria, some provinces, particularly İzmir, Bursa, Kocaeli, Konya, Mersin, Adana, and Ankara, host Syrian refugees intensively. Syrians generally work in unskilled jobs that require muscle strength or engage in entrepreneurial activities in the status of artisans.

Refugee and immigration are two separate issues. The main thing that separates refugees from immigrants is necessity. Immigrants can migrate voluntarily. Refugees, on the other hand, leave their countries and live in other countries (Pehlivan & Karaatlı, 2020: 18). For this reason, it has been observed that immigrants engage in entrepreneurial activities more frequently than refugees. The concepts of the asylum seeker and refugee are two concepts that are confused with each other. Asylum seeker is the application of foreign nationals to the process of seeking international protection in a country. Until this application is concluded, the applicant is considered as an asylum seeker. The title gained as a result of the positive result of the application is the title of “refugee”. Immigration, on the other hand, is more citizens willing to change their country of their own will and have the will to live in a foreign country.

“Foreigners and International Protection Law” No. 6458 was adopted on April 04, 2013. This law was published in the Official Gazete on April 11, 2013. The Law on Foreigners and International Protection entered into force on April 11, 2014. Later, the “Temporary Protection Regulation” was published in the Official Gazette on October 22, 2014. Article 29 of the Temporary Protection Regulation refers to the work of refugees. There are five sub-items in article 29. These items are as follows.

1. The procedures and principles regarding the work of the temporarily protected persons are determined by the President upon the proposal of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, taking the opinion of the Ministry.
2. Those who have a temporary protection identity document may apply to the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services to obtain a work

- permit in sectors, business lines and geographical areas (provinces, districts or villages) to be determined by the President.
3. The provisions in the legislation regarding jobs and professions where foreigners cannot work are reserved.
 4. The duration of the work permits granted to the persons under temporary protection cannot exceed the duration of the temporary protection. When the temporary protection ends, the work permit granted in this context expires.

The situation of a person who immigrated from his country to another country is examined in four different ways. First as an exile, second as a guest, third as a refugee, fourth as an immigrant (Christensen et al., 2020; 2). In this study, we will examine the entrepreneurial activities of refugees instead of immigrants.

Foreign entrepreneurs are divided into immigrant and refugee entrepreneurs. Immigrant entrepreneurs are foreign nationals who tend to emigrate for economic reasons. Migrant entrepreneurs usually decide on the region they will migrate to by analyzing the market conditions and competition situations in the countries they will migrate to. However, refugee entrepreneurs must migrate to the nearest possible country to save their lives. For this reason, immigrant entrepreneurs can easily adapt to the sectors in which they engage in entrepreneurial activities. However, the situation is different for refugee entrepreneurs. Refugee entrepreneurs pass the initial levels of entrepreneurial activities under more challenging conditions. Immigrants can migrate to regions that can maximize their economic welfare. However, refugee entrepreneurs have to live in the regions that the state of asylum deems appropriate for them. In this case, it results in refugee entrepreneurs engaging in entrepreneurial activities under more challenging conditions.

3 Reasons for Increasing Refugee Entrepreneurship and Effects on Turkish Entrepreneurship

Türkiye has recently become a country where refugees are influx. The fact that Türkiye has a border with Europe results in the refugees using Türkiye as a stepping stone when considering crossing to Europe. However, the strict refugee policies implemented in European countries result in Syrian refugees coming to Türkiye to cross into Europe not being able to cross into Europe and remaining as refugees in Türkiye. This situation causes refugee entrepreneurship to increase in Türkiye. When this increase does not follow a balanced distribution, there is a danger of creating a serious problem in the labor market and general market structure.

Refugee entrepreneurship is increasing in Türkiye for various reasons. Some of these reasons are human factors such as ethnic clustering behavior of intermediary minorities, discrimination, inadequate camp conditions, increased life expectancy in the region, necessity for meeting basic needs, education level, marital status and experience. These factors can be examined under two different concepts: economic and sociological.

Refugee entrepreneurship is explained by sociological and economically different theories. Sociologically explanatory theory usually focuses on the necessity of entrepreneurship. However, theories that explain entrepreneurship in terms of economics explain entrepreneurship in terms of skills and capital. When analyzed in terms of push and pull factors for entrepreneurship, refugee initiatives are divided into two as forced entrepreneurship and opportunistic entrepreneurship (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018: 37–38). As soon as immigrants realize that they are discriminated against, their tendency to become entrepreneurs increases (Poblete, 2018: 283). This situation approaches entrepreneurship from a sociological perspective.

One of the sociological factors that affects the increase in the entrepreneurial activities of Syrians is called ethnic clustering (Karan, 2019: 255). The Syrians' desire and drive to be together reveal clustering behavior. This clustering behavior negatively affects Turkish entrepreneurs in the

regions where clustering occurs. Clustering activities in regions with low financial status bring the business of Turkish entrepreneurs who were previously engaged in entrepreneurial activities in those regions to a standstill. Turkish entrepreneurs must conclude their commercial activities in regions where Syrians who currently have financial difficulties are clustered.

Ethnic clustering is the coexistence of people of the same ethnic origin. Syrian refugees are engaged in entrepreneurial activities with the power they obtain from the unity gained with the ethnic cluster. Due to ethnic clustering, Syrian refugees generally engage in entrepreneurial activities in the same region. For this reason, the regions where Syrians engage in entrepreneurial activities are generally starting to become their own regions. In these regions, local citizens are indirectly prevented from engaging in entrepreneurial activities. Therefore, within the framework of ethnic clustering, Syrian refugees start to become Syrian neighborhoods where they engage in entrepreneurial activities. This situation limits the regions that Turkish citizens can choose when they want to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Turkish citizens, who have fewer regional alternatives, must start their entrepreneurial activities with some disadvantages.

Another concept used to explain the entrepreneurial activities of Syrian refugees is the concept of “intermediary minorities”. The concept of intermediary minorities can be defined as the efforts of people living as minorities in different regions to support entrepreneurial activities with each other (Karan, 2019: 256). Since intermediary minorities support each other in their entrepreneurial activities, they are in contact with each other in terms of raw materials and other needed issues. In this case, it causes Turkish citizens to be affected more negatively.

Another reason for the emergence of refugee entrepreneurship is the duration of living in the region. As the duration of living in the selected regions increases, they become accustomed to the market dynamics of that region and the lifestyle of the people. This situation causes them to think about the activities of producing goods and services for that region and the people living in that region after getting to know the region and the people. This is one of the main reasons for the increase in refugee entrepreneurship.

Refugees often lead a passive life left to the initiative of humanitarian organizations (Turner, 2020: 137). As the length of stay in the countries of asylum increases, the carelessness of humanitarian organizations toward refugees may increase. In this case, refugees whose living conditions have changed compared to the past and who have gone toward negative are engaged in entrepreneurial activities. For this reason, while examining refugee entrepreneurship, refugees do not engage in many entrepreneurial activities in the countries they took refuge in at first. The decline in living standards over time and the inability to meet their expectations lead refugees to entrepreneurial activities.

Refugees' living conditions also affect their entrepreneurial activities. The purpose of the refugee camps is the temporary shelter of the refugees who have left their country until they return to their countries (Ram et al., 2022: 1). Looking at the policies toward Syrians in Türkiye, it is seen that the first Syrian refugees were placed in camps. With the increasing number of Syrian refugees, the number of camps and regional diversity have increased. As the camps created were insufficient to meet the needs of the intense Syrian refugees, Syrian refugees began to spread throughout Türkiye (Tosun & Azazi, 2019: 232). This has increased refugee entrepreneurship. These situations are the other's sociological perspective.

Refugees should solve their unemployment problem to meet their basic needs. For this reason, Syrian refugees are engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Refugee groups have more entrepreneurship education than the citizens of the Republic of Türkiye. The main purpose of refugee entrepreneurship is not to stay in the market or to make a profit. The main purpose of refugee entrepreneurship is to survive. In this case, it results in the entrepreneurial activities of foreign refugees being more successful than the entrepreneurial activities of local citizens (Almohammad et al., 2021a: 60). This situation approaches entrepreneurship from an economic perspective.

Studies show that the main factors underlying the entrepreneurial activities of refugee entrepreneurs are related to their marital status, professional experience, work experience of their parents, length of life in the region, experience of starting a business and monthly income (Özkul & Dengiz, 2018: 1059). Regarding marital status of Syrian refugees if they

are married and if they have a spouse and children to support, it is obligatory to start their own business when they cannot find a job. In this case, it has resulted in more entrepreneurial activities among married Syrian refugees. Refugees, who had work experience in Syria before taking asylum in Türkiye, are engaged in entrepreneurial activities in the same field after taking refuge in Türkiye. The effort to do and continue the work they have done and learned in the current economic order in Türkiye is one of the important effects of the increase in refugee entrepreneurship.

Another factor affecting refugee entrepreneurship is monthly income. There are two different approaches to monthly income. First, Syrian refugees with a high monthly income set up their own businesses after they have accumulated certain funds. Therefore, an increase in monthly income increases refugee entrepreneurship. The second is that Syrian refugees, who have low monthly income and feel that they are exploited as labor, are engaged in activities to establish their own businesses. In this case, Syrians with minimal monthly wages enter entrepreneurial activities, increasing refugee entrepreneurship. Therefore, considering the monthly earnings, the fact that this income is very low is a reason that is increasing refugee entrepreneurship. Refugees, who has an average monthly income and do not have any difficulties in sustaining their lives, do not engage in entrepreneurial activities intensively.

Refugee camps are often temporary shelters for people fleeing the conflict. However, this period usually takes a long time (Moberg & Reil, 2018: 292). Refugees' desire to leave these camps brings their entrepreneurial characteristics to the fore. Refugees living in camps start their own businesses due to the unfavorable conditions they are in. This situation is not only valid in Türkiye but also in various Arab countries such as Lebanon.

It affects the entrepreneurial activities of refugees and their educational status before they take up asylum. Refugees with postgraduate education are generally more prone to entrepreneurial activities (Lange et al., 2021). In particular, the education received during the undergraduate period is effective in entrepreneurship. Refugees' graduation from departments such as business or economics enables them to be closer to entrepreneurship. These situations are the other's economical perspective.

4 The Effects of Refugee Entrepreneurs on the Turkish Labor Market

Refugee entrepreneurs brought dynamism to the Turkish labor market. Labor factors and production opportunities have increased in every sector. However, when this situation happened uncontrollably, factor markets, especially the labor market, were affected. These effects were realized as both positive and negative effects. When the positive effects of refugee entrepreneurship in the Turkish labor market are examined; reasons such as effective use of funds, increased competition, increased educational activities, increased use of refugees' educational background and past work experience, acceleration of refugees' integration into society, bringing new ideas to economic life, increasing social welfare, stabilization of economic growth and development of entrepreneurship incentive systems can be counted.

Foreign citizens need different types of capital while engaging in entrepreneurial activities. These capital types are based on capital items such as human capital, cultural capital, social capital and financial capital (Kayalar & Yıldız, 2017: 58). Since refugee entrepreneurs live in a foreign country, their most powerful capital is human capital. When we look at the areas where refugee entrepreneurs are clustered in Türkiye, cultural capital also reaches the highest level in the relevant regions. Social capital regulates people's relations with each other. For this reason, the social capital of foreign refugees clustered in certain regions is at the highest level. Finally, financial capital has emerged as the most important capital in refugee entrepreneurship. Refugee entrepreneurs, whose financial situation is still insufficient, conduct their entrepreneurial activities by using their strong positions in other capital items. When they become financially stronger and have fund accumulation over time, they can take decisive steps to take their entrepreneurship to the next level.

The funds used for refugees who must migrate to Türkiye are generally aimed at facilitating their adaptation to the labor market. The most common type of funding used to serve this purpose focuses on increasing the entrepreneurial opportunities of refugees (Kale et al., 2021: 24). This situation causes the effect of the funds used to increase.

In order to increase the entrepreneurial activities of refugee entrepreneurs and their efficiency in economic life, governments must strive to integrate refugees into local people in a shorter time. For this purpose, European Union countries have established the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) to support refugee entrepreneurship and to reduce the problems refugees will experience (Kneebone, 2016: 155). Similarly, Türkiye can provide educational activities and language courses for refugees and their families in order to achieve this. In these courses, it should be mentioned how entrepreneurship activities should be done. In addition, in these courses, the points to be considered while engaging in entrepreneurial activities should be explained. If there are rules and hierarchies in the geography they live in, these issues should be explained to refugee entrepreneurs in such courses (Alrawadieh et al., 2021: 10). These policies will increase the integration of refugees into society. It will contribute to solving the problems of refugee entrepreneurs and will positively affect the labor market.

Refugee entrepreneurs experience financial difficulties like other entrepreneurs. The financial difficulties of refugee entrepreneurs occur in two stages. First of all, they have difficulties in obtaining venture capital because they cannot have financial funds. Secondly, if they are needed for the growth or survival of businesses after engaging in entrepreneurial activity, their access to financial assets is also limited or impossible (Nijhoff, 2021: 1060). Policies implemented to cope with these challenges will increase the effectiveness of other entrepreneurs.

In addition to legal restrictions, refugee entrepreneurship has problems such as personal and structural discrimination (Heilbrunn, 2019: 1046). These problems can be overcome with the education and experience of refugee entrepreneurs. Education and work experience is one of the important factors in ensuring the integration of refugees into the market they were refuged in (Santamaria-Velasco et al., 2021: 552). If the education and work experiences of the refugee entrepreneurs in their previous life are similar in the country of asylum, their integration into the market is easier. The ease of integration into the market and the success they will achieve in new businesses are closely related. Therefore, Syrian refugees who receive an education suitable for the labor market in Türkiye or who have a counterpart in the Turkish market for the job they worked while

in Syria are generally successful in their entrepreneurial activities in the labor market. This success brings dynamism to the labor market. When evaluated economically, both the realization of entrepreneurship by refugees and the realization of Turkish citizens will create economic added value.

Refugee entrepreneurs are in a different situation than other entrepreneurs. For this reason, the establishment and functioning of small centers that will only serve refugee entrepreneurs will contribute to both refugee entrepreneurs and the economy of the country they are located in (Meister & Mauer, 2019). Such policies will increase the effectiveness of refugee entrepreneurship. This increase in efficiency will also provide productivity and efficiency to the labor market.

Refugee entrepreneurship contributes to the rapid integration of refugees into the countries of asylum (Embiricos, 2020: 250). More common features, especially with language structures, family structures and ethnic identities, come to light with entrepreneurial activities. In accelerating this integration, it causes refugees, who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities, to use the language of the country of asylum more intensively (Alrawadieh et al., 2021: 9). With increased integration, economic productivity will also increase.

The family factor plays a vital role in the resettlement and relocation process of individual refugees (Zehra & Usmani, 2021). Refugees from the same family or group of relatives often seek asylum in the same regions. In this case, it causes the acceleration of integration activities in that region. It also ensures that all kinds of funds and labor factors that may arise as a need during entrepreneurial activities are provided under easier conditions. In this case, entrepreneurial activities occur more easily. Even allowing asylum seekers to be located in similar places can lead to the removal of many obstacles to entrepreneurship. Therefore, if refugee entrepreneurship is wanted to be supported and it is believed to be one of the determinants of economic growth, it becomes possible to obtain high output results with simple regulations on policies for refugees.

Ethnicity of refugees can be an important source of information. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the ethnic status of refugees when conducting activities to guide them in the labor market. This will facilitate both their social integration and integration into the labor

market (Dagnelie et al., 2019: 259). These integrations lead to commercial mobility and increased production.

Refugee entrepreneurs bring new ideas to the economic fields in which they engage in entrepreneurial activities. Especially, the situation in their own country contributes to the economy of the countries they have taken refuge in, if they do not exist in the countries they have taken refuge in. Such situations are referred to in the literature as “opportunity ideas” (Jiang et al., 2021: 2). “Ideas of opportunity” are increasing in economies such as Turkey, where refugee entrepreneurs are high.

Refugee entrepreneurs are seen as commercial agents. In this case, it makes refugee entrepreneurship more worth researching (Harima et al., 2021: 628). When the literature is examined, it is more common to investigate the disadvantages of refugee entrepreneurs. However, with the increase in the business skills of refugee entrepreneurs in the labor market, refugee entrepreneurs are being viewed as trade agents. In this case, it is supported by the business world as it will activate the domestic market and increase international trade.

Thanks to refugee entrepreneurship, the social welfare of the countries of asylum can increase and economic growth can become more stable. When the contributions of entrepreneurs to economic growth are evaluated, there are differences of opinion around the world. Since refugee entrepreneurs are seen as harmful in many economies, they can engage in activities to prevent them. However, various incentive and support mechanisms targeting entrepreneur refugees have been established in developed economies such as Germany (Harima et al., 2020: 688). Taking and implementing the policies implemented in Germany will benefit the labor market.

Normally, due to the nature of the economy, entrepreneurial activities will lead to economic growth. The regional increase in refugee entrepreneurship causes an increase in unemployment. In regions with increasing unemployment, both economic life and social life have been adversely affected. The regions where refugees live intensely have become regions where unrest has started to spread in general. Therefore, while refugee entrepreneurship should be evaluated positively economically, it has begun to produce negative results as a result of its uncontrolled

interaction with internal dynamics. Encouraging and controlling both domestic and refugee entrepreneurship will be beneficial in terms of economic life.

Refugee entrepreneurs have also negative effects on the Turkish labor market. Some of these effects can be counted as the lowering of the price in the market, the increase in the informal economy, the increase in unemployment, the widespread exploitation of labor and the deterioration of the structure of the labor market.

Refugees who migrated from Syria to Türkiye generally work in jobs similar to their occupations in Syria. In other words, Syrian refugees have established businesses similar to theirs in Syria. Syrian refugees with higher financial status migrated to big cities and aimed to maintain the high level of welfare. However, Syrian refugees who are not rich and have a poor financial situation have worked in low-paid jobs that do not require qualifications in Türkiye. After learning these jobs, they started entrepreneurial activities to open their own businesses.

In the analysis of the general situation of the labor market in Türkiye, most of the employees are working with minimum wage. In other words, generally low-skilled job positions are common in the Turkish labor market. Low-skilled or financially disadvantaged refugees from Syria quickly adapted to the labor market in Türkiye. Syrians generally engage in entrepreneurial activities in low-skilled jobs. For this reason, the existing low-skilled unemployment problem in Türkiye has increased even more.

The most important sub-sector of the service sector in Türkiye is the food and beverage sector. When the entrepreneurial activities of Syrian refugees in the food and beverage sector are analyzed, Syrians reduce prices. Due to the Turkish people's interest in different tastes, the number of local entrepreneurs is decreasing due to the Syrians (Cakici et al., 2018: 369). Syrian refugees are engaged in entrepreneurial activities in many sectors that do not require any technological equipment or infrastructure. For example, Syrians are active in a sector such as tailoring, which is made by hand and does not require much technological equipment; they carry out these activities at prices lower than the prices determined by Turkish tailor artisans. This causes the customers of local tailor shopkeepers to decrease and they are less preferred to Syrians.

When Syrian refugees are considered, especially when the informal economy is taken into account, they are seen as individuals that cause unemployment and make it necessary to share existing resources (Şimşek, 2018: 384). In this case, it makes it difficult for Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees to live in the same environment. This challenge also obligated the Syrian refugees to start their own businesses. Syrian refugees who cannot start their own businesses think that they are exposed to labor exploitation or wage extortion.

When the countries where refugees have taken refuge are evaluated, it is seen that they are generally low-income countries. For example, the countries hosting the highest number of refugees are Rwanda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Yemen (Kachkar & Djafri, 2021). Since the unemployment rate is high in these countries, the unemployment rate is increasing with refugees. The entrepreneurial activities of refugees in low-income countries are subject to difficult conditions. These difficult conditions increase the fragility in the markets. Added to these difficult conditions is the Covid epidemic, which has become a pandemic around the world. With the COVID epidemic, refugee entrepreneurs experienced a difficult situation due to the imbalance of supply and demand. A similar situation has also occurred in Türkiye. In the Republic of Türkiye, where the refugee density continues to increase day by day, refugee entrepreneurs have experienced a difficult situation with the impact of the COVID epidemic.

During and after the health crisis that affected the whole world, Syrian entrepreneurs were also adversely affected. Many companies founded by Syrian refugees went bankrupt and had to close during the health crisis. Studies on this subject have calculated the negative impact rate of domestic entrepreneurs as 68% after the health crisis. The rate of Syrian entrepreneurs being negatively affected and coming to the point of closure was measured as 86% (Kale et al., 2021: 25). Therefore, during the global health crisis that affected the whole world, refugee entrepreneurs suffered higher levels of damage than domestic entrepreneurs. Although this situation seems negative for local entrepreneurs, it can be seen as an advantage for local entrepreneurs that refugee entrepreneurs, who are potential competitors, withdraw from the labor market at a higher rate.

When the effects of foreign refugees on the labor market are analyzed, it has been observed that especially Turkish workers can exhibit different attitudes toward refugee workers regarding their ethnic identity (Özkan & Bayrakçıl, 2021: 715). The compatibility of both Turkish and Syrian employees working in a workplace means increased efficiency and effectiveness of that business. However, this situation is different in practice. In the workplace, different attitudes toward ethnic origin can be observed from time to time between Turks and citizens of other countries. This attitude reduces the sense of belonging and productivity on both sides. Therefore, although there is financial gain in the recruitment process of Syrian refugees within the employer, when the general situation is evaluated, the uneasiness among the employees causes a loss of productivity. This will cause material damage.

Entrepreneurial activities will lead to economic growth. However, unplanned and uncontrolled entrepreneurial activities can cause the situation to reverse. In the provinces bordering Syria, where Syrians settled heavily at first and were involved in business life, unemployment quickly rose to high rates. The increase in unemployment has led to the need for the people of the region and the Syrian refugees to migrate to different provinces. This has increased the labor mobility within the country to a higher level. Internal migration has been added to the unbalanced and irregular external migration in the country with the entry of refugees into business life. This unbalanced internal migration has generally started to shift toward the provinces where the industrial sector is concentrated. This situation has started to do more harm than good to economic activity.

Approximately 92% of Syrian refugees who are able to work in any economically active job constitute a workforce suitable for low-skilled jobs (Mona et al., 2019: 28). However, financial difficulties, cultural differences and differences in business management skills can also cause various difficulties during entrepreneurship in regions with refugee entrepreneurship (Zighan, 2021). These difficult conditions increase fragility in labor markets.

5 Conclusion

Entrepreneurial activities are closely related to the economy and especially to the labor market. Refugee entrepreneurship is similar. Researching refugee entrepreneurship in every aspect and directing refugees into entrepreneurship activities will lead to more benefits from refugee entrepreneurship. Small policies to be implemented toward refugee entrepreneurship can lead to big effects. For this, refugee entrepreneurship needs to be thoroughly analyzed in every aspect.

Entrepreneurial activities of Syrian refugees affect both the economy in general and the labor market in positive and negative ways. Various policies can be implemented to increase the positive effects and reduce the negative effects. There are generally barriers to refugee entrepreneurship such as cultural differences, language barriers, religious barriers, lack of market knowledge and bureaucratic barriers to entrepreneurial activities in the country of asylum (Barth & Zalkat, 2021: 191). One of the most important obstacles for Syrian refugees to engage in entrepreneurial activities is the intense bureaucratic process in Türkiye. It is difficult to obtain the necessary documents to obtain a license and tax liability, especially when opening a business for Syrian refugees. This obligation has various bureaucratic processes (Çetin, 2016: 1008) This situation paves the way for foreign entrepreneurs to carry out their entrepreneurial activities illegally. Therefore, when the effects on the labor market are examined, it is impossible to measure all the effects of refugee entrepreneurs. In addition to the registered entrepreneurial activities, there are also intense unregistered entrepreneurial activities.

Factors such as trust and constraint cause social capital to become more complex (Huq & Venugopal, 2021: 137). In this case, it constitutes an obstacle to entrepreneurship. The more the sense of trust in refugees is tested and the restriction is successfully lifted, the more the entrepreneurial activities of refugees are supported. Increasing inspections on entrepreneurship and the labor market in Türkiye will prevent both labor exploitation and wage extortion in the labor market. In this way, it will make refugee entrepreneurship more organized, effective and efficient. Therefore, the increase and effective implementation of inspection

activities for the labor market will contribute to both Turkish citizens and refugees. With the adequate implementation of audit activities, the informal economy will also be recorded and tax losses that may occur will be minimized.

The success of refugees in entrepreneurial activities is directly related to their adaptation to the society they live in. It has been proven by studies that the motivation and job skills of refugees, whose adaptation has increased, also increase (Almohammad et al., 2021b: 10). Therefore, policies that will increase the integration of refugee entrepreneurs into society will positively affect the labor market.

Türkiye's low wage policies toward refugees and lack of control on the labor market are causing refugee entrepreneurship to increase and affecting the economic balance. In particular, Syrian refugees engage in entrepreneurial activities for the same sector after learning about the operation of the sector in which they work informally. In this case, entrepreneurs who informally employ Syrian refugees increase their competitiveness. Therefore, the balance in the labor market and in the economy may deteriorate. In addition to low wages, the inability of employers to pay refugees the wages they deserve causes Syrian refugees to open their own businesses. While the employer may see wage extortion as a monetary gain in the short run, indirect losses may be greater in the long run by winning over competitors and introducing competitive low-priced goods. Entrepreneurial activities of foreign refugees were initially concerned only with reasons for survival. When they are employed informally, their earnings under intense working conditions are well below the minimum wage. Making the necessary inspections in the labor market and preventing unregistered work will increase the positive effects of refugee entrepreneurship on the economy.

With the high unemployment rate in the labor market in Türkiye, Syrian refugees who had to take shelter in Türkiye cannot find a job and cannot work. Syrians with a certain amount of funds may choose to engage in entrepreneurial activities because they cannot find a job or do not want to be subject to unregistered employment in poor conditions. Correct guidance and training of refugee entrepreneurs, who are likely to engage in entrepreneurial activities and have funds, may increase the positive effects of refugee entrepreneurship.

As a result, entrepreneurship is one of the important factors for economies. Refugee entrepreneurship can also positively affect the economy. The right policies to be applied to refugee entrepreneurs will increase the positive effects of refugee entrepreneurship. For this reason, considering the refugee entrepreneurs while planning the economy and employment policies will decrease the negative effects of refugee entrepreneurship on the labor market and economy and increase the positive effects.

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3

Refugee Entrepreneurship's Access to Financial Resources and Achievements/Failures in the Context of External Funds and Grants

Nadiye Gülnar and Yunus Emre Uğurlu

1 Introduction

Throughout history, human societies have left the areas they settled in for various reasons in the process of changing not only themselves, but also the communities and geographies they encounter, and they have created new life patterns in different geographies. Migration is an event that is as old as human history and has left deep traces in human and social consciousness. Transnational migration flows have become a global problem that forces countries to cooperate on an organizational basis by spreading to more than one area and level of social life, combining their scope and dimensions.

Türkiye is a key region for global and regional crises and the mobility of international migrants. The geographical distribution and population of refugees coming to Turkey cause social and economic problems by

N. Gülnar (✉) • Y. E. Uğurlu

Konya Food and Agriculture University, Konya, Türkiye

e-mail: nadiye.gulnar@gidatarim.edu.tr; emre.ugurlu@gidatarim.edu.tr

affecting different areas such as health, shelter, security, education and economy. We are witnessing an influx of Syrian refugees in one of the biggest migrations waves affecting our country socially and economically. The fact that Syrians have a job in Türkiye has become widespread in every region, especially in border provinces. With the start of the “Arab Spring” process, people who left their country as refugees, immigrants or asylum seekers for political and security reasons began to influence Türkiye through various channels and were influenced by Turkish structures. This situation has caused cultural, social and economic reflections in the country. With Türkiye’s open-door policy, all Syrians are accepted within the framework of humanitarian principles. In this process, Türkiye accepted all incoming Syrians and gave them temporary protection status. Temporary protection: It refers to the protection provided to foreigners who are forced to leave their country, cannot return, enter the country in large numbers, enter the country alone or cross the border to seek protection. It is not evaluated individually (Altundeğer & Yılmaz, 2016: 290).

Syrian refugees continue to live and settle in camps, especially in the border regions of the country. Looking at the Syrian refugees struggling to make a living from abroad, it is striking that they open smaller businesses in addition to their businesses. In this context, as the socio-cultural environment changed, entrepreneurial ideas entered the lives and business lives of Syrian refugees. To be successful, entrepreneurship must have certain characteristics. People with these traits are more likely to be entrepreneurial and successful. In order to carry out entrepreneurial activities, the obstacles in front of entrepreneurs must be removed, because entrepreneurs form a fundamental part of a country’s economy. As the number of entrepreneurs in the country increases and employment increases, the burden on the state will also decrease.

There are many support and incentive programs in Türkiye, including international funding sources, to support Syrian entrepreneurs who have gained temporary protection status. Many entrepreneurs face many problems while trying to implement their business idea without doing a feasibility study and preparing a business plan. While the incentives given to Syrian entrepreneurs are supported by the public sector, they are also supported by the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations

(NGOs). NGOs often guide entrepreneurs by helping them prepare business plans, raising their awareness of the support and incentives a business idea can receive. Support and incentives enable entrepreneurs to turn their business ideas into final, profitable products and services. The state support given to Syrian entrepreneurs is increasing the number of entrepreneurs in the country. This rapidly increasing number does not only benefit individuals under temporary protection but also the society.

In this context, the aim of our study is to examine whether these funds are useful or not, in line with the objectives of the funds obtained by the refugees who reside in Konya due to the necessities and become entrepreneurs by making use of the funds provided. Although many supports are provided to refugees in Konya, in this study, only the support that provides funds in terms of encouraging refugees to entrepreneurship will be examined. In this context, there are 3 projects in Konya that meet the above definition and are funded by International Labour Organization (ILO). Thanks to these supports, it facilitates social and economic integration with the rest of the society. In this context, in our study, the financial support of Syrian refugees under temporary protection in Türkiye and their achievements/failures in this direction will be discussed.

2 Refugee Entrepreneurship and Its Effects

The biggest distinction is the definition of individuals who are at the base of migration movements, whether the migration is voluntary or compulsory. Immigrants usually consist of individuals who leave their own places or places they belong to because of their own volition, and refugees' various obligations. If the individuals who leave their place due to compulsory reasons are within their own country, they are called "displaced persons", if they go out of the country and seek international protection due to the fear of persecution, they are called "asylum seekers", and if their applications are accepted, they are called refugees. For an individual to have refugee rights (Ulusoy, Orçun, & Sarıkaya, 2010: 11):

- The refugee must be outside the country of citizenship
- The reason for leaving one's own country is the fear of being persecuted

- Fear of being persecuted is realistic
- The threat of persecution must be for the five reasons outlined in the description. These reasons are persecution due to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions
- There must be a situation where the person cannot find or benefit from protection by his/her own state in his/her own country.

Temporary protection is defined as “in case of a mass influx of third country persons who cannot return to their countries of origin, or if it may occur immediately, there is a risk that the asylum system cannot be operated without adversely affecting the effective functioning of the asylum system, especially for the benefit of these persons or other persons in need of protection, It is defined as an exceptional procedure provided for the purpose of providing emergency and temporary protection to these persons” (GTS, 2009: 18).

If we look at what entrepreneurship is, we have seen that the factors of production are brought together by production and the enterprises, which are the result of production, are created by combining these factors of production. Although businesses are formed by the activation of the entrepreneurial abilities of individuals, this ability alone will not be enough. Clearly, the activities that carry out the entrepreneurial impulses in an individual in the form of blind entrepreneurship cannot be defined as entrepreneurship. Therefore, entrepreneurship requires firstly the entrepreneur himself and then to produce and implement the work that will satisfy the society. As it can be understood from the definition, entrepreneurs consider the criteria of society while performing their entrepreneurial activities (Demirel & Tikici, 2004: 55).

As a matter of fact, refugees have many reasons in various economic and social dimensions to choose entrepreneurship. Refugees must work in the countries where they live, and in this process, they may encounter some restrictions and difficulties in integrating into society, socially, exclusion, inability to speak the local language, lack of network, loss of status, economically low income etc. Due to these problems, they choose entrepreneurship with the aim of making a living and increasing their welfare level. In the 2019–2020 Entrepreneurship report prepared by the Global Entrepreneurship Platform, the main reasons for

entrepreneurship are listed as being independent, self-sufficient, making a difference, having a high income, maintaining family traditions and not being able to maintain a living due to the low return of other paid jobs.

3 Fund Sources and Türkiye

The term “waiting room” is commonly used for asylum seekers and refugees in Türkiye. The main reason for this is that although the waiting periods sometimes take years, most of these people who come to Türkiye see Türkiye as a transit route to go to a third country. Since these people want to go to another country before coming to Türkiye, the idea of waiting in Türkiye for a temporary period is dominant. During this period, these people, who are refugees and asylum seekers, are trying to survive by coping with housing, health, nutrition and financial problems (Güleç, 2015: 12). Refugees and asylum seekers, who are in a difficult situation in terms of their living conditions, need social assistance. Although the supports are constantly increasing and legally, these supports are encouraged, but they are still not at a level to meet the basic needs. Support to refugees in Türkiye is provided by Municipalities, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Solidarity Association with Asylum Seekers, and Migrants (SAASM), Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF), the Human Resource Development Foundation, Helsinki Citizens' Assembly etc. carried out through project-based institutions and organizations (Içduygu, 2014: 58–59).

According to the 2021 data of the General Directorate of Migration Management, 66 projects have been completed since 2010 and 19 projects are still in progress. In addition, ILO has carried out 9 projects since 2017. Two of these projects were funded by the EU Regional Trust Fund for the Syria Crisis Response, one by the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration, and one by the German Development Bank (ILO Turkey Support Program for Refugees and Host Communities, 2022: 1) (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

Table 3.1 Ongoing refugee projects of the Directorate of Migration Management (2021)

Project name	Funding source
Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Irregular Migrants in Turkey (Avr)	IPA
Gigm's Support for Strengthening Removal Centers Capacity Within the Framework of International Human Rights Standards—Phase II	Britain
Immigrant Presence Detection Program (Dtm)	Prm/Echo/Sem
Technical Cooperation with Civil Society in the Field of Migration and International Protection	IPA-2014
Raising Awareness on Migration and International Protection Issues	IPA-2014
Maintenance, Repair and Furnishing of Removal Centers	IPA-2014
Construction of "6" Removal Centers for the Effective Implementation of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement	IPA-2015
Furnishing of 6 Removal Centers for the Effective Implementation of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement	IPA-2016
Support Project for Implementation of Development Sensitive Sustainable Migration Management Policies (Summit)	Switzerland
Supporting Provincial Directorates of Migration Management—Phase III	UNMK
Strengthening the Human Rights Protection of Foreigners and Victims of Trafficking in Turkey	Horizontal Facility
Research on Child Trafficking and Labor-Based Human Trafficking in Turkey to Support Gigm's Decisions and Evidence-Based Policy Making Process in Turkey's Fight Against Human Trafficking (Trafficking Research Laboratory-Turkey)	HRII
Social Cohesion and Life Trainings	Britain
Integration of Foreigners in Turkey	Britain
Supporting Gigm in the Management, Reception and Housing of Irregular Migrants	Icsp
Supporting the Capacities of Removal Centers and Developing Alternative Measures to Administrative Oversight	IPA
Norway Avrr	IPA
Child Protection Project Phase—III	Bilateral Cooperation
Supporting the Development of Return Consultancy Capacity in Turkey (Reconnect)	UNICEF

Source: Directorate of Migration Management

Table 3.2 Completed refugee projects of the Directorate of Migration Management (2021)

Project name	Funding source
Supporting Turkey's Efforts to Create and Implement a General Policy Framework on Migration Management in Line with the Migration and Asylum Roadmap and the National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking	Sida
Support for Turkey's Efforts to Create New Legislation on Migration Management	Matra
Development of National Public Health Standards in Migration Management	IOM
Support Project for Institutional Structuring of the General Directorate of Migration Management	Britain
Supporting Turkey's Studies on the Development of Irregular Migration Strategy and Action Plan	Norway-England
Mass Influxes to Turkey: Turkey's Best Practices and Leadership, Policies Implemented and Comparative Evaluation of the Results of These Policies, The Reality of Burden Sharing	Ministry of Development
Establishment of Reception and Removal Centers	IPA
Support to DGMM on Establishing a Human Rights-Based Framework for the Implementation of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement (Bilateral Cooperation)	Matra
Comprehensive Assessment of Key Trends and Sources of International Migration in Turkey	IPA-Sei
Supporting the Training Program of the Central and Provincial Personnel of the General Directorate of Migration Management	Britain
Establishment of Reception and Removal Centers—Phase II (Furnishing)	IPA
Strengthening the Capacity of the General Directorate of Migration Management	Sweden
Socio-Economic Profile of Refugees Living in Satellite Cities in Turkey	Ministry of Development
An Analysis on International Protection Applicants and Status Holders of Afghanistan Nationals in Turkey: Reasons for Arriving in Turkey, Staying in Turkey, Future Plans and Purposes	Ministry of Development
Increasing the Registration Capacity of Syrians Out of Camps	Icsp

(continued)

Table 3.2 (continued)

Project name	Funding source
Evaluation of the Effects of the Syrian War and the Refugee Problem on Human Trafficking Project	US Department of State, Office of Trafficking Monitoring and Prevention
Evaluation of the Supply and Demand for Migrant Labor Force in Turkey on the Basis of Sectors, Analysis of the Economic and Social Impacts of Seasonal Migrant Workers in the Context of Temporary and Cyclic Migration	Ministry of Development
Implementation of Irregular Migration Strategy Document and National Action Plan Focused on Mixed Migration Flows	Britain
Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking	IPA 2011 1st Pack (Sei)
Silent Support: Promoting a Development Sensitive and Harmonious Migration Policy Framework in Turkey	Switzerland SEM-ICMPD
Pre-Exit Travel Document and Visa Control Systems in Countries of Origin-PREDOC	Britain
Training DGMM Staff on Handling Individual Readmission Requests in Line with the Provisions of the Turkey-EU Readmission Agreement	Britain
Supporting the Building of Strategic Risk Analysis Capacity at DGMM	Britain
Preventing Foreigners Under Temporary Protection in Turkey from Being Subject to Human Trafficking	Britain
Supporting the Development of Sustainable Asylum Capacity in Turkey	Britain
Voluntary Return (AVR)	Britain
Supporting Turkey's Migration Crisis Response Efforts by Strengthening Migration Management	Britain
Strengthening the Migration Dimension of the Foreign Warriors Problem	Britain
Support Project for Building the Institutional Capacity of the General Directorate of Migration Management (England Phase II Project)	Britain
Strengthening the Acceptance Conditions of Removal Centers	Britain
Determining the Needs of Children of Syrian Families Working in the Agriculture Sector in Antalya	Britain

(continued)

Table 3.2 (continued)

Project name	Funding source
Developing the Integration Course Curriculum in Cooperation with MoNE and DGMM to Support the Integration of Migrants and Refugees	Britain
Strengthening National Asylum Decision Procedures Supporting TR in Establishing an Effective Human Rights-Oriented System for the Implementation of the EU-TR Readmission Agreement	IPA 2011 Package 1 (Sei) Matra
Combating Human Trafficking and Organized Crime—Phase 2	Icsp
Supported Volunteer Return Project	IPA 2011 Package 1 (Sei)
Supporting Turkey in the Development of National Cohesion Policies	England-Switzerland
Strengthening the Operational and Strategic Capacity of the General Directorate of Migration Management—Phase III	Britain
Supporting the Asylum Decision-Making Capacity of the General Directorate of Migration Management Project_ASCAP II	Britain
P-TIP Project for the Prevention, Detection and Combat of Human Trafficking in Turkey	Britain
Turkey Support Project for Strengthening Cohesion (Immigrant Integration and Social Cohesion of Immigrants) in Turkey Through Online Information Platform and Awareness Raising on Migration	Britain
Support for Turkey to Provide Aid to Syrians Under Temporary Protection	IPA
Verification of Personal Data of Foreigners Under Temporary Protection in Turkey	UNMK
Supporting DGMM's Efforts in Building the Capacity of Removal Centers within the Framework of International Human Rights Standards	Britain
Protecting the Rights of Migrants and Refugees in Turkey	Human Rights Trust Fund
Supporting the Development of Migration Policies in Turkey	(Hrtf)
Child Protection Project—Phase I	IPA
Voluntary Assisted Return and Reintegration Program of Irregular Migrants in Turkey	UNICEF
Support Project for Implementation of Development Sensitive Migration Policies in Turkey SIDEM	Britain

(continued)

Table 3.2 (continued)

Project name	Funding source
Supporting the Implementation of the EU-Turkey 18 March Memorandum of Understanding	Switzerland
Supporting National Institutions for Mitigating the Effects of the Syria Crisis	IPA
Supporting Provincial Directorates of Migration Management Project	IPA-2014
Supporting Provincial Directorates of Migration Management Project—Phase II	UNMK
Increasing Turkey's Compliance with Regional and International Obligations in the Field of Asylum Application	UNMK
Norway AVRR	Sida
Strengthening Turkey's National Asylum System	Norway
Child Protection Project—Phase II	IPA-2013
Strengthening the Use of Additional Policies and Measures to Strengthen Migration Management in Turkey (SUPREME)	UNICEF
Support Project of the General Directorate of Migration Management for the Development of Alternatives to Administrative Oversight System in Turkey	Britain
Supporting Turkey's Studies on Migration Management	Matra
Supporting DGMM's Institutional Capacity and Policy Development Processes in the Field of Asylum (PACT)	IPA-2013
Project on Integrating Anti-Trafficking Approaches into Crisis Situations (LEVANT Project)	Britain
Capacity Building for Effective Nationality Determination	USA
Voluntary Assisted Return and Reintegration Program of Irregular Migrants in Turkey (AVR-England)	IPA II-2014

Source: Directorate of Migration Management

4 Refugee Entrepreneurs in Konya, Working Life and Fund Sources

According to the data of Mevlana Development Agency, Investment Support Office in Konya; Konya is one of the top 10 cities with its demographic structure, social and human capital structure, geographical location and economic data. Konya: According to the population size ranking of the provinces, Konya is in the 6th place with a population of 2 million 250 thousand and 20 people. However, with an unemployment rate of 8%, it is the second province with the lowest unemployment rate. Konya: It ranks 6th with the highest number of OIZs, 5th in the number of industrial enterprises, and 1st in agricultural area and production of grain, milk, sugar, flour, salt, sugar beet, wheat and barley. In addition to these, it has scores such as having an average of 120,000 students and 5 universities (Investment in Konya, Konya, Economic Situation, 2022: 1). According to the data of the Directorate of Migration Management on March 24, 2022, the number of Syrians living in Türkiye was announced as 3 million 703 thousand 718 people. Konya with 123,330 people: It is in the 9th rank among the provinces with Syrians living in Türkiye. The ratio of the Syrian population to the local population is 5.42 (T.R. Ministry of Interior, Directorate of Migration Management, Statistics, Current Data, 2022: 1).

Considering the situation of Syrian refugees working and living in Konya, it is seen that the following data are consistent; they also work in different fields of agriculture and service, especially in shoemaking, construction, furniture, textile and foundry. In the examination of the records and interviews with primary sources, it is seen that most of the employees are male and informal work is common. Some working Syrian refugees, detailed below, have become subcontractors, particularly in supply networks, and become entrepreneurs in labor-intensive sectors. In this context, the main issues related to Syrian refugees working in Konya and establishing businesses to support them can be listed as follows (Arıcıoğlu M.A., Koraş M., 2018: 32):

- Syrians mostly work in Konya's industry, seasonal and temporary sectors (such as the construction sector) without insurance and below the minimum wage. This situation limits their economic earnings. This increases the informal economy.
- Unpaid taxes as a result of the decrease in wages in the unskilled labor market and unregistered employment will cause the state to lose income and cause the state to fail to fulfill its duty to protect the social rights of the working people.
- The perception of "cheap labor force" toward Syrians in Konya has begun to settle. Some of the people see the large number of Syrians as a "burden". On the other hand, the cheap consent of the Syrians is met with discontent by the local workers. It is argued that this situation is unfair competition.
- Cultural differences with Syrians also make themselves felt in working life (for example, not wanting to work after 15.00, father not working after the age of 45–50 and instead employing a boy at home, etc.). Differences in work ethics and culture make it difficult to keep up with the length of working hours and work tempo and open the door to several different problems such as child neglect and abuse. Especially the reasons such as quitting the job unannounced, taking a break after earning money, cause the problems to grow.
- It is an important gain for Konya's economy that Syrians fill the gap of intermediate and unskilled personnel in some sectors of Konya's Industry (such as shoemaking, casting, textile) and revive production that is about to stop. However, continuing informally or being dismissed from time to time creates problems in terms of trust and motivation.
- The occupations and areas of expertise of the Syrians, who are mostly employed in unskilled jobs in Konya, are not known. It will work in harmony with industry and business lines, employment supply, demand, quality of labor etc. There is a need for a provincial-level coordination mechanism that will provide data flow on these issues.

For these reasons, funding supports provided by different institutions and organizations become attractive for Syrian entrepreneurs. In this context, the projects that are the subject of the research are as follows:

“Job Creation and Entrepreneurship Opportunities Project for Syrians Under Temporary Protection and Host Communities in Turkey” project summary; It was conducted in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to increase the economic and social resilience of Syrians Under Temporary Protection (SUTP) and Türkiye’s host communities. On the government side, coordination is the responsibility of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, General Directorate of International Labor. Project objectives:

- Developing Skills Appropriate for Labor Market Needs
- Supporting Job Creation
- Supporting Labor Market Governance Mechanisms

“Decent Work Opportunities Project for Refugees and Host Communities in Turkey” project summary: The overall aim of the project is to strengthen the resilience and social cohesion of refugees and host communities by promoting inclusive economic growth and access to decent work based on decent work principles. The measures taken by the project in terms of employment and working life and international migration are in line with Türkiye’s 11th development plan. It is also linked to the National Employment Strategy, which aims to achieve development policies that provide equal opportunities for all, prevent discrimination, protect workers and promote social dialog. Project objectives:

- Strengthening the employability and resilience of refugees and host community members in the labor market through skills development training
- Strengthen the environment for business development and economic growth, creating more and better entrepreneurial and formal job opportunities for refugees and host communities
- Strengthen labor market governance institutions and mechanisms for inclusive labor market policies that protect the rights of refugees and host communities at work.

“Supporting Decent Work Opportunities for Syrians and Turkish Citizens Under Temporary Protection” project summary; “Supporting Decent Work Opportunities for Syrian and Turkish Citizens Under Temporary Protection” aims to facilitate the entry of Syrian and Turkish citizens under temporary protection into the labor market and to support them to develop and strengthen the skills and competences required in the labor market. The aim of the project is to increase the formal employment of Syrians Under Temporary Protection (SUTP) and Turkish citizens and to encourage the creation of formal sector employment opportunities. An equal number of SUTP and Turkish citizens will benefit from the project. Moreover, with a special focus on women’s formal employment, at least 30% of beneficiaries are expected to be women.

Project objectives:

- Competencies of SUTPs and Turkish citizens will be increased in order to participate in the registered labor market
- By strengthening the capacities of the unions of the chambers of tradesmen and craftsmen, registration of SUTP and Turkish citizen tradesmen and craftsmen employers and their employees will be supported
- An important element of this project will be to improve the services available to micro-enterprises
- SUTPs and transition of Turkish citizens to registered employment will be facilitated. (ILO Turkey Support Program for Refugees and Host Communities, 2022: 1)

The common target audience of these 3 projects are Syrians Under Temporary Protection (SUTP) and host communities, especially young people and women, residing in provinces including Konya. As the details shared above. Within the scope of the projects, 60 Syrian refugee entrepreneurs were included in the program in Konya between 2019 and 2021. As a result of these programs, a total of 360,000 TL grant support, 45,000 TL per person, was provided to 8 entrepreneur candidates, 6 of them SUTP and 2 of them Turkish, in 2019–2020. In 2021, 6 SUTP and 4 Turkish entrepreneur candidates were given a total of 45,000 TL grant support, again 45,000 TL per person.

Interviews were held with 6 refugee entrepreneurs (RE) who benefited from the funding support within the scope of these 3 projects implemented in Konya, and 3 implementing agency officials (IAO) authorized by the ILO for the execution of the projects throughout the province. As a result of the interviews with the implementing agency officials, the details of the project and their ideas about the applications are as follows:

IAO1: We decided to put this project into practice more quickly thanks to its inclusiveness of refugees. First of all, we made an identification study, and we determined the gap of intermediate staff related to the sector and in which areas refugees are working in the sector. In this sense, three areas came to the fore; computerized furniture design (3D design, AutoCAD usage etc.), furniture upholstery cutting element and wood painting varnishing element. We diversified so that the purpose was not just to get certificates or money, we divided them into classes. Those who wanted to take painting training were given painting, and those who wanted to get computer training were given computer training. As a result, we reached a total of 45 trainees. We provided access to the system with the support of public education. We gave 2 of the trainings practically and the other theoretically. As a result, we made many of our trainees business owners.

IAO2: There are 9 provinces that cover the project and where most Syrian refugees live. The number of Syrians living in Konya is high, but nothing much has been done within the scope of this issue. In this context, we are at this point today with the help and support of institutions and organizations. Vocational training: It is based on the demand in the furniture and shoemaking sector, that is, to summarize, the needs of the local citizens living there, the needs of the Syrians living there and the contributions they can make to the local economy after such fund supports. One of our main activities as an institution is to enable self-sufficient individuals to establish their own businesses. Entrepreneurship is one of them and one of our most important components. In these entrepreneurship supports, we support the businesses established by refugee individuals with trainings, mentoring and grants.

IAO3: We became the service supplier of this project. The task given to us was providing training and mentoring services to Syrian refugees in Konya to establish their own ventures or to improve the businesses of

those who have existing jobs. We saw that most of the refugees really have business ideas but no opportunities. They all have a dream. We saw that there were very qualified people among them, and they liked this project very much. Our program is primarily to employ them in the relevant fields in the labor market and to work under what we call decent work. To support those who want to establish their own companies in this sense. The overall scope of the project is to create self-reliant individuals and to do this in harmony with the local people. There are entrepreneurs such as engineers, doctors, thinkers among them, but they could not turn these talents into reality because they did not know what to do and how to do this. They understood what and how they can do this in our country within the scope of the project. This project is actually a camp, that is, our target is refugees and Turkish citizens who have a fixed-term, viable business idea and want to realize it. Providing them with entrepreneurship training and appointing mentors to them, preparing a business plan for them to start their own business, appointing mentors with experience and knowledge, ensuring that they manage the business establishment process correctly through these mentees and raising them as successful entrepreneurs. We succeeded in this, and as a result, we provided funding support to many of our entrepreneurs and helped them become business owners.

On the other hand, the details of the questions and interviews addressed to the 6 REs that benefited from the grant support are as follows:

Question 1: Where and when did you come to Türkiye?

Question 2: What kind of work did you do in your own country?

Question 3: Where did you hear about the project?

Question 4: What are your expectations from the project?

Question 5: What did you do after the fund supports you were entitled to receive?

The answers to these questions are as follows:

RE1 (Male, Age: 35, Mechanical Engineer): I graduated from the engineering department of Homs University in Syria in 2012, I came to Türkiye because of the war that broke out in 2013. I had the opportunity to work in Syria for 2–3 months, I had projects at hand, but they were left unfinished because I did not have the opportunity to implement them. I came to Türkiye, now I want to continue them. When I came

here from Syria, I did not know what to do even though I had the information. I had the opportunity to participate in this program. I got very important information about Türkiye here. Our teachers told us about 20 years of experience in 4 days. At the end of about 6 months, with the training I received, I obtained the information such as how to establish a company, where to apply and how to continue, and I established my company on hydraulic systems with the fund support I earned. Now, we have multiple projects on the development of hydraulic systems, and we continue to work to realize them. Since the products we have are imported from abroad, we aim to make them locally and distribute them to the market, and to ensure that the consumer can obtain them easily by lowering the price.

RE2 (Male, Age: 26, Furniture and Decoration Department Graduate): I came to Türkiye because of the civil war. I came here because the living conditions there got difficult. I was a student there. I learned about this project from my friends and social media channels. Since I graduated from the Department of Furniture and Decoration, I came here to learn wood painting techniques and their computerized design. I will strive for a better future for my family, to live a better life like my other friends. Here, within the scope of the program, as a result what I learned in 9 months, I became my own boss, I opened a small shop on furniture and decoration, but our business has become a bit sluggish due to the recent financial crisis. As a result of the sustainability trainings, we received during the program, I think we got through this crisis more easily. For this reason, I have benefited not only from the financial support but also from the mentoring trainings given to us as the project output.

RE3 (Female, Age: 32, Textile Technology Graduate): War broke out in Syria. Then we came here, I did not know how to speak Turkish. We started a marathon that lasted 8 months. First, I learned Turkish as part of this project. I started my own business with the training and financial support provided. I had a textile business in the city center, but we had to close it due to financial difficulties. Now I am working in a place working on textile again. Before starting my own business, I always worked without permission and insurance in the places I worked. Now I know the legal regulations better and I work under better conditions.

RE4 (Male, Age: 41, Mechatronics Engineer): I started the last semester of this program. Until that day, I had worked without a work permit, in poor and difficult conditions, without insurance. I heard about this project from my acquaintances who received support and training in previous years. I believe that I can improve myself from the experiences of our trainers and the services provided for 6 months. I had many business ideas in mind, and I wanted to improve the living conditions of both my family and mine by working on them. I opened a small business on casting with the financial support program provided, I'm new to entrepreneurship, but my business is going well, I think our standards are better before the year is up.

RE5 (Female, Age: 25, Business Administration Graduate): I have been living in Türkiye for about 8 years, first I lived in Adana, then I came to Konya, and I benefited from the entrepreneurship program of the ILO for 7 months. With the financial support I am now entitled to receive, we opened a business on insurance and consultancy, partnered with a Syrian relative and started working. We mostly serve refugees. We provide consultancy services for clients who come here, we help them in all matters, especially in licensing procedures, work permit application, insurance and brokerage procedures. It is very important for us to help them and make them feel safe. We are very happy to have established such a business. As a Syrian, I am both happy and proud of myself to have the chance to start such a business.

RE6 (Female, Age: 28, High School Graduate): We came from Syria after the war, thanks to them, they accepted us in Türkiye. I worked in difficult conditions for two years, there were problems, I got sick, I was working 14 hours in the heat, I quit. I was a tradesman before; I had a shoe shop in Syria. While I was researching how to do this job here, I heard about the program and participated, thanks to them, they gave very good training for 6 months, it was very useful both professionally and in terms of procedure. With the financial support provided, my wife and I rented a shop and opened a shoe store in the neighborhood where we live, but the workplace we opened did not do much work due to the pandemic, we had to close it. I am at home now; my wife works as a worker in a large factory.

The data set created for these interviews: It is aimed to be a study about the age, occupational group, and what kind of work they did in their lives before the war and the funds they received, what they do now and how useful the funding supports are. However, when the literature studies are examined, both the problems encountered in the field and the number of projects that can be the subject of our study, the interviews contain general data rather than specific ones. Based on the interviews the number of successful attempts was four, and the number of unsuccessful attempts was two. It can be said that there is a significant relationship between the funding support of Syrian refugees and the new initiatives they have established after their past lives. Looking at gender, it has been observed that male entrepreneurs are more successful than female entrepreneurs. It has also been observed that there is a significant relationship between education level and being an entrepreneur and creating a business idea. No significant relationship was found with being successful in terms of age group. From the point of view of the sector in which the business idea is applied, it can be said that the needs and opportunities in the local market are evaluated. When examined in terms of migration date and working hours, it is observed that entrepreneurs' desire to become an entrepreneur increases as they adapt to Türkiye and the market.

According to the information obtained from the implementing agency officials, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the target audience of the projects and their potential to be successful. As a result of the implemented projects, there were also Syrian refugees who could not receive financial aid in Konya. It can be said that awareness, personal development, language proficiency, adaptation to the region, informing about opportunities in the regional economy increase the quality and added value of the work they currently work in, and the wages received in return for the effort given in this direction are normalized. Considering the opinions of both the implementing agency officials and the Syrian refugee entrepreneurs, we can interpret that the projects are successful when we compare the goals and objectives of the projects with all the contributions made in the province of Konya.

Contrary to the reasons for being entrepreneurs mentioned in the literature, the reasons for being an entrepreneur of Syrian refugee entrepreneurs are to survive, to work in better conditions, etc. It is seen that these

issues come to the fore as a driving factor. In this direction, the inadequacies of the spoken language, the regional economy, the market opportunities, the customer base, and similar factors have opened up opportunities for Syrian refugees living and working in various conditions in Konya to become entrepreneurs, and these opportunities seem to be positive and meaningful.

The Syrian refugees, who were living in difficult conditions before receiving financial support, decided to become entrepreneurs in order to get used to the region, learn about the region, and have better working conditions and a sustainable life after deciding to continue their lives in the region. As a matter of fact, in the 10th year of the start of the war, that is, years after the migration movements, they started to adapt and adopt to the place they were in. Self-confidence of individuals has increased with the necessary trainings and fund supports given to entrepreneurs. Thus, entrepreneurs were able to overcome the lack of self-confidence and implement the entrepreneurial business idea.

Capital alone is not enough in entrepreneurship. In addition to the capital, you should have information about the enterprise to be established. Adequate feasibility studies, business planning should be done, language insufficiency, relationship networks, target market etc. deficiencies need to be addressed as well. By increasing vocational training, entrepreneurs should learn more about that sector and implement their entrepreneurial activities. The main purpose of entrepreneurship training is that it is seen as providing a job opportunity for refugee entrepreneurs to sustain their lives. Another aim of these trainings is becoming entrepreneurs, by enabling them to realize their competencies, to help the businesses they establish to survive in the market for a long time. Thanks to the support received, Syrian refugee entrepreneurs in need of capital can turn their projects into a profitable business idea. There are many refugee entrepreneurs who are unable to start their own businesses and are under-equipped, which will further increase the rationale and efficiency of new funding sources and new grants. With the trainings given, entrepreneurs can learn about business management, business plan preparation, market analysis, etc. It is aimed to gain knowledge in many fields. Since refugee entrepreneurs who successfully complete their education gain both knowledge and self-confidence, it is seen that they are more

successful in the businesses they have established, except for environmental and economic risk factors. Every successful and sustainable business and every initiative is considered a fundamental step toward achieving better living standards for the individual and society, first locally and then nationally.

5 Conclusion

The systematic forced migration of Syrians has a significant impact not only on the countries they come from, but also on the social formations in Türkiye, the country they come from. While the discussions continue and the Syrians put a heavy burden on the country, especially on the economy, the refugees in question also offer great opportunities and potential in terms of entrepreneurship. Thus, as consumers, refugee entrepreneurs buy most of their basic shopping from Turkish traders, buy what they sell from Turkish traders, rent shops, contribute to Syrian employment, and pay taxes as employers and contribute to the heat flow. Market funding appears to have played a role, albeit only partially. What we have achieved in our research is that although the contribution of refugee entrepreneurs in areas such as exports, regional development and innovation is limited, their current economic activity provides a shield against possible social risks and dangers, as their current economic activity creates an incentive for them and the Syrians they employ.

Another remarkable finding in this sense is that the migrant entrepreneurship and ethnic entrepreneurship literature are consistent with the claims of migrants to invest their physical capital in the countries they migrated to, and to transform existing racial and social capital into an opportunity. All of them have their own unique problems in terms of their status and the conditions of their destination countries. From a sectoral point of view, the investments of refugee entrepreneurs living and establishing businesses in Konya create a significant local demand for the shoe industry, especially for men's shoes. It is an important advantage for Syrians working in the field that they continue to use their expertise as a continuation of their working life in Syria.

In terms of working conditions, having the same working conditions as domestic workers and working in a job where domestic workers are inadequate, or unwilling is defined as an important advantage. Compatibility issues are largely resolved without a negative integration. The industry's demand for these craftsmen and entrepreneurs has had a positive impact on the employment of qualified workers such as uppers and soles. There is an opportunity to invest in the shoe industry at low cost and Syrian entrepreneurs will be able to take advantage of possible sources of financing that will not only encourage investment in the industry but also promote future internationalization and sustainability through their country's network. On the other hand, their competence in labor-intensive and low-employment areas such as upholstery and carving in the Konya furniture sector, their lack of institutional capacity and their lack of activities that will change the value chain, combined with their relative disadvantages cause them to fall behind working conditions. The foundry sector is another less important sector, the cost of the workplace is quite high, the sector has heavy working conditions, no investment can be made, and increased competition has caused the sector to lag due to problems such as low volume.

In short, Syrian entrepreneurs benefiting from international funds in Konya are not after opportunities, unlike other entrepreneurs, they are after surviving and humanizing their lives. In fact, it can be said that the refugee entrepreneurship literature has a higher potential for working with Turkish-Syrian entrepreneurs whose future expectation is to obtain a business license. Despite all the problems and difficulties, it is seen that as Syrian entrepreneurs improve their language skills, their relations and acquaintances with local people and businesspeople increase, social acceptance increases through economic activity and adaptation becomes easier.

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4

A Content Analysis of Research on Refugee Entrepreneurship in Türkiye

Büşra Yiğitol  and Aylin Yılmaz Gezgin 

1 Introduction

Population displacement has increased recently for many reasons (Santamaria-Velasco et al., 2021). It is possible to attribute the reasons that make it so difficult and dangerous for people to stay in their country to many reasons, especially social and economic (Ekici & Tuncel, 2015). For example, children, women, and men are forced to leave their country because of reasons such as violence, war, hunger, severe poverty, or their gender identity or sexual orientation or due to the catastrophic effects of climate change or other natural disasters (IOM, 2020; Kaştan, 2015). They often face many of these difficult conditions at the same time. The only reason people leave their country is not only to escape such

B. Yiğitol (✉)

Konya Food and Agriculture University, Konya, Türkiye
e-mail: busra.yigitol@gidatarim.edu.tr

A. Y. Gezgin

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Karaman, Türkiye
e-mail: aylinyilmaz@kmu.edu.tr

dangerous situations. Some of these people think that they are more likely to find work in another country because they have the education or capital to enable them to take advantage of opportunities in that country (AI, 2021). Some may leave their home country to live with relatives or friends currently living abroad, or to start or complete their education in another country. Therefore, it can be said that there are many reasons why people set out to start a new life in another country. But for whatever reason, these people, who left their countries for various reasons and crossed the borders, are described as “refugees,” “asylum seekers,” and “immigrants.”

Although “migrant” and “refugee” are often used interchangeably, they have important legal differences. A refugee is a person who leaves their country because they are at risk of serious human rights violations and persecution (UNHRC, 2016; GOC, 2022). These people feel that there is no security of life in their own country and that they have no choice but to leave their country and seek refuge in another country. Refugees have the right to international protection. An asylum seeker is a person who has left his country and sought refuge in another country to be protected from persecution and gross human rights violations, but has not yet been legally recognized as a refugee and is awaiting the outcome of his asylum application (UNHRC, 2021; FANSA, 2021). Seeking asylum is a human right. This means that everyone should be allowed to enter another country to seek asylum. There is no internationally accepted legal definition of the word “immigrant.” Like many other human rights agencies and organizations, Amnesty International considers immigrants to be people living outside from their home country who are not asylum seekers or refugees (AI, 2021).

According to current estimates, the number of international migrants will be 272 million in 2019. In 2020, this number will reach 280 million (approximately 3.5–3.6% of the world population) (see Table 4.1). Although most people in the world still reside in their country of birth, more people migrate to other countries, especially in their region (IOM, 2020).

Between 2000 and 2020, the number of immigrants increased in 179 countries and territories. While Europe and North Africa and West Asia hosted the most immigrants (30 and 29 million, respectively), North

Table 4.1 International immigrants (Undesa, 2019, 2020)

Year	Number of immigrants	% of immigrants in the world population
1970	84,460,125	2.30%
1975	90,368,01	2.20%
1980	101,983,149	2.30%
1985	113,206,691	2.30%
1990	153,011,473	2.90%
1995	161,316,895	2.80%
2000	173,588,441	2.80%
2005	191,615,574	2.90%
2010	220,781,909	3.20%
2015	248,861,296	3.40%
2019	271,642,105	3.50%
2020	281 million	3.60%

America opened its doors to approximately 18 million immigrants. Approximately 9 million of the 29 million immigrants added to North Africa and West Asia during this period are refugees or asylum seekers. Latin America and the Caribbean are among the countries that have seen their immigrant population more than double between 2000 and 2020, because of a large influx of displaced people. Among the eight regions included in the current analysis, Central and South Asia is the only one to see a decline in immigrant numbers between 2000 and 2020 (see Fig. 4.1). Armenia, India, Pakistan, Ukraine, and the United Republic of Tanzania were among the countries that experienced the most significant declines. In most cases, the declines were due to the aging of the migrant population or the repatriation of refugees and asylum seekers to their countries of origin.

In 2020, Türkiye has become the country hosting the largest number of refugees and asylum seekers worldwide (approximately 4 million) (Worldbank, 2021). Türkiye was followed by Jordan (3 million), the State of Palestine (2 million), and Colombia (1.8 million) (Undesa, 2020).

In a world where so many immigrants live, immigrants need to adapt to the people living in the lands they move to (Eryılmaz, 2019a). Especially in the first years of their migration, they must cope with economic difficulties. These people, who have become refugees in neighboring countries, should meet their economic needs to survive. If they have

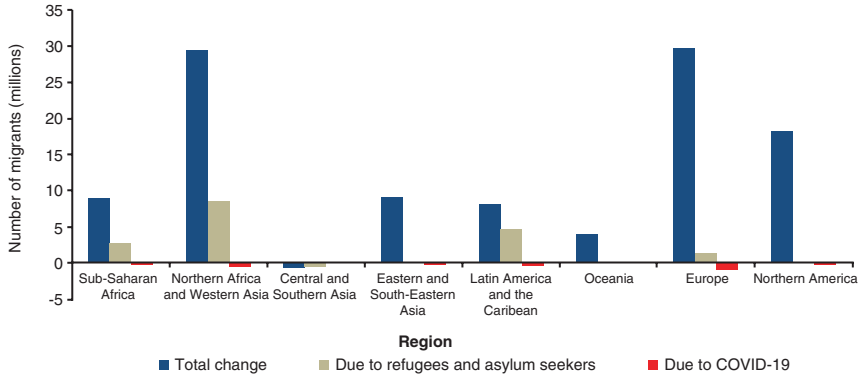


Fig. 4.1 Change in the number of international migrants, by region of destination, 2000–2020 (Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division [2020]. International Migrant Stock, 2020)

a certain amount of savings, they can use these savings for a certain period to meet their basic needs. However, being included in the labor market is an inevitable situation for these people, as they cannot use their savings forever. Although various improvements have been made, various legal and social challenges remain regarding the inclusion of refugees in the workforce (Çetin, 2016).

Refugees face, among others, various problems in finding decent work in the countries they are visiting (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2006). This is due to a combination of a lack of knowledge and skills and discrimination in the labor market (Pécoud, 2003). Starting your own business can provide a valuable way out of this economic uncertainty. This can be seen as encouraging the further integration of refugees into their new society (Kloosterman & Van der Leun, 1999). However, not every refugee has the opportunity to start their own business. At this point, refugees may need to provide a workforce for existing business. The entry of refugees to the labor market in the provinces they live in is shaped according to the economic conditions of the provinces, in other words, according to the needs of the region (Aygül, 2018). It is seen that they generally work in labor-intensive sectors and predominantly in unskilled business lines. Most refugees work in the manufacturing, construction, trade, and accommodation sectors, primarily in textiles (ILO, 2020).

The effects of these groups on the social, political, economic, and demographic structure of the country, which they come from, and their adaptation to the social and cultural environment especially attract the attention of researchers working in the field of social sciences (Şahin & Göksal, 2020). There are a substantial number of scientific studies at the theoretical and empirical levels on these issues, which have been conducted specifically for both developed and underdeveloped and developing countries. In this chapter, scientific theoretical studies in the academic literature in Türkiye are evaluated.

2 Methodology

2.1 Research Method

The purpose of the study is to analyze academic studies as a method and to evaluate them in the context of the method-tools used by these studies, and to reveal the studies on refugee entrepreneurs in Türkiye in the context of the topics discussed.

The studies were evaluated on 24 criteria covering the stages of research design, data collection, and data analysis. The evaluation method used was determined by examining Özen's (2000) study titled "Türk yönetim/organizasyon yazınında yöntem sorunu: konare bildirileri üzerine bir inceleme." Accordingly, three main working titles were determined. In addition, evaluation tables that complete the titles and have descriptive scales are taken from the same source as they are.

Table 4.2 provides the criteria taken from Özen's (2000) study in determining and analyzing the research findings.

3 Findings of the Research

The sample of study is composed of academic research such as thesis, conference papers, and articles. While determining the sample of the study, Google Scholar, National Thesis Center Database of the Higher Education Institution, and ProQuest were used. Searches were made using the keywords "refugee entrepreneur" and "Syrian entrepreneur." As

Table 4.2 Criteria used in the analysis (Özen, 2000)

I. RESEARCH DESIGN

1. **The methodological assumption of the research:** objectivist, subjectivist
2. **The main purpose of the research:** describe (exploratory research), explain (causal research—comparative, experimental), describe and explain
3. **Mission of the research:** contribution to the theory, contribution to the theory and directing the application, directing the application
4. **Hypothesis testing:** yes (explicit), yes (implicit), no
5. **Hypothesis development approach:** classical approach (from theory to empirical study), grounded approach (from empirical research to theory)
6. **The subject of the research:** (open-ended)
7. **Source of research subject:** foreign literature or practice, Turkish literature or practice
8. **Assumption of the intercultural permeability of administrative/organizational phenomena:** universal, relative, both universal and relative
9. **Analysis level:** micro (individual, group), meso (organization/s), macro (sector/s, society/s)

II. DATA COLLECTING

10. **Sampling type:** probabilistic sampling (random, systematic, stratified, clustering), nonprobability sampling (easy, quota, dimensional, judgmental, avalanche), full sampling
11. **The sample:** (open-ended; e.g., refugee and entrepreneur)
12. **Optimal sample size:** calculated, not calculated
13. **Data collection method:** questionnaire, interview, observation, secondary sources, mixed
14. **If it is the questionnaire, the source of the scale used:** the foreign scale was used exactly, the foreign scale was adapted, the foreign scale was integrated with the original questions, the original scale was developed
15. **Reliability and validity level of the scale:** reliability/validity levels abroad are given, reliability/validity levels in Türkiye are given, reliability/validity levels both abroad and in Türkiye are given
16. **Social desirability effect:** controlled, uncontrolled
17. **Method of administration of the questionnaire:** by mail, by hand (without participation), by hand (with participation)
18. **Interview method:** planned, semi-planned, unplanned
19. **Observation method:** unattended, participatory
20. **Secondary data method:** literature review, document, statistics

III. DATA ANALYSIS PHASE

21. **Data analysis method:** quantitative, qualitative, quantitative and qualitative
 22. **Quantitative analysis methods:** univariate (mean, frequency, percentage, etc.), bivariate (correlation, Chi-square, Phi, t-test, etc.), multivariate (multiple regression, discriminant analysis, covariance analysis, etc.)
 23. **Qualitative analysis methods:** classical methods (sequential convergence, descriptive method, analytical comparison, domain analysis, ideal type analysis), hermeneutic methods (content analysis, discourse analysis, semiotics, speech analysis)
 24. **Use of statistical package programs:** used, unused
-

a result of the scanning, 64 academic studies (35 theses, 26 articles, and 3 conference paper) were reached (see Table 4.3).

Looking at the distribution of the articles examined according to the index in which they were published (see Table 4.3), it is seen that the number of full-text and review articles in scientific journals scanned in SCI-E, SSCI, and AHCI within the scope of “ISI-Web of Science” is two. It is determined that the number of full-text and review articles published in scientific journals scanned in one of the TR-Index indexes is 6, the number of full-text and review articles published in scientific journals scanned in other international indexes is 15, and the number of articles published in national journals is 3. Thesis studies were carried out in 14 different departments. The most thesis work belongs to the department of business administration. Other branches of science are listed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Distribution by type of study

Thesis	European Union	1
	Labor Economics and Industrial Relations	1
	Industrial Product Design	1
	Entrepreneurship and Innovation	1
	Economics	2
	Business	15
	Urban Studies	1
	Urban Policy Planning and Local Governments	1
	Cultural Studies	1
	Middle Eastern Sociology and Anthropology	1
	Political Science and Public Administration	2
	Political Science and International Relations	1
	Sociology	4
	International Relations	3
Article	TR-Index	6
	SSCI	2
	International Index	15
	National Index	3
Conference paper		3
Total		64

It is seen that all the studies examined within the scope of this research were carried out between 2004 and 2020. Most studies were carried out in 2019 (see Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Identity of the reviewed studies

Type of study	Identity	Type of study	Identity
Conference paper	Basılğan, M. (2019)	Thesis	Alahmad, Z. (2020)
Conference paper	Eryılmaz, M. (2019b)	Thesis	Alrefaie, J. (2021)
Conference paper	Taş, A., & Çitçi, U. S. (2009)	Thesis	Ateş, F. (2021)
Article	Akyiğit, H., & Baki, Z. (2021)	Thesis	Baki, Z. (2021)
Article	Akyiğit, H. (2021)	Thesis	Çatalkaya, M. A. (2018)
Article	Almohammad et al. (2021)	Thesis	Çesteneçi, Y. (2012)
Article	Alrawadieh et al. (2021)	Thesis	Çolak, Y. (2019)
Article	Atasü-Topcuoğlu, R. (2019)	Thesis	Deniz, D. (2017)
Article	Cakici, et al. (2018)	Thesis	Duman, E. Ş. (2019)
Article	Demir, A. O. (2018)	Thesis	Göncü, S. C. (2019)
Article	Deniz, D., & Reyhanoğlu, M. (2018)	Thesis	Güngördü, F. N. (2021)
Article	Duman, E. Ş., & Özdemirci, A. (2020)	Thesis	Güngördü, S. (2018)
Article	Kachkar, O. A. (2019)	Thesis	Hajhazzaa, S. (2021)
Article	Kaplan, M., & Bedük, A. (2019)	Thesis	Hove, K. (2018)
Article	Karan et al. (2020)	Thesis	Karasu, I. (2020)
Article	Kayalar, M., & Yıldız, S. (2019)	Thesis	Kenanoğlu, M. (2019)
Article	Kişman, Z. A. & Yalçın, H. (2020)	Thesis	Kılıç, A. R. (2019)
Article	Koyuncu, A. (2020)	Thesis	Kışa, H. (2019)
Article	Kulalı, G. (2020)	Thesis	Kunzendorf, L. (2019)
Article	Nas, T. İ., & Çolak, Y.(2021)	Thesis	Mıkati, S. (2021)
Article	Nowrasteh, A., & Eyyuboğlu, B. (2016)	Thesis	Öztürk, A. (2017)
Article	Özkul, G. & Dengiz, S. (2018)	Thesis	Pehlivan, U. (2021)
Article	Pehlivan, U., & Karaatlı, B. (2020)	Thesis	Saleh, A. S. M. (2017)

(continued)

Table 4.4 (continued)

Type of study	Identity	Type of study	Identity
Article	Shinnar, R. S., & Zamantılı Nayır, D. (2019)	Thesis	Subanova, A. (2013)
Article	Shneikat, B., & Alrawadieh, Z. (2019)	Thesis	Süngü, A. (2019)
Article	Şimşek, D. (2020)	Thesis	Türker, S. (2020)
Article	Toker, A., & Kozak, N. (2020)	Thesis	Uzun, Z. (2019)
Article	Uygur, N. G. (2020)	Thesis	Ülker, R. B. (2004)
Article	Yıldırım, İ., & Yüksekbilgili, Ö. (2021)	Thesis	Ünlüer, E. (2015)
Thesis	Aad, Y. (2020)	Thesis	Wali, H. (2020)
Thesis	Abbara, D. (2020)	Thesis	Yıldız, S. (2017)
Thesis	Akyol, F. (2019)	Thesis	Yılmaz, B. (2019)

3.1 Research Design Phase

The findings of the research design phase are given in Table 4.5. It has been revealed that the methodological assumption of the studies on refugee entrepreneurs discussed in this study is 100% objectivist approach. Studies on refugee entrepreneurs are mostly carried out with an objectivist approach. It is seen that it is conveyed to the reader in a way that is far from subjective evaluations.

The second question asked in the design of the research is for what purpose the research was conducted. As a result of the evaluations, it is seen that the majority of the studies (98.44%) explain the subject they deal with. In this direction, the studies focus on why the subject/concept/argument rather than what it is. As a result of the research, a study was also found in order to both describe the phenomena related to the subject examined and explain the causal relationships between these phenomena.

The third question asked in the design of the research is what the mission of the research is. The mission and purpose of a research determine what that research is and its role in its own scientific field. Around 98.44% of the studies examined within the scope of this study were conducted to guide the practice and thus help to understand the refugee entrepreneurship literature.

The fourth question of the research is whether there are hypothesis tests. In 92.06% of the studies that are the subject of this research, there is no hypothesis test. In 7.94% of the studies, hypothesis testing was clearly stated. Hypothesis development methods consist of two basic approaches in the literature, from theory to empirical data (classical approach) and from empirical data to theory (grounded approach). The academic studies examined in this research were evaluated in terms of these two approaches. According to the results obtained, it was seen that 80% of the studies with hypothesis testing developed hypotheses with the classical approach (from theory to empirical data), and a ready-made theory was tested with empirical data.

When the academic studies examined within the scope of this research are evaluated in terms of the subjects they deal with, the result is as indicated in Table 4.5. Accordingly, in terms of the subjects examined, the subject of “Entrepreneurial activities/experiences of Syrian entrepreneurs” has the largest share, with a rate of 54.69%. There are 18 studies on “refugee entrepreneurship,” followed by the difficulties experienced by refugee entrepreneurs and the business activities of refugee entrepreneurs. Türkiye has opened its doors to Syrian refugees since 2011 and created a refugee camp in May 2011, creating a safe living space for them. Since this date, many Syrians have migrated to Türkiye and still continue to live in the country. Türkiye is the country that hosts the highest number of refugees in the world. As of February 24, 2022, the number of Syrians under temporary protection registered in Türkiye increased by 10,583 compared to the previous month and reached 3,746,674 (Refugees Association, 2022). This situation also affects the number of studies on the Syrian refugee in the academic literature and there is a greater tendency toward this issue. The results obtained confirm this situation. Türkiye does not only host Syrian refugees. There are approximately 5.5 million people from 196 different countries in Türkiye, and 3.7 million of them are from Syria since the 2011 crisis (GOC, 2022). Therefore, it is possible to come across studies on citizens of other countries in the academic literature. In the literature review of refugee entrepreneurship, studies on Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Balkan, and Afghan entrepreneurs are also found. However, these studies are considerably less than the number of studies on Syrian refugee entrepreneurs. It can be stated that the reason for this situation is

Table 4.5 Frequency distributions by research design phase criteria

Variables	Criteria	F	%	
1. Methodological assumption	Objectivist	64	100.00	
	Subjectivist	0	0.00	
	<i>Total</i>	67	100.00	
2. Purpose	Describe and explain	1	1.56	
	To explain	63	98.44	
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00	
3. Mission	Contribution to theory	1	1.56	
	Contribution to theory and directing practice	0	0.00	
	Redirect the application	63	98.44	
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00	
4. Hypothesis testing	No	59	92.06	
	Yes (covered)	0	0.00	
	Yes (explicitly stated)	5	7.94	
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00	
5. Hypothesis development approach	Classical approach	4	80	
	Data-based approach	1	20	
	<i>Total</i>	5	100	
6. Subject	Entrepreneurship activities/ experiences of Syrian entrepreneurs	35	54.69	
	Refugee entrepreneurship	18	28.13	
	Afghan refugees	1	1.56	
	Entrepreneurship of Kyrgyz and Kazakh refugees	1	1.56	
	Entrepreneurship of Balkan refugees	1	1.56	
	Challenges faced by refugee entrepreneurs	3	4.69	
	To examine the activities of refugee enterprises	3	4.69	
	Refugee crisis	1	1.56	
	Entrepreneurship of refugees in the field of tourism	1	1.56	
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00	
	7. Source of the subject	Foreign type or application	29	45.31
		Turkish literature or application	35	54.69
		<i>Total</i>	64	100.00
8. The assumption of cross-cultural permeability	Universal	0	0.00	
	Relative	64	100.00	
	Universal and relative	0	0.00	
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00	

(continued)

Table 4.5 (continued)

Variables	Criteria	F	%
9. Analysis level	Meso	3	4.69
	Micro	50	78.13
	Macro	11	17.19
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00

that the situation in Syria is a new issue worldwide and, therefore, it is more on the agenda.

The source of the subject of the studies examined within the scope of the research was evaluated in terms of two criteria. Studies are divided into those whose source is “foreign literature and applications” and those whose source is “Turkish literature and applications.” According to this, 54.69% of the studies are studies that were put forward with reference from Turkish literature and practices. In this case, it can be said that the peculiarity of the Turkish society predominates in the studies. The rate of studies carried out by importing theories and models from foreign literature was also revealed as 45.31%. Although the refugee problem has become a problem for the whole world, it is also a national issue. In this respect, looking at the subject in terms of national values ensures that the subject can be understood in its own context rather than adaptation studies. In addition, efforts to develop theories and hypotheses about these theories according to social and cultural values need to be intensified.

In this context, the universe/sample dimensions of the studies were evaluated in terms of macro, meso, and micro criteria. Accordingly, 78.13% of the studies examined performed analysis at the micro level. The rate of studies that performed analysis at the meso level constitutes 4.69% of the studies. On the other hand, there are also studies that look at refugee entrepreneurship from the perspective of macro variables and evaluate the research issues they deal with on a country basis. In the research analysis, 17.19% of the studies conducted studies at the macro level.

3.2 Data Collection Phase

The findings regarding the data collection phase are given in Table 4.6. In terms of sampling types, it is seen that 78.13% of the studies use the nonprobability sampling method. When the qualities of the sample are examined, it is seen that the rate of studies with refugees is 84.38% in the application parts.

The sample size was not calculated in all the studies examined. When the data collection techniques used in their academic studies are examined, it is seen that the interview method (60.94%) is mostly used. Among the interview methods, interviews were carried out with the most semi-planned interview technique (89.74%). There are also studies that want to increase the quality of the research conducted with field studies. For this purpose, the rate of studies that applied the survey technique as a data collection method was 20.31%. The validity and reliability of the scale used were evaluated. Accordingly, all the studies conducted with the questionnaire technique presented the validity and reliability findings of their studies conducted in Türkiye. It was examined which tools were used to deliver the questionnaires to the participants. According to the results obtained, it was seen that 52.63% of the studies that applied to the survey method carried out their studies manually and with participation.

3.3 Data Analysis Phase

The information obtained in the analysis of the data is presented in Table 4.7. It was investigated how academic studies analyzed the data, and it was seen that 78.13% of the studies used qualitative research methods. This result indicates that the tendency toward quantitative methods has decreased somewhat. In the studies in which data analysis was carried out with qualitative methods, discourse analysis (70.59%) was preferred the most. In 68.75% of the studies, statistical programming was not used both in the analysis of qualitative data and in the analysis of quantitative data.

Table 4.6 Frequency distributions by data collection phase criteria

Variables	Criteria	F	%
10. Sampling type	Improbable sampling	50	78.13
	Purposive sampling	0	0.00
	Probabilistic sampling	14	21.88
	Full sampling	0	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00
11. The nature of the sample	Refugees	54	84.38
	Financial statements	1	1.56
	Politicians	1	1.56
	Businesses	1	1.56
	Country data	7	10.94
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00
12. Optimal sample size	Not calculated	63	98.44
	Calculated	1	1.56
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00
13. Data collection methods	Questionnaire	13	20.31
	Secondary	12	18.75
	Mixed	0	0.00
	Interview	39	60.94
	Observation	0	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00
14. Source of scale used	Foreign scale is used exactly	9	75.00
	Original questions with foreign scale	0	0.00
	Foreign scale harmonized	3	25.00
	<i>Total</i>	12	100.00
15. Reliability and validity level of the scale	Not given	0	0.00
	Measurements in Türkiye are given	12	100.00
	Measurements in Türkiye and foreign studies are given	0	0,00
	<i>Total</i>	12	100.00
16. Social desirability effect	Uncontrolled	64	100.00
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00
17. Method of application of the survey	By mail	3	15.79
	By hand (attended)	10	52.63
	Not given	6	31.58
	By hand (unattended)	0	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	19	100.00

(continued)

Table 4.6 (continued)

Variables	Criteria	F	%
18. Interview method	Not given	0	0.00
	Planned	4	10.26
	Semi-planned	35	89.74
	Unplanned	0	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	39	100.00
19. Observation method	Not given	0	0
	With participation	0	0
	<i>Total</i>	0	0
20. Secondary data methods	Literature	1	8.33
	Document	6	50.00
	Statistics	5	41.67
	<i>Total</i>	12	100.00

Table 4.7 Frequency distributions by data analysis phase criteria

Variables	Criteria	F	%
22. Data analysis method	Quantitative	12	18.75
	Qualitative	50	78.13
	Quantitative and qualitative	2	3.13
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00
23. Quantitative methods	Univariate analysis methods	3	21.43
	Bivariate analysis methods	4	28.57
	Multivariate analysis methods	7	50.00
	<i>Total</i>	14	100.00
24. Qualitative methods	Speech analysis	1	1.96
	Content analysis	9	17.65
	Analytical comparison	5	9.80
	Discourse analysis	36	70.59
<i>Total</i>	51	100.00	
25. Statistical package program usage	Used	20	31.25
	Unused	44	68.75
	<i>Total</i>	64	100.00

4 Conclusion

The studies were evaluated in terms of three dimensions: research design, data collection method, and data analysis method. The debates that characterize social science and science can be considered as two wings in terms of ontological, epistemological, human-natural and methodological

stances, and subjective (subjectivist)-objective (objective) dimensions. The objectivist approach asserts the existence of reality or existence independent of the human mind. In addition, this approach suggests that it is possible to be objective by accepting that reality or existence as such is something that can be known and explained. The subjectivist approach claims that objectivity can be achieved by accepting that reality or existence is “not ready there” but can be understood by referring to “intelligence” (Akyüz, 2003). In this study, it was observed that the objectivist method was dominant in almost all of the studies examined. In our country, the dominance of objectivist methodology is in question not only in such studies but also in almost all branches of science. This institutional effect causes academicians conducting scientific research to go to methodical monotony in order to “legitimate” their work (even if they don’t feel comfortable with it) and to conform to the majority (Özen, 2000).

The aim of the research design in the examined academic studies is to explain the research problem they are dealing with. It is also seen that the studies adopt the mission of directing the practice. In the literature review on refugee entrepreneurs, a study was found that both describes the subject examined and wants to reveal causal relationships and carries the mission of contributing to the theory. When evaluated in terms of the hypothesis tests developed by the researches regarding the problems they pose, it was observed that most of them did not have any hypotheses. Studies that have some hypotheses have clearly stated these hypotheses. In addition, the data-driven approach (from empirical data to theory) was also used, mostly the classical approach, which they used while developing these hypotheses. While the classical approach is about testing the validity of a pre-established theory with empirical data, in the latter, there is no ready-made theory and the theory is formed with the collected data and hypotheses regarding this theory are developed during the research process (Bailey, 1982; Özen, 2000).

It is seen that the studies on refugee entrepreneurs are mostly written on Syrian entrepreneurs and their activities and experiences. It has been determined that some studies deal with a general issue on refugee entrepreneurship. Some of them were written on Kyrgyz, Kazakh, and Balkan immigrant entrepreneurs. It is thought that the main reasons why there are so many publications on Syrian entrepreneurs are as follows: trying to

save their lives by escaping from war, violence, and persecution, Syrians have had to seek shelters to save their lives, either inside or outside the country. Neighboring countries, especially Türkiye, had to host millions of refugees who had to leave their homes. Türkiye has become the world's largest host country for refugees, including Syrians, since 2014. This situation has affected the economic, political, and demographic structure of the country. For this reason, it attracts the attention of many researchers and the number of academic studies on the subject is increasing every year. For this reason, it is thought that the number of studies on Syrian refugees is quite high compared to other refugee groups.

While the source of the subjects of more than half of the examined studies is Turkish literature and practices, the subject source of some of them is foreign literature and applications. In addition, it has been revealed that the studies are carried out relatively far from universality. Accordingly, studies that adopt the assumption of relativity regarding refugee entrepreneurship are skeptical of foreign theories. For this reason, they seek to produce concepts and theories specific to their own culture. When the analysis levels of the studies were evaluated, it was seen that while the "individual" (micro level) and "society" (macro) levels predominated, there were also studies at the "organization/s" (meso level) level. This situation reveals linear results with the assumption of intercultural permeability generally adopted in scientific studies. Making evaluations in terms of the analysis levels of the studies, in terms of national/social, organizational, and individual approaches, provide a versatile assessment on refugee entrepreneurship. Being able to reveal the impact dimensions for each level has important results in terms of gaining a holistic perspective on the subject.

In the data collection phase, it is seen that the methods of interview, questionnaires, and secondary sources are the most used methods, respectively. It was observed that the scales used mostly consisted of foreign scales. In addition, it has been determined that studies include scales that harmonize the foreign scale with cultural values. All the studies have neglected to control the social desirability effect of the scale used. When the studies discussed in terms of sampling types are evaluated, it is seen that nonprobability sampling methods are mostly used. On the other hand, some studies have applied to probabilistic sampling methods,

although they are few in number. In most studies, no sample size calculations were made regarding the extent to which the sample was representative of the general population. Considering the nature of the sources used for data collection in the field, researchers mostly contacted refugees one-on-one. In addition to the studies conducted with politicians and businesses, studies were also conducted on country data and financial statements as a secondary source. The fact that studies are carried out directly on refugee entrepreneurs and the information is obtained from the first source strengthens the validity and reliability of the subjects studied, while providing access to accurate information. It is seen that the interviews and surveys are generally carried out manually (with participation) and in a semi-planned manner. It has been determined that the studies applying the secondary sources method mostly provide the research data through documents and statistics. In studies conducted using any scale, information on the reliability and validity of the scale was provided by giving measurements in Türkiye.

When the results of the data analysis part are compiled, it is seen that qualitative analysis methods are used more heavily in the analysis parts of the studies examined. This situation shows that the idea that quantitative analysis is the best method in the minds of researchers in general has been demolished. In addition, the use of qualitative methods in the context of refugee entrepreneurs is thought to be a more appropriate method for obtaining deeper information on the subject. Quantitative studies are weaker than qualitative studies in terms of detailed information and may exhibit a structure that is more susceptible to misunderstanding of expressions due to reasons such as language differences. However, this situation is not an obstacle to conducting quantitative studies on the subject. It is seen that some studies examined used quantitative methods. The inclusion of studies that apply both quantitative and qualitative analysis methods allows for the suggestions for the research problem to be put forward with a more holistic approach. Therefore, both the predominance of qualitative studies and the presence of studies using both methods in the same study are a promising result in terms of future scientific studies.

It was seen that qualitative analysis methods were analyzed with both classical and interpretive methods. It is seen that quantitative studies are

evaluated with univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis methods. Finally, it is seen that the use of statistical analysis programs has changed according to the method used in the studies. However, it can be stated that the trend is toward not using more statistical programs.

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5

Bibliometric Analysis of Academic Studies on Syrian Immigrant Entrepreneurs Who Settled in Türkiye

Işık Çiçek 

1 Introduction

According to the International Organization for Migration (2009, p. 229), migrant includes “persons and family members who migrate to another country or region to improve their financial and social situation and to increase their or their families’ future expectations” (Duman & Özdemirci, 2020). The alterations caused by globalization in political, social, and economic structures lead these changes to be affected by each other much more than the previous terms. In this circumstance, migration and immigrants are influenced by environmental conditions, and this process results in a more remarkable involvement. These developments brought by the process lead social scientists to consider the concept of migration as more complex and multidimensional (Çağlayan, 2006, p. 89; Yıldırım & Yüksekbilgili, 2021). Entrepreneurship, which

I. Çiçek (✉)
Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye
e-mail: icicek@erbakan.edu.tr

is one of the most prominent concepts of today's global world, brings the field of immigrant entrepreneurship to the agenda by combining with the migration movements, whose effects both economically and socially are constantly on the agenda (Nas & Çolak, 2020). Issues such as the increase in the immigrant population in the world and the active involvement of ethnic minorities in business life with enterprises owned by them in developed and developing economies indicate that the concept of immigrant entrepreneurship always maintains its importance (Subanova, 2013, p. 19; Nas & Çolak, 2020). Immigrant entrepreneurship is defined as "the entrepreneurship of immigrants who have settled elsewhere for at least one year from their country of birth" (Subanova, 2013, p. 17; Nas & Çolak, 2020). Immigrant entrepreneurs are defined as "individuals who have recently arrived in a country and started trading for the purpose of economic survival" (Waldinger et al., 1990). An immigrant entrepreneur is a global player who brings together production factors with global and strategic thinking, engages in risk and management, is open to alteration and innovation, and whose target is growth and expansion (Nişancı, 2015). These individuals cover recent, former immigrants, and migration networks that connect non-immigrants with a common origin and destination (Butler & Greene, 1997 cited Chaganti & Greene, 2002, p. 128).

It is stated that the structural factors affecting immigrant entrepreneurship depend on the barriers to enter the labor market, the socio-political environment, and the need for immigrants to maintain their social identities (Toker & Kozak, 2020). In the cultural approach, it is stated that immigrant entrepreneurship depends on factors such as dedication to hard work, being a member of a strong ethnic community, economic life, acceptance of risk, adapting to social value patterns, solidarity, loyalty, and orientation to owning one's own business (Masurel et al., 2004, pp. 78–79). In the theory of minorities developed by Bonacich (1973), it is claimed that the combination of socio-economic exclusion and entrepreneurial spirit is the source of immigrant entrepreneurship (Toker & Kozak, 2020). The process of adapting to the culture in their new place or the desire to keep their own culture alive in the new place can enable immigrant entrepreneurs to see undiscovered job fields or create new markets, unlike local entrepreneurs (Light & Bhachu,

1993; Kloosterman & Rath, 2003). It is seen that immigrants tend to work harder with the desire to prove themselves in the country they come to. In this process, immigrant entrepreneurs benefit from the success, motivation, and financial support (social capital) of other immigrants and their relatives in their own countries (Waldinger, 1984; Rath, 2002; Taş & Çitçi, 2009).

It is seen that the connections of immigrant entrepreneurs with other immigrants provide them with an advantage in reaching financial capital (Masurel et al., 2001; Alden & Hammarstedt, 2016; Eimermann & Karlsson, 2018). Immigrants from the upper economic class, who have better reach to financial resources owing to their powerful family links and ethnic networks, are more likely to engage in entrepreneurial activity and be successful (Zhou, 2004; Anderson & Miller, 2003). Researchers show that immigrant entrepreneurs combine four different capitals in recognizing enterprise opportunities and starting a business: social capital, cultural capital, economic capital, and human capital. How well these capitals are integrated determines the success of immigrant entrepreneurs (Sequeira & Rasheed, 2006; Sundararajan & Sundararajan, 2015). Access to financial resources determines whether immigrants can start a new enterprise in the country of immigration (Marger, 2001; Stark & Wang, 2002; Kulalı, 2020). Immigrant entrepreneurs can create private-narrow markets for groups with whom they share their ethnic origin, and over time, they can attract customers outside their ethnicity. A core belief in migrant entrepreneurship is that new ethnic businesses begin serving other members of the ethnic community in geographically concentrated settlements and facilitate business growth (Fregetto, 2004: 256; Yıldırım & Yüksekbilgili, 2021). Migrant entrepreneurship, mostly seen in ethnically populated areas, benefits from access to ethnic workers and a pool of ethnic suppliers and buyers (Dheer, 2018, p. 557). Rath (2002: 7) revealed that the immigrants tend to support financially individuals with whom they migrated together and left in their own countries by feeling obliged to work extra in the country they migrated (Yıldırım & Yüksekbilgili, 2021). Wahlbeck (2007) emphasizes that the labor market structure closed to immigrant workers' living area leads the immigrants to start their own enterprises. Chen (2006) emphasizes the effects of

migration on economic growth in terms of the source country (Terzioğlu et al., 2018).

According to the “neoclassical human capital theory,” immigrants are defined as a group of self-selected rational individuals who like to take risks to increase their quality of life and maximize their earnings. Immigrant entrepreneurs have a strong motivation to invest in success and human capital. Immigrants, who are seen as risk bearers, are more dynamic than other people. They are considered as people who are more inclined to start their own enterprises and who constantly create job opportunities for themselves. According to neo-classical human capital theory, unemployment and discrimination among immigrants are other factors that increase entrepreneurial motivation (Sanders & Nee, 1996; Constant & Zimmermann, 2006; Kulalı, 2020).

In recent years, Türkiye is one of the countries where immigrant entrepreneurship activities have reached a significant level. The long border-line between Türkiye and Syria and the fact that thousands of Syrians have relatives in Türkiye are among the important reasons for migration (Nas & Çolak, 2020). Syrians who escaped from war zones have started to come to Türkiye since March 2011. By declaring a temporary protection regime in October 2014, Türkiye tried to create strategies for Syrians’ access to education and health rights and to create “adaptation” strategies for employment in the labor market with the “Regulation on the Work of Foreigners under Temporary Protection” published in the *Official Gazette* in January 2016 (Duman & Özdemirci, 2020). According to the data of the Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Migration Management, the number of Syrian refugees outside the temporary accommodation centers is 3,607,098 for the date March 24, 2021 (Yıldırım & Yüksekbilgili, 2021). The number of Syrian immigrants, their length of stay, and their effects on Turkish economies are increasing day by day (Nas & Çolak, 2020). Some of the Syrians who had to migrate to Türkiye started to turn to entrepreneurship (Duman & Özdemirci, 2020). Syrian entrepreneurs have established firms, most of them are small-scale, and family companies, in various sectors, especially in border regions and in big metropolises such as Istanbul (Karan et al., 2020). Joint Stock Corporations, which were established with foreign capital in 2016, were mostly founded by Syrian entrepreneurs after German

entrepreneurs in Türkiye. The fact that Syrian entrepreneurs take the first place by establishing 1711 Limited Companies shows the increasing importance of concepts such as immigrant entrepreneurship, minority entrepreneurship, ethnic entrepreneurship, and diaspora entrepreneurship in Türkiye (Kayalar & Yıldız, 2017). In summary, Türkiye is one of the countries where immigrant entrepreneurship activities have reached significant dimensions.

Türkiye is not homogeneous in terms of socio-demographic structure and the addition of Syrian refugees who settled in the cities to the social structure will bring about differences in the adaptation-adaptation strategies to be developed depending on the differences in the local region. Experiences of living together in Türkiye, which has a different and rich cultural structure within itself, vary depending on demographic, socio-cultural, and socio-spatial differences (Karan et al., 2020). This cultural, socio-economic, demographic, and geographical diversity will differentiate the antecedents and possible outcomes of entrepreneurial initiatives of Syrian immigrants in Türkiye. For this reason, there is a need for research that examines the different entrepreneurial efforts of Syrian refugees in Türkiye, the antecedents and results of entrepreneurship. The findings of academic research examining current entrepreneurial activities and entrepreneurs are important both for practice/industry and for theory development or for questioning the validity of the theories.

The increase in academic studies in this field will contribute to the realization of the necessary regulations about removing the obstacles in front, bringing this potential in the host countries to the national economy, and providing the necessary incentives (Kayalar & Yıldız, 2017). Knowing what academic studies examining the entrepreneurial activities of Syrian refugees have revealed will be a useful approach to determine the direction of new academic research. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis of academic research on entrepreneurship activities and entrepreneurs of Syrian refugees in Türkiye is carried out in this study. The bibliometric research, which will be conducted to understand the antecedents and consequences of the entrepreneurial activities of the Syrian refugees whose numbers are increasing day by day in Türkiye, provides the opportunity to see the findings together by summarizing the studies in detail and includes suggestions about what will be the future studies. The contents and results of the studies examined together are useful for

correctly diagnosing the gap in the literature and lay out the framework for determining the direction of future research.

2 Method

In the research, academic studies in the literature on immigrant entrepreneurs in Türkiye were examined. For this purpose, firstly, academic studies written in Turkish were examined from the Google Scholar database, and then English articles from Scopus, ScienceDirect, Web of Science, and Google Scholar databases were investigated. In addition, Master's and Doctoral theses about Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs prepared in the thesis center of the Turkish Higher Education Institution (YOK) were searched. "Immigrant Entrepreneur Türkiye" and "Refugee Entrepreneur Türkiye" were chosen as keywords in the analysis. The conjunction "AND" is used between words.

A literature review of the research was carried out with bibliometric analysis. Laws such as Bradford's Law (1934) and Price's Law (1976) can be used in bibliometric analysis. Bradford's Law works on the principle of grouping the journals containing the articles on the determined subject as numbers. It is used in the classification of journals for their articles rather than the article. The Bradford method could not be used since certain journals that specifically cover the articles of Syrian entrepreneurs in Türkiye are very few and varied to be classified in the 1/3 category. In Price's Law, half of all the scientific research papers are written by a number of authors equal to the square root of the total number of scientists. The square root of the total number of journals contains half of the total number of articles. Since the subject is Syrian immigrants, it is expected that there will be more publications on this subject, especially in the Turkish literature.

In the bibliometric review of published academic studies and theses, type of publication, name of journal, year, location, industry, keywords, type of research, research method, theme variables/research question, sampling selection and sampling size, data collection method, key ideas,

theory proposed, research design, level of analysis, method detail, and number of references are determined as classification criteria. For these, the number of pages is also taken into consideration as an element of analysis.

Article, conference paper, and reports for the type of publication and theoretical/conceptual versus empirical for the research type are described as classification label. Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods were classified for the research method. The research design is categorized as longitudinal versus cross-sectional. The level of analysis is classified as individual, society, or country.

3 Findings

The findings of the bibliometric analysis for the academic studies (article, conference proceedings, and reports) are seen in Tables 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3.¹ The bibliometric analysis results of the dissertations are seen Tables 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6.²

According to Price's Law, the square root of the total number of journals contains half of the total number of articles. There are 237 journals in the field of "Business," which is directly related to the subject of entrepreneurship in the DergiPark portal of the Turkish literature database. Fifteen of the reviewed articles are available in the TR Index/Google Scholar/DergiPark portal. It can be stated that the Price's Law is valid with a ratio of approximately $15 \times 15 = 225$.

The majority of the studies were published as articles and in the years 2018, 2020, and 2021. The provinces where the sample was chosen the most in field studies were Gaziantep and Istanbul. Gaziantep's neighborhood with the Syrian country border and the location and importance of Istanbul in Türkiye have been effective in terms of the provinces where

¹ The same order as Table 5.1 for author and publication name in Tables 5.2 and 5.3.

² The same order as Table 5.4 for author and publication name in Tables 5.5 and 5.6.

Table 5.1 Bibliometric analysis of the articles—1

No	Author	Name of publication	Type of publication	Name of journal/proceedings	Year	Location	Industry	Keywords	Type of research	Research method
1	Tülay İlhan Nas, Yağmur Çolak	The Effects of Pull and Push Factors on Perceived Competition Strategies of Immigrant Entrepreneurs and the Moderating Role of Business Life Cycle: The Case of a Syrian Immigrant Entrepreneur	Article	<i>Global Journal of Economics and Business Studies</i>	2020	Gaziantep, Trabzon	General	Migrant entrepreneurship, competition strategies, Syrian migrant	Empirical	Quantitative
2	Arzu Toker, Nazmi Kozak	A Cross-Cultural Evaluation on Entrepreneurial Behaviors of Immigrants	Article	<i>Anatolia: Tourism Research Journal</i>	2020	Didim	Construction/tourism	Tourism-led migration, entrepreneurial culture, migrant entrepreneurs, grounded theory, Didyma	Empirical	Qualitative
3	Elif Şeyda Duman, Ata Özdemirci	A Field Research on Syrian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Turkey	Article	<i>Journal of Administrative Sciences</i>	2020	İstanbul	General	Migration, immigrant, entrepreneurship, immigrant Syrian migrant entrepreneurs	Empirical	Qualitative
4	Olgu Karan, Bilge Çakır, Erhan Kurtanır	Syrian Refugees Entrepreneurial Experiences and Spatial Factors in Hatay, Turkey	Article	<i>Journal of Migration</i>	2020	Hatay	General	Syrian refugees, entrepreneurial experiences, spatial factors, Hatay	Empirical	Qualitative

5	İbrahim Yıldırım, Özgür Yüksekbilgili	Migrant Entrepreneurship and Business Establishment Problems of Syrian Migrants	Article	Socrates Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Studies	2021	Gaziantep	General	Immigration, entrepreneur, immigrant entrepreneur, Syrian immigrants, Gaziantep	Empirical	Qualitative
6	M. Kenan Terzioğlu, Mehmet Bulut, Eda Nur Erkut	Migration: Impact of Entrepreneurship and Information Technologies	Conference paper	ICOAEF '18 IV. International Conference on Applied Economics and Finance & EXTENDED WITH SOCIAL SCIENCES	2018	Across countries	General	Migration, information technologies, entrepreneurship, output growth, simultaneously panel data analysis	Statistical (secondary data)	Quantitative
7	Murat Kayalar, Savaş Yıldız	Entrepreneurship Types Arise After International Migration	Article	Suleyman Demirel University The Journal of Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences	2017	-	-	Migration, ethnic entrepreneurship, immigrant entrepreneurship, minority entrepreneurship, diaspora entrepreneurship	Conceptual	Literature review

(continued)

Table 5.1 (continued)

No	Author	Name of publication	Type of publication	Name of journal/proceedings	Year	Location	Industry	Keywords	Type of research	Research method
8	Zaid Alrawadieh, Levent Altınay, Gürel Çetin, Doğuş Şimşek	The Interface Between Hospitality and Tourism Entrepreneurship, Integration and Well-being: A Study of Refugee Entrepreneurs	Article	<i>International Journal of Hospitality Management</i>	2021	Türkiye and UK	Various sectors of the hospitality and tourism industry	Hospitality entrepreneur, refugee entrepreneurship, small tourism businesses, integration, well-being, Syrian refugees	Empirical	Qualitative
9	Alrawadieh, Zaid, Karayilan, Eyüp, Çetin, Gürel	Understanding the Challenges of Refugee Entrepreneurship in Tourism and Hospitality	Article	<i>The Service Industries Journal</i>	2018	Istanbul	Tourism and hospitality	Refugee entrepreneurship, minority entrepreneur, refugee crisis, refugees' integration, entrepreneurship in tourism, Istanbul	Empirical	Qualitative
10	Dawoud Almohammad, Omar Durrarah, Faisal Ahmed	Deciphering the Motives, Barriers and Integration of Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurs Into Turkish Society: A SEM Approach	Article	<i>Digital Policy, Regulation, and Governance</i>	2020	Istanbul, Gaziantep, Urfa	Barbershops, cafes, and restaurants and shopkeepers	Government policy, development, international investments, internationalization, refugee, entrepreneurs, motives, barriers, integration, Syria, Türkiye	Empirical	Quantitative

11	Semih Tumen	The Economic Impact of Syrian Refugees on Host Countries: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Turkey	Conference paper	One Hundred Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association	2016	General	General	–	Statistical	Quantitative
12	Timur Kaymaz, Omar Kadkoy	Syrians in Turkey—The Economics of Integration	Report	ALSHARQ-EXPERTBRIEF REGIONAL POLITICS	2016	Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Kilis and All Türkiye	General	–	Statistical	Quantitative
13	Doğuş Şimsek	Integration Processes of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: “Class-Based Integration”	Article	<i>Journal of Refugee Studies</i>	2018	İstanbul, Ankara, Gaziantep	Textile, logistics, footwear, and plastic sectors	Refugee integration, class-based integration, social bridge, Syrian refugees, Türkiye	Empirical	Qualitative

(continued)

Table 5.1 (continued)

No	Author	Name of publication	Type of publication	Name of journal/proceedings	Year	Location	Industry	Keywords	Type of research	Research method
14	Rachel S. Shinnar, Dilek Zamantli Nayir	Immigrant Entrepreneurship in an Emerging Economy: The Case of Turkey	Article	<i>Journal of Small Business Management</i>	2019	Istanbul	Consumer-oriented sector: restaurants, tourism-related services, business consulting, marketing, translation services	-	Empirical	Qualitative
15	Ching-An Chang	The Economically Rich Refugees: A Case Study of the Business Operations of Istanbul-Based Syrian Refugee Businesspeople	Article	<i>International Migration</i>	2021	Istanbul	General	-	Empirical	Qualitative
16	Duygu Gürsel	The Emergence of the Enterprising Refugee Discourse and Differential Inclusion in Turkey's Changing Migration Politics	Article	<i>Journal of Critical Migration and Border Regime Studies: Türkiye's Changing Migration Regime and its Global and Regional Dynamics</i>	2017	-	-	Migrant entrepreneur, differential inclusion, autonomy of migration, migration politics in Türkiye, Syrian refugees	Conceptual	Literature review

17	Omar Kachkar	Refugee Entrepreneurship: Empirical Quantitative Evidence on Microenterprises in Refugee Camps in Turkey	Article	<i>Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies</i>	2019	Refugee camps in Türkiye	?	Refugee entrepreneurship; microenterprises; economic engagement; refugee camps	Empirical	Quantitative
18	Reyhan Atasü-Topcuoğlu	Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurship in Turkey: Integration and the Use of Immigrant Capital in the Informal Economy	Article	<i>Social Inclusion</i>	2019	Istanbul, Gaziantep, and Hatay	General	Entrepreneurship; informal economy; integration; refugees; social capital; Syrian refugees; Türkiye	Empirical	Qualitative
19	Dawoud Almohammad, Omar Durrah, Taher Alkhalaf, Mohamad Rashid	Entrepreneurship in Crisis: The Determinants of Syrian Refugees' Entrepreneurial Intentions in Turkey	Article	<i>Sustainability</i>	2021	Antakya and Urfa	General	Entrepreneurial intention; refugee context; planned behavior theory; Syria; Türkiye	Empirical	Quantitative

(continued)

Table 5.1 (continued)

No	Author	Name of publication	Type of publication	Name of journal/proceedings	Year	Location	Industry	Keywords	Type of research	Research method
20	Ahmet İçduygu, Eleni Diker	Labor Market Integration of Syrian Refugees in Turkey: From Refugees to Settlers	Article	<i>The Journal of Migration Studies</i>	2017	-	-	Syrian refugees, labor market integration, economic impact of refugees	Conceptual	Literature review
21	Belal Shneikat, Zaid Alrawadieh	Unraveling Refugee Entrepreneurship and Its Role in Integration: Empirical Evidence from the Hospitality Industry	Article	<i>The Service Industrial Journal</i>	2019	?	Hospitality	Refugee; entrepreneurship minority; entrepreneurship refugee; crisis; refugees' integration; entrepreneurship in tourism; Türkiye	Empirical	Qualitative
22	Annika Mukherjee, Ariana Schrier, Trevor Shealy, Xin Tong, Zeyi Yang	Strengthen Social Inclusion for Refugees in Turkey Through Entrepreneurship	Report (The Geneva Challenge)	Business Incubator for Social Cohesion (Colombia University)	2020	-	-	-	Empirical	Qualitative

23	Sibel Güven, Murat Kenanoğlu, Omar Kadkoy, Taylan Kurt	Syrian Entrepreneurship and Refugee Start-ups in Turkey: Leveraging the Turkish Experience	Report	TEPAV in Cooperation with EBRD	2018	Gaziantep, Mersin, Hatay, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, and Mardin	General	–	Empirical	Quantitative
24	Ahmet Oğuz Demir	Syrian Entrepreneurs in Turkey: Challenges and Opportunities	Article	<i>Journal of Istanbul Commerce University Social Sciences</i>	2018	Istanbul	General	Economic integration, migrant entrepreneurship, refugees, Syrian entrepreneurs	Empirical	Qualitative
25	Zülfükar Aytaç Kışman, Hilay Yalçın	The Syrian Refugees' Entrepreneurship Activities in Turkey: Gaziantep Case	Article	<i>Journal of Economics, Business & Political Studies</i>	2020	Gaziantep	General	Syrian refugees, entrepreneurship, integration	Conceptual	Literature review
26	INGEV (in Cooperation with SEF	Strengthening Refugee Entrepreneurship in Turkey " ... On the Road of Development"	Report	<i>INGEV Bulletin</i>	2018	Istanbul, Gaziantep, Mersin, Adana, Hatay, Kilis, Bursa	Manufacturing, trade, and services	–	Empirical	Qualitative
27	Selin Akyüz	A Feminist Geographic Reading of Masculinities: Syrian Entrepreneurs in Izmir	Article	<i>Turkish Journal of Geographical Sciences</i>	2021	Izmir	General	Masculinities, feminist geography, Syrians entrepreneurship, izmir	Empirical	Qualitative

(continued)

Table 5.1 (continued)

No	Author	Name of publication	Type of publication	Name of journal/proceedings	Year	Location	Industry	Keywords	Type of research	Research method
28	Handan Akyığıt	The Sense of Place Belonging of Things and Its Relation with Socio-spatial Behaviour: Syrian Entrepreneurs in Sakarya	Article	<i>Journal of Social Sciences of Mus Alparslan University</i>	2021	Sakarya	General	Identity, belonging, collective memory, daily life	Empirical	Qualitative
29	Neslihan Gökçe Uğur	Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurs in Labour Market: The Case of Istanbul	Article	<i>Türkiye Social Research Journal</i>	2020	Istanbul	General	Syrian refugee entrepreneurs, positive experience, negative experience, Istanbul labor market	Empirical	Qualitative
30	Ziad Alahmad	The Significance of the Pull Factors in Immigrants' Entrepreneurship and Self-employment: The Case of Syrian Immigrants in Gaziantep	Article	<i>International Review of Migration and Refugee Studies</i>	2021	Gaziantep	General	Syrian, entrepreneurs, small businesses.	Empirical	Qualitative
31	Murat Kayalar, Savaş Yıldız	Evaluation of Syrian and Syrian Entrepreneurs in Turkey on Context of Diaspora Approaches	Article	<i>Journal of Mehmet Akif Ersoy University Institute of Social Sciences</i>	2018	-	-	Diaspora, Syrian entrepreneurs, diaspora entrepreneurship	Conceptual/theoretical	Literature review

Table 5.2 Bibliometric analysis of the articles—2

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
1	The influence of push-pull factors on the perceived competitive strategies of immigrant entrepreneurs in the context of the host country, taking into account the business life stages of companies	55 Syrian migrant entrepreneurs (40 in Gaziantep + 15 in Trabzon)	Structured interview/questionnaire	The most important factor in the choice of cost-leadership strategy is the strong bonds they have; their external social capital is important for them to prefer a differentiation strategy. The experience of immigrant entrepreneurs in the labor market of the host country is another critical subject in their choice of differentiation strategy. There was no significant moderating effect of the work life phase.
2	The immigrants, who worked their way up from handiwork to becoming business owners and who accomplished sufficient power to prevail the economy of Didyma, had distant entrepreneurial behavior	Convenient sampling, 21 immigrants in Didim	In-depth interviews	Three main factors that determine the entrepreneurial behavior: personality traits, attitude toward work, and environmental factors. The entrepreneurship behaviors of immigrants having distant cultural backgrounds are also dissimilar.

(continued)

Table 5.2 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
3	The individual determinants causing Syrian migrants to entrepreneurship, importance of group dynamics, and opportunity formation in regulating the strategies for migrant entrepreneurship	Snowball sampling, 11 immigrants	In-depth interviews	Factors such as group characteristics, group opportunities, and individual characteristics are influential in different degrees in the orientation of immigrants to entrepreneurship. Syrian migrant entrepreneurs consider themselves more entrepreneurs than indigenous people. They stated that they want to benefit from Türkiye and make investments and they aim to sustain their lives permanently, not like a guest.
4	How demographic and socio-cultural structures of different districts of Hatay impact on the experiences of Syrian refugee entrepreneurship in Hatay, Türkiye?	30 small business owners from Syrian refugees in various trades and 4 key persons from trade associations in the districts of Hatay province	In-depth interviews	Demographic, economic, and socio-cultural dissimilarities in Hatay province lead to unlike entry prospects, blockades, and strategies for Syrian refugees in small business ownership.

5	Determining the general characteristics and human resources of Syrian immigrants in (Gaziantep) Türkiye and their integration	15 Syrian refugees entrepreneur in Gaziantep	In-depth interviews	Immigrant entrepreneurs have problems with starting a business, problems with not having enough information about the institutional environment, problems arising from not having enough knowledge about laws and regulations, and problems with their perspective on immigrants. There are difficulties in understanding the currency/currency fluctuations (such as exchange rate difference, fluctuations in the exchange rate) in the problems experienced by immigrant entrepreneurs while doing business. The advice of the participants for other immigrant entrepreneurs to be successful in their business was "eliminating the language barrier."
6	Migration rates emerge less in economies that have sustainable economic development and produce employment growth	12 European Union countries and Türkiye	Secondary data	The increase in the industrialization rate and energy use, high-tech exports, entrepreneurship statistically significant, and negative impact on migration.
7	Literature review aiming to investigate the types of entrepreneurship, effective resources in the entrepreneurship types, and field studies, outcome of entrepreneurial activities in the host country	-	-	The increasing importance of concepts such as immigrant entrepreneurship, minority entrepreneurship, ethnic entrepreneurship, diaspora entrepreneurship in Türkiye

(continued)

Table 5.2 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
8	Entrepreneurship actions in the hospitality and tourism sector, the effect of the integration and subjective well-being of entrepreneurs	19 Individual	In-depth interviews	Elements for contribution of entrepreneurial actions, the integration of entrepreneurs and their families within the host society, and the positive spillover effects on subjective well-being.
9	Investigating the features of challenges encountered by refugee entrepreneurs in tourism and hospitality sector in Istanbul	20 employees	Semi-structure interviews	Four main challenges for refugee entrepreneurs: lawmaking and administrative, financial, socio-cultural, and market-related.
10	Motives and obstacles for Syrian refugee entrepreneurs in the context of social and economic integration into Turkish society	300 Syrian entrepreneurs, snowball techniques	Scales	Individual and contextual variables for integration into Turkish society, the insignificant effect of the individual and contextual obstacles for integration

- 11 Due to the quick, enormous, – and unanticipated streams of Syrian refugees into Türkiye, estimating the impact of flows on certain economic outcomes
- Secondary data: (i) labor market outcomes (formal employment, informal employment, unemployment, labor force participation, and wages); (ii) consumer Prices; (iii) housing rents. Labor Force Survey (LFS) micro-level dataset compiled and published by the Turkish Statistical Institute.
- The outcomes that cover several topics including economic, social, and political. Small but statistically significant informal effect of Syrian refugee inflows, employment losing among natives in Türkiye, the informal employment channel for Syrian refugees into the Turkish labor markets, labor cost benefits in the informal labor-intensive job fields, reduced consumer prices of the products in these sectors relative to the ones produced in the formal labor-intensive sector.
- 12 Long-term, sustainable structure of integration for Syrian employees and entrepreneurs, economic integration, and potential fields of intervention for local, national, and international actors
- The employment quota and the geographic limitation for work permit legislation with the focus on demand-side management, overlooking the integration of Syrians in Türkiye. Syrian entrepreneurs' potential contribution when Syrian businessmen moved to Türkiye, transferring both their capital and their web of relations from Syrian to Türkiye, the impact of this transfer on Türkiye's stabilizing exports to Syria.

(continued)

Table 5.2 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
13	Intersections between immigrants' economic resources and integration, adaptation process for Syrians in the context of legal-political and socio-economic dimensions, developing the concept of "class-based integration"	120 refugees, snowball technique	Semi-structured interview	Syrian refugees experienced "class-based integration," in Türkiye, labeled as refugees who do investments and are skilled, excluding refugees who do not have financial resources to invest in the receiving country, supporting role of having economic resources the building of social ties with members of the receiving society and conquering the legislative obstacles to integration.
14	Motivations for and paths to entrepreneurship among refugees in Türkiye	22 immigrant entrepreneurs; snowball sample	Semi-structured interview	The different profile of immigrant entrepreneurs in a developing economy from their analogues in well-established economies; their unique human and social capital in the process of starting business through their skill to diagnose favorable circumstances depending on insider knowledge of the market in their home and host countries for immigrant entrepreneurs; their skill to promote trusting relationships due to language, cultural, and religious background, engaging in less economically marginal activities in an emerging economy.

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| 15 | The influence of Istanbul-based Syrian refugee business people's activities on their host economy, investigating which elements support to overwhelm the social and lawful challenges that impede them to construct their livelihoods | 42 Istanbul-based Syrian refugee businesspeople and Istanbul-based Turkish businesspeople; snowball technique | Semi-structured and open-ended interviews | The various socio-economic make-ups of immigrant are critical for investigating refugees' impression on host countries and for the developing refugee policies; the strategies immigrants utilize for overwhelming the challenges in the host countries are about their pre-refugee capital and could be sent to the host countries. |
| 16 | There is an emerging discourse of (differential) inclusion, which does not illustrate Syrian immigrants' enterprising subjectivities instead of victims and guests | - | - | The initial forms of inclusion into information and expert systems. Recent changes in migration politics with a focus on the "economic potential" are institutionalizing this form of differential inclusion. |
| 17 | The present situation of immigrant microenterprises in selected refugee camps in Türkiye | ? | ? | Funding supplies are essentially from savings or sponsorship from relatives. Over 80% of participations illustrated a readiness to involve in microentrepreneurship. Findings about challenges comply with the common issues of starting a microenterprise for immigrants. |

(continued)

Table 5.2 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
18	Small-scale entrepreneurship of Syrian refugees in Türkiye. Analyzing in a Bourdieusian way how they get advantage of cultural, social, economic, and symbolic capital, and their start-up and sustainability policies	24 entrepreneurs who started up new businesses after 2011	In-depth interviews	The informal economy that is the main framework of entrepreneurship alleviates the start-up process, borders ongoing business and integration.
19	The antecedents of entrepreneurial desires among Syria immigrants in Türkiye, based on planned behavior theory; the influence of the immigrant context on the entrepreneurs' desires, attitudes, and behavior	Convenience sampling and chose 122 entrepreneurial projects	Questionnaire	<p>Insignificant effects of psychological features. Motivation, conviction, and autonomy are not enough circumstances for the selection of an entrepreneurial profession.</p> <p>Self-standards do not influence the immigrants' entrepreneurial desires and promotion from family members and friends cannot be an essential argument to involve in an entrepreneurial project.</p> <p>Entrepreneurship occurred among the immigrants characterized by pertinacity, efficiency, a soul of innovation, previous experience, sufficient understandings of obstacles, and having the resources required to carry out projects. The immigrant context has an adverse emotional influence on entrepreneurship for aims depending on circumstances of inconstancy, language barriers, the requirement for financial assets to invest, and the absence of entrepreneurial knowledge.</p>

20	The challenges encountered by Syrians in the Turkish labor market taking into account the lawful improvements	-	-	Policymakers ought to consider the arrangements that prevent immigrants' engagement with the informal market without abusing them and aid employers to recruit Syrians by providing incentives.
21	The role of entrepreneurship in alleviating the refugees' integration	29 Syrian refugees venturing in the hospitality industry	Semi-structured interviews	Immigrants' motivations to venture encompass comprehensive push-and-pull factors containing of survivability, aim for autonomy, and availability of resources. Entrepreneurial actions promote immigrants' integration with the host country's socio-economic structure. Investigated a wide variety of elements, facilitating immigrant entrepreneurs' integration process.
22	By means of a meticulous research of the obstacles and current best practices, joined with the added innovation of completely aiming social cohesion, BISCO looks for addressing the current hindrance to immigrant entrepreneurship, improving immigrants' offering to their own growth beside to that of Türkiye	-	Future scenario and case study, developing program	Supplying entrepreneurship training, networking resources, financial funds, and continuous aid, and by adapting a flexible and scalable perspective, look for promoting considerably to the empowering of social inclusion for immigrants in Türkiye by augmenting economic inclusion, educational inclusion, and social cohesion.

(continued)

Table 5.2 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
23	Investigate the size and performance of refugee-partnered enterprises in Türkiye, with the local individuals' understanding of the companies in the organizational environment Evaluate the effect of the immigrant flow on non-refugee-driven SMEs in host societies. Diagnose how the enterprises perceive each other	Stratified random sampling, and the list of refugee-driven and local MSMEs (micro-, small-, and medium-size enterprises) selected from the Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges of Türkiye (TOBB) database 416 companies (207 Turkish and 209 refugee-driven companies)	Survey data analysis obtained from a tailor-made survey	Syrian entrepreneurs provide a living for at least 7% of the 3.5 million Syrians in Türkiye. The rate of micro-sized refugee-driven firm (recruiting less than 5 people) is more than the half. They perform largely in the service sector and are relatively more export-driven (55%) than their Turkish analogues (31%). Reaching to banking systems and to financial resources are two of the chief barriers in the Turkish Syrian entrepreneurs' involvement in the Turkish economy. Legislations and regulations administering Syrian employees adversely affect refugee-driven firms. Syrian entrepreneurs will remain in Türkiye even after the conflict in Syria ceases.

24	<p>Urgent concentration for the 10 Syrian immigrants' economic and social integration. Economic integration has been so questionable owing to a shortage of labor market integration. Entrepreneurship offers an option for Syrians' economic integration into Türkiye. The issues encountered by Syrian entrepreneurs and the opportunities accessible for them in the Turkish market</p> <p>To diagnose the Syrian Refugees' Entrepreneurship Gaziantep Case</p>	Semi-structured interviews	<p>Syrian entrepreneurs encounter lots of obstacles such as language difficulties, high level of business operating costs, clarity of market advantages, reaching to finance, shortage of knowledge for commercial and taxation legislation, shortage of governmental/non-governmental aid, and inequity. Favorable circumstances for Syrian entrepreneurs contain broad Syrian ethnic societies, registration comfort, social ties, and now and again forbearance by governmental force.</p>
25	<p>–</p>	<p>Statistical data from official publications by government (secondary data)</p>	<p>Türkiye still maintains its humanitarian stance and makes improvements about the existing laws related to policies regarding refugee crisis. Refugee policy of Türkiye gets changed extremely as a result of the migration from Syria. Social and economic integration of Syrian refugees changes according to the area they are settled in Türkiye. In this sense, Türkiye aims to accelerate the adaptation of refugees to life by reviewing policies about improving conditions related to education, health, employment, and housing. It is concluded that Syrian refugees will contribute to economic development of Türkiye and solve their unemployment problem by obtaining official status and work permit, and turning their capital into investment.</p>

(continued)

Table 5.2 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and size	Data collection method	Key ideas
26	The potential enhancement for SMEs established by refugees in Türkiye from the perspectives of legal, financial, and operational start-up processes of these companies. Different experiences of the entrepreneurs who have established these companies, the barriers they encountered, opinions, and suggestions used to overcome these barriers.	37 key informants	Interview	Entrepreneurs and owners of SMEs believe that they can provide substantial support to the Turkish economy by contributing significantly to production, export, and fighting unemployment by creating new jobs through new markets and the introduction of new products to the Turkish market, both domestic and external. Türkiye has a very positive investment climate; domestic market is idle for opportunities and has a good positioning in terms of export activities. These are the reasons for the success of the companies established by refugees and the support from the refugee entrepreneurs to set successful examples for those who are interested to come.
27	Refugee entrepreneurs men's spatial trajectories with a focus on how to bargain with intersecting hierarchies and how to clarify and convert their refuge, workplaces	7 Syrian entrepreneurs	Ethnographic research, participative observation, informal-formal interviews	Depending on the perception of the temporal and geographical eventuality of masculinity, debating on (1) how men situated/controlled themselves vis-à-vis "foreign masculinities," (2) spatial arrangements that allowed men's defender function overflowing with their workplace, and (3) homosocial associations that constituted continuity and stability.
28	The elements that are utilized in spatial of residence role as a tool of defiance to overwhelm the excitement of eeriness and defending the "cultural body"	16 entrepreneurs, snowball sampling	Interview	Concentrates on the integration steps of the sampled individuals in the context of spatial affinity. Tie is appraised regarding the images like daily life, allowance, domination space, and preserved space.

29	Investigate Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs' affirmative and adverse adventures on the Turkish labor market in Istanbul. How the entrepreneurial Syrians are engaged with the labor market? Their experiences and their suggestions to other refugees that desire to penetrate the labor market	10 Syrian refugee entrepreneurs, snowball technique	Interview	Lots of barriers making it arduous for entrepreneurs to go into the labor market in Türkiye.
30	Search the core pull elements of Syrian entrepreneurs in Gaziantep covering the immigrants' ascendancy, the language, the religion, and the statuses	40 Syrian refugee entrepreneurs; simple random technique	interview	The distinctive requirements they produce are one of the core pull elements for the Syrian entrepreneurs to settle in Gaziantep and commence business operations. Their success stems from this situation. Achievement opportunities could be quite low without their ascendancy. Ascendancy is a principal element attracting the Syrian immigrants into Gaziantep and give rise to their switch to entrepreneurship and self-employment. The existence of the territory and the refugees' society in the city assures their customers, so they design their business operations and services accordingly. Language is a significant element.
31	Syrians and Syrian entrepreneurs in Türkiye are appraised on the ground of diaspora perspectives	-	Secondary data (AFAD)	The Syrians and Syrian entrepreneurs in Türkiye describe an illustration of Classical Diaspora Approach.

Table 5.3 Bibliometric analysis of the articles—3

No	Theory proposed	Research design	Level of analysis	Method detail	Number of references
1	Porter's competition strategies. In light of social network theory, institutional theory, and resource-based perspective	Cross-sectional	Individual	Logistic regression analysis	68
2	Grounded theory	Cross-sectional	Individual	3 themes, 22 categories, MAXQDA 12 software	38
3	The "Interaction Model" of Waidinger, Aldrich and Ward	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis	27
4	Bourdieuian field theory	Cross-sectional	Individual and local (regional) society	Content analysis	44
5	–	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis, codes, categories, themes	18
6	–	Panel data	Country	Panel data analysis migration, entrepreneurship, number of R&D and patent, industrialization ratio, technology investment, energy consumption, high-tech export, education expenses	57
7	–	–	–	–	45
8	–	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis, codes, categories, themes	102
9	The integration theory The theory of the disadvantaged worker Social embeddedness theory	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis	88
10	–	Cross-sectional	Individual	SEM with AMOS, Reliability and validity of the scales	80
11	–	Longitudinal	Country	Regression	11
12	–	Cross-sectional	Country	Descriptive statistics	20
13	–	Cross-sectional	Individual/class	Content analysis	40

14	Labor market theory		Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis Codes, theme	73
15	-		Cross-sectional	Individual/ country	Content analysis	73
16	Neo-liberalism, approach of autonomy of migration		-	-	-	45
17	?		Cross-sectional	?	?	?
18	-		Cross-sectional	Individual/ society	Content analysis	34
19	Planned behavior theory, positivist paradigm		Cross-sectional	Individual	SEM with AMOS	106
20	-		-	-	Secondary Statistical Data (officially published by government and Institutions)	20
21	?		Cross-sectional	Individual	RQDA package for qualitative data analysis	84
22	Theory of Change		-	-	Future scenario and case study, developing program	40
23	-		Cross-sectional	Individual	The survey regarding groundwork, commerce, finance, arrangements, taxes and business authorization, and informality, labor market integration, and understanding about barriers for executing business operations. Cross-sectional data analysis and desk research of prior research conducted respecting immigrations, and legislative and regulatory background about immigrations' prominence in Türkiye	19
24	-		Cross-sectional	Individual	?	?
25	-		-	Country	Secondary data analyze Descriptive analysis	33

(continued)

Table 5.3 (continued)

No	Theory proposed	Research design	Level of analysis	Method detail	Number of references
26	-	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis Descriptive analysis	-
27	-	Cross-sectional	Individual/ Society	Content analysis, ethnographic principles	82
28	-	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis Themes Frequency lists	43
29	Entrepreneurship theory	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis	27
30	Social identity theory Opportunity structure theory Disadvantage theory	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis, frequency lists, Codes category by NVivo	41
31	Diaspora	-	-	Secondary data	31

Table 5.4 Bibliometric analysis of the dissertations—1

No	Author	Name of thesis	Year	Location	Industry	Keywords	Type of research	Research method
1	Sevdagül Dengiz	Effects of Immigration Movements on Entrepreneurship Activities	2018	Hatay	General	Immigration, immigrant entrepreneur, Hatay province, logit model	Empirical	Quantitative
2	Şehmus Yardımcı	When the Working Life Meets International Irregular Migration: The Case of Syrian Immigrants in Şanlıurfa Province	2018	Şanlıurfa	General	Irregular migration, business, working life, Syria, Şanlıurfa	Empirical	Qualitative
3	Zafer Uzun	Entrepreneurship Experiences of Syrian Immigrants in Turkey: Gaziantep Sample	2019	Gaziantep	Food	Migration, immigrant, entrepreneurship, migrant	Empirical	Qualitative
4	Yagmur Çolak	The Effect of Push-Pull Factors on Syrian Refugee Entrepreneurs' Perceived Competitive Strategies in Turkey	2019	Gaziantep, Trabzon	General	Syrian refugees and asylum seekers, Türkiye Migrant entrepreneurship, Syrian entrepreneurship, social networks, institutional theory, competition strategies	Empirical	Quantitative

(continued)

Table 5.4 (continued)

No	Author	Name of thesis	Year	Location	Industry	Keywords	Type of research	Research method
5	Elif Şeyda Duman	A Field Research on Syrian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Turkey	2018	İstanbul	General	-	Empirical	Qualitative
6	Özgecan Kaya	The Impact of International Migration on Turkish Economy After 2003	2019	-	-	International migration, Syrian immigrant, migration theories	Conceptual/theoretical	Literature review
7	Selim Can Göncü	Syrian Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Turkey: In a Grounded Theory Study	2019	İstanbul, Gaziantep	General	Entrepreneurship, migration, immigrant start-up, immigrant entrepreneurship	Empirical	Qualitative
8	Ali Rıza Kılıç	A Study of the Entrepreneurial Activities of Syrian Migrants in Turkey: The Case of İstanbul, Eşenyurt	2019	İstanbul	General	Migrant, migrant entrepreneurship, migration	Empirical	Qualitative
9	Yara Aaad	An Investigation on Syrian Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Gaziantep	2020	Gaziantep	General	Immigration, Syrian refugees, Turkish economy, entrepreneurship	Empirical	Quantitative

10	Fatma Akyol	Refugee Entrepreneurship in Turkey: The Case of Syrians in Gaziantep	2019	Gaziantep	General	Türkiye, Syria, immigration, refugee entrepreneurship, motivations, deficiency of individual skills, environmental obstacles	Empirical	Quantitative
11	Sueda Türker	Syrian Entrepreneurs in Targeted State Turkey: The Case of Istanbul	2020	İstanbul	Mostly food and construction, general	Entrepreneurship, Syria, immigrant, MAXQDA	Empirical	Qualitative
12	Işın Karasu	A Comparative Field Study on the Entrepreneur Profile of Syrian Refugee Şanlıurfa Entrepreneurs	2020	Şanlıurfa	General	Entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, emigrant entrepreneur, the features of entrepreneur, emigration	Empirical	Quantitative
13	Safaa Hajhazzaa	A Research on the Personality Traits and Perceptions of Migrant Entrepreneurs on Syrian Migrants	2021	Şanlıurfa	General	Entrepreneur, entrepreneurship, immigration, immigrant, Syria	Empirical	Quantitative
14	Ferdanur Ateş	Examining the Experiences of Syrian Immigrant Entrepreneurs and the Motivations of Customers to Shop from Immigrant Entrepreneurs	2021	Bursa	General	Entrepreneurs, immigration, immigrant entrepreneurship, Syria, Türkiye	Empirical	Mixed

Table 5.5 Bibliometric analysis of the dissertations—2

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
1	The variables influencing the Syrian immigrants' entrepreneurship, the refugees entrepreneurs' contribution to the Hatay economy	400 Syrian immigrants Convenient sample	Questionnaire	The Syrian immigrants' entrepreneurship triggers the growth of the Hatay Province by means of the immigrants' entrepreneurial activities' finance and the employment of the local citizens, the entrepreneurs' marital status, the qualified experience, the business experience, the business experience of mother and father. The immigrant entrepreneurs' investment quantity is differentiated by gender, marital status, being family business or not, and financial turnover. For enabling recruitment to the native citizens, marital status, the location where a considerable section of life is experienced, whether speaking Turkish or not, being family business, collaborating with other refugees, the level of employment, and financial turnover are significant
2	Characterize the condition of working life influenced by the international unstable migration stemming from the Syrian civil war	40 individuals (most of the stakeholders including Syrian immigrants, Turkish entrepreneurs employing Syrian immigrants, and Syrian entrepreneurs operating in Türkiye) purposive sampling	Semi-structured interviews and secondary data published by governmental institutions	Affinity and presence of Syrian migrant society are the root of job finding and workplace choice, location, selection for entrepreneurs, and decisions about migration place. The present case of the working circumstances, reasons for employment, and the issues with reference to working life encountered by refugee employees.
3	Entrepreneurship adventures of Syrian refugees, through migration theories and entrepreneurship framework by comprising the pre-migration life encountered in Syria; migration processes and entrepreneurial experiences in Türkiye; and the political, social, economic, cultural, and historical elements that oblige the Syrians to migrate	30 male Syrian immigrants Purposive sampling— snowball sampling	Semi-structured interviews	Syrian immigrants' life experiences and experiences of involvement in economic life altered after migration. The Syrian refugees' entrepreneurial efforts have an affirmative impact on improving their social prosperity. New ties and networks with the host country are created and empowered. Syrian refugees' entrepreneurship experiences give them an advantage to begin again in Turkey and influence their decisions for turning back or remaining. In spite of the deficiency in the legislative and managerial fields and the dissimilar issues faced in the economic scope, Syrian refugees have formed a singular ethnic market.

4	Diagnosing the effect of push-pull determinants on recognized competition strategies on the grounds of host country of refugee entrepreneurs	55 Syrian-born immigrant entrepreneurs Convenient sampling	Questionnaire	The most remarkable determinant in adapting cost-leadership strategies for refugee entrepreneurs is powerful bonds; differentiation strategy is significant in foreign social capital choices. The migrants' experience in the host country's labor market is a critical determinant in adapting the differentiation strategy. The effect of the institutional context of the host country on perceived competition strategies did not appear.
5	The individual variables cause refugees to entrepreneur, the function of group dynamics, and favorable circumstances framework for developing the strategies of refugee entrepreneurship in the context of the "Interaction Model" of Waldinger, Aldrich, and Ward	11 Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs. Snowball technique	Interview	Motivational factors such as being independent, working as self-employment, and becoming a business owner are also effective for Syrian entrepreneurs. Discriminated against Syrian entrepreneurs, working for low wages, and sometimes not being able to have full command of the language of the country in which they are located affect the desire to gain their independence. Syrian migrant entrepreneurs receive their financial and moral support from their families and close friends. Regarding the language barrier of Syrian entrepreneurs, although it does not cause much trouble in terms of speaking, it is possible to have difficulties in writing. Syrian migrant entrepreneurs' customers are mostly Syrian and Arab. Comparing Syrian entrepreneurs with local entrepreneurs, it has been observed that they see themselves more as entrepreneurs.
6	Revealing the impact on the Turkish economy of foreign workforce after 2003, focusing on Syrian refugees	-	Secondary data published officially by governmental institutions	After arranging the rules about migration legislated by Türkiye and the features of the institutional framework constructed for dealing with the matter, Syrian immigrants' effect on employment, general price level, foreign trade, and informal economy is diagnosed with the impact of immigrant entrepreneurship beside to female and child labor among the immigrants.

(continued)

Table 5.5 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
7	<p>Refugee entrepreneurship supplies added value to immigration's country, escalates recruitment, and supplies some values which make a difference. Examine the processes of forming a business environment. Depending on theoretical background, the area where immigrant entrepreneurship is located is detected</p>	<p>15 Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs Snowball technique</p>	<p>Unstructured interview</p>	<p>Due to the socio-cultural conditions of the participants, their chances of promotion and advancement in the institutions they work are limited. Reasons for Syrian migrant entrepreneurs to be entrepreneurs appear as push factors with respect to structural theory. The entry of immigrants to business life and their acceptance as an individual took place within a certain process. Compared to the natives, immigrants take on a more active role in entrepreneurship. Syrian entrepreneurs are more courageous. As a characteristic feature of immigrants, their success in developing business networks appears to be a critical support point in the process of becoming an entrepreneur. Immigrants who develop business networks contribute to the development processes of new immigrants who come after them with immigration influxes.</p>
8	<p>Aimed to explain how the relationships and networks which existed and/or were created before, during, and after migration played a role in the business ownership of Syrian immigrants. Aimed to show how different forms of capital play a role in the processes of Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs' transformation into business owners</p>	<p>20 Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs. The purposive sampling technique</p>	<p>Semi-structured interview</p>	<p>Syrian immigrants tend to be entrepreneurs because of their problems such as discrimination, lack of Turkish language skills, unemployment, or low wages. Immigrant entrepreneurs with high cultural and economic capital were willing to transform their disadvantageous positions in the host country into opportunities.</p>

9	Investigates the economic effect of the Syrian businessmen refugees on regional business markets	188 Syrian-owned SMEs	Questionnaire	Entrepreneurship is the most powerful means for succeeding extensive economic progress in public for all its dimensions and depicts a mechanism of constituting new jobs in the society, which is displayed positively on the Turkish domestic economy. Syrian refugees in Türkiye aren't only a burden in the country's economy but they are contributing to its growth by starting new businesses that are creating new jobs, livelihoods, and independence for themselves and for local communities affected by their influx.
10	Specify the factors influencing the Syrian entrepreneurs	278 Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs registered in Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce, convenient sample	Questionnaire	Immigrant entrepreneurs are mostly male and young individuals, and they have not been in self-employed in their past lives. Inadequate personal skills and environmental barriers have decreased Syrian immigrants' ambition for entrepreneurship. Majority of sample don't gain compensation from anywhere and do not involve in entrepreneurship in their motherlands.

(continued)

Table 5.5 (continued)

No	Theme, variables, research question	Sampling selection and sampling size	Data collection method	Key ideas
11	Various factors and motivational elements to make Syrian immigrants focus on entrepreneurship	20 Syrian entrepreneurs Snowball technique	Semi-structured interview	<p>With the high level of education of Syrian migrant entrepreneurs, they can learn foreign languages. They criticize Turkish people in this view. Being of Arab origin and having a high level of foreign language knowledge increase export success. Doing business with descendants gives them confidence. Prior to his current ventures, he was in the fields of education, food, and engineering in which it operates. Social exclusion, legal and financial problems in the establishment of businesses they encountered. Believes that there is equal opportunity in Türkiye. Benefiting from capital resources through accumulation. Good communication with banks and financial institutions. Syrian immigrants mostly work in the food business and construction works. Entrepreneurs stress that they don't have any direction and support from public or civil society. Every immigrant who can make a living means that the country's obligation to continue the immigrant's life is eliminated. Staff working in entrepreneurs' businesses are male immigrants. In terms of profit, most businesses have neither profit nor loss. Some of the immigrant entrepreneur businesses gain profit. Because of the research and hard work of Syrian entrepreneurs operating in Istanbul, they are more enterprising than the local people.</p> <p>Due to their own cultures and previous generational entrepreneurship, it is constantly transferred from generation to generation. They engage in entrepreneurial activities because they see Türkiye's geopolitical position and Turkish economy as an advantage. They are aware of the difficulty of nationalization. Main problems faced by immigrant entrepreneurs are lack of legal knowledge, government's limitation to support migrant entrepreneurs, and as the same way of reflecting Syrian perspective.</p>

12	<p>To determine the entrepreneurs' profile characteristics from Şanlıurfa and Syrian refugee entrepreneurs living in the same city and to reveal the differences and common sides of the two communities with other</p>	<p>82 entrepreneurs (42 Turk + 40 Syrian) Convenient sampling</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>Young entrepreneurs from Şanlıurfa had lower levels of education and could not speak any other language other than their mother tongue; they were a more agriculture-based community, and although they had entrepreneurial personality traits, they did not have a dominant feature. Older Syrians have a higher education level and ability to speak a language other than their mother tongue, and it was observed that of their entrepreneurial personalities, they are open to innovation and have more willingness to succeed.</p>
13	<p>To determine the personality traits and perceptions of immigrant entrepreneurs residing in Şanlıurfa</p>	<p>100 Syrian migrant entrepreneurs (all Şanlıurfa immigrant entrepreneurs population)</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>Entrepreneurs mostly operate in the food sector and that they experience accommodation and language illiteracy as the most important problems. They stated that they found the most source of capital through family and inheritance. Significant differences were observed in the sub-dimensions of innovation and opportunism in the monthly income variable for Syrian migrant entrepreneurs. It was concluded that the reason for entrepreneurship variable for Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs differs significantly according to the entrepreneurship scale and sub-dimensions.</p>
14	<p>To research the experiences of the entrepreneurship of Syrians in Türkiye and the local customers who prefer to trade with Syrian entrepreneurs</p>	<p>15 Syrian migrant entrepreneurs + 45 Turk customers</p>	<p>Semi-structured interviews + questionnaire</p>	<p>Taking into account the economic, cultural, social, and political factors in the decision of Syrians to become entrepreneurs. The role of economic factors in life experiences is the main factor pushing Syrian migrants to become entrepreneurs. There are many factors, such as family factor, environment factor, opportunities, experiences, and so on. The economic reasons have been emphasized the most. The formation of an ethnic group and a market consisting of members of this ethnic group. It has been found that Syrian entrepreneurs serve both Syrians and domestic customers in this ethnic market.</p>

Table 5.6 Bibliometric analysis of the dissertations—3

No	Theory proposed	Research design	Level of analysis	Method detail	Page number	Number of references
1	Classical approach, neo-classical approach, cultural approach, structural approach, ownership model, social network model	Cross-sectional	Individual, business (organization)	Logit model SPSS, STATA	184	257
2	–	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis Codes, themes Descriptive statistics	113	99
3	Sociology, economics theory, historical structural approach Migration systems theory	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis	323	659
4	Social network theory, institutional theory, resource-based theory, Porter's competitive strategy	Cross-sectional	Individual	SEM with AMOS	78	174

5	Classical theory, neo-classical theory, cultural approach, demand-side approach, interaction model, ownership model, mixed sedentation approach	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis	109	166
6	Ravenstein's immigration theory, push-pull theory, Petersen's five immigration types, intersecting opportunities theory, world system immigration theory, immigration network theory, neo-classical theory, divided labor market theory	Longitudinal	Country	Secondary statistical data, descriptive statistical techniques	83	102
7	Grounded theory	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis, code, category, theme	89	91

(continued)

Table 5.6 (continued)

No	Theory proposed	Research design	Level of analysis	Method detail	Page number	Number of references
8	Cultural approach, structural approach, interaction model, mixed sedentation approach	Cross-sectional	Individual/country	Content analysis	153	135
9 –		Cross-sectional	Individual	Descriptive statistics	102	89
10 –		Cross-sectional	Individual	Descriptive statistics, correlation, regression	75	115
11	Demand-side approach, supply-side approach, interaction model, mixed sedentation approach	Cross-sectional	Individual	Content analysis, code-category-theme, by MAXQDA2020, descriptive statistics	132	110
12	Demand-side approach, supply-side approach, interaction model, mixed sedentation approach, ownership approach	Cross-sectional	Individual	Factor analysis, descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis, Spearman Correlation, SPSS	139	155
13	Ownership approach, interaction model, social network	Cross-sectional	Individual	Descriptive statistics, frequency analysis, ANOVA by SPSS	80	111

14 Classical approach, neo-classical approach, cultural (supply-side) approach, structural (demand-side approach), interaction model, ownership model

Individual

Cross-sectional

Content analysis, frequency analysis

202

215

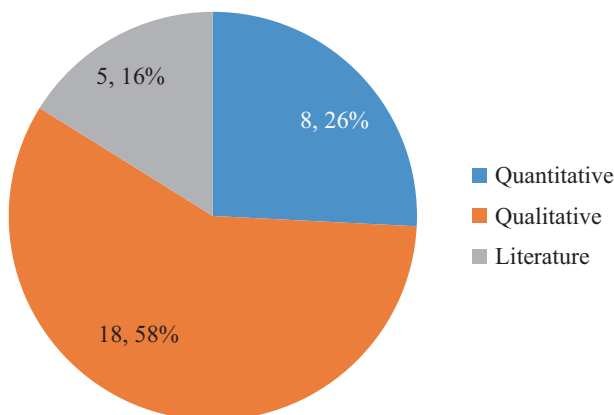


Fig. 5.1 Research methods in the studies

the sample will be selected. The third province where the sample selection is most preferred is Hatay. The Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs selected for the research are generally spread across all business fields. Studies on specific sample selection are relatively few. Specifically, the business fields examined in some studies are tourism-hospitality and trade-services business. Most of the studies were field studies, and qualitative research method was mostly preferred (58%) (Fig. 5.1).

Theme or research question of the studies covers individual factors, role of group characteristics; effective resources of Syrian refugee entrepreneurs at different locations in Türkiye; the power dynamics from workmanship to business owner; opportunity structures in determining perceived competitive strategies; the relationship between migration rates and economic development; motives and challenges/barriers of Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs for social and economic integration; legal-political-socioeconomic dimensions of integration; the impact of flows on economic outcomes; the size and performance of refugee-partnered enterprises in Türkiye, with the local society's understanding of these firms and the effect of the refugee influx on non-refugee-driven SMEs (small- and medium-size enterprises); the potential enhancement for SMEs established by refugees in Türkiye; and Syrian refugee entrepreneurs' positive and negative experiences on the Turkish labor market in

general terms. Theoretical/conceptual studies including literature review especially pay attention to macro-level factors affecting Syrian entrepreneurship and economic integration. Some of the studies offer suggestions used to overcome these barriers faced by Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs. The snowball method is usually used for sampling selection as a non-random technique. The second preferred method is convenient sampling for the studies.

The sampling size is at most 55 for interview-based qualitative studies and 300 for questionnaire-based quantitative studies. Organizational-level studies can reach up to 400 SMEs at most. The most preferred data collection method is an in-depth interview/semi-structured interview. Statistical information published by governmental institutions officially as secondary data is especially favored for theoretical/literature review studies.

The results/key ideas of the studies reveal that Syrian entrepreneurs encounter lots of obstacles involving language barrier, high level of business operating costs, transparency of market opportunities, reaching to financial resources, shortage of knowledge about commercial and taxation law, shortage of governmental/non-governmental aid, and discrimination. Immigrant entrepreneurs have problems with starting a business and problems without having enough information about the institutional environment. Two problems for them regarding work allowance legislation are the employment quota and the geographic limitation. Reach to banking systems is one of the chief hurdles limiting Syrian entrepreneurs' involvement in the Turkish economy. The advice of the immigrants for other potential immigrant entrepreneurs to be successful in their businesses was "eliminating the language barrier." Personality traits, attitude toward work, and environmental elements determine the entrepreneurial behavior. Group characteristics and group opportunities are influential in different degrees in the orientation of immigrants to entrepreneurship.

According to the findings of the study, motivation to venture covers various elements such as survivability, desire for independence, and availability of resources. The most important factor in the choice of cost-advantage strategy is the strong bonds. Favorable circumstances for Syrian entrepreneurs contain broad Syrian ethnic communities, ease of registration, and social networks. Challenges that they face in the host countries

are firmly based on their pre-refuged capital. Their external social capital is important for them. Capital sources are essentially from savings or sponsorship from relatives. Having financial properties could aid the building of social links with members of the receiving society and conquering the lawful blockades to integrate their ability to foster trusting relationships. The previous experience of immigrant entrepreneurs in the labor market of the host country is another important factor. Syrians and Syrian entrepreneurs in Türkiye set an example for the Classical Diaspora Approach.

According to the findings of the research, demographic, economic, and socio-cultural distinctness within the different locations in Türkiye lead to differentiated entry possibilities, barriers, and strategies for Syrian refugees in small business ownership. More than half of the refugee-established firms are micro-sized (employing less than five people). Syrian companies in Türkiye are comparatively more export-oriented than their Turkish counterparts. Their ability to diagnose opportunities depends on insider knowledge of the market in their home and host countries. The entrance of Syrian refugees into the Turkish labor markets by means of the informal employment means produced labor cost benefits in the informal labor-intensive sectors. These cost benefits, in turn, diminished the consumer prices of the elements generated in these job fields relative to the ones produced in the formal labor-intensive sector. Syrian refugees will contribute to economic development of Türkiye. Another remarkable result of the studies is that Syrian migrant entrepreneurs consider themselves more entrepreneurs and more courageous than the indigenous people.

The theories mentioned in the studies are Porter's competition theory, social identity theory, institutional theory, resource-based theory, the integration theory, the theory of disadvantaged workers, social embeddedness theory, labor market theory, neo-liberalism, planned behavior theory, positivism paradigm, entrepreneurship theory, opportunity structure theory, and diaspora approach. A variety of theories have been used to explain the entrepreneurial behavior of Syrian immigrants. The vast majority of studies carried out a cross-sectional research design. Only one study contains longitudinal data. One research reflects panel data to reach a conclusion. The level of analysis is determined for the individual in most of the studies (70 % seen in Fig. 5.2)

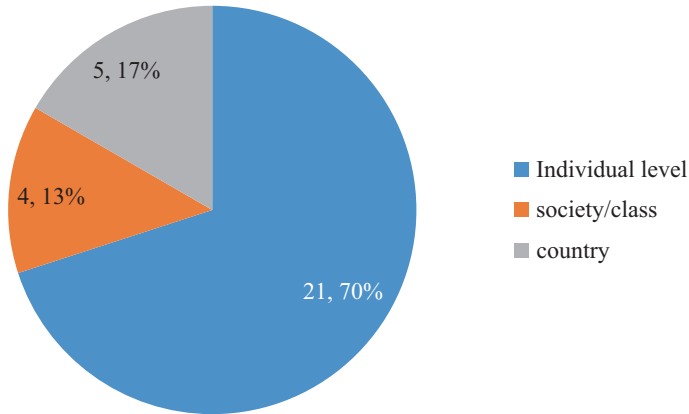


Fig. 5.2 Analysis level of the studies

In terms of the methods used in the studies, the most used analysis technique was content analysis. In this type of analysis, there are studies that apply the method of creation code, category, and theme. Statistical software used for qualitative studies were NVivo, MAXQDA, and RQDA. Descriptive statistics and frequency tables are utilized for both qualitative and quantitative studies. Regression analysis, logistic regression, and SEM with AMOS are the preferred techniques for quantitative studies. Statistical studies reflecting secondary data benefit from data officially published by governmental institutions. Only few of the studies utilize future scenario technique for the methodology. Publications have been prepared with at least 18 and at most 106 references.

When considering the dissertations; although Türkiye declared a temporary protection regime in October 2014 for Syrian immigrants, theses prepared on Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs belong to 2018 and the following years. After the start of migration, the spread of entrepreneurial activities and the beginning of feeling the effects of immigrant entrepreneurship date back to a few years after 2014.

After Istanbul and Gaziantep, the city that stands out in the locations where field studies are carried out for theses is Şanlıurfa, unlike the articles. The specific job field on which the research took place was chosen as food industry, unlike the articles (Fig. 5.3).

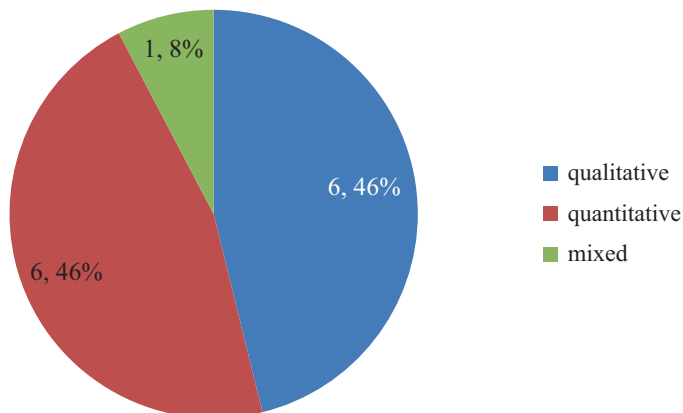


Fig. 5.3 Research method types utilized in dissertations

The type of research identified in the theses is empirical for all except for one dissertation. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used equally for the research method determined in the theses. A mixed model including both methods was utilized in one of the dissertations.

Different from the themes and research questions in articles and conference papers, economic impact of the Syrian refugees in regional business markets and the province economy, the case of working life affected by irregular migration, effects on the Turkish economy of foreign workforce, determining the place where immigrant entrepreneurship is located, experiences of the local customers who prefer to trade with Syrian entrepreneurs, the role of relationships and networks which were existed and/or created before, during and after migration in terms of the business ownership, comparing the differences and common sides of the Syrian immigrant with native entrepreneurs are studied in the dissertations research topics.

Apart from articles and conference papers, stakeholder including Syrian immigrants and Turkish entrepreneurs employing Syrian immigrants are included to the sampling selection process. Additionally, emphasis is placed on purposive sampling for the sample selection technique. The same data collection methods are utilized for the dissertations as the article/conference papers.

The contribution of entrepreneurship of the Syrian immigrants to the development of provinces in Türkiye, the relationships of the marital status of the entrepreneurs, the professional experience, the business experience, the business experience of mother and father with entrepreneurial activities besides to significant relationships of the amount of investment of immigrant entrepreneurs with gender, marital status, being family business or not, and financial turnover are highlighted as the results/key ideas in the dissertations apart from the articles and conference proceedings. According to dissertation results, refugee entrepreneurs are mostly male and young people. Syrian immigrants mostly work in the food business and construction works, and staff working in entrepreneurs' businesses are male immigrants. It is revealed that kinship and existence of Syrian migrant population is found to be determinant on job finding and workplace choice, location selection for entrepreneurs, and decisions on migration destination. The Syrian immigrants' entrepreneurial attempts had a positive effect on enhancing their social welfare and affected their choices about returning or staying. Discrimination against Syrian entrepreneurs, working for low wages, language inadequacy, and unemployment affect the desire to gain immigrant entrepreneurs' independence. Due to the socio-cultural conditions of the Syrian refugees, their chances of promotion and advancement in the institutions they work are limited. Reasons for Syrian migrant entrepreneurs to be entrepreneurs appear. They experience accommodation issues. They are aware of the difficulty of nationalization. They don't have much trouble in terms of speaking, but have difficulties in writing. Syrian migrant entrepreneurs receive their moral support from their families and close friends. New bonds and networks to be created and the ties with the host country were strengthened. According to the findings in the dissertations, Syrian immigrants have built a unique ethnic market. Syrian migrant entrepreneurs' customers are mostly Syrian and Arab. Syrian entrepreneurs serve also domestic customers in this ethnic market. In terms of profit, most businesses have neither profit nor loss. Some of the immigrant entrepreneur businesses gain profit. In some Turk dissertations, the impact of Syrian immigrants on employment on overall price level, foreign trade, and informal economy with female and child labor among the immigrants is mentioned.

Some dissertations conclude that the Turkish domestic economy is positively affected by Syrian refugee entrepreneurship.

Some dissertations point out that most of the Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs have not been self-employed in the past. Deficiency of individual skills and environmental obstacles have decreased Syrian entrepreneurs' motivation. With the high level of education of Syrian migrant entrepreneurs, they can learn foreign languages. Being of Arab origin and having a high level of foreign language knowledge increase the export success.

Classical approach, neo-classical approach, cultural approach (supply-side approach), structural approach (demand-side approach), ownership model, social network model, sociology, migration system theory, interaction model, mixed sedentation approach, divided labor market theory, Ravensteins' immigration theory, World system immigration theory, ground theory are mentioned as the theories and models in the dissertations to explain the Syrian refugees' entrepreneurship activities and behaviors different from the theories and models noticed in the articles and conference proceedings. All dissertations except for one utilized cross-sectional design for the research.

The level of analysis is determined for the individual in most of the studies (67% seen in Fig. 5.4). Two of the dissertations determined both society level and individual level.

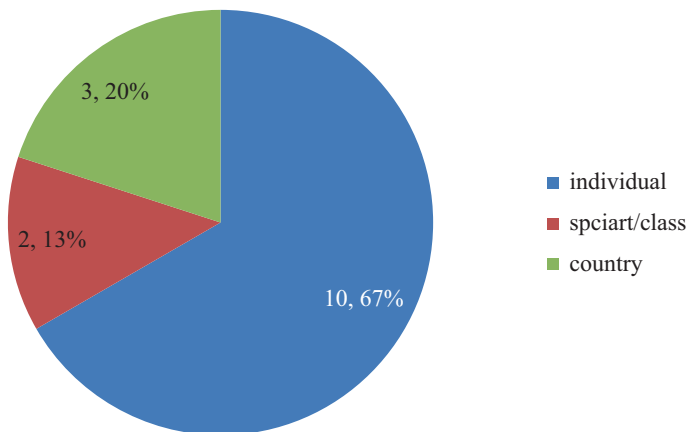


Fig. 5.4 Analysis level of the studies in the dissertations

In terms of the methods used in the dissertations, logit model, ANOVA, Mann-Whitney U, and Kruskal Wallis tests are used for statistical analysis, in addition to method details explained in the articles and conference proceedings. STATA software is different from the ones in the articles and conference proceedings.

The page number of the thesis is at least 75 and at most 323. Dissertations were prepared with at least 89 and at most 659 references.

4 Conclusion and Discussion

Although the number of journals published in the DergiPark portal confirms the Price Rule in terms of the number of registered journals, the 14 theses identified are low in number. The number of articles increased in 2018 and 2020. The crisis caused by high inflation, which emerged due to the sudden increase in the exchange rate in 2018, increased the interest in researching the entrepreneurial activities of Syrian immigrants in Türkiye. In 2020, the number of academic publications increased in all fields due to the pandemic.

It is noteworthy that theses and articles/conference proceedings mostly use cross-sectional design as a research design and that longitudinal studies are scarce. It would be a useful approach to examine the antecedents and consequences of the entrepreneurial behavior and activities of Syrian immigrants on a multidimensional context depending on the change in time. Since the sample is generally defined in most of the studies, separate studies are needed for the entrepreneurs in the specific job fields. Examining cause-effect relationships for entrepreneurial activities in all geographical regions except Istanbul and the provinces bordering Syria will also provide a perspective that will complement the current research results. The inclusion of a wide variety of theories to explain the entrepreneurial activities of Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs in theses and articles emerged from the need to evaluate immigrant entrepreneurship in different contexts. Considering the findings of articles/proceedings and dissertations, no study has been found that statistically reveals the success rates of Syrian migrant entrepreneurs. Studies usually identify the causes of the current situation or indicate the problems encountered.

According to research findings, it can be expressed that some of the Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs will stay in Türkiye even after the war in Syria stops. Some of Syrian refugee entrepreneurs intent to maintain their lives in Turkey, permanently. Türkiye keeps up its altruistic perspective and amends the current regulations belonging to policies about refugee crisis. Türkiye intends to expedite refugees' congruence with life through reassessing policies related to developing circumstances regarding employment, accommodation, training, and health.

A remarkable suggestion proposed in the studies is that policymakers ought to concentrate on the arrangements that avoid refugees involving in the informal labor market without endangering them. Official decision-makers embolden employers to recruit Syrians by providing incentives. It can be stated that new academic research will help solve the problems that will be experienced in the integration process of Syrian migrant refugees.

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6

Refugee Entrepreneurship in the Context of Social Entrepreneurship

Emine Nihan Cici Karaboğa  and Oğuzhan Kodalak 

1 Introduction

Although global migration is a phenomenon that has increasing importance in the world in recent years, it has an important economic, social, and cultural structure (Heilbrunn & Iannone, 2019). Refugees are actors that play an important role in global migration. Although research on refugees started in the 1980s, more research is needed as the theoretical foundations are not mature enough, and recent important events increase the interest in this concept (Shneikat & Alrawadieh, 2019; Wahlbeck, 2002). From this point of view, a refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion and had to cross international borders to find a secure place and cannot or is not willing to return home. These people are also defined as those who leave their homes, possessions, jobs,

E. N. Cici Karaboğa (✉) • O. Kodalak
Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye
e-mail: enihancici@erbakan.edu.tr; okodalak@erbakan.edu.tr

and loved ones and flee by taking a little more than their clothes (UNCHR, 2022; UN, 2022).

The expression of “refugee” differs from the term “immigrant.” While refugees have rights arising from international law, immigrants have to comply with the immigration laws of each country that accepts them (Bizri, 2017). In addition, refugees act because they are compelled to when they are compared to immigrants who act on their own will (Bernard, 1976). In recent years, there has been an internationally accepted understanding that refugees want to leave the countries they have sought asylum from. Many reasons in many countries such as economic barriers, legal restrictions, and regulations in the labor market cause people to be forced to second migration after being accepted (Long, 2015; Schuster et al., 2013). For example, in 2020, resettlement files of 6100 people in Türkiye were submitted to a third country and 4050 people, 77% of whom were Syrian citizens, left Türkiye to be resettled in 14 countries. While Syrian refugees are among those who need to settle in a third country continuously for the last six years, they are followed by refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Afghanistan, and Eritrea (UNCHR, 2022). According to UNCHR, 84 million people left their homes in the middle of 2021, and 26.6 million of this number are refugees (UNCHR, 2022). Since 2014, Türkiye has been the country that hosts the most people seeking international protection in the world. As mentioned in Fig. 6.1, while the number of refugees in Türkiye was 1,587,365 in 2014, this figure reached 3,652,362 in 2020.

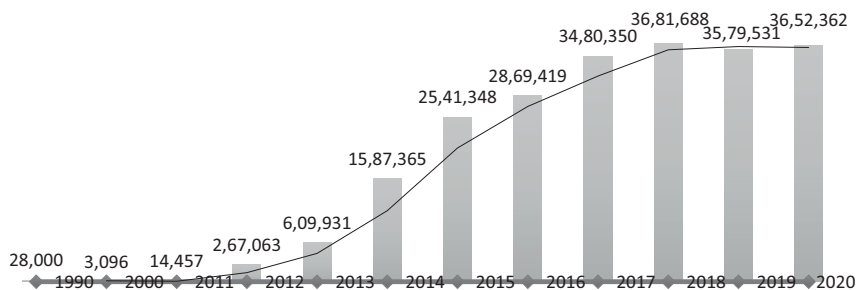


Fig. 6.1 Number of refugees in Türkiye by years. (Source: World Bank, 2022)

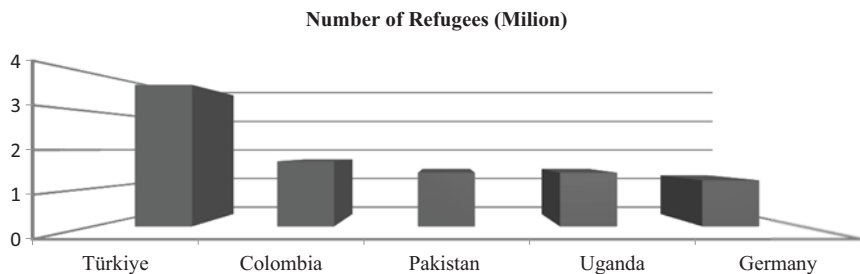


Fig. 6.2 Countries with the most refugees. (Source: UNCHR, 2022)

It has been observed that the number of refugees has more than doubled in a six-year period.

Among these, more than half of the individuals who are denied access to basic rights such as education, health, employment, and freedom of movement are under the age of 18 (World Bank, 2022; UNCHR, 2022). As can be seen in Fig. 6.2, the countries hosting the highest number of refugees in the world are Türkiye, Colombia, Pakistan, Uganda, and Germany, respectively (UNCHR, 2022). While the majority of refugees in Türkiye are Syrians fleeing the war, the number of those seeking protection from other nationalities is 333,000 (UNCHR, 2022).

The increase in the number of refugees seeking asylum has brought along many concerns. Refugees' integration problems into the host society and problems such as housing are some of these integration problems (Bakker et al., 2017). It is also known that refugees experience some difficulties due to the cultural and social norms in addition to having a sense of exclusion from their homeland and host countries (Coventry et al., 2003). For this reason, entrepreneurial activities have a positive effect on refugees' adaptation to the labor market, their social and cultural adaptation to their host communities, overcoming the difficulties of starting a life again in the host country and improving their psychological state (Meister & Mauer, 2019; Rath & Swagerman, 2015; Kong, 2019, p. 1).

Social entrepreneurship, emerged in 1980, has become a concept that provides benefits to society and social satisfaction to individuals and produces solutions to problems. Although it is known that the concept of social entrepreneurship has always existed in societies, they were called

visionaries, philanthropists, reformers, saints, or just great leaders. However, the concept, as used today, was first used by Banks in 1972 in the book *The Sociology of Social Movements* and was practically used with the establishment of Ashoka (Forouharfar, 2018). Social entrepreneurship, which is a field of practice and scientific research, is a form of entrepreneurship that aims to gain social benefits compared to obtaining economic value and promoting development (Mair & Marti, 2006, p. 36). Social entrepreneurs are seen as agents of social and economic change in society (Volkman et al., 2012, p. 4).

The idea of “social entrepreneurship” is a combination of images of business discipline, innovation, and determination commonly associated with technology pioneers. Social sector institutions, which have difficulties in producing entrepreneurial approaches to social problems, are generally seen as inefficient, ineffective, and unresponsive. The demand for new models that include social entrepreneurial approaches is increasing day by day by those who adopt social entrepreneurship (Dees, 2001, p. 1). Literature review shows that social entrepreneurship is defined as “people who discover areas that the current system is not aware of, aim to satisfy undefined needs, organize resources in this direction by gathering them together, and ultimately ensure that all parties benefit from it” (Budak, 2015).

Creating social capital, which is one of the most important missions of social entrepreneurs, has a positive effect on the development of countries (Budak, 2015, p. 32). Based on this mission, the field of social entrepreneurship is growing rapidly and attracts increasing attention from many sectors. The term itself frequently comes up in the media and is used extensively by public officials. There are many reasons behind this popularity of social entrepreneurship. At the most basic level, stories about entrepreneurs and what they do, and even how and why they do it, have always attracted attention. The reason why people find social entrepreneurs such as Nobel Peace Prize winners Mohammed Yunus and Steve Jobs so attractive in previous years is that they come up with extraordinary ideas and, after all, come up with new products and services that significantly improve people’s lives. While social entrepreneurship points to the necessity of directing social change, what distinguishes people who focus on this field from others is the potential returns they bring by

providing permanent and transformational benefits to the society (Martin & Osberg, 2007, p. 30). Besides individual social entrepreneurs, one of the strongest types is non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These structures, which were established under the name of association or foundation, are important economic actors in the field of social entrepreneurship, as well as being an employment door especially for disadvantaged groups (TÜSEV, 2012).

Non-governmental organizations that undertake the task of social entrepreneurship seek the most effective methods to serve their social missions (Dees, 2001, p. 1). To do so, they try to identify the most painful problems of society. Its main purpose is to solve the problems of the society, meet the social needs, and provide the social balance in this way. In the field of immigration, which is one of the factors that change the social balance, the most important regulatory actor, apart from universities, professional chambers, local administrations, and trade unions, is non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Kılıç, 2014). In this regard, NGOs that try to ensure the integration of refugees into a society provide health support, legal consultancy, psychological support, and social consultancy services. For these organizations that provide basic aid, it is especially one of the most important goals for refugees to gain their economic competence without the need for these aids. One of the most effective ways in this situation is entrepreneurial activities. This is how the role of NGOs with social entrepreneurship activities as a driving force for refugee entrepreneurship begins. Refugee entrepreneurs often have difficulties in starting a new life in host countries. For example, country-specific restrictions, personal and structural discrimination, lack of knowledge for jobs in the host country, language problems, and difficulties in transferring their workforce experience to the host country are some of these barriers they encounter. Refugees often cause discontent in host countries due to their higher unemployment rate. Therefore, one of the methods of creating suitable conditions for these people is social enterprises (Freudenberg, 2019, p. 93; Kerr & Kerr, 2016; George, 2010, p. 379; Kong, 2019).

With the increase in refugee mobility in the world, the number of studies examining the relationship between social entrepreneurship and refugee entrepreneurship has increased (Fairlie & Lofstrom, 2015; Bedi

& Wiseman, 2021; Mickiewicz et al., 2019; González-González et al., 2011; Neupert & Baughn, 2013; Levie, 2007; Brzozowski, 2017). The majority of these studies have examined the effects of social entrepreneurship on refugee entrepreneurship, and therefore, on the economic structure of countries. The relationship of this social integration, which is aimed to be created, with social capital is also a reflection of these concepts, provides an opportunity to examine the relationship of these concepts (Bizri, 2017; Lyon et al., 2007) from another dimension. Lyon (2007), one of these studies, concluded that social enterprises have positive effects in the social and economic integration process of refugees and that social entrepreneurship contributes to the development of social capital as well as plays an important role in the development of the skills of entrepreneurs and certain employees. In this context, it has been concluded that it is important to examine social entrepreneurship activities in Türkiye, which has been experiencing an intense refugee influx since 2011.

2 Associations Interviews

In line with the investigations, many social entrepreneurship activities carried out in Türkiye have been identified, and those who have striking examples of these, those who have ties to international organizations, and those who work in the local context and try to develop a system were selected from the field and interviews were held.

2.1 Innovative Business Women and Youth Association (İNKAD) Gözde Koygun/KONYA

Innovative Business Women and Youth Association (INKAD) was established in Karatay, Konya, in 2021. İNKAD is a non-profit association whose goal is to produce joint projects with young people and businesswomen. It aims to build a bridge between the business world and education to enable young people and women to have an entrepreneurial mindset and to actively participate in business life. Since the way of economic development in the world and in our country is through

entrepreneurship, another way of empowering young people and women is innovation and entrepreneurship. The association has different age design, learning-based education programs, and applicants from high school to graduate school doctorate programs. With the programs developed and implemented by Inkad, students are provided with experience and knowledge sharing and mentoring is provided to them. By participating in these educational and experience-oriented programs developed according to age groups, young people have the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge and equipment at an early age to prepare for the business world. Within the body of the association, mentoring support is provided for a more motivated business life with the trainings and workshops they receive in their monotonous business life in industry, company, education, and institution. In addition to personal development, the participants are provided with the opportunity to create new opportunities for themselves with the trainings they attend in order to increase their investment and business potential. Again, with the network created within the scope of the INKAD, it is possible to be aware of many issues such as increasing business opportunities, reducing foreign dependency, being directed to the target according to the deficiencies in the domestic market, and preparing projects together at the point of bringing solutions.

In this context, to the questions asked about the relationship of the association with refugees, they mentioned that they are working on the adaptation of refugee women, especially refugee students, within the scope of the association. Gözde Koygun, the head of INKAD, also a doctoral student in the Department of Nanotechnology and Advanced Materials at Selcuk University Advanced Technology Research and Application Center, mentioned that she has the opportunity to identify refugee students who are educated within the scope of basic sciences and who are prone to entrepreneurship. Through this research and application center, the development of professional skills of Turkish and Refugee graduate and postgraduate students is supported, and it is said that their competencies are increased through their participation in projects. Through the association, he expressed his support for the social adaptation problems of refugee students in particular. Koygun stated that though the association helps the students with social adaptation problems, they provide training to those who have entrepreneurship skills and

support them as well as providing language training to those with language problems. Moreover, she stated that within the scope of projects they help the students to overcome social barriers they experience due to their refugee status. Koygun stated that refugee students are less advantageous when compared to Turkish students, which makes it difficult for the association to discover the talents of the refugee students. For that reason, they provide a lot of support for adaptation and encouraging them to believe that they can do it. In this context, she stated that some of the students they supported returned to their own countries and supported the post-war restructuring, while some of them found employment opportunities in Europe. She met the Iraqi entrepreneur through a project they carried out as a consultant and helped these refugee students within the scope of her own competencies. This specific entrepreneur, who was an industrial engineer in his country, came to Türkiye after the Iraq war and started working as an intermediate worker in Konya industry. They realized that this person they met while working in the industry as an intermediate staff had entrepreneurial features and outstanding engineering knowledge, and they supported him to start his own business after the project. This support was primarily through finding angel investors, introducing the refugee entrepreneurs to people from the industry who would be their patrons, ensuring that they receive training, and even supporting them to establish business contacts in order to carry out their first business activities. Expressing that this Iraqi entrepreneur currently has a facility of his own, Koygun stated that by designing pyrolysis devices in this facility, he filled an important deficit in the industry. Koygun explained that in his post-entrepreneurship interviews, he saw that he got rid of the psychological pressures of being a refugee and the sense of lack of belonging he felt. She said that these people, who received training for their personal development with this association and established their own company, gave scholarships to successful students.

When we asked if there was another refugee entrepreneur whom they supported within their association, she told the story of a refugee graduate student they met within the scope of the research and application center. She stated that the reason why this student was noticed among other students was that he was happy while doing his job at the research center and was understood by his inquiries about production. Koygun

mentioned that this student could not have an entrepreneurial spirit due to the obstacles arising from his cultural characteristics, but his professional competencies were high and mentioned that they managed to break his social barriers while working on projects. Koygun stated that this student fought with the disadvantages of being a refugee and they supported him both through the works in the association and thanks to the projects at the research center. She stated that he is actively working in one of the projects of the center as well as supporting other refugee students as a social entrepreneur. She also stated that he prepared a ground for his ideas on entrepreneurship.

They said that they are trying to support both the social adaptation and psychological development of refugees through their association work. They stated that refugees have great problems in terms of trust and that the association continues to work with public institutions to help refugees who can become entrepreneurs by increasing their social competencies in this area.

2.2 Habitat Association/Buğra Avcı—Gizem Kara

Habitat Association was established in 1997 by young people who came together for the “Copenhagen Social Development Summit” held in 1995 and the “United Nations Habitat II Summit” in 1996. The mission of the association is to establish a communication link between young people in the world and in Türkiye. As a goal, the association adopts the understanding of acquiring the skills required by the age, acquiring digital competencies, providing access to opportunities, supporting their participation in decision-making processes, and increasing their environmental and social sensitivity in order to ensure the adaptation of disadvantaged people in the society. Contributing to sustainable development is among the main objective of the association. Among the stakeholders of the Habitat association are local administrations, governments, the private sector, and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In order to develop Türkiye’s entrepreneurship ecosystem, GEN leads Türkiye, which is a part of the Global Entrepreneurship Network (GEN Global), active in 178 countries, and undertakes the administrative

management of GEN Türkiye (Habitatderneği, 2022). Habitat Association, which works intensively on refugees, has implemented many programs on skill development, entrepreneurship, and qualified workforce. Some of his projects for refugee entrepreneurship are “İmece Circle” and “Equal Future” projects.

Equate the Future: The project was realized as a joint project of UNICEF and Habitat Association. In this project, it is aimed to improve the digital skills and technological knowledge levels of Turkish and refugee youth in Türkiye to develop their entrepreneurial skills and to increase their employability. The project, active since November 2021, takes place in two different categories. One pillar of the project is the entrepreneurship support program and the other is the digital skills development program. In the digital skills development program, trainings are provided for the development of digital skills of both Turkish and refugee youth between the ages of 15 and 24. For the creation of this program, first of all, Turkish and refugee trainers were found, and then these trainers were trained on blockchain literacy and computer-oriented thinking. In addition, digital expertise trainings are given by experts under the name of “Digital Master Academy.” Within the scope of these trainings, three different programming languages are taught to Turkish and refugee youth. These programs are taught at the level of expertise, and at the end, successful students are given a certificate of achievement, and moreover, internship programs are arranged for successful students. In cooperation with UNICEF, the entrepreneurship support program of the project provides training for groups to participate in the “The Generation Unlimited—GenU-Youth Challenge” event. It has been stated that the people included in this program are given trainings for the development of their entrepreneurship skills, and preparations are made for their participation in the marathon with the support of mentors. Participants from over 40 countries are accepted to this marathon. One hundred and twenty-five participants are determined for the people to be selected for the marathon. Gizem Kara said that the teams selected here show their talents on the subjects that change for each event, and the subjects vary from country to country. In addition, it was stated that they developed initiative ideas related to these issues and presentations were made in the marathon. These teams, who received trainings to improve their

entrepreneurship, continue on their way with the support of mentors, and she said that eight teams were selected from these teams. These eight teams received intensive training. At the end of the program, a technology gift set worth 25,000 TL was given to 5 selected teams, and the top 2 or 3 teams were sent to the “Global Challenge.”

Gizem Kara stated that they give great importance to the participation of refugees in their entrepreneurship programs, so they try to reach the minimum number of refugees by 30% in this program, but she admitted that they cannot always reach this number. She stated that the reason for this is that refugees, who do not have the certain standard of living and motivation required to participate in such activities, cannot be included in the program and that they experience losses even if they are included in the program.

Gizem Kara, who stated that 300 refugee entrepreneurs are currently receiving training within the scope of the “Equal Future” project, responded to our question of how they choose those who can become entrepreneurs among these refugees. She stated that the motivation question in the application forms helped them to decide. Many of the refugee applicants said that they had applied to other competitions as well and that their experiences in this hackathon also supported this program. Gizem Kara stated that she continued to communicate with refugee entrepreneurs when the projects ended, and she explained that the refugees continue their processes with such projects that support their social adaptation.

İmece Circle: It was implemented in 2016 in cooperation with the “United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees” (UNCHR) and Habitat Association. The target audience of the project consisted of entrepreneurs in Türkiye, free entrepreneurs, and mentor with entrepreneurial spirit and motivation. Buğra Avcı, whom we interviewed with as the project representative, stated that the aim of the project is to contribute to Türkiye’s economic growth, to improve livelihoods for Syrians under temporary protection and refugees with international protection status in Türkiye, and to implement digital skills development programs, life skills programs, and entrepreneurship programs. He mentioned that within the scope of the project, besides digital literacy, social and financial skills, specialization training, and social cohesion activities,

entrepreneurship and business establishment supports and grant programs were implemented.

He mentioned that within the scope of the project, basic entrepreneurship trainings were organized to increase the awareness of refugees in the field of entrepreneurship. In addition, idea producing camps were organized for the formation of entrepreneurial ideas, and then bootcamps and accelerator programs were organized to support refugees to get to know the entrepreneurship ecosystem in Türkiye and to be included in this ecosystem. Buğra Avcı stated that after these trainings, successful entrepreneurs supported within the scope of the project were included in the entrepreneurship summits and ecosystem meetings held in Türkiye. It has been said that the people who will be preferred for the project are selected among the refugees who meet the criteria of being an entrepreneur and establishing their business in the Turkish market, employability, and economic and social cohesion with the host community. When choosing entrepreneurs or entrepreneur candidates, attention is paid to issues such as the evaluation of the business idea, the motivation of the person, and the long-term nature of the business idea. It was stated that these evaluations were made through interviews. It was stated that refugee entrepreneurs were provided with direct grants and business establishment support, as well as training and activities encouraging them to enter the field of entrepreneurship within the scope of the project, and they were provided to meet with angel investors at “Demo Day” events. However, it has been mentioned that the main support given is in the form of covering the costs in the business establishment process and in the form of cash grants. As for the inspections of the refugee entrepreneurs included in the project, since the entrepreneurs who are entitled to receive grants and business establishment support are required to register for a business, their development status is followed up to the business registration process, and accordingly, information is updated at certain intervals.

When we asked about the effects of the refugees’ cultural patterns on the project, considering the economic dimension of the integration process of refugees, they stated that they could not fully adapt, but they especially wanted to have a job. Accordingly, he stated that they observed that the refugees had a high motivation at the stage of participating in the

projects that would be given to be accepted into the working life, since it was foreseen that they would like to work in the labor market and in good conditions for their own economic independence.

In addition, he stated that the rate of women's participation in the training and capacity building programs organized online has increased due to the pandemic and that the reason for this is that they have been given the chance to participate from home and that they have the opportunity to participate in capacity building activities in addition to their responsibilities at home.

2.3 Kaced/Yaşar Yeğen

Established in 2002 with the mission of “A Strong and Democratic Civil Society” in the Black Sea region, the Kaced Association is dedicated to the works in the fields of European Union integration process, refugee rights studies, women's studies, multiculturalism, local democracy and strengthening of civil society, human rights and citizenship, rule of law, environment protection, cultural and artistic activities of disabled and youth (Kaced, 2022).

Kaced's work on refugee entrepreneurship started with the “Integration of Syrian Refugee Women” project. Yaşar Yeğen, with whom we interviewed within the scope of this project, stated that they aim to bring together the women of the local people and refugee women in the provinces of Rize, Trabzon, and Artvin and ensure their integration. Stating that they started the process with the women of two different cultures getting to know and understand each other, Yeğen also added that they gave refugee women training on their own competencies. He stated that they placed the successful ones in the Ayder region for trainings, especially in ecological tourism, and 22 of these women started to work actively before the pandemic process started. He stated that these refugee women are especially competent in Arabic-Turkish translation, and they can find a job easily.

Talking about the “Entrepreneurial Idea Development and Empathy Workshop” in this project, which was realized with the participation of refugee women, Yaşar Yeğen said that, in these workshops, women with

entrepreneurial ideas suitable for their competencies were introduced to Turkish women living in the region, so that they could both mentor them and provide employment through brainstorming. He explained that they were working on the emergence of their ideas. He also underlines that there were seasonal workers from Georgia in this region before the migration from Iraq and Syria and that these workers have now turned into immigrants, and they have changed to ecotourism workers from seasonal tea workers, so the local people are sensitive about the integration of refugees or immigrants.

He stated that the information materials to be used in the workshop were prepared in Arabic and Turkish for the “Entrepreneurial Idea Development and Empathy Workshop” within the scope of the project and that the women who are willing to participate in the project, especially in the field of entrepreneurship through immigration management and security, were invited to the project. He explained that they held a workshop after being involved in this project and that they were a reference to those who participated in the trainings within the framework of the project and successfully completed the project. On the other hand, on a question whether they provided any cash aid, he stated that they provided capital through angel investors they found from the region.

When we asked whether the oppression and sanctions against women in the cultural structure of the refugees constituted a problem in this process, we are told that women who solved these problems applied to them, and women who could not get their husband’s permission due to cultural reasons participated in the events with their husbands, and their thoughts about the activities of the association changed in a positive way, so they, as an association, had the opportunity to express themselves better.

2.4 Dost Eli Derneği

The NGO, which started aid activities in 1996 but was officially established in 2001 under the name of “Friendly Help and Solidarity Association,” primarily provides food and clothing aid to refugees, immigrants, and Turkish families in need; it does not limit the service it provides to people only with these, but also provides services in many new

areas in the country and abroad with a different understanding of aid in the field of emergency aid, social assistance, education, and health. The organization, which put the food bank system into operation for the first time in Türkiye in 2004, gained the status of an association serving the public interest in 2014 (Dosteli, 2022).

The association, which supports both Turkish and refugee families within the scope of its mission, provides both aid in-kind and cash. Within the scope of these aids, they stated that they are trying to bring together those who are donors of the association and those who can provide employment, and those who seek opportunities to work, in order to eliminate the financial dependence of especially refugee families on the association. They stated that this process sometimes met with entrepreneurs who were especially refugees and lost their entrepreneurship in the war zone, and they started to support refugee entrepreneurs, although not systematically. They stated that they are trying to support refugee women, who have lost their spouses in the war zone but have personal competencies and want to create a livelihood for their family in entrepreneurship. Lastly, they told that they obtained machines from their donors for a Syrian refugee who wanted to produce clothes by sewing, enabling them to become operational, albeit not officially. They stated that these activities of their association are not specific to refugees; the official of the association said that refugees are more willing in this regard and that they request support from the environment regarding references. He explained that the process usually starts with the application for food or financial aid, and when they listen to the stories of the association officials who take special care of families, they try to support them when they ask for an opportunity to be independent. They stated that they want to develop a system that brings together both donors who are willing to be angel investors and those in need with entrepreneurship competence in the same framework and that especially entrepreneurial women who cannot leave their homes due to their cultural texture and who do not have a spouse need this more.

3 Overall Evaluation

When Türkiye's refugee process is evaluated in general, it is a country that is a party to the 1951 convention and the 1967 protocol. In recent years, many institutional reforms have been carried out in order to establish a national asylum system. The first of these, the "Foreigners and International Protection Law," which was Türkiye's first asylum law in April 2013, was approved by the Turkish Grand National Assembly and enacted on April 11, 2014. The "General Directorate of Migration Management" was established, which is responsible for the determination of new policies by revealing the basic principles of the national asylum request in terms of the content of the law, as well as the execution of the procedures regarding foreigners in Türkiye. In addition, the temporary protection regulation was adopted on October 22, 2014, in order to draw the general framework of the rights and responsibilities for the persons under temporary protection in Türkiye (UNCHR, 2022).

Since Türkiye is in the route of immigrants, the people who use it the most after them are refugees. With the acceleration of globalization, it started to become the most sought-after asylum country in the early 1980s. The first refugees of Türkiye were those who fled the country in the 1979 Iranian Revolution. Because it is a massive group, it is known as the first refugee group to come to Türkiye. 1988–1991 is the second largest refugee group known to have taken shelter in Türkiye because of the massacre of approximately 600,000 Iraqi Kurds in Halabja and the Gulf War by Saddam Hussein (Kara & Korkut, 2010, pp. 157–158). In 1999, 17,746 and 32,577 people from Kosovo came as refugees from Meskhetian Turks who were exiled. After these, the largest refugee group known recently came due to the conflicts that started in Syria in March 2011. With this refugee movement that has been going on since 2011, the number of refugees in Türkiye has been determined as 3,762,385 people as of April 21, 2022 (Mülteciler, 2022; Ergüven & Özturanlı, 2013, pp. 1012–1013).

Both public institutions and social entrepreneurs are engaged in various activities for the adaptation of this population of over 3 million in the country. Entrepreneurship is one of the important activities, especially in

terms of accelerating economic adaptation. Although there are many more social entrepreneurship organizations working on refugee entrepreneurship in Türkiye, it was seen that they unfortunately do not have a systematic approach. It has been understood that social entrepreneurs, whose data storage is found to be lacking in the studies on refugees, mostly turn to problem solving by giving a quick reaction to regional problems. They generally support refugee entrepreneurs by means of regional patronage, referrals, or angel investors with the support of donors, except for social entrepreneurs, public institutions, and organizations working in the EU or the international arena. In the preliminary interviews with the associations, it was observed that the NGOs, which are a dimension of social entrepreneurs, still work according to the situation and that even the records of their work on refugees are not regular. It has been observed that social entrepreneurs who develop projects related to refugees prefer not to interfere with the cash aspects of the business, but rather aim to develop their competencies.

The fact that the people of Türkiye, displaying their cultural embrace toward refugees, are more willing than the refugees to stand on their own feet with the prolongation of the process. This concern has been reflected in the work of social entrepreneurship activities. It has also been observed that most of the current studies of these organizations, which previously tried to support only in-kind and cash aid, are on entrepreneurship or adaptation projects, since they also support social integration.

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7

The Use of Experience Sampling Methodology in the Analysis of the Impact of Immigrants' Self-Efficacy on Their Entrepreneurial Performance

Selçuk Karayel 

1 Introduction

Entrepreneurship is widely regarded as the driving force behind global economic development. Motivation, culture, self-efficacy, intention, orientation, job support, and job performance are all factors that entrepreneurs must display in order to demonstrate their actions or entrepreneurial aspirations. The study is significant in that it reveals the differences between experience sampling methodology (ESM) and other traditional measurement methodologies when it comes to determining the impact of self-efficacy, one of these characteristics, on the performance of immigrant entrepreneurs.

Insight, creativity, imagination, vision, introspection, and optimism are critical thinking-style patterns that enhance self-efficacy and

S. Karayel (✉)

Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye

e-mail: skarayel@erbakan.edu.tr

self-directed learning in the face of failure (Tseng, 2013). As a result of entrepreneurship, a value must be continuously created, developed, and renewed. This cycle comprises a healthy amount of risk and profit. Entrepreneurship is a method of transferring resources from a low-output and low-productivity state to a state of high output and high productivity (Fang & An, 2017). The entrepreneur in charge of this process characterizes this as a person who gathers the resources needed in a market where he sees opportunity, then starts and expands a business endeavor to suit the wants of customers (Nieman & Nieuwenhuizen, 2009).

The resources that an individual needs to initiate a venture may include entrepreneurial self-efficacy, predictable support from social networks, and all or some of the perceived resources from other environmental factors (Prieto et al., 2010). This helps the individual to evaluate the new entrepreneurial opportunities around him and to perceive the possibility of success or failure (Hisrich et al., 2010). Unsuccessful entrepreneurs ultimately have a lot to learn from their experiences of failures. For this reason, entrepreneurial performance is created only by entrepreneurs who have high learning intentions and suitable personality and talent characteristics (Tseng, 2013).

Personality dimensions should be seen as a major determinant of the eventual performance of the entrepreneurial firm, as well as the intention to become an entrepreneur, according to important theories and empirical studies (Zhao et al., 2010). Psychological variables, experience, education, the profession of family elders, gender, race, ethnicity, age, and the entrepreneur's goals are major determinants of entrepreneurial activity, according to Cooper and Gascon (1992).

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is a crucial aspect in the formation of new entrepreneurial intention (Hisrich et al., 2010). The degree to which people believe they can effectively complete various activities and entrepreneurial positions is known as entrepreneurial self-efficacy (Imran et al., 2019). Individuals who analyze and then appraise the acceptability and feasibility of a new enterprise are influenced by the concept of self-efficacy. Individuals will have the desire to start a new venture if their self-evaluation results in an absolute combination of attractiveness and feasibility (Farrington et al., 2012). Self-efficacy has a significant impact

on people's views and attitudes, including their attitudes about starting their own business.

Entrepreneurs are propelled forward by a great desire to succeed. It's critical to understand what drives entrepreneurs to establish a firm. Personal self-efficacy, self-esteem, attitudes, optimism, and hard effort are all factors that motivate immigrants to succeed (Kunene, 2008). The factors that drive immigrant entrepreneurs to leave their home nation, expatriate, and start a business in another country must be examined.

Migrant entrepreneurship is a significant socioeconomic phenomenon that plays a vital part in economic development. New businesses that are anticipated to arise as a result of immigrant entrepreneurship contribute to the country's enrichment by producing jobs. The elements determining immigrant entrepreneurs' economic performance in the host nation are within the subject of the research, which are dependent on both the host country's institutional conditions and the entrepreneur's motive and purpose to start a business. Immigrants can utilize ESM to assess the motivating effects of entrepreneurial start-up elements like self-efficacy when starting their enterprises.

Despite the vast amount of empirical research in the field of entrepreneurship, there is a noticeable shortage of process-oriented (dynamic) research. The goal of the dynamic process is to figure out how the entrepreneur uses the data and how their emotional states influence their motivation. Researchers can communicate with and monitor participants in real time with ESM, which speeds up data entry and lowers costs.

The benefits of ESM that distinguish it from traditional empirical research methods, as well as why this method is essential, will be highlighted in this chapter.

ESM directly tackles this by allowing us to study real experience in everyday contexts rather than people's self-reflection on who they are or how they normally behave (Myin-Germeys et al., 2018).

This study aims to explain why using the ESM method to measure the effect of self-efficacy levels of migrant entrepreneurs in Türkiye on entrepreneurial performance will be much more effective than other empirical studies, as well as to assist researchers working in this field in developing a toolkit. The research will attempt to clarify the ideas of self-efficacy and entrepreneurial performance, as well as the correlations between them, as

well as how the ESM technique can be utilized effectively in this study, as well as the recommended scales and analysis methods that can be used.

2 Migrant Entrepreneurs

The transfer of people from one citizenship state to another is known as immigration. For immigrants, immigration entails the establishment of a long-term, permanent residence. The political instability, economic weakness, and imagined job chances in their own country are all apparent reasons for migrant entrepreneurs to set up shop in Türkiye. When conducting a literature review on the topic of immigrant entrepreneurship, sociologists and anthropologists are frequently cited. There are numerous areas of migrant entrepreneurs' management that are yet unknown and need to be investigated.

Betta et al. (2010) argue that people who defy or resist fate and succeed in establishing a new individual order are entrepreneurs. If being an immigrant is inescapable, immigrant entrepreneurs fit the definition of Betta et al.

The most significant barrier to immigrant entrepreneurship is immigrants' inability to compete on an equal footing with local entrepreneurs in the host country. According to a study by Vinogradov and Elam (2010), immigrants are pushed to become self-employed as a result of a discriminatory pay policy for immigrants. Immigrants are subjected to a discriminatory policy that forces them to pursue entrepreneurship.

Considering immigrant entrepreneurship as a homogeneous group, on the other hand, will lead to an inaccurate assessment. Despite the fact that the literature has numerous categories, it is believed that two classes should be highlighted in the study. As a result, the immigrant entrepreneur will be better understood, and distinct paradigms will be devised for each class.

According to Rettab (2001), there are two different kinds of immigrants who become entrepreneurs. According to him, the first generation consists of those who do not speak the host country's language, have a low education profile, are disconnected from the host country's culture, and can be directly employed in low-wage, low-skilled jobs due to their

low profile, and the second generation consists of those who speak the host country's language but have a higher education profile. Because they were born in the host country, know the language, know the culture, and obtained all of their education in the host country, this group is choosier and more ambitious when it comes to choosing a job (Rettab, 2001; Salaff, 2002).

When examining immigrant entrepreneurs from a different perspective, it is possible to divide them into two categories: forced-migrant entrepreneurs and opportunity-driven immigrant entrepreneurs, based on the reasons for their arrival in the host country. These two types of entrepreneurs have significant disparities. Due to the issues they encounter in their employment in the host country, forced immigrants take part in entrepreneurial operations by leaving their country for various reasons (political, economic, conflict, etc.), and these operations must be started without sufficient capital, skilled workers, as well as business expertise. Opportunity-driven migrant entrepreneurs, on the other hand, are people who act to actualize a business idea or a dream, make their own decisions, love being self-sufficient, and look for work as part of their culture. Unlike forced immigrant entrepreneurs, persons in this group are mainly second-generation immigrants who arrive in the host nation to engage in entrepreneurial activities, then migrate for academic or vocational education, and then elect to stay (Salaff, 2002). Even though they know they would earn more money in the host country, many entrepreneurs pursue their company plans (Chrysostome, 2010). Because people that fit this entrepreneur profile are receptive to new information, they adapt their strategy and, if necessary, invest in extra resources (Baltar & Icart, 2013).

The level of self-efficacy of compulsive migrant entrepreneurs and opportunity migrant entrepreneurs is another distinction. Because most opportunity immigrants have university degrees from the host country, they are typically highly educated. They have the advantage of higher education levels, but there are no set career patterns. In this regard, the workers they hire in their workplaces can be from both the host country and a common ethnic background. The most important thing is to hire the right people for the job.

Entrepreneurship, according to Kop (2012), is a process of concentrating some unique resources in order to produce new value. In society,

resources are unequally distributed among hierarchical and segmented groups (Anheier et al., 1995). Lin (2001) defined resource variety or heterogeneity of social actors as the diverse allocation of resources among distinct levels of structural hierarchy. Resource heterogeneity is a collection of restrictions that governs the operation of society indefinitely, determining the possibilities of entrepreneurs' instrumental acts succeeding (Batjargal, 2003).

Actors can access and employ social capital, which is a resource embedded in social networks. Migrant entrepreneurs' striking decisions can be influenced by differences in social capital heterogeneity. There are disparities in the performance of migrant entrepreneurs in this regard (Batjargal, 2003). In terms of resource heterogeneity, the migrant entrepreneur's resource is crucial. Migrant entrepreneurs with foreign capital and owners who come to a geographically confined location can perform well (Batjargal, 2003; Fang & An, 2017). Social capital inequality (Lin, 2001) or social capital discrepancy is one type of resource heterogeneity. In the context of entrepreneurship, social capital diversity refers to the diversity of social resources available to entrepreneurs in terms of network structure, relationships, and communication channels (Lai et al., 1998). Because embedded ties strongly impact entrepreneurs' buying and selling decisions, the variation in entrepreneurs' social capital is anticipated to be reflected in part in business performance (Batjargal, 2003).

2.1 Theories on Forced-Migrant Entrepreneurship

When the literature on forced-migrant entrepreneurship is examined, different theories arising from their perspectives are encountered. In our study, these theories will be briefly explained. The aim of the study is to enrich the theory by associating it with these theories in the research to be carried out using the ESM method.

The market disadvantage theory. Duan et al. (2021) argue that the basis of this theory is the will of immigrants to survive. The theory is built on the basis of this necessity. Compulsory migrant entrepreneurs have no choice but to be successful in order to hold on to life. Because the obstacles preventing immigrants from entering the job market and being

entrepreneurs in the host country they are in cause them to use their resources with maximum efficiency and to work hard to succeed (Light, 2006).

The cultural perspective theory. Immigrants bring their entrepreneurial culture and initiative abilities, among other things, with them when they move to another country. It is undeniable that cultural variables influence entrepreneurial behavior. Immigrants' cultural, social, and economic resources are beneficial in their work (Waldinger, 2002). According to Chrysostome and Arcand (2009), two crucial variables in the emergence of forced-migrant business are social networks and ethnic specialty markets. In fact, the niche market is a specialty market that is difficult to mimic by local entrepreneurs in the host country, and it provides considerable room for entrepreneurs.

The neoclassic perspective. This viewpoint is far more sensible. The entrepreneur's own evaluation takes center stage. If an individual believes that working in a workplace will provide him with a larger income, he prefers to be self-employed, according to Chrysostome (2010). Entrepreneurship is a high-risk endeavor. The fact that a person leaves his country for various reasons, on the other hand, is a sign of his bravery. According to the neoclassical viewpoint, if a person possesses the talent, job experience, education, and innovative ideas, he or she has a good chance of surviving as a migrating entrepreneur.

The institutional perspective theory. In a nutshell, institutional structures are the entire set of organizations, rules, and practices that govern the operation of markets. They include property rights, macroeconomic stability, social security, and dispute resolution agencies, as well as regulatory and supervisory institutions. As a result, the official assistance offered by the host country's existing public policies to entrepreneurs in the growth of migrant entrepreneurship is critical (Chrysostome, 2010; Light, 2006). The political atmosphere (financial assistance, information provision, etc.) set by governments has a direct impact on the incidence of migrant entrepreneurship in a country.

2.2 Performance of Migrant Entrepreneurship

Indicators used to assess the performance of migrant entrepreneurs in the literature are quite similar to those used to measure the performance of small enterprises. These indicators are divided into two categories. These are markers of long-term viability and growth. One of the sustainability metrics is profitability, which is defined as revenue generated above operating costs. Sales, market share, sales revenue, return on investment, workforce size, net profit, and increases in the cash flow of the organization are all indicators of growth.

Entrepreneurs with higher learning initiatives for personality and talent traits develop entrepreneur performance (Tseng, 2013). The owner's confidence in their ability to properly carry out their entrepreneurial responsibilities has a beneficial impact on perceived profitability, income, growth, meeting expectations, and overall success (Hallak et al., 2014). According to McClelland (1998), people's self-belief influences their desire to take direct action.

External environmental conditions are just as essential as elements emerging from the entrepreneur himself in the success of the migrant business. Depending on the reason for migrating indicated in the preceding section, it is impossible to modify the parts (compulsory/opportunity migrant or first-/second-generation immigrant) that constitute an intrinsic part of the entrepreneur. Furthermore, the external environment's conditions have a significant impact on the effectiveness of the entrepreneurial activity. Mitchell (2004) contends that informal (norms, beliefs, codes of conduct, and values) as well as formal (policies, laws, political, and economic) constraints that immigrants will face in their host nation will influence their entrepreneurial decisions.

Before beginning their activities, migrant entrepreneurs consider factors such as degree of competition, market and capital accessibility, cultural hospitality, education, age, social network, entrepreneurial expertise, and migration experience (Nestorowicz, 2011). Firm performance is assumed to be influenced by network heterogeneity in structural, relational, and resource characteristics. It is claimed that primarily personal entrepreneurial networks can improve the chances of discovering socially

connected clients and suppliers. This can help sales remain stable and grow in the future (Batjargal, 2003).

Entrepreneurs are willing to relocate once more. They have easy access to strategically important locations such as the market and customers, the possibility of accessing foreign resources is high, they have no communication problems with the locals, they are located near individuals with whom they have blood ties, and they have a high level of education. Having the age and experience that he or she lacks are critical variables in beginning entrepreneurial endeavors. According to Takahashi (2009), one of the success criteria in small firms is the owner's educational degree.

Entrepreneurial activity begins when these elements align with the migrant entrepreneur's humanitarian and cultural ideals. However, potential migrant entrepreneurs may confront minority-specific impediments such as legal, social, and economic issues at any level of the entrepreneurial process.

Entrepreneurs must be determined and persistent in order to persevere in the face of adversity (Nieman & Nieuwenhuizen, 2009). Immigrants are supposed to have a high level of endurance in this regard. Entrepreneurship is fueled by two sources, according to Schumpeter. The first is an internal urge for innovation that leads to development, while the second is adaptability resulting from a response to environmental stimuli (Schumpeter, 1934). Ethno-cultural factors, financial factors (Groenewald et al., 2006), managerial factors, psycho-behavioral factors, and institutional factors are variables that are effective for migrant entrepreneurs to lead a sustainable life and increase their performance, as well as factors that will accelerate the adaptation process expressed by Schumpeter. These dangers are understandably daunting obstacles for immigrants trying to make a living in a country where they are not citizens.

2.2.1 Ethno-cultural Factors

The most prominent ethno-cultural factors are ethnic emotional support, ethnic labor, ethnic social network, and ethnic market niche.

Ethnic Emotional Support

Keeping in mind the business environment, emotional support, which includes being there for someone financially, morally, communicatively, or emotionally, showing interest and empathy, protecting him, and encouraging words and behaviors that the migrant entrepreneur will receive from the social network, will encourage the migrant entrepreneur.

Ethnic Labor

The difficulty that people of similar ethnicities have finding work in the host country facilitates migrant entrepreneurs' access to this ethnic worker pool, allowing them to reap the benefits of the ethnic social network. Individuals who are ethnically similar will be able to accept the migrant entrepreneur's substantially more onerous working conditions. Ethnic labor migrant entrepreneurs are a valuable resource in this scenario (Waldinger, 2002).

Ethnic Social Network

For businesses to obtain a competitive advantage, there are two theories. These are relational perspective and social network. It focuses on the investigation of persistent relationship patterns in social network theories, paying attention to structural characteristics between interacting social actors. Such ties do not come naturally to any one actor; they emerge as a result of partners coming together and connecting with one another (Lavie, 2006). Strong ties are characterized as relationships that directly improve firm performance by fostering trust, knowledge sharing, and shared problem-solving arrangements (Batjargal, 2003). When personal networks, which are rich in resources and comprised of strong links, are activated, they generate greater rates of return (Batjargal, 2003). Informal social networks (family, friends, and businessmen) of entrepreneurs are especially important for their success. While entrepreneurs expand their fields of action through these networks, it is evident that

they will play a key role in facilitating access to resources and opportunities that are otherwise difficult to come by. They are internet platforms that allow people to share data and information. These communities are also regarded as sources of information. Migrant entrepreneurs can also exploit their formal and unofficial ethnic contacts in ethnic social networks. The informal social network mostly refers to the connections of the entrepreneur in his home country (family members, friends, acquaintances). The value of this social network, of course, is determined by the degree, quality, and frequency of this relationship (Chrysostome & Arcand, 2009). Immigrants perceive the social network in the host country as a very distant and even hostile environment in their social network valuations (at least for a certain period of time). With this thought, the migrant entrepreneur feels much more secure in their own ethnic social network.

Ethnic Market Niches

Niche markets are areas where local entrepreneurs do not operate. For forced migration entrepreneurs, these variables are critical. Entrepreneurs that share a common ethnic background with their customers have a competitive advantage in this market. Local entrepreneurs find it challenging to enter ethnic niche marketplaces because they lack necessary information (Chrysostome, 2010).

2.2.2 Financial Factors

Another issue that migrant entrepreneurs encounter is their inability to secure the necessary funding for investment and employment through formal channels (Baltar & Icart, 2013). According to local entrepreneurs, migrant businesses have significant challenges in obtaining financial resources. The viewpoints of public and private financial institutions, which will provide the necessary finance for the development of firms, new investments, or the urgent inflow of cash, are often negative on

migrant entrepreneurs' proposals. Many migrant entrepreneurs' prospects of survival are harmed as a result of this issue.

2.2.3 Administrative Factors

The interaction between pre-migration and post-migration experience is vital in the success of migrant firms, according to Alici (2005). Experience has been found to be a crucial component in determining the influence of leaders and their companies. Technology and market familiarity are two crucial characteristics that explain the majority of new business development success or failure (Boeker & Wiltbank, 2005). Managerial variables pertain to the migrant entrepreneur's professional training and previous experiences. Most migrant entrepreneurs have gotten their schooling in their home country. One of the causes for failure or not being a sustainable entry is migrant entrepreneurs' lack of education or previous business ownership/experience (Vinogradov & Elam, 2010).

2.2.4 Psycho-behavioral Factors

Perceptions gain meaning in the psycho-behavioral element, through prioritizing relationship aspects (Thomas & Velthouse, 1990). The risks that entrepreneurs will face in the course of their business ventures, as well as the promises that must be met, are a barrier that they must overcome. When the amount of risk aversion rises, the expected return on investment falls (Chrysostome, 2010). For entrepreneurs, the drive to succeed is not only a facilitator, but also a requirement. Failure means failing to achieve the standard of living that many entrepreneurs have aspired to for many years.

2.2.5 Organizational Factors

The favorable atmosphere of the business environment, among other things, is critical to the venture's success. Institutions in the host country must provide proper incentive mechanisms, lending programs, and

consulting services to ensure the survival of migrant entrepreneurs and the success of their businesses (Chrysostome & Arcand, 2009). If a migrant program succeeds in the host country, it is likely to expand its activities to other parts of the world.

3 Self-Efficacy

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy is a concept that assesses a person's confidence in their capacity to begin a business successfully. Talents are regarded as the foundation for achieving entrepreneurial success (Tseng, 2013). One of the personal attributes, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, is a particularly crucial antecedent of new entrepreneurial intention. Self-efficacy is a motivational framework that defines an individual's personal convictions and beliefs about what they can do (Chen et al., 1998). Self-efficacy is fueled by a variety of sources of information, depending on the person's cultural beliefs.

Bandura (2001) developed the self-efficacy theory to explain how individuals differ in their ability to achieve stated goals. The agent of change is the person who reassesses his personal abilities, such as virtue, knowledge, experience, and education, and directs them toward the desire to change (Watson, 2013). The self-efficacy construct is based on social cognitive theory's definition of self-efficacy beliefs. Individuals' power and effectiveness come from their belief in their own personal self-efficacy, which they will use to deal with the challenges they will face. Self-efficacy is a conscious and personal self-regulatory management system that encompasses the act of guiding one's own ideas, behaviors, and emotions to attain goals, according to the self-regulation hypothesis (Gardner et al., 2015). Self-efficacy can be viewed as a self-regulating motivation component in this setting because self-efficacy is a judgment of one's ability to carry out a plan of action required to deal with a potential circumstance.

Self-efficacy is a person's assessment of his or her capacity to do a specific behavior (such as a job or a set of tasks) (Quan, 2012). This judgment is a key factor in resolving issues such as people's unwillingness to start despite spotting chances in the entrepreneurial process or the reason

why a company entering the maturation phase is unable to cross the threshold. While Bandura (2001) defines self-efficacy as a person's ability to plan and carry out the actions required to deal with a variety of situations, he emphasizes that perceived self-efficacy is the most powerful complement to one's profession choice and competencies.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy can be examined from two different viewpoints. One is the goal belief formed throughout the process of beginning a business, and the other is the belief in one's ability to control the abilities that lead to success or the negative ideas that result from failure. In the event of failure, the control function may cause entrepreneurs to lose motivation to continue or to fail owing to excessive positivity in the event of success (Drnovsek et al., 2009). Self-efficacy appears as a useful measure in explaining people's conduct in this scenario because individual choices, effort levels, and determination are all influenced by self-efficacy.

Literature suggests that culture and self-efficacy are the most essential elements influencing a person's decision to start a new business. Schumpeter (1934) discovered a strong link between culture and entrepreneurship, while Hofstede (2001) discovered that culture mediated the relationship between contextual elements and entrepreneurship.

It is obvious that self-efficacy has a major impact on entrepreneurial ambition by influencing perceived feasibility directly or indirectly because intentions tend to be important mediating variables between the act of beginning an effort and recognized extrinsic influences on attitudes. When it comes to launching a business, perceived feasibility is the perceived level of human competency (Krueger, 2003). It's only natural that prior experiences influence self-efficacy, which is the most important antecedent of feasibility perception, which is an assessment of a person's capacity to successfully manage the process of beginning a business.

Individuals with high entrepreneurial self-efficacy dimensions are anticipated to perceive higher costs and risks in a new company than those with low self-efficacy, according to our research. The existence of a distinct opportunity, the phenomenon of creativity, the availability of resources, the start-up and expansion of the firm, the reality of risk, and the satisfying and successful application of managerial functions are all key aspects for the entrepreneur. Then it wouldn't be as much of a reality

as the fact that entrepreneurship is a high-risk endeavor. Self-efficacy, according to Bandura (1986), is defined as an individual's ability to overcome adversity and challenges, as well as their belief that their future activities will be effective. According to Cui et al. (2014), competitive actions are more likely to succeed when the skill component is supported by financial and managerial resources. Self-efficacy is a powerful motivational tool that influences how people live their lives, their objectives, and their ability to survive in a variety of challenging situations. According to Urban (2004), a person's self-efficacy will boost their chances of becoming an entrepreneur.

3.1 The Relationship Between Entrepreneur's Performance and Self-Efficacy

Performance is a measure of how well a mechanism or process achieves its purpose. According to Emmanuel (2017), performance in business ventures is a predictor of success or failure. The degree to which goals are met frequently determines a company's performance.

Another intriguing subject is the link between self-efficacy and entrepreneurial performance. Although there is few research in the literature to establish the relationship between these two concepts, self-efficacy was found to be positively connected to performance in the studies conducted by Vancouver et al. (2002). Entrepreneurs who believe in their ability are more likely to take on risky enterprises. Entrepreneurs who have a high feeling of self-efficacy are therefore more likely to establish a business than those who have a low sense of self-efficacy. According to Bandura (1986), individuals with high or low self-efficacy levels would face significant disparities in their ability to maintain a task, level of initiative, and finally performance as a result of cognitive and behavioral variances (Vancouver et al., 2002). According to Uy et al. (2010), there is a link between self-efficacy and performance, and it boosts learning and task performance, especially during the learning process. However, if self-efficacy rises above a certain point, it will have a negative impact on performance (Uy et al., 2010) because people who are disconnected from reality make the mistake of overconfidence by underestimating the risk in

their environment, whereas entrepreneurs must enhance their level of activity by considering the stimuli in their surroundings.

4 Experience Sampling Methodology

Only a process-oriented structure can provide information about foreign entrepreneurs' emotional states; how to determine, evaluate, and apply business opportunities; and how to cope with challenges that arise throughout this process (Uy et al., 2010). As a result, methodological studies focused on statistical analyses for the study of international entrepreneurship are unable to describe this process.

ESM is a structured self-report journal technique that allows people to assess mood, symptoms, and relationships in real time (Myin-Germeys et al., 2018). It is required to leave the laboratory and examine facts in a real-world setting in order to completely comprehend experience and behavior.

ESM goes beyond typical assessments in terms of outcome and process indicators. ESM is useful for examining temporal variability and correlations since it allows many observations in a single person.

ESM is a methodological approach that allows an analysis of nature and causal directionality among the components evaluated, and we recommend that it be employed in the evaluation of international entrepreneurship. This is a novel methodological approach that allows participants to submit accounts of their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors in a variety of settings in their natural surroundings several times (Uy et al., 2010). In the ESM study, researchers can use one of three methods: (a) interval contingent, (b) event contingent, or (c) signal contingent (Reis & Gable, 2000).

The participants in the interval-contingent sampling approach answer the ESM questions in a specified time range. Participants' mood, work satisfaction, dedication to the endeavor, and satisfaction levels can all be investigated using this method. Participants are requested to answer only when the event of interest (rare) occurs in the event-based strategy. Entrepreneurs may be requested to report their mood using this method if there is a significant change in their social networks. The participants in

the signal-contingent sampling approach, on the other hand, are requested to answer the questions after being alerted by a signal that is transmitted at random time slots on a calendar. The signal-contingent sampling method is the most widely used of the three ESM methods because of its random approach to events and lack of systematic flaws.

According to Scollon et al., ESM has four main strengths. These include gaining insight into how dynamic variables will affect entrepreneurs' answers, ensuring ecological validity of the results, examining both interpersonal and intrapersonal processes simultaneously, and, lastly, minimizing preconceptions based on personal experience (Scollon et al., 2003).

With ESM, it is possible to capture the dynamic interaction of variables relevant to the research topic because empirical self-efficacy measurements are designed to determine a person's conviction that he or she can accomplish a specific task on their own. Shane (2003), on the other hand, claims that access to resources through links among entrepreneurs helps to define strategy and finish the organization process. As a result of ESM's capacity to capture the dynamic person-event interaction, substantially more detailed information may be acquired.

Not just the immediate cross-sections of individuals, but the questions produced within the framework of the ESM can be studied from a much broader viewpoint. ESM research can address concerns about the physical environment, such as space and time, as well as the social context, such as the number of encounters, thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, and motivating self-assessments.

In the social sciences, the generalizability of findings is extremely essential. Participants in traditional research are asked to make hypothetical decisions based on a scenario. The assumptions may not be as thorough as they should be, and the potential dangers may be simplified. As a result, when confronted with real-life situations, the participants' decisions may be drastically different. Unlike scenario-based studies, the ESM technique may simultaneously examine/analyze the opportunities and repercussions faced by entrepreneurs by catching the dynamic aspects in their cognitions by removing the limits indicated above. As a result, the ESM's ecological validity will improve.

Another benefit of the ESM is that it can be used to investigate interpersonal and intrapersonal variabilities. Relationships between people are distinct from those within people. In one study, it was discovered that there is a positive association between self-efficacy and individual performance, while excessive self-efficacy within the individual causes overconfidence and negatively impacts performance (Vancouver et al., 2002) because intrapersonal processes supply information that is not available through interpersonal interactions. Individuals' daily stress levels and emotional stability can be measured using ESM to simulate such interactions.

The ESM approach decreases the chance of retrospective bias in research. Traditional analysis techniques are used to collect and assess data based on the participants' previous experiences. By pushing people's memories, the data acquired in this manner is frequently biased and thus unsafe. Because the ESM is designed to capture real-time data, this bias and margin of error are minimized. Real-life events, personal desires, and social expectations all affect one-time surveys. This mistake can be decreased in ESM because events are incorporated in the evaluation as they happen (Hektner et al., 2010).

4.1 Tool Development and Analysis

The comparison of entrepreneurial groups has been the focus of empirical study on entrepreneurship. In entrepreneurship, however, it is critical to look at intra-individual processes. Because each individual's situation is different, it's probable that decision-making processes will differ. ESM is a novel approach to experience sampling (Uy et al., 2010). Entrepreneurs can express instantaneous variability in their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors in their natural surroundings using ESM, which is an ecological instantaneous evaluation. Another advantage of process evaluation is that it shows how an individual's effort and performance change over time (Shane, 2003).

The procedure of creating questionnaires is not the same as traditional quantitative research because the questions in the ESM approach are designed to assess the participants' immediate emotional states, and the

language employed reflects how individuals think, behave, and experience (Myin-Germeys et al., 2018).

ESM can be applied to systems that are event based, time based, or hybrid. They are studies on certain pre-defined events in event-related designs. Participants in time-based designs are expected to respond to questions within specific time frames. It has the ability to be used in both fixed and random time periods. If real-time learning of the participants' reactions is desired, programs designed for random time periods give better outcomes. Hybrid designs, which combine time- and event-related designs, can be used to assess events that occur across a set period of time (Myin-Germeys et al., 2018).

ESM implementation generally follows the following order: determination of sample size and design of ESM measurement tool, development of ESM questionnaire and installation on mobile phones, identification of participants and orientation trainings, data collection, informing participants, data analysis.

4.2 Determination of Sample Size and Design of the ESM Measuring Tool

The sample size must be determined carefully to ensure that the target audience is adequately represented. The power of statistical significance tests is weakened by the small sample size (Hair et al., 1998). Because the standard error lowers as the sample size grows, it is critical to attain a large sample size in order to reduce sampling variation.

Due to the difficulty in collecting data, the ESM technique uses a substantially smaller number of participants than traditional sampling. However, because each participant's data will be obtained repeatedly, a significant amount of sampling will be achieved.

In order to determine the internal and external dimensions of the research phenomena, the research question and variables in the survey design must be correctly determined. When drafting survey questions, it's important to think about when the participants won't be distracted, as well as how much data you'll need. Answering the questions will take no more than two minutes in this case (Hektner et al., 2010). It is advised

that the participants' emotional states be determined using a five-point Likert scale, which is appropriate for the nature of ESM.

Researchers use ESM in the field utilizing various strategies in tandem with technology advancements. Personal digital assistants (PDAs), web-based ESM procedures, and mobile phone applications are all examples of this. ESM studies on mobile phones and is considerably superior to the other two applications in terms of familiarity, accessibility, convenience of use, and cost. Other benefits of mobile phone-based ESM include real-time response tracking and fast engagement with participants; participants can call researchers; participants' concerns can be handled promptly, enhancing response rates; and direct data transfer from device to host in real time.

In Türkiye, there is no official data bank that categorizes migrant entrepreneurs based on their country. They are, nevertheless, attempting to organize under the auspices of some organizations founded by businesses. As a result, one of the non-probability sampling approaches, the "snowball sampling technique," is proposed as a sample selection method. This strategy begins with a small group of well-known individuals. By asking these early participants to identify future arrivals, the sample size is increased. This strategy will allow the focus group to be reached much more quickly, as well as the participants' voluntary engagement in the ESM study.

4.3 Tool Development

In order to collect data on immigrant entrepreneurial performance and self-efficacy levels using the ESM approach, a scale that is appropriate for the ESM method must be determined. In this technique the participants will be asked to provide information about their current emotional states rather than cross-sectional information about their former lives.

Sales, market share, sales income, return on investment, number of employees, net profit, and increases in the company's cash flow are examples of traditional performance evaluation criteria related to growth and sustainability. These are, without a doubt, general entrepreneurship questions. However, it's equally important to figure out what motivates

people to start businesses as immigrants. To identify whether the migrant entrepreneur is an “opportunity-driven migrant entrepreneur” or a “forced migration entrepreneur,” questions should be addressed because there are significant differences in the performance of both categories of immigrants. Apart from that, determining the presence and extent of immigrant entrepreneurs in general, as well as their impact on performance, is critical. The following are the points that must be addressed in this topic: ethno-cultural factors, financial factors, administrative factors, psycho-behavioral factors, and organizational factors.

The level of self-efficacy among immigrant entrepreneurs is another focus of our research. It includes parts on discipline self-efficacy, competence to assure job participation, and general self-efficacy from the participants in establishing the level of self-efficacy. The questions reveal the aspects that influence an individual’s decision to establish a business, including their goals, emotional response, effort, coping, and tenacity.

After the participants’ questions have been answered and the orientation training on the cellphone application has been completed, a pilot study should be done. It is critical to conduct a pilot study of the scale that will be designed for immigrant entrepreneurship performance and to evaluate it with the help of experts. With this pilot study, answers will be given to the questions of whether participants can answer survey questions within the desired time frame, where the participant questions are concentrated in the trial process, and whether data transferred from the mobile phone application to the computer is transferred properly, and with the first validity and reliability analysis of the data, the transition to the next stage will be achieved by making the necessary corrections/improvements.

A protocol agreement with the participants will ensure that the data is in a format that the ESM logic can understand. Another item to remember is that the participants’ continued support and the use of some encouraging measures (incentive payments to the participants) are critical in terms of getting the most out of the limited number of participants. When budgeting, keep in mind that the job to be done over the phone will cost roughly 1000 USD for the mobile phone application and 50 USD for the incentive payment per participant.

5 Conclusion and Discussion

ESM allows participants to evaluate their emotions and behaviors in their natural environments on a regular and dynamic basis. This strategy allows for the observation of interpersonal and intrapersonal processes, resulting in outcomes that are more realistic (Myin-Germeys et al., 2018). Naturally, a lot of data is provided as a result of ESM investigations. Because the data is repeating, ANOVA or MANOVA tests can be used to examine differences across groups.

We can also discriminate between interpersonal and intrapersonal connections using such models.

The ESM approach also includes a “Mobile Phone ESM Protocol,” which allows them to monitor and engage with users in real time using a mobile phone protocol, lowering expenses, speeding up data entry, and improving convenience.

The fact that the data will be collected automatically with the date/time specifics using the mobile phone approach will have a lot of advantages. If a time limit is necessary in answering survey questions, for example, it will be managed. It will be feasible to analyze both the participants’ self-efficacy dimension and their demographic characteristics jointly utilizing the demographic characteristics of the participants in the ESM analysis. With the use of multi-layered answers (self-efficacy and performance dimensions) collected from individuals, multi-level modeling will be enabled. The hypothesis “There is no association between self-efficacy, one of the entrepreneurial starting factors, and entrepreneurial performance” can be investigated with the aid of this model. Furthermore, time-based data can be evaluated to determine the causation of changes in entrepreneurial reactions throughout the process.

Cross-sectional (one-time) studies in immigrant entrepreneurship research make it difficult to analyze the process in all of its dimensions. New methodological techniques will undoubtedly play a role in the development of immigrant entrepreneurship theory, from the discovery of new company ideas to how the entrepreneur retains and finalizes his drive. ESM assessments can also help researchers understand more about

people's daily activities and social relationships (Myin-Germeys et al., 2018).

In the normal course of things, people come upon various opportunities. This is when we come across the biggest difference between entrepreneurs and regular people. Some people perceive these chances, connect them to their past experiences, and make judgments based on their abilities and assets (network structure, social structure, emotional states, capital, etc.). Some people are unable to trace. This decision could be in favor of pursuing the business opportunity, or it could be in favor of delaying or ignoring it. Despite all of these dangers (the most significant of which is unpredictability), the person who chooses to practice becomes an entrepreneur. Surprisingly, the opposite outcomes can also be seen in the same person and in similar settings because the independent components that influence decision-making are not constant in every setting and circumstance. In the decision-making process, ESM modeling allows for the study of positive/negative and causation.

As a result, the ESM approach is a useful tool for assessing a researcher's self-efficacy and entrepreneurial abilities. In addition to standard approaches, we urge that researchers working on this topic employ the ESM method.

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8

Migrant Entrepreneur Women in Konya: Processes and Expectations

Faruk Karaarslan  and Yasemin Demirel 

1 Introduction

Migration is one of the most popular topics of social sciences in recent years. Especially forced migrations due to wars have caused human mobility at a level that will change the demographics of countries.¹ When the migration to live in better conditions is added to this, it can have transformative effects on the ethnic, religious and political structure of countries. In recent years, migrations from Mexico, Syria, Afghanistan, Xinjiang Uyghur Region, Iraq and Ukraine to different geographies exemplify this situation.

With the mass migrations, many social, political and economic problems arise. Discrimination, hate crimes, acts of violence, legal situation, economic discrimination and living conditions are among the main

¹ For detailed studies on the subject (see Bloch & Dona, 2019; Fiddian- Qasmiyeh et al., 2016).

F. Karaarslan (✉) • Y. Demirel
Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye
e-mail: fkaraarslan@erbakan.edu.tr

problems. Trying to hold on to life in the place of migration with all these challenges signifies the migrant's struggle for existence. When we consider the elderly, women, children, people with disabilities and other disadvantaged migrant groups, this struggle becomes much more challenging.

The fact that migrants become entrepreneurs despite the social, economic and political problems experienced is of great value for the solution of problems on behalf of both migrants and residents. Because successful entrepreneurships can produce concrete contributions to the solution of the problems of migrant societies in the places of migration. Especially, the entrepreneurship experiences of women, who are among the disadvantaged groups of forced migration, are particularly important in this respect. Considering this importance, it seems difficult to state that the issue of migration and entrepreneurship has received enough attention in social sciences.² When we look at the studies conducted in Türkiye, entrepreneurship and immigration phenomenon have not been sufficiently explored in different contexts. Existing studies have generally adopted an economics-centred approach rather than a human-centred approach. In this sense, although the economics of migration has been extensively studied in the literature, migration and entrepreneurship studies are very few in terms of making a contribution to the solution of social, political and economic problems. In the case of Konya, no study has been conducted so far. This study aims to contribute to this gap in the literature. It focuses on understanding the processes and expectations of migrant entrepreneur women in Konya with a human-centred approach. For this purpose, the first part of the chapter is devoted to the development of a human-centred perspective in migration studies. In the following part, the migration experience as a woman and its relationship with entrepreneurship are examined. The field part of the study is limited to Konya. In-depth interviews were conducted with migrant women who have provided examples of entrepreneurship in Konya, and these interviews were analysed to understand the problems experienced by migrant women.

² For detailed studies on the subject: (see Bhachu & Westwood, 2004; Vershina et al., 2021; Lyon et al., 2007; Villares-Varela & Sheringham 2020).

2 Actor-Centred Understanding of the Migration Phenomenon

Migration is defined as “the movement of people to a new country or area in order to find work or better living condition” (Oxford Dictionary). This is a general definition at the level of lexical meaning. In the literature, it is possible to encounter detailed definitions of migration from different disciplines.³ The common point of these definitions is that migration is human mobility. Most of them focus on the causes, consequences and problems of migration. In other words, they are based on the economic, political and demographic elements that migration either deprives or contributes to a region. According to most of these definitions, migration is evaluated by the numerical expression of the human mobility it generates. The number of people migrating, the amount of capital moved, the geographies travelled across, the economic cost or added value, gender and age ratios, and how such factors transform demographics are examples of these evaluations. When we examine the studies on migration, it will be understood at first glance that the majority of them are in this direction (Karaarslan, 2015, pp. 115–116).

Migration does not only refer to physical or numerical mobility because the main actor of the phenomenon of migration is human. More specifically, migrants. It is not only economic, social and demographic processes that migrants undertake and change. Of course, these are all critical factors. However, they do not allow us to understand the phenomenon of migration together with its main actor. It even prevents a holistic understanding of the phenomenon of migration due to its methodological limits. Therefore, the definition and explanation efforts of social sciences should be centred on the main actor. At this point, the most important theoretical basis of our study is Bruno Latour’s agent network theory because networks are formed by the actor who builds his/her own network and acts in the process rather than structural elements (Latour, 2021, p. 35). With migration, the migrant’s story, emotions, thoughts, desires, worldview and many other elements are displaced. It

³ For different definitions of migration: (see Adıgüzel, 2016).

encounters, fuses and constructs new elements. Migrants build new relationalities with each other's experiences. According to him, "the first feature of the social world is this constant tracing of boundaries by people over some other people" (Latour, 2005, p. 28). For this reason, migration means above all the end of one story and the beginning of new stories. Moreover, it is the mobility of the emotions, thoughts and behaviours that people have acquired throughout their lives, in other words, the mobility of their memory and identity. Therefore, migration is the displacement of worlds of meaning as much as numerical expressions. The main actor of all these processes is the migrant. For this reason, developing migrant-centred approaches and definitions to the phenomenon of migration should be indispensable for understanding this phenomenon (Karaarslan, 2015, p. 118).

Approaching the phenomenon of migration from the world of the migrant is possible by focusing on his/her feelings, thoughts and behaviours. These three elements are actually the basic components of migrant memory. The migrant experiences new encounters with this memory and interprets these encounters. In fact, these interpretations also express new additions to his/her memory. With these new additions, the migrant develops new ways of feeling, thinking and behaviours and develops expectations for the future. The functioning of this migrant-centred approach can be clarified with two levels of meaning. These levels of meaning express processes and expectations in terms of a semantic approach. Processes are what the migrant experiences during migration and what he/she retains in his/her memory. In this sense, processes refer to how the relationship between environmental conditions and the migrant is interpreted by the migrant. Expectations are the way of perceiving the future based on processes. In order to understand the meaning world of the migrant, expectations are as meaningful as processes because expectations essentially contain the data of how the migrant makes sense of his/her own migration process. For example, the desire to migrate to other places or to stay in the place of migration is an indicator of satisfaction with the current situation. At this point, processes and expectations are closely interconnected. Processes point to expectations and expectations point to processes. The endeavour to understand these two elements in the migrant's world essentially means understanding the

main actor of migration. In this way, it becomes possible to develop an actor-centred approach.

3 Becoming an Entrepreneur as a Migrant Woman

Every migrant tends to cling to the place of migration. Attachment refers to the ways of maintaining existence in the place of migration. Producing social, cultural and economic survival strategies is the only way to sustain life in the place of migration. The ability of migrants to continue their existence in the place of migration is largely related to the economic situation (Koyuncu, 2020, p. 103). For this reason, every migrant tends to secure their economic situation as a priority because basic needs such as shelter, nutrition and health depend on economic status. Economic independence of migrants is mostly possible in unskilled jobs. However, for migrants who can observe the opportunities and possibilities in the place of migration well, entrepreneurship is also a way to gain economic security.

It is very difficult for migrants to become entrepreneurs if they did not migrate for entrepreneurial reasons. However, for an immigrant who comes to the place of migration with many innovations, entrepreneurship carries with it very important opportunities. Especially, when the socio-cultural environment in the place of origin corresponds to the opportunities of the place of migration, migrant entrepreneurship gains an important position. Of course, this position is accompanied by all the difficulties because being an immigrant also means being a foreigner in the socio-cultural environment. The foreigner is attractive because he/she accommodates a number of innovations. But on the other hand, he/she is uneasy because he/she is not local. In Georg Simmel's words, he/she is neither completely inside nor completely outside the local society. He/she is on the margin (2016). Despite this makeshift position, immigrant entrepreneurship can mean the solution of many problems in the medium and long terms. Problems associated with migration, such as social

cohesion, economic security, and cultural and economic value production, are addressed in the medium and long terms through entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship is characterised by taking on certain opportunities and risks. Opportunities and risks are inherent in entrepreneurship. But these opportunities and risks increase exponentially when the entrepreneur is an immigrant. The specific position of being a foreigner is the most important reason for the increase. But not limited to this. The economic situation of the place of migration, sectoral diversity, sectoral preference of migrants, socio-cultural environment in the place of migration, ethnic and religious harmony, level of integration and many other factors are among the determinants of these opportunities and risks. In this sense, migrant entrepreneurship is accompanied by many equilibrium factors, and these equilibrium factors are highly effective in achieving the success of entrepreneurship.

One of the most significant equilibrium factors not addressed above is gender. There are very important differences between female and male migrant entrepreneurship. In fact, being a woman or a man is an important variable in the nature of today's entrepreneurship because almost every stage of economic processes is dominated by men. Men are the main actors in the economic sphere. Especially in Türkiye, the representation power of men in entrepreneurship is very high.⁴ In such an environment, at first glance, being a woman brings along a disadvantageous position. However, when we consider the relationship between entrepreneurship and innovation, being engaged in new economic activities as a woman has the spirit of entrepreneurship. In the sense of doing what has not been done before, being a woman can represent a very advantageous position. These advantages increase when we consider the state support⁵ programmes for women entrepreneurship in recent years. In other words, just like the nature of entrepreneurship, it would be appropriate to consider opportunity and risk factors together in the nature of women entrepreneurship. This situation reveals a similar picture for migrant

⁴ For detailed studies on the subject: (see Wauters & Lambrecht, 2006, p. 513; Tağ & Hidroğlu, 2020; Gökçil, 2019).

⁵ Government support programmes for women: (see Durukan, 2021, p. 28).

women. Of course, it is quite difficult to show an example of entrepreneurship as an immigrant woman. However, overcoming every difficulty leads to the emergence of much stronger examples of entrepreneurship.

In migrant women's entrepreneurship, the risk of being an entrepreneur is increased first by being a migrant and then by being a woman. This implies that the entrepreneurial process can be much more challenging. Surviving as a migrant, woman and entrepreneur becomes an important issue. But the main issue in entrepreneurship is to discover areas of opportunity in the midst of all the challenges. This endeavour of discovery is above all a struggle for social and economic survival in the place of migration. This study has the desire to testify to these struggles of migrant women through the eyes of a social scientist. Here, the entrepreneurship examples of migrant women entrepreneurs are tried to be understood. Based on the conceptual framework we have drawn above, the basic approach of this attempt to understand can be summarised in the following points. These points can also be considered as the basic assumptions of the study:

- Taking an actor-centred approach to migration and focusing on the migrant's memory and life-world rather than numerical values as much as possible.
- Migrant memory can be understood in terms of processes and expectations because processes provide a road map of feelings, thoughts and behaviours.
- It is necessary to evaluate entrepreneurship, migrant entrepreneurship and migrant women entrepreneurship on the axis of opportunities and risks. Opportunities and risks prevent categorically negating a situation. For this reason, it is open to explore the context of each entrepreneurship.

In accordance with these assumptions, the qualitative research design focusing on understanding was chosen as the method of the field study, and the study is limited to the Konya sample.

4 Method: Field Research

In the study, interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was employed. The interview question form was planned as semi-structured. The reason for choosing the semi-structured interview technique is that it allows the issues to be elaborated on during the interview and new questions to be asked in case of need. In the study, the phenomenological design was used to focus on the experiences of migrant women entrepreneurs through their entrepreneurial processes and expectations. In this way, it was possible to obtain in-depth and detailed data on what was experienced. A total of 12 migrant women entrepreneurs were interviewed. Of these, nine were Syrian, two were Uyghur and one was Palestinian. The interviews were discontinued after the findings obtained from the interviews reached the level of fulfilment. An appointment was requested from the participants for the interview, and they were interviewed in the places chosen by them. Participants who made an appointment during working hours were interviewed at their workplace, while participants who made an appointment outside working hours were interviewed at the participant's home. The interviews lasted an average of 45 minutes. During the interview, voice recordings were taken with the permission of the participants, and then the voice recordings of the interviews were transcribed and documented. Before the data collection phase, a pilot interview was conducted in the field to test the level of understanding of the interview questions and the specific characteristics of the field. The interviews were conducted face to face with the participants, and the personal information of the participants was protected.

The main problem of the research is "What are the factors shaping the entrepreneurship processes of immigrants coming to Konya, and what are their expectations regarding entrepreneurship processes?" The interviews were conducted by two sociologists with field experience. While one of these people conducted the interview, the other person made observations. In addition, an interpreter was brought to the interviews with the participants who did not have a good command of Turkish. The fact that most of the participants do not speak Turkish is one of the major drawbacks of the study. When incomprehensible situations occurred

during the interview with people who knew the language, they were solved with people who spoke both languages in that place. The demographic information of the participants and information about their country of origin are given in Table 8.1.

When the demographic characteristics of the participants were analysed, it was found that the average age of the participants was 37. Considering the level of education, it is seen that the level of education of entrepreneur migrant women is high. It is seen in the table that the level of education is an important factor in entrepreneurship. Considering the marital status, the majority of the participants are married. In addition to this, according to the data obtained from the divorced participant, the reason for the divorce of the participant is that she has no children, and for this reason, she does not accept her husband to marry another woman at the same time. In the table, income status is not given purposefully. Many participants stated that they did not want to respond to this

Table 8.1 Demographic information

Participants	Age	Education	Marital status	Number of children	Entrepreneurship sector
P1	42	Undergraduate	Married	5	Book cafe
P2	39	Undergraduate	Single	–	Design
P3	38	Undergraduate	Married	2	Honey producer's production
P4	43	Associate degree	Married	6	Restaurant
P5	26	Master's degree	Single	–	Translator
P6	46	High school	Spouse passed away	4	Clothing store
P7	37	High school	Married	3	Textile
P8	29	Undergraduate	Married	3	Textile
P9	33	Master's degree	Divorced	–	Counsellor
P10	37	High school	Married	3	Hairdresser
P11	35	Undergraduate	Married	3	Restaurant
P12	40	Associate degree	Married	3	Textile

question. Some of them answered hesitantly. Therefore, it was considered more appropriate not to include income status in the demographic data.

One of the most important factors affecting the entrepreneurship processes of migrant women is their previous experiences. The city they came from, their period of living in Konya, their previous cities and the occupation of their husbands are presented in Table 8.2.

The majority of the participants are the ones who came to Türkiye after the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011. Due to Türkiye's open-door policy, nearly four million Syrians continue their lives in our country under temporary protection status. Therefore, Syrians have the largest population among the migrants in Türkiye. The interviewees included Uyghur Turks fleeing from Chinese persecution and a Palestinian participant who turned his international student status into entrepreneurship. The average duration of their stay in Türkiye is 6.5 years. When we look at the occupation of the spouses of the entrepreneurs, it is seen that non-skilled jobs are in the majority. In addition, in the interviews, it was found that men in entrepreneurship help their wives in buying and

Table 8.2 Country and city information

Participants	Country and previous city of residence	How many years in Türkiye?	Profession of spouse	Cities they have been to in Türkiye
P1	Syria/Latakia	10	Car repair	Hatay, Ankara, Mersin, Urfa, Adana, İstanbul
P2	Syria/Aleppo	5	–	İstanbul, Bursa
P3	Syria/Hama	4	Grocery store	Hatay
P4	China/Urumqi	7	Trade (export)	Konya, Karaman, Gaziantep, Ankara
P5	Palestine/Gaza	4	–	İstanbul
P6	Syria/Aleppo	10	Car repair	Kilis, Adana
P7	Syria/Damas	7	Sewerage	Konya
P8	Syria/Aleppo	8	Painter	Şanlıurfa
P9	Syria/Aleppo	5	–	Gaziantep, İstanbul
P10	Syria/Aleppo	7	Construction	Konya
P11	China	5	Trade (export)	İstanbul, Konya
P12	Syria/Damas	6	Textile	Hatay, İstanbul

selling or marketing, which we can call external jobs. In addition, most of the women have stated that they have taken the entrepreneurship in order to support their husbands financially. When cities and connections are considered in the entrepreneurship process, cities are important in establishing a business, buying and selling goods and services.

The following questions were asked to analyse the current situation of migrant women entrepreneurs and to understand how they got to where they are today.

- How did you decide to become an entrepreneur/get into this business (previous job, vocational training, education, person)? How many years have you been in this business?
- Did you work in any job like this in Türkiye before starting your own business?
- Did your life before migration contribute to setting up this business?
- How did you raise your funds to start a business? Did you receive any support?
- Who were your most important supporters when starting a business? Did you receive financial support? Who encouraged you?
- Who are your customers?
- Are you satisfied with your current job? What are the advantages and disadvantages of doing this job as a woman in Türkiye?
- What are the problems in your business life? What difficulties have you experienced?
- Do you plan to continue this business in Türkiye? Under what circumstances would you consider going back and leaving this place?
- What has changed in your life after opening a business?
- How do you see your future in Türkiye?
- Would you recommend other migrant women to start a business?
- Do you have solidarity co-operation with other enterprises doing the same business?

The first eight of these questions are aimed at understanding the processes of migrant women's entrepreneurship, and the remaining five are aimed at understanding expectations. All participants responded to all of these questions.

5 Research Findings: Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurship Processes in Konya

Konya is one of the oldest settlements in Anatolia. It is an ancient city that has been home to Hittite, Phrygian, Cimmerian, Lydian, Persian, Roman, Umayyad, Abbasid, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman Empires. It is defined as “Konya Seljuk Capital” in the UNESCO World Heritage Temporary List since 2000. In addition, the Spice Road, Silk Road and Caravans (historically traders or pilgrims) contributed to the economic development of Konya and the interaction of the city. Konya, which has a very deep-rooted history, is in the Central Anatolia Region. Konya is the largest province in Türkiye in terms of area. According to 2021 data, it has a population of 2,277,017. While the number of foreigners in Konya with a residence permit is 11,977, the number of Syrians under temporary protection is 123,800 (GİGM, 2022). As such, it is a city preferred by immigrants.

In economic terms, Konya is known as the granary. The main agricultural products are wheat, sugar beet, sunflower, onion and poppy. In addition, it has an important place with its developing industry in various sectors and the employment it provides. According to the “Konya Economy Report 2020” published by Konya Chamber of Commerce in 2021, there are 10 organised industrial zones, 17 small industrial sites, 15 small industrial sites in the provincial centre, 11 small industrial sites in the districts of Konya Province and 32 private industrial sites in Konya (KTO, 2021). Konya, which has a conservative line in terms of political tendency, has a conservative tendency in cultural and religious terms (Akın et al., 2013, p. 147). All these dimensions that constitute Konya play an important role in the adaptation process of migrants who migrate. Therefore, the factors that make it meaningful to live in the city are the reasons that attract migrants to live in that city.

When we consider the reasons for the interviewees to be in Konya and to prefer Konya for entrepreneurship, we see that Konya’s religious and political identity is an influential factor. In this sense, most of our interviewees see Konya as a favourable city to live in both in terms of economy and in terms of culture.

We came to Konya for the first time. We were working with the agencies of a few companies from here before. We were working in food sector in Konya, Karaman, Gaziantep, Ankara. We travelled back and forth a lot and we liked Konya. There are many Uyghurs in Istanbul and our children are in their adolescence. Konya is a city where adolescence can pass more conveniently. Then we moved here directly, thinking that Konya is a good place to live. (P4, Restaurant, 43)

Living in Konya did not pose a problem in terms of culture. The culture of Konya and our culture are similar. This is the reason why we chose Konya. We used to live in Mersin, but the culture there is different, but Konya has an Islamic culture. (P1, Book Cafe, 42)

One of the main reasons behind the entrepreneurship of the interviewees in Konya is that the acquaintance with those who migrated to Konya before them has an important role. This actually reflects what the network theory suggests to us.

First, we were in Reyhanlı; the district of Hatay, then we came to Konya. My husband was initially in Istanbul and we came to Konya because they did not give him a valid ID card. We came here because my husband's brothers and sisters are here. (P3, Honey Producer, 38)

I came to Konya. I checked Istanbul and Bursa to find a job, but life there is both overcrowded and difficult, so I chose Konya. My family is also here. (P2, Design, 39)

The fact that all of the interviewees find Konya to be a favourable city to live in also means that a safe environment for entrepreneurship is available in Konya for migrants. In this sense, it can be stated that there are different reasons for migrant women to engage in entrepreneurship in Konya. All interviewees have emphasised the struggle to hold on after migration. In fact, the main reason for entrepreneurship is a state of compulsion. More accurately, it is an endeavour to live in better conditions. In this sense, the struggle for survival emerges as a central theme in migrant women entrepreneurs. The struggle to survive for many different reasons emerges in the interviews. The most prominent theme among these is the economy.

We escaped from the Chinese persecution. All our money, property, and jobs were left behind. You cannot sell them and leave the country. Therefore, we left everything. We started a new life here. My husband buys and sells milk

and I cook and sell food to students at home to support him. We have different food culture; Turkish cuisine is different to us. So, I cook for the international students here. (P11, Restaurant, 35)

After my husband died, I had to work and look after the children. I had no profession, so it was easy for me to work on women stuff. Here I sell products such as clothes, make-up and perfume. I have been running this shop for 4 years. (P6, Clothing Store, 46)

5.1 Entrepreneurship Processes and Supports

One of the most important aspects of understanding entrepreneurship processes is to explore support factors. In this sense, the interviewees were asked about the factors that migrant entrepreneur women think that are supportive for them. The most important motivation that supports migrant women's entrepreneurship processes is institutional support. This is a significant finding of the field study. The support provided by different institutions, both educational and economic, is the main determinant motivation of migrant women's entrepreneurship processes.

Firstly, we had a clothing shop next to our house. We were selling clothes, men's, women's and children's clothes. We ran it for two years, then we closed it down. After that, we applied for entrepreneurship programme. We were accepted by ILO and received support. They gave us courses. 60 people took entrepreneurship courses and 8 of them were to be selected. This selection was made according to the project. I am an Arabic teacher and I presented a book cafe project for support because it is my field. Books are very important to me; I love them very much. I applied for the entrepreneurship course and I was accepted. I took courses on entrepreneurship for 10 months every day between 9.00–17.00. At the end of 10 months, there were 50 people. They selected 20 people among these 50 people. Everyone started working on a different project idea. 8 projects were selected from 20 people. I was one of them. (P1, Book Cafe, 42)

We received support from ILO (International Labour Organisation). There was a course on entrepreneurship and after this course everyone presented an entrepreneurship project. Since we were already in the honey business in Syria, our project was on honey production and we received support.

During the Covid process, our business started to deteriorate. Then we applied to UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) and received a grant. (P3, Honey Producer, 38)

We came to Türkiye. First, we settled in Hatay, then we went to Istanbul, where my husband and I found a job in a textile factory and started working. The hours were long and the pay was low. We worked there for 3 years. Then we heard something about entrepreneurship. Then I applied and we created a workshop on textiles. We decided to do this because the working conditions were bad. (P12, Textile, 40)

Based on the above views of the participants, institutional support is a very important factor that positively affects the entrepreneurship processes of migrant women. This institutional support does not only mean financial support. It is extremely important in terms of understanding the socio-cultural environment of the place of migration, developing language skills, vocational training, and getting socialised in different places. In migration processes, the spouse factor is as significant as institutional support. All married women have engaged in entrepreneurship with the support of their husbands. On the other hand, the entrepreneurship processes of those who do not have husbands involve the reverse motivation. Those without husbands find the way to survive as women through entrepreneurship.

I have only my husband, my children are small and we have no relatives here. My family is in Syria. My husband supported me and I opened the haberdashery to support my husband in a way. We were 7 of us, the whole family, and I wanted to work so that the children would not be needy. I started working with my husband so that they would not drop out of school and have to work. Most of the Syrians who have come to Türkiye so far do not send their children to school but make them work. My husband and I both worked because we wanted our children receive education. We tried to grab every opportunity so that our children could go to school. (P1, Book Cafe, 42)

My husband was my biggest supporter. Since I could not do the merchanting and visiting brands that I could not do myself, my husband did it for me. In other words, first we were making honey, packaging it, shipping it, sometimes it was sent to Istanbul and Gaziantep. We worked here together with my husband. (P3, Honey Producer, 38)

My husband has always been my biggest supporter. He told me to work, go out, learn languages. We both supported each other and we faced the difficulties together. (P8, Textile, 29)

Language, education and socialisation skills have an important role in migrant women's entrepreneurship as much as the spouse factor. This is clearly reflected in the customer profile of the enterprises. The customers of the interviewees generally consist of their fellow countrymen. In other words, it can be stated that one of the most important supports for the entrepreneurship process is the entrepreneur women's own community. Here we can state that ethnic, religious and cultural similarity directly affects the customer profile. In addition, as the entrepreneurship experience increases, it is observed that there are customers from different groups. In this sense, while P3 has a more limited customer profile, she states that the customer profile has changed over time. P4, on the other hand, states that he appeals to people of different nationalities and Turks since he does not have his own countrymen in the city.

Mostly Syrians but there are a few Turks too. Since we don't have many Turkish acquaintances, we can't sell much to them. That is why most of our customers are Syrian. (P3, Honey Producer, 38)

Mostly Syrians. Some of them are my former customers and acquaintances. I also have Syrian customers from Türkiye. There are those I do business online. I do things such as logos, business cards, packaging design, signboards, brochures, posters, social media advertisements, and every group demands my products now. (P2, Design, 39)

There are not many Uyghurs here, they are usually in Istanbul. Malaysian, Indonesian Far Easterners come here. Turks also come here, they used to come less in the past, but more and more Turks are coming here. (P4, Restaurant, 43)

While talking about her customer audience, P10, unlike other participants, expresses the satisfaction of working only with women and states that the customer environment is actually an environment of trust. This shows that the customer group is of extra significance in the problems experienced by women migrants.

I don't know what else I could do. It is difficult to be a Syrian woman in Türkiye. People can be mean to you or say nasty things to you. They may say that you give birth too much or that you have fled your country. They mess with your child. Especially hairdresser customers like to chat and think that

they can ask you about anything. When they think that, they think they can interfere with your life. This was upsetting for me at the beginning, but now I'm used to it. The advantage is being in the company of women. You feel safe and comfortable. (P10, Hairdresser, 37)

5.2 Entrepreneurship Processes and Main Problem Areas

The most important reason why the customers are not locals is stated as the language problem. Many participants consider the lack of sufficiently developed language skills as the most important obstacle in front of their entrepreneurship.

It is difficult to speak Turkish, in general, since the people we do business with are Syrians, we do not speak Turkish and our language does not improve. This time, when we have Turkish customers, we cannot communicate well in Turkish. (P2, Design, 39)

I had a lot of language problems and I still do, but I learnt the language while working. I asked what I couldn't understand and I listened well. The person I worked with taught me how I should speak and I went to a language course. (P10, Hairdresser, 37)

Some participants drew attention to the difficulties of being a migrant and a woman. In this sense, it is stated that being both a migrant and a woman is open to abuse. Especially P12's views on this issue express the difficulties experienced by migrant women entrepreneurship in an illustrative way.

It is difficult to work as a Syrian migrant woman. Not everyone, but some people I worked with approached me in a bad way. The rumours spread among men about relationships and marriages with Syrian women have bad effects. Men assume that we can live with them because we are in a difficult situation. Women think that we will take their husbands. There may have been such incidents, but not everyone is like that. I am not like this; my social circle is not like this. Being a woman is hard. The advantage is that it is good to work, I know that not everyone perceives me like this, there are also good people in the factory. There are also such good people who help us and see us as sisters and brothers. The advantage is that women in Türkiye can work,

start a business and there is support for them. In Syria, I cannot work because it is shameful.

In addition to the problem areas mentioned above, all participants consider the pandemic and the subsequent economic crisis as the most important problem of their businesses. The economic crisis that follows the prolonged closures continue to be experienced even after the pandemic period. As was the case with all entrepreneurs, it has negatively affected the entrepreneurial processes in migrant women entrepreneurship.

5.3 Satisfaction and Expectations

Despite all the problem areas, when migrant women entrepreneurs were asked whether they were satisfied with being an entrepreneur in Konya as a woman and a migrant, almost all of the interviewees stated that they were satisfied. Although there are certain problems, the satisfaction of being able to create value and survive in the prevailing conditions is reflected in the statements of all interviewees.

Yes, I am satisfied. You always express yourself well (laughs). It is very difficult at work. For example, not everything is that easy for us here. Even though it is difficult, we work on our own feet without being dependent on anyone. It is difficult to employ people. It is difficult to stand and cook from morning till night. It is really difficult to cook because it is not a meal that is prepared and served in advance. (P4, Restaurant, 43)

Thank God, I'm very pleased. Every work has its difficulties. It is always hard to work, there is no comfort, but my job is a little more comfortable here than other jobs. Some Turks say, "Why you Syrians are poor?" I find this statement disturbing. I am very upset, I am not poor, I work, I earn. They say, "We help Syrians." This is a problem. It is not like that, I earn myself. (P6, Clothing Store, 46)

The main reason behind the satisfaction of the participants is the acquisition of dignity and self-confidence. Whether successful or not, entrepreneurship experience causes migrant women to express themselves more comfortably. In this sense, when the participants were asked what changed in their lives with entrepreneurship, it was stated that there was

a radical change, and this change was welcomed positively despite many difficulties. Here, it is necessary to reiterate the increase in their respect and self-confidence.

It is different when you do not work, it is different when you work, it is very different when you have a workplace. I started working and everyone's approach towards me changed. When I became a business owner, I also became the owner of respect. Everyone treats me like I am important. I realised much better that I share a common life with my husband. I felt that I belong here in Türkiye. I can call it my workplace. (P12, Textile, 40)

Work has become my best friend. Before, I was always at home. When I started working, I got used to living in Türkiye. We were going through hard times financially and when I started working, we were relieved. The old R ... and the current R ... are quite different now. In the past there was no need, I was at home, I was afraid, now I am brave. I am working in an unfamiliar country and I don't even speak the language. (P7, Textile, 37)

Freer, safer, H... is a new H..., stronger, I used to be very embarrassed, I wanted to do it but I was afraid, but now it is better, I am stronger. I've already been through war; I've already had fears. Sitting at home, I lost hope, I didn't do anything, I just sat, I had no hope for the future. Now all my circumstances have changed. Before, I was out of the war, I was married and I was sitting at home. I changed everything. I work, I study, everyone's respect has changed and my self-respect has changed. (P9, Counsellor, 33)

My self-esteem has increased, the respect of my social environment has increased. Their respect has increased both because it is in Arabic and because it is a book and because I sell the Qur'an in the Book Cafe. Mrs S... for example. I feel that I am useful, I contribute to Türkiye in the social field. (P1, Book Cafe, 42)

As it is understood from these findings, entrepreneurial experiences are highly important for migrant women to feel and express their own existence in all situations. These results, which we can show as an example of the actor-centred migration approach we expressed in the theoretical part, show that entrepreneurship in the migration process has produced positive changes in the life of the actor (migrant woman). It is extremely important that even people whose entrepreneurial processes are characterised by a series of problems have this approach.

Entrepreneurs' satisfaction levels also shape their expectations. In this respect, there are almost no participants who do not want to continue the entrepreneurship process. It remains uncertain how economic processes and different problems will affect the entrepreneurship process. However, it is quite significant that the entrepreneurship experience itself is desired to be continued. Participants want to continue their entrepreneurship experience by returning to their hometowns or in Türkiye. Some Syrian participants are divided into two camps. In addition to those who want to return when the war ends and when there is a convenient environment, there are also participants who state that they will not return in any case. In fact, these participants do not believe that there will be appropriate conditions in their home countries.

I want to live in Türkiye, I don't want to return. There is no country to be found when I return. Everything has changed and now we can't go back even if we wish to return. I want to stay and expand my textile workshop here. (P12, Textile, 40)

I really want to continue the book café, but not now because of Assad and the regime we cannot go back. Assad will destroy us the moment we return. It will be only possible if there is a better Syria. Then I will continue as an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurship is a wider field. (P1, Book Cafe, 42)

Contrary to these participants, there are also participants who think that they will return when the regime in Syria changes.

If the war ends and everything gets better, I will return. My homeland, my home, my family, everything is there. If I have a good job here, maybe I will think about it, but if the conditions are equal, I will return to where my family is. People want to get social; I don't want to be alone. (P9, Counsellor, 33)

I think hairdressing is a good profession for me. I'll continue. I don't know if I'll go back. If the regime changes, I will think about it. My loved ones and family are there. If we can be together as before, I will return and do hairdressing there. If not, I want to continue here. (P10, Hairdresser, 37)

Finally, when the participants were asked what they would think about other migrant women becoming entrepreneurs, all of them recommended entrepreneurship and thought that migrant women would feel better about themselves in this way.

You need courage, you need to take risks. Everyone can stand on their own feet. There is no advantage in doing a big business, start small. The important

thing is to do it well and to do it from the heart. We were very small, we did not expect many customers before, we grew up on our own. (P4, Restaurant, 43)

Yes, they should work because it develops better a language. Two, this way Turks can realise what they like and what they don't like. How will they treat each other? I order to stay in this country these are necessary to learn the language and the Turks. I always advise my friends to work in whatever job they find. Working is very good for a person. (P5, Interpreter, 26)

I advise migrant women to open a business. Whoever can find a job for themselves can work under favourable conditions and in a favourable environment. The point here is to be a woman and to work under favourable conditions. Otherwise, it is easy to do business. But when the workplace is one's own, the woman herself creates the environment and conditions. Therefore, migrant women should open up a business. (P11, Restaurant, 35).

When we evaluate the experiences of migrant women entrepreneurs in the context of satisfaction and expectations, we clearly see that entrepreneurship processes have a rehabilitative aspect and contribute to the solution of problems, especially economic and social problems.

6 Conclusion

This study aims to understand migrant women's entrepreneurial experiences in terms of processes and expectations. In doing so, it evaluates the phenomenon of migration from an actor-centred perspective. As a result of the fieldwork, several tangible results have been obtained. The first is that entrepreneurship supports migrant women to survive in the place of migration. Entrepreneurship experiences play a key role in solving the social, economic and cultural problems of migrants who are the real actors of the migration phenomenon. More importantly, entrepreneurship plays an important role in enabling disadvantaged groups, both migrants and women, to express themselves, to respect themselves and to feel valued, thus facilitating their adaptation to the place of migration. As a result, all of the interviewees recommend other migrant women to undertake entrepreneurship experiences. In addition, they are satisfied with being an entrepreneur in the city of Konya due to its socio-cultural environment.

As one of the most important findings of the study, institutional and family support has a very significant role in entrepreneurship. In particular, institutional support guides entrepreneurs in economic and educational fields. For this reason, it is very important to increase the number of institutional supports for disadvantaged migrant groups. This will ensure both the integration processes of migrants and the ability of migrants to express themselves in social, cultural and economic terms. In this way, an essential contribution will be made to the solution of migration-based problems. In a similar way, family support constitutes one of the most important motivations for migrant entrepreneur women. At this point, it can be ensured that training modules on entrepreneurship can be created in national education and continuing education fields. In this way, migrants can be encouraged to become entrepreneurs.

The study concluded that language is the most important obstacle for migrant women entrepreneurs. This problem also affects the customer profile. In a way, entrepreneurs feel obliged to appeal to their own community. It is possible to take institutional measures to overcome this barrier. Migrants can be encouraged to have entrepreneurial experiences in different regions and in places where people of different nationalities live. In this sense, alternative sectors should be introduced for migrant entrepreneur women so that they can appeal to different customer groups. As a matter of fact, migrant entrepreneurship is extremely important for migrants both to create their own economy and to contribute to the national economy. In this study, the language problem, which appears as a disadvantage in this study, will be a move to encourage the export network if it is managed in the right way.

This study was conducted on migrant women with entrepreneurial experience in Konya. In this context, the obtained findings should be considered as limited to Konya. Similar studies to be conducted in different cities and regions may reveal different findings on migrant women entrepreneurship. These different findings are very significant in understanding migrant women entrepreneurship. For this reason, the number of regional studies on immigrant women entrepreneurship in particular and immigrant entrepreneurship in general should be increased and encouraged. In the meantime, studies on different groups should be

encouraged. The entrepreneurship experiences of migrants from different categories such as people with disabilities, elderly, widowed, youth should be tried to be analysed through academic studies. These studies will enable us to comprehend regular or irregular migration, which is one of the most important social problems of today and probably of the coming years. The expansion of the academic literature with studies from different perspectives will be a source of developing the right policy when it is required.

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9

Refugee Women Entrepreneurship: A Qualitative Research on Syrian Women Refugee Entrepreneurs in Türkiye

Meral Erdirençelebi  and Ebru Ertürk 

1 Introduction

Entrepreneurs are an important factor that plays a driving role in the growth of a society. Entrepreneurs are needed for establishing and running businesses, creating employment, capital formation, and ensuring economic security. However, the business world is seen as the world of men, and the rules are created by men and specific to men. Therefore, women who must struggle in this world are forced to adapt to these rules. As a matter of fact, businesses have become information oriented, and the increase in the number of educated women has made the business world more attractive for women. Therefore, as in the past, the rules of the business world are not determined only by men anymore. Increasing numbers of women are entering the business world, and the rules are

M. Erdirençelebi • E. Ertürk (✉)

Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye

e-mail: merdirencelebi@erbakan.edu.tr; ebruerturk@erbakan.edu.tr

being re-formed. Thus, women have started to occur in both managerial and entrepreneurial statuses (Yelkikalan, 2006: 46, 51). The number of businesses founded by women is increasing rapidly around the world. In this way, women contribute to family incomes and the global economic growth. It is estimated that there are 252 million women entrepreneurs in the world, 153 millions of whom are already managers (Aman et al., 2021: 521).

Today, with the developing technology and industrialization, the number of women participating in working life is increasing day by day. The efforts of women to eliminate the traditional roles of “femininity and motherhood” and to acquire a profession other than being a homemaker have brought along new and urgent problems to be solved for both women and society. In addition to competing with their male rivals in their professional lives, women can pay the “price of emancipation” heavily by assuming double responsibility by avoiding disrupting their femininity roles (Bedük, 2005: 106). Whether women are in the status of employees or entrepreneur, their contribution to the development of countries should be increased by removing the disadvantages brought by their roles. Women may find more opportunities for economic participation through entrepreneurship rather than as employees. In other words, women entrepreneurs contribute to the fight against poverty and the creation of employment by leading to the redefinition and shaping of workplaces, business networks, financial institutions, and culture in the countries where they are located (Keskin, 2014: 72).

On the other hand, along with the refugee movements that the world has faced more recently, the social, cultural, and economic activities of refugees in the countries where they are located have also become one of the important issues in the literature; in particular, the entrepreneurial activities of refugees and immigrants have become a research topic that is examined, discussed, and solutions offered.

In this section, the obstacles faced by Syrian refugee women entrepreneurs are examined, and how they overcome these obstacles and how they progress on the path of entrepreneurship are presented together with exemplary women entrepreneur stories.

2 Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, and Women Entrepreneurship

In the business literature, an entrepreneur is a person who “perceives opportunities and creates an organization to pursue opportunities.” In economics, an entrepreneur can be expressed as a person who creates a greater value than the previous value by bringing the resources together and reveals the innovation through change (Kaygın & Güven, 2015: 7). Hisrich and Peters (2001), who made important contributions to the theory of entrepreneurship, define it as the person who brings labor, raw materials, and other assets together in a way that creates greater value/opportunity (Aytaç & İlhan, 2007: 103).

Entrepreneurship literature, focusing primarily on male entrepreneurs, began to emerge in the 1930s. At the end of the 1970s, women entrepreneurship had emerged as a sub-field. The first academic article on women entrepreneurship was written in 1976; the first policy report was published in Washington, DC, in 1979; the first academic conference on women entrepreneurs was held in 1981; and the first academic book was published in 1985 (Yadav & Unni, 2016: 2).

Women entrepreneurship can be defined as “an organizational unit related to service or commercial enterprise managed by one or more women, individually or jointly as members of a private company, limited liability company, or cooperative society, with a capital of not less than 51%” (Kothawale, 2013: 2). Women entrepreneurship also means the act of owning and creating a job that empowers women economically increases their economic power and their position in society. A woman entrepreneur, on the other hand, is a person who has become economically independent by accepting a challenging role to meet her personal needs and, with her innate characteristics, has a strong desire to add value to both her family and social life (Singh & Raghuvanshi, 2012: 80–81).

The reasons why women are interested in entrepreneurship are similar to those of male entrepreneurs. A large number of women today tend toward entrepreneurship for reasons such as to be their own boss, to work independently, to take risks, to satisfy their desire for innovation and change, and so on (Güney, 2006: 30).

The factors that support success in women entrepreneurship can be discussed under two headings: institutional and social factors. An increase has been observed in the interest and activities of public institutions, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations in developing women's entrepreneurship since the 1990s in Türkiye. While family, environment, education, and experience, grouped as social factors, support women's success in entrepreneurship, they can sometimes be hindering. The support of the social culture is also complementary to the family. The support that will come from the social networks covered by the social environment also directly affects the success of women entrepreneurs (Arıkan, 2016: 140–147).

Factors preventing success, on the other hand, can be classified as sociocultural barriers, institutional barriers, and psychological barriers. The most important and the most common barriers include administrative and regulatory barriers, lack of capital and credit, lack of knowledge, lack of management skills, restrictions on access to networks, cultural and social values, roles in the family, gender discrimination, and unequal opportunities in terms of work experience (Tuzin-Baycan et al., 2003: 8–9).

3 Refugee Women Entrepreneurship

Individuals or communities may voluntarily decide to migrate for various reasons such as social, political, and economic. Sometimes, emigration can become a necessity. Refugees are forced to leave their country unplanned because of racism, religious difference, fear of torture (Gericke et al., 2018: 46), or war; their existing homes, workplaces, capital, and social networks can disintegrate (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2008: 898; Bizri, 2017: 848). Since they cannot find their relatives or acquaintances in their new place of residence (Eggenhofer-Rehart et al., 2018: 32), they may be forced to create new networks. Unlike immigrants who leave voluntarily (Gericke et al., 2018: 46) with the expectation of better economic living conditions (Bizri, 2017: 848), “safety of life” and uncertainty are the main factors in this departure (Baranik et al., 2018: 116).

These ruins, which are both material and psychological, are difficult to repair or can take a long time.

As a matter of fact, according to the data of the Migration Administration, as of January 21, 2021, there are more than 3.6 million refugees who have come to Türkiye from Syria under temporary protection. Approximately 46% of these refugees (1,179,060 are Syrian women over the age of 18) are women (Dursun & Nizamoglu, 2021: 114; <https://www.goc.gov.tr/gecici-koruma5638>, Accessed Date: 20.02.2022.).

Some support has been provided for Syrian refugees in Türkiye. The EU has contributed to its survival efforts, with the entire operational budget of 6 billion euros contracted by the end of 2020 and an additional 4.2 billion euros released until August 2021. In addition to the 6 billion euros allocated for asylum-seeking refugees, 585 million euros from the EU budget have been allocated in 2020 and 2021 as a continuation of humanitarian support and two major cash support programs (https://www.ab.gov.tr/siteimages/2021_trkiye_raporu_tr.pdf). There is also the support of the United Nations. Some associations and non-governmental organizations in Türkiye also provide support to the refugees. They are trying to provide life support to refugees within the scope of various projects such as KAGİDEM, SODEM, BELKIS Association, KALMIREC (Topçu, 2020: 103), ILO (International Labour Organization), Habitat Association, Refugees Association, KACED Association, Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD), and the International Refugee Rights Association.

Factors such as their forced displacement, little or no social and financial capital (Lyon et al., 2007: 368), and the uncertainty of whether they will return after the war push refugees into entrepreneurship and therefore distinguish them from other types of entrepreneurs. Refugee entrepreneurship needs to be analyzed separately from immigrant entrepreneurship (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2006: 511; 2008: 898).

While there are many studies on immigrant entrepreneurship in the literature, studies based on refugee entrepreneurship (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2006, 2008; Fong et al., 2007; Bagwell, 2017; Lyon et al., 2007: 364; Deniz & Reyhanoglu, 2018) are limited.

Refugee entrepreneurs are defined as people who have a job in the country they have migrated forcibly. They are at a disadvantage compared to local entrepreneurs in terms of coming from different countries, the legal regulations applied to immigrants by the country they migrated to, and the negative experiences they have undergone (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018: 34). Even though refugee entrepreneurs face difficulties due to structural and personal barriers (gender role expectations and language inadequacy, etc.), they adapt by focusing on social networking and achieve success beyond expectations (Campion, 2018: 7).

When male or local women entrepreneurs are compared with refugee women entrepreneurs, there are some differences between them:

- While most refugee women entrepreneurs are low-educated, in contrast, most women entrepreneurs are well educated.
- Refugee women entrepreneurs are often motivated by economic factors such as being able to live, while women entrepreneurs may be motivated by other factors such as being independent and being their own boss or entrepreneurial family tradition.
- Compared to male or local women entrepreneurs, there are differences in terms of less experience, higher failure rate, sector preferences, and so on. Refugee women entrepreneurs generally choose sectors where there is no competition (Tuzin-Baycan et al., 2003: 9).

4 Motivation Factors That Push and Pull Women Entrepreneurs

Entrepreneurship can be seen as the fruit of various circumstances and motivations. In other words, the conditions for entrepreneurship can be negative or positive. When deciding to establish an enterprise, the individual takes action either because he/she is afraid of unemployment or because he/she wants to take advantage of opportunity. Reynolds and Miller (1992) defined these two characteristics as push and pull motivation. Therefore, the classification of entrepreneurial behaviors is divided into two as opportunistic and necessity entrepreneurship.

While Block and Wagner (2006) classify those who set up business on their own as opportunity entrepreneurs, those who are dismissed by their employer because the workplace is closed or are dismissed for any reason are defined as forced entrepreneurs. For this reason, the decision to start own business may stem from two reasons. Destructive, that is, imperative elements can develop in the form of school failure, bankruptcy, retirement, loss of job, divorce, and so on, or by utilizing the opportunities that arise (Fuentelsaz et al., 2015).

The factors pushing women entrepreneurs differ from those of male entrepreneurs. For example, the glass ceiling phenomenon and the necessity of a flexible job due to family responsibilities are listed as push factors. On the other hand, having entrepreneurial parents, benefiting from an entrepreneurial social network, market opportunities, the desire to be independent, and to make a profit can be counted among the pull factors (Giacomin et al., 2011: 6). Although it seems that forced entrepreneurship is common among refugee women entrepreneurs, it is observed that there are also entrepreneurs who take advantage of opportunities in the context they are in (Bizri, 2017: 848, 850).

There are theories about why refugees choose entrepreneurship. Sociologically based theories state that the disadvantaged situation of refugee-immigrants directs the opportunity and support of the ethnic region to start their own business instead of working in a business. In particular, the theory of discrimination focuses on the fact that refugee-migrant entrepreneurs necessarily choose entrepreneurship. Within the framework of motivation theory, it can be said that there are factors that “pull” and “push” refugees into entrepreneurship (Wauters & Lambrecht, 2006).

Refugee women entrepreneurship, which is a sub-phenomenon of refugee entrepreneurship, is shaped by the dual effects of ethnicity and gender (Tuzin-Baycan et al., 2003). These dual effects create more obstacles than opportunities. However, some studies have shown that refugee women entrepreneurs are successful by turning their gender, ethnic, and cultural characteristics into advantages (Azmat, 2013: 201). Factors such as gaining prestige, the desire to work independently and to be a boss, entrepreneurial experience of their own or family, and the ability to use social networks are attractive and inviting reasons that lead them to

become entrepreneurs. Discrimination, low wages, unemployment, language barriers, and so on faced by women refugees in the environment they live and work in lead them to own their own business as push factors (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018: 37–38).

Cultural characteristics such as hard work, thrift, and reliance on family work support women entrepreneurs when starting their ventures, but simultaneously, barriers may arise through sociocultural norms, religious beliefs, and racial factors. Similarly, social capital, if underdeveloped, prevents them from participating in exchanges within business networks, thus limiting their opportunities to access finance and other resources. However, if developed properly, social capital helps them start their own business, identify potential opportunities and niche markets, and reduce process costs (Azmat, 2013: 209).

5 Research Methodology

5.1 The Aim of the Research

Considering the studies in the literature, this research was carried out to examine the reasons for involving the entrepreneurship of women refugees who had to migrate to Türkiye due to the war in detail, within the scope of the “push and pull factors” model.

5.2 Research Method

This study was conducted in a qualitative research design. The data were collected using the interview technique. A semi-structured interview technique was used, which also provides flexibility to ask additional questions during the interview. This method was preferred, considering that it would provide more and detailed information about the reasons that “push and pull” Syrian refugee women to entrepreneurship.

The basic questions to be used in the interview technique were prepared by examining the studies in the literature. In the preparation of these basic questions, the study of Deniz and Reyhanoğlu (2018) was

used. There were also questions that spontaneously developed during the interview. During the interview, audio recordings were used, and detailed notes were taken. During the interview method, limitations such as pandemic, employee overtime, and workplace working conditions were taken into consideration. In order to meet with refugee women entrepreneurs, meeting schedules were created, and the appointments were abided by. Each interview lasted an average of 55–65 minutes. Due to the language difference, support was received from a translator during the interview process.

The problem sentence of this study is “What are the reasons that push and pull refugee women entrepreneurs in Türkiye to entrepreneurship?”

The sub-problems are

- What are the reasons that pull refugee women entrepreneurs in Türkiye to entrepreneurship?
- What are the reasons that push refugee women entrepreneurs in Türkiye into entrepreneurship?

The questions directed to the participants in this direction are as follows:

- Did anyone give you an idea during the business start-up phase?
- What kind of benefit do you think having a job will bring you in this country?
- Do you have a desire to earn more money?
- Did your differences give you an advantage in the process of establishing your business?
- Have you been involved in a social network?
- Have you had a language barrier?
- Have you ever felt excluded in Türkiye?
- What would you say about working conditions and wages in Türkiye?

5.3 Sample and Limitations of the Study

The number of refugees coming to our country and the diversity of the regions they come from have been increasing recently. At the same time, there is an increase in the number of businesses established by refugees among established businesses. According to TOBB 2021 Established and Closed Companies Statistics, as of December 2021, in the country distribution of companies established with Foreign Capital, it is seen that Syrian entrepreneurs established 446 companies, and the number of companies established with Foreign Capital in total as of the same year is 14,382. <https://tobb.org.tr/BilgiErisimMudurlugu/Sayfalar/KurulankapananSirketistatistikleri.php> (Access Date: 16.03.2022). As a sample, of the refugee businesses operating in Türkiye, the limitation of only Syrian refugee women entrepreneurs has been applied. The number of Syrian women refugee entrepreneurs to operate in Türkiye is limited. In-depth interviews were conducted with nine Syrian women refugee entrepreneurs randomly selected as business owners in different provinces of Türkiye (Istanbul, Gaziantep, Mersin, and Konya).

As in every academic literature, there are some limitations in this study. Especially, the limited sample of the research is the biggest limitation. In addition, time, economic, and pandemic constraints are other limitations affecting the research. In the research, information that could decipher the identities of the participants and institutions they work for is not shared to avoid violations within the scope of the privacy and protection of personal rights law.

6 Analysis of the Research Data and Findings

6.1 Demographic Information About Participants

Demographic information obtained from the interviews is given in detail in Tables 9.1 and 9.2.

Table 9.1 Demographic information of participants

Participants	Age	Education	Marital status	Number of children	Husband's occupation	City located
K1	24	Postgraduate	Single	0	–	İstanbul
K2	30	Under-graduate	Married	1	Doing trade	İstanbul
K3	37	Primary school	Widow (husband died in war)	2	–	Konya
K4	39	High school	Married	3	Doing a different job	İstanbul
K5	34	Under-graduate	Married	3	They work together	Gaziantep
K6	49	Under-graduate	Married	4	Doing trade	Konya
K7	47	Primary school	Married	5	They work together	Mersin
K8	56	Primary school	Widow (husband died in war)	6	–	Konya
K9	42	Middle school	Widow (husband died in war)	3	–	Konya

6.2 Reasons Leading Participants to Entrepreneurship

6.2.1 Reasons Pulling Syrian Women Refugees to Entrepreneurship Within the Scope of the Research

Desire to Be the Boss of Your Own Business

It is claimed that entrepreneurs have independence/autonomy, desire to succeed, self-control, and leadership characteristics (Gibb, 1987: 11).

It has been observed that six of the Syrian women refugees included in the research were not working in their homelands before the forced

Table 9.2 Continuation of the demographic information of the participants

Participants	Hometown in Syria	Entrepreneurship status in Syria	Business size in Türkiye	Status of getting support while starting a business in Türkiye	Operating sector	Courses attended
K1	Raqqa	No	Small/2 employees	TUBITAK project	Psychology	Language course and courses of different projects
K2	Damascus	No	Small/16 employees	Pilot project implemented by the World Bank funded by the European Union	Food	Language and vocational courses
K3	Idlib	Hairdresser	Small/2 employees	–	Hairdresser	Language and vocational courses
K4	Raqqa	No	Medium/39 employees	–	Textile	Language course
K5	Idlib	In the family	Large/101 employees	United Nations support	Food	Language and vocational courses
K6	Aleppo	Hairdresser	Small/2 employees	–	Hairdresser	Language and vocational courses
K7	Aleppo	No	Medium/51 employees	A pilot project implemented by the World Bank and funded by the European Union	Food	Language and vocational courses
K8	Raqqa	No	Small/2 employees	–	Textile	Language course
K9	Damascus	No	Small/3 employees	–	Food	Language and vocational courses

migration. It was determined that they did not work in Syria because they were married and had small child/children or did not have financial concerns. They wanted to establish a business because of the economic struggle they experienced during and after the forced migration. The fact that six entrepreneurs stated that they were not entrepreneurs before or did not work in another job can be associated with this phenomenon. While only three of them had their own business, they chose entrepreneurship due to some difficulties when they came to Türkiye. For example, K3 said, *“Both of my children were very young. I couldn’t work for someone else in another place. I had my own business, but my husband was alive and his business was excellent. He didn’t want me to work. We did not have any financial concerns. When the war started, everything we owned was destroyed in an instant. Our money in the banks was confiscated. My husband died in the conflict ...”* K5 said, *“I was also the boss of my own business before, the place and opportunities of my job have changed, there have been difficulties, of course ...”*

The emphasis on being the boss of your own business is used because you determine the working conditions for yourself. For example, K6 expressed as, *“I close the shop whenever I want, and I work whenever I want. I decide how much and when to work. I don’t have a commanding superior. When we first arrived in Konya, I worked for a hairdresser. My daughter was small and she needed me. I got several warnings and I often got a wage deduction. It was stressing me out.”*

In addition, it is stated that the state of being independent gives the person the opportunity to rise. For example, K5: *“If you become the boss of your own business, you can rise by expanding your business, but if you work for others, you will always be in your place. I worked in a food company for two years with my husband, whereas, we had our own business in Syria. Due to the negative effects of our refugee status, it was as if we had no chance to rise.”* K4 and K2 also identified being independent in their work by making their own decisions. K1, on the other hand, equates being the boss of your own business with working freely: *“Yes, it was effective because I would be the boss myself and I would work independently.”*

Desire to Gain Respect

The desire to gain respect is an effort to gain a place in society by being recognized. Entrepreneurship is of great importance in terms of gaining respect. Syrian refugee women entrepreneurs also stated that they turned to entrepreneurship to gain a place in Turkish society, especially for their welfare. They also stated that they turned to entrepreneurship to support their own citizens during the ongoing migration process.

For instance, K1 said, *“I think I should succeed. When the civil war started in Syria, the electricity was always cut off. It was forbidden to go out to the window and balcony. At the top of the houses, snipers were waiting and shooting anyone who came out. Not to mention the sounds of bombs One night, we crossed the border in the dark. First, we stayed with our relatives in Şanlıurfa. Then, we came to Istanbul. I felt awkward after not leaving the house for months. Our only way as a family was to struggle and survive. We had made a promise to my father. Therefore I am working so hard. Besides myself, I want to expand my business to support Syrian children who had to come to Türkiye with scholarships, morale, etc. I dream of establishing a foundation in the future.”*

K3 *“We have not received any help from any aid institution. We worked and brought our lives to the present without being a burden to anyone. Our effort is to continue in this way. . . .”*

K4 *“When we came to Türkiye, we had left everything. Our house, car, factory, valuables, etc. We chose to fight for the future of our children instead of being embittered with my husband. . . .”*

K6 *“My dream has been to reach orphans and people in need of help since I was a child. We have experienced and witnessed very painful things. When I came to Türkiye, I followed this dream. I have a volunteer team. We are helping refugees in need by organizing various organizations. We are trying to meet the needs such as food, shelter, heating, travel fees.”*

K7 *“We were a respected family in Aleppo. We had businesses in many fields. My husband was running the business with his siblings. We did not have any financial difficulties. My children were getting a good education. One night we had to flee. Everything we had is left there. When we got here, we sold my jewellery. With the cash we brought with us, it became our capital. We worked very hard. We succeeded.”*

K9 *“It is very difficult to say that I am here in a different society. But thank God the Turks are helpful. When I first came to this city, I had nothing. Even my kids had no spare clothes.... But my neighbours brought a lot of stuff and food in a day or two.”*

Desire to Earn More Money

Entrepreneurs are divided into two groups: opportunistic and forced entrepreneurs. Since the Syrian entrepreneurs within the scope of the research have fled the war and are trying to settle in a country where they will be guests, they see making money to being more need based.

K3 *“Our conditions in Idlib were good. Everyone knew us. My children had a nanny. Everything is gone. Even my husband. As if he never existed My son became furious. He was having fits of crying. He had medicine to take. My daughter was already a baby when we arrived. She needed diapers. She grew up here. We had some days when we ate only dry bread.”*

K4 *“My husband and I started to struggle by supporting each other. God saw our effort and now we have a life that we have established here. I want to have my own brand one day. I work day and night to have a bigger workplace where I can produce and sell my own designs. My goal is to make my dreams come true without burdening anyone, and my brand to be heard....”*

K6 *“We were expelled from our country when the war started. Difficult days are begun for us. We came to Türkiye. My children were small. We had to succeed.”*

K7 *“We had shops in Syria. Our economic situation was very good. When we came to Mersin, we started everything from scratch. First, I worked with my husband at a packaging company. We had one meal at work and had nothing else to eat until the next day. We were making very little money.”*

Turning Differences into Opportunities

Due to the fact that the participants are Syrian, cultural values such as language, local food and desserts, hairstyles and make-up, and hijab dress models have provided some opportunities and conveniences in the entrepreneurship processes.

For example, K3 said, “*My hairstyles were liked by the Turks. Especially, my hair buns and haircuts. I also learned a lot from my customers. We do too much makeup. But Turks are simpler. I act accordingly; I do hair and make-up differently for my Arab customers and Turkish customers.*”

K4 “*My dress models were very popular. People found them different. I was working on large sizes. The people I sewed dresses for brought other customers a few days later.*”

K5 “*I added our local spices to Turkish delight. The shape and content of the Turkish delights I made were different for the people here. It got a lot of attention. I have many women customers who order for special occasions.*”

K6 “*My customers say that I touch their hair like an artist. At first I made the prices below normal. Everyone started recommending it to women around them and the number of my customers increased.*”

K7 “*My meals, especially my local sweets and pastries, are very popular. I always take orders. I also give gifts along with orders. My customers bring me new ones.*”

Use of Social Networks and Support Programs

The use of common ethnic networks can help to overcome financial, information, and human capital constraints and other disadvantages (Bagwell, 2017: 105; Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018: 49). The language problem and discrimination issues that refugees face in the host country lead them to develop social networks among themselves (Campion, 2018). At the stage of starting a business, it is possible to benefit from the richness of social networks. The social networks that the refugee entrepreneur will create with both his/her own ethnic network and the individuals in the host country contribute to their success (Bizri, 2017: 859). It has been observed that refugee women entrepreneurs participating in the research also act through such a network. In addition, the support received from state and private institutions is among the factors that pull toward entrepreneurship.

The entrepreneurs participating in the research stated that they benefited from the richness of the social networks and ethnic/cultural networks when establishing a business. In addition to using their own ethnic

ties, they also benefit from the social networks they have created with Turks, in the process of establishing and maintaining a business and especially in overcoming some obstacles (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018: 49). In addition, it has been observed that K1, K2, K5, and K7 of the entrepreneurs participating in the research received incentives and supports within the scope of a TUBITAK project and projects financed by the EU and the United Nations. The customers of the participants within the scope of the research are generally women. This situation also shows that there is a solidarity between women.

K1 *“During the establishment of my business, two of my friends who I made in the course in Türkiye acted as translators.”*

K2 *“There was a telephone group with people coming from Syria. I and my husband also attended it. They shared the courses they took and the support they received. This is how I learned about the courses and joined them. Thanks to the training I have received, I am now more confident than ever before.”*

K3 *“Everyone who liked my hairstyles, started recommending them to the women around them and the number of my customers increased. I have Syrian and Turkish women customers.”*

K5 *“I received support from the phone groups I attended for problems such as banking and work permits.”*

K8 *“I received a lot of support from the phone group that included people coming from Syria, in the legal procedure during the establishment of a business.”*

K9 *“For 4 months, we were caught between explosions, clashes and gunfire. My husband died. We had to cross to Türkiye with my children. I realized that because I was a housewife, I had to get a job and most importantly make a living. I have attended various courses here. The friendships I have gained in every course I attended opened the door to entrepreneurship.”*

6.2.2 Reasons Pushing Syrian Women Refugees Within the Scope of the Research to Entrepreneurship

Reasons such as discrimination, poverty, low wages, lack of language, and unemployment experienced by refugees in the host country and the environment they work in can push them to entrepreneurship to make a living (Carbonell et al., 2011).

Language Barrier

Refugees have a situation of not speaking the local language and not being able to work in the host market on a salaried or paid basis (Baranik et al., 2018: 127). Due to the language problem, there are Syrian entrepreneurs who choose entrepreneurship for their own ethnic network instead of working for someone else. Statements of the participants support this:

K4 “*When we first came here, my husband was looking for a job. However, he couldn’t communicate because he didn’t speak the language.*”

K7 “*We could not explain our problem to the Turks because of the language. They are not hiring us.*”

K8 “*When I came to Konya with my children, I did not speak Turkish. I couldn’t tell anyone anything when we needed something. I attended a language course at the first opportunity.*”

Exclusion

There are Syrian refugee entrepreneurs who state that they have started a business in places where their own ethnic group is located due to ethnic exclusion, and being described as refugees, they could not find a job (Baranik et al., 2018: 125–126) or they could not be promoted to the positions they wanted due to “nepotism” in the workplace (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018: 51). The participants made statements in support of this argument:

K1 “*I took about 7 different exams, but it surprised and saddened me every time the Turks say that we come without an exam.*”

K3 “*In the beginning, my neighbours were both donating goods and clothes, and saying that we were having free means from the municipality.*”

K5 “*I experienced some difficulties. In the environment where I work, my husband and I have seen a lot of disdainful looks and attitudes. Although I have problems such as banking and work permits, I am currently making my production. I have confidence in myself.*”

K8 “*When we first came to Türkiye, it was very difficult for us. We were excluded. The Turks thought we were a burden to them. Some said it to my*

face too. However, we have not received any help from any charity organization. My first customers were also refugees.”

K9 *“In the beginning, I received support from the Turks. But some people treated me badly because I was a widow and a refugee.”*

Harsh Working Conditions and Low Wages as a Worker

Despite the harsh working conditions, the large number of worker refugees, their ignorance of the language, and their inability to seek their rights lead refugees to receive less wages. Refugees may have to work under a lower status than their jobs in Syria (Campion, 2018). They may also be threatened with dismissal from time to time. As a matter of fact, the statements of the participants in the research also support this argument.

K5 *“We had our own business in Syria. But it’s left behind.”*

K6 *“When we first came to Konya because we didn’t have any money, both my husband and I started the first job we found. However, I have a child. I was working at a hairdresser. When I was taking care of my baby, I was getting scolded and they were cutting it out of my wage.”*

K7 *“I worked with my husband at a workplace. My husband was always carrying heavy parcels. We had one meal at work and had nothing else to eat until the next day. We were making very little money.”*

K8 *“I was paid very little in my first job. When I asked why, I was told I was a refugee.”*

K9 *“At the company I worked for, I had to take my salary and return some of it. They said they would fire me if I didn’t.”*

7 Conclusion and Discussion

There is widespread belief in Türkiye that refugee-immigrants, especially Syrians, are a burden to the state and society. However, as can also be seen from the results of the research, they contribute to employment and the economy of the country. It has been observed that the interviewed participants attended language and vocational courses and took part in

various projects. It is concluded that they had a bad work experience in the country they took refuge in before entering entrepreneurship, and therefore they entered entrepreneurship compulsorily. However, it has been observed that the war left negative material and moral traces on them. Women who come out of the war and try to hold on to a country they have never known, and who do not speak Turkish and who dare to venture without capital, arouse admiration. This situation should set an example for women in Türkiye.

As a result of the interviews with Syrian women refugees, among the factors that pull them to entrepreneurship are the desire to be the boss of your own business, the desire to gain respect, the desire to earn more money, turning differences into opportunities, and the use of social networks and support programs. As for the factors that push the women refugees within the scope of the research to entrepreneurship are language barrier, exclusion, harsh working conditions, and low wages. When we look at similar studies in this field in the literature,

- Refugee women entrepreneurs benefit from human capital, community, and family ties (Collins & Low, 2010),
- Face difficulties such as difficulty accessing finance, difficulty meeting gender-based maternal identity with the expectations of the host country's culture, and a lack of continuous access to information and networks (Adeeko & Treano, 2021),
- Where women refugee entrepreneurs' networking activities are limited by the increasing burden of housework with migration; have language barriers and lack of social settlement in the host country, and because of the gender roles of the household, socializing and networking with local business communities, in addition, workplace ownership increases women's self-confidence and their economic and social status improve in their relationships with their families, ethnic networks, and host society (Kavuş-Kardelen, 2019),
- Refugee women benefiting from the collective culture of social networks they have established through their relatives and friends to support each other, access services and economic opportunities by applying to institutions, jobs and trainings, and turn some obstacles into opportunities in this way (Almakhamreh et al., 2020)

- Entrepreneurial activities allow them more freedom of movement, freedom of self-expression and more value than family members (Culcasi, 2019),
- Flexible working hours, being independent and free, self-realization, making money, being successful, being a leader, factors such as doing different/moving jobs, having their own workplace are the attracting factors, while the factors such as the supervisor's lack of management skills, the weight of the workload, constant supervision, mobbing, gender-based discrimination, the monotony of the job, the lack of job security, and negative relations with colleagues are the factors that push (Lezki & Cengiz, 2019)
- It has also been determined that conditions such as language problems, discrimination, unemployment, legal problems, barriers in accessing resources and low wages are among the pushing factors (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018).

Based on this study and the results of other studies in the literature, it is necessary to increase the skills and abilities of women refugees, to support their income-generating activities, to ensure their registered employment, to encourage their entrepreneurial activities and independent work. It is important to develop social cohesion and opportunities between refugees and the host communities in which they are currently living. The effects of the Syrian refugee influx in Türkiye are more complex than expected in the labor market, and that negative and positive effects are experienced together. To bring a qualified refugee workforce to the Turkish economy, attractive conditions and opportunities beyond the work permit and minimum wage should be created. In order for Syrians to be employed under current conditions, sectorial-regional analyses should be performed and the uncertainty in their right to work should be eliminated.

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10

A Study on the Experience of Being a Refugee Entrepreneur in the Konya Shoe Industry: Syrian Entrepreneurs in Aykent Shoemakers Site

Mustafa Atilla Arıcıoğlu 

1 Introduction

While Chanda (2009) tells a story about humanity and globalization, it provides a reason for many people until after the first step was taken. While the experienced mobility includes everyone from Africa to America, it actually indicates that the most important concept in the existence of humanity is mobility.

In an age without borders, mobility can be called discovery, curiosity, quest, or any other name. However, no matter what people call the pieces of land that they own as houses, villages, cities, regions, countries, or whatever, the name and the form of mobility have begun to change. As well as the late formation and effects of the concepts of property and nation, the changes to these concepts appear in different forms. With the development of economic and social systems, the demand/power of

M. A. Arıcıoğlu (✉)

Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye

e-mail: maaricioglu@erbakan.edu.tr

ownership has revealed multi-directional mobility. The mobility/migration discovered by capitalism sometimes encompasses the undesirable, sometimes the desired, and sometimes many anonymous masses.

The desire to destroy people where they are and the writing of the concept of mass migration into the literature by those who do not want to be exposed to this have become parts of human history. Even though migration begins with humanity, making it belong to wars, massacres, internal conflicts, and genocides has made/requires them to move to another, more accurately, a safe region. At the end of these, searching to find a replacement for the missing ones covers a wide area from job security to security. Experienced migration is usually massive, and functional strategies are developed and put into practice to make mobility attractive. Apart from these, the increasing diversity of migration movements, mobility toward developed economic structures and welfare societies to seize opportunities, migration of colony groups to defined regions to create living/welfare areas from developed economies to less developed ones, brain drains toward livable countries for the production of knowledge and ideas, and so on can be sorted.

As can be understood from these, the existence and reasons of human mobility are important because while it helps to understand the process, on the other hand, it facilitates the naming of immigrants, that is, why they migrate and how they are called in international law.

As a matter of fact, according to the Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees signed in Geneva in 1951, a refugee is defined as “a person who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of his/her race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political opinion, and therefore leaves his/her country and is unable or unwilling to return because of his/her fear.” In other words, refugees are people who have to leave their country because of anxiety and danger about their lives. In line with this definition, it can be said that there are some conditions for gaining refugee status. First, fear must be caused by persecution. Second, the fear of persecution must also be rooted in race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group, or political considerations. Third, in order for a person to be considered a refugee, they must be outside the borders of their own country. Finally, the lack of protection of one’s

country is a necessary criterion for being unable or unwilling to return to one's country (UNHCR, 2018).

Another concept that is often used with the same meaning as refugee is asylum seeker. An asylum seeker is a person who meets the necessary criteria to become a refugee and awaits the outcome of his or her application for refugee status. In accordance with the principle of “non-refoulement to a place where there is a risk of persecution” accepted in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the asylum seeker has the right to benefit from humane treatment standards until the refugee application is decided. There is no single legal definition of the word “immigrant” at the international level. The word “migration” is often perceived to imply a voluntary process, such as a person crossing the border in search of better economic opportunities.

The temporary protection status, which is closely related to the situation of Syrians, includes urgency, temporary, and obligation. Temporary protection status is a status that is given temporarily to those who come to/pass by Turkey in order to find emergency and temporary protection. Granting temporary protection status to a foreigner depends on the fulfillment of the conditions sought in the law. According to the law, (a) being forced to leave their country, (b) not being able to return to the country they left, (c) the purpose of finding immediate and temporary protection, and (d) mass arrival or crossing of the borders are the basic conditions for providing temporary protection to foreigners. Temporary Protection No. 6458 for Foreigners and International is the name given to the protection regime established with the Temporary Protection Regulation, which was published in the Official Gazette on October 22, 2014, according to Article 91 of the Protection Law (MHD, 2017; UNCHR, 2022).

According to the temporary protection regulation, this regime is applied to foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country they left, and come to or cross the borders of Turkey individually or in groups, and whose protection applications are not taken into consideration individually. Refugees and stateless persons from Syria are admitted to Turkey under the temporary protection regime and thus can benefit from the temporary protection provided by the

Turkish government. They will not be sent back to Syria under normal circumstances unless they request it themselves.

Considering all these explanations, concepts such as migration, refugees, people under temporary protection, and asylum seekers appear as the names given to mobility across international borders. Although it is stated that a significant part of the Syrians who are the subject of the study are under temporary protection, the concepts of asylum and refugee do not seem too foreign to this situation. In this context, the concept of refugee will continue to be used for Syrians in this study.

2 Profession as an Opportunity for Refugee Entrepreneurship

With the beginning of the migration, the demands of the immigrants, both in the early periods and today, to meet their basic physiological needs naturally in the region/country they go to will emerge. These demands are sometimes met by international, sometimes national, and sometimes local aid organizations. The mutual aid initiatives of public funds or non-governmental organizations are closely related to the economic situation of the immigrants. These institutions and organizations help immigrants/asylum seekers/refugees and others who need.

They aim to contribute to groups/individuals having a sustainable life status. Achieving qualifications in line with the living standards of that country will cause aid organizations to turn their attention to other people in need.

In fact, breaking the process begins here: catching up with living standards. The basic condition for this naturally starts with working. However, the important thing here is which job the employee will continue to do. In other words, whether unprofessional knowledge will be excluded is important. Regardless of refugee or immigrant, the fact that this is important should not be overlooked. This situation becomes more important for refugees, because they came to the country they came from due to necessity. In contrast, there is usually an invitation for immigrants. The invitation in question also contains clear information for the professions

where the conditions are clarified and set forth. For example, Germany has taken them as immigrants by explaining the profession and qualification information for the Turks it has received since the 1960s. However, Syrian or Afghan refugees who came to Turkey had to leave their countries without an invitation from Turkey, as a result of the war and the force of the political regime (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018; Yıldırım & Yüksekbilgili, 2021; Kaypak & Bimay, 2016; Duman & Özdemirci, 2020).

Expectations in meeting basic needs when they first arrive are exceeded over time. Afterward, it causes the immigrants to have some skills or to use these skills in the country they come from, depending on the improvement of their living conditions and the length of their stay in the country of origin. One of the best examples of these skills in the medium term for refugees is entrepreneurship. For those who own capital in their own country and have the opportunity to transfer it, this step can also show itself in the short term. Many factors such as the establishment of trust, legal regulations, social cohesion, price-cost harmonization, management of the new supply network, and determination of localization choices play a decisive role in this process (Baki & Akyiğit, 2021).

This is the case with Syrian (GKAS) asylum seekers who immigrated to Turkey and were placed under temporary protection. The situation of job search and working in different jobs, which starts with the first comers and continues with some improvement, inevitably emerges. Although there is an orientation related to the professional field, it is important to find the equivalent of the profession in the relevant labor market. In fact, an internal migration mobility of Syrians is experienced as a result of this because the thought/effort of having a job through the professions of those who have a certain qualification in labor-intensive jobs in their own country emerges (Mülteciler Derneği, 2021; ILO, 2020).

The number of immigrants from Syria continues, albeit by decreasing. As of the latest situation, the number of registered Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey increased by 13,177 as of October 21, 2021, compared to the previous month and reached a total of 3,723,674 persons. About 1,764,863 (47.4%) of these people are children between the ages of 0 and 18. The sum of children and women aged 0–18 is 2,637,531 (Mülteciler Derneği, 2021). According to the “Syrian Refugees in the Turkish Labor Market” study published by the International Labor

Organization (ILO) Turkey Office in February 2020, approximately 950,000 Syrians work in Turkey. However, the rate of informal workers among working Syrians is at a very high level of 91.6%. According to the ILO research, the sectors in which Syrians are most employed are listed as trade, construction, and manufacturing. However, one out of every three Syrian workers works in the textile, clothing, leather, and footwear sectors. While 71% of Syrian men are working, only 11.2% of women between the ages of 15 and 65 are working. On the other hand, the number of working Syrian children between the ages of 5 and 14 is 130,000. According to the ILO research, Syrian workers are also at a disadvantage in terms of working hours. While the average weekly working time in Turkey is 48 hours, 53.7% of Syrian workers work more than 50 hours a week and 34.7% work 60 hours or more per week.

However, there is a situation that should not be forgotten Syrians under protection have been given the right to work (Erdoğan, 2019). According to this regulation, Syrians who have been registered in Turkey for at least six months can have the right to work in a workplace at the request of their employers, provided that they work at a minimum wage of 1/2 or 2/3. However, this step, which is extremely important in terms of the economic activities and integration of Syrians in Turkey and allows Syrians to work officially, did not show the expected effect in terms of unregistered Syrians becoming registered. According to the statement made by the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services on March 31, 2019, the number of Syrian Arab Republic citizens who have been granted work permits in Turkey is 31,185.22. However, research shows that the number of Syrians working in Turkey is more than 30% of the total population. This means that at least 1.2 million Syrians are working. Considering the Syrians actually working in Turkey, these numbers clearly show that the right to work is not functional enough for the Syrians under temporary protection and that more than 95% of the Syrians who are working are still working informally. However, undeclared work is unfortunately an undesirable reality of the Turkish economy. According to TUIK's 2019 data, currently active T.R. among its citizens, the rate of workers "without being affiliated to any social security institution," that is, "informal," is 34.4%. In other words, more than 10 million Turkish citizens are employed in Turkey's "workforce" over the

age of 15, which is 32.3 million in total. Its citizens are still working “unregistered” (www.siviltoplum.gov.tr; www.kosgeb.gov.tr; www.bthaber.com; ICMPD, 2020; www.avrupa.info.tr; Abd Hamid, 2020; Güven et al., 2018; Özkul & Dengiz, 2018; www.indyturk.com; Göncü, 2019; Duman & Özdemirci, 2020; Koyuncu, 2020).

On the other hand, refugees who have reached a certain level in work experience or have reached a certain level in recognizing the region act more courageously in entrepreneurship. Especially when the settlements are taken into consideration, every small entrepreneurial tradesman has the opportunity to communicate more easily with their own consumer/customer in the neighborhood where they are settled. Although various institutions and organizations at national and international levels support and encourage the entrepreneurship-related process with training and funds, despite the increasing good examples, some problems regarding business establishment continue. It would not be wrong to say that all of the difficulties that migrant entrepreneurs experience in the host country, as determined by Abd Hamid (2020), are experienced by Syrian refugee entrepreneurs. Access to banking systems, in particular, remains one of the biggest obstacles Syrian companies face. In addition to the language/communication problem, many factors such as inadequacy in the legal field, high establishment costs, less recognition of the region, technology difference, working conditions, differences in the economic levels of countries, currency differences and movements, and access to financial resources take its place as elements that should be known. In addition, the problems that the entrepreneur must overcome regarding the supply of labor and some complex processes that he will encounter in the taxation process draw attention (www.indyturk.com.tr).

On the other hand, while commercial activities related to recognition emerged more effectively and rapidly in regions such as Gaziantep, Kilis, and Hatay, which are border regions and have a trade history, recognition took time in cities such as Konya, İzmir, and Bursa, where the Syrian population is concentrated. In Gaziantep, where approximately 500,000 Syrians live, 2668 Syrian companies are registered with the Chamber of Commerce, 101 with the Chamber of Industry, and 1445 with the Southeast Exporters’ Association.

According to the report prepared by TEPAV (2018), it shows that Syrian entrepreneurs provide livelihood to 7% of 3.5 million Syrians in Turkey. For eight years, Syrians in Turkey founded more than 10,000 companies employing an average of 7 people, 60% of whom are Syrians, and this number is now 20,000. Accordingly, the average Syrian household size consists of six people. Therefore, the findings, although not conclusive, show that around 250,000 Syrians enjoy the benefits of employment provided by these companies.

As a result, the entrepreneurship of Syrian refugees reveals many macro factors such as leading a better life, adapting to society, creating assurance for the future of their children, developing good relations with locals, and ultimately their preferences for being permanent. With the study, besides why refugees choose Konya, it will be investigated whether the profession is a reference for Konya, and how they view the integration process will be tried to be learned as one of the information obtained from these interviews.

3 A Qualitative Research on Entrepreneurship of Syrian Refugees in the Konya Shoe Industry

Konya Shoe Industry has a significant production power in Turkey. It is one of the most important centers of the country in the production of men's shoes. Shoe production, which started with the traditional production technique since the 1900s, continued its life with a more formal relationship form from the 1930s and turned into an organized structure as of 1955. Firms operating in shoemaking have gathered in Aykent Shoemakers Industrial Site as of 2003. While they have a total production capacity of 80 million Pairs/Year, they operate with 45% capacity (36 million Pairs/Year). With these data, it meets 20% of men's shoe production in Turkey.

Shoemakers in Konya mainly carry out their activities in Aykent Shoes Private Industry Site. While there are 980 manufacturing sites in Aykent Industrial Site, there are 621 active manufacturers. Of these, 160 are

counters, 480 of them are shoe manufacturing companies, and the rest are sub-industry and material vendors. The number of large enterprises consists of 2, the number of medium-sized enterprises is 100, the number of small enterprises is 200, and the rest consists of micro enterprises. About 15 million pairs of shoes are produced annually in the sector. In the domestic market, production is made especially for chain stores and big brands. Of 15 million pairs, 20% of the shoes produced go to the foreign market and 80% to the domestic market. The industry has been growing in the last ten years. Although there is a decrease in the number of companies, the production potential and capacity are increasing. In addition to companies producing under their own brands, contract manufacturing for national brands is very intense. While the production is made for at least 30 brands in the country, production is made for 6 brands abroad. The industry is a labor-intensive industry. The products produced in the sector are quality products in terms of competitiveness level. Total employment in the sector is between 12,000 and 15,000. About 3000 of them are Syrians. Most of the Syrian workers, who are working informally, are male, and there are hardly any female employees. The age range is between 15 and 50. Syrians, who are employed in almost every workplace, constitute a significant labor force in the sector. It is possible to say that Syrian refugees who are employed primarily close the employment gap in all processes in the sector. This situation is reinforced by the increasing number of Syrian employees. In order to understand the weight of Syrians in the sector, the example of their return to Syria for visits during Ramadan and Eid al-Adha causes stagnation in the sector is remarkable. Although there are a small number of Armenian workers among the Syrian refugees working in areas that require competence, especially in counters, the majority of them are Turkmens and Arabs. The most important reason for Syrian refugees in the sector to have competencies is that they are doing the same job in Syria. As a matter of fact, it is known that the immigrants are Syrians who make a living by shoemaking in and around Aleppo. This situation contributed to the rapid elimination of the adaptation problem, at least in the professional sense, when they first arrived. In remuneration, while they were employed at a lower cost than domestic workers at the first stage, they now have the same wage range. Especially in masters, this situation sometimes exceeds the

wages of domestic workers. As a matter of fact, it is seen that very qualified Syrian refugees work not only in upper production but also in sole and shoe production (Arıcıoğlu & Koraş, 2018).

In this study, qualitative research was conducted on Syrian refugee entrepreneurs who are small-scale business owners operating in the Konya Aykent Shoe Industry. The methodology, research questions, and analysis of the research are listed below.

3.1 Methodology

In this research, the prepared questions and the answers were analyzed by interviewing the Syrian refugee entrepreneurs. Interviews with 12 entrepreneurs working in the shoemaking industry were used for the analysis, and Grounded Theory was used.

3.1.1 Research Questions and Participants

In this study, it has been attempted to understand the entrepreneurship reasons of the Syrian refugee entrepreneurs and the incentives and obstacles in the process. Regarding this, the basic research questions for entrepreneurs working in the shoemaking sector in Konya are as follows:

- The reasons why Syrian refugees prefer Konya
- Working preferences and professional relationships to meet their basic needs
- Adaptation processes to Turkey and Konya
- Refugee Syrians' reasons for turning to entrepreneurship
- Preferences and reasons for making entrepreneurship sustainable or not

For the research, interviews with only refugee entrepreneurs operating in the sector were preferred in the Konya Aykent Shoemakers Site. In other words, there are small-scale businesses such as markets and restaurants on the industrial site. However, the sample was limited only to Syrian refugees in the shoe supply chain in order to analyze the

occupational link related to entrepreneurship and to make sense of the sustainability of entrepreneurship in the industrial zone. While one of the refugees participating in the research works on shoe design, the others work directly on shoe production. While three of those in production work as subcontractors in another enterprise, seven of them have their own businesses. All of the participants were male, were between the ages of 25 and 50, and came from around Aleppo. The refugees came to Turkey between 2011 and 2014. The working group consisted of four Arabs and eight Turkmen, and it was possible to communicate with everyone in Turkish.

3.1.2 Collection of Data and Analysis

Structured interview technique was used with refugees. Snowball sampling method was followed for the interview. In this study, in which the entrepreneurship processes of refugees are examined in depth, the embedded theory approach, one of the qualitative analysis patterns, was used. For this, the constructivist pattern developed by Charmaz (2015) was used. In the context of the embedded theory approach, the coding-analysis process was detailed in line with the principles of the constructivist design, and an effort was made to create a consistent/correct meaning and expression by making sentence-sentence coding in the coding process. In the coding process, the institutional coding results obtained when sentence coding, selective coding, and finally institutional coding are achieved can be listed as follows (Table 10.1).

3.1.3 Findings and Comments

In the study, 12 Syrian refugee entrepreneurs operating in the shoe manufacturing sector were interviewed. All of the refugee entrepreneurs consisted of people operating as entrepreneurs or employees in shoemaking production in Syria.

All of the refugees immigrated to Turkey due to the difficulties that arose in sustaining their lives and meeting their basic needs. Again, all of

Table 10.1 Coding process and results

Code	Sentence	Interview analysis	Examples
K-1	Preferring Konya for settlement and living	In the refugees' choice of Konya, the city's support of NGOs for charity and local government, religious reasons, and the factor of relatives/friends come to the fore. Konya stands out as the second settlement area of all of them, and Gaziantep and Kilis are defined as the first settlements in the migration process. Afterward, it was understood that the refugees chose Konya as the second city. While it is stated that Konya's access to health and education is a facilitating factor, the large number of SME-sized workplaces and the opportunity to work for many people in the family are also emphasized.	<p>"Before coming to Konya, I knew that those who came here would not be left hungry." G 3</p> <p>"My relative came before me and told me that charities do not leave anyone unattended." G 5</p> <p>"When we first came, we settled in an abandoned house, but the headman and those around us took care of us, our needs came quickly." G 11</p> <p>"New arrivals to our neighborhood have decreased, but they still come to our aid." G 9</p> <p>"I know that I will not go hungry even if I am unemployed." G 6</p> <p>"We have been doing this for years already. Not only me but also my son is in this profession." G 4</p> <p>"It was easy for me to find a job in Konya because there is a very big homepage." G 12</p> <p>"I chose this place not only because it is religious, but also because I can do my own profession." G 11</p> <p>"I learned the business of counters from my father, it helped me find a job here too." G 1</p>
K-2	Occupation provides opportunities for work	It was stated that Konya shoemaking has an important place in Turkey in terms of production and distribution. It has been observed that all of the refugees work in the shoe production sector or have small workshops in Syria. As a matter of fact, in the interviews, it is stated that besides the entrepreneurs, the employees also take a significant place in the sector. It is stated that they gain an advantage in finding a job, thanks to their professional knowledge and experience, and the sector demands a great deal of effort in this regard.	

<p>K-3 The effect of harmony on settlement</p>	<p>All of the interviewees think that they are satisfied with the city and region they have chosen and that they have adapted to the country. They state that they get along well with the locals in both ethnic groups and that they do not encounter any problems in the industrial zone or in their living areas. A remarkable point is that a significant number of them emphasize that they pay attention to their relations with some Syrians. In the integration process, especially their families' approval of this adaptation, the fact that there are locals among the employees at the workplace and their employment of refugees other than Syrians are also presented as indicators of approval.</p>	<p>"Children are happy here. They go to school, the lady is happy to live in the neighborhood." G 8 "We are here now." G 5 "Who is around me is important, but Syrians sometimes make a lot of noise, so I moved to a neighborhood with Turks." G 3 "The neighborhood with Turks is better, I live there now." G 6 "My job, my house and neighbors are fine." G 2 "We are getting along with our neighbor Turks." G 4</p>
<p>K-4 Opportunity valuation for startup</p>	<p>It is observed that small-scale companies in the sector have changed hands for economic reasons, which facilitates the process of establishing a business by taking over the existing business and making deferred payments instead of establishing a new company. It is also stated that they manage the process more easily, especially with a small number of employees and low operating costs.</p>	<p>"When my boss wanted to hand over the job at my job, I took care of it together with my friend, and we pay our debt piecemeal." G 10 "I was busy, I also had a shop in Aleppo. When we heard that this place was sold, we bargained and bought it on a futures basis. Things are fine." G 11 "We made an agreement with the boss in this shop, I do my own business in the same shop and get paid for my own counter." G 12 "When my uncle's son said that his neighbor was going to quit the business and was looking for someone to transfer it to, we gave our savings up front and took over the loan." G 9</p>

(continued)

Table 10.1 (continued)

Code	Sentence	Interview analysis	Examples
K-5	Business with acquaintance	The priority of relatives and acquaintances regarding the realization and completion of the work stands out as an important reference. This is also closely related to the important role played by a Turkish reference and guarantor for the business community.	<p>"They want a Turkish guarantor when taking over the shop or renting a house." G 1</p> <p>"It gives you a privilege to have a taste when buying goods and taking orders." G 5</p> <p>"Things are going well if you have a guarantor." G 7</p> <p>"Being a Turkish acquaintance, especially a well-known person, facilitated the business turnover." G 8</p>
K-6	Settled life	The relationship between work and residence reveals that refugees are permanent in Turkey. Their decisions or obligations are closely related to the belief that the situation in their country will not improve. These reasons increase the desire for a permanent entrepreneurship through entrepreneurship.	<p>"The end of the war in Syria does not seem possible. We are here now." G 4</p> <p>"Our job, our vaccine is boiling. I have no intention of returning." G 6</p> <p>"My family and relatives are from here in Turkey now." G 5</p> <p>"How shall I turn, where shall I turn? Everything is destroyed and the war continues. We are also peaceful here." G 8</p>

them worked in different jobs when they migrated and then continued to work in the professional field. In other words, there is no one who comes to Turkey with certain knowledge and makes an attempt.

In addition, it turns out that early immigration and early employment largely solve the language problem. Furthermore, it can also be said that the school education of the children has a positive influence on their and family's language skills.

They are successful because of the cost advantage related to production, the management of the collection risk of their income, and the development of customer/supply network information. In addition, the desire to live in better conditions, sedentary and sustainable life goals, as well as the high turnover of workplaces in the relevant field have been effective in evaluating the entrepreneurship opportunity. In other words, there is no innovative entrepreneurial concern or motivation, which has been mainly discussed in the literature recently. However, it would not be wrong to say that it is a cost-based entrepreneurship evaluation. Especially, the low labor and operating costs provide an advantage in this regard. Although the entrepreneurs mainly employ Syrian workers, it is seen that Turkish workers also work in the workshop. While the success of the enterprise paves the way for other entrepreneurs, it contributes to everyone's learning something new about competition. However, in this process, the difficulty of finding references from the Turks in the region emerges as an important factor in entrepreneurship. Finding customers for the work done and having access to new market areas, thanks to the network, also make the permanence evident.

Ibn Khaldun's statement "Geography is destiny" is as if it was said for Turkey. The geographical location of the Middle East, Black Sea, and Near Asia as a connection point to Europe and even Africa causes it to be in the middle of many relations, especially immigration.

With the migration that started in the spring of 2011, following the outbreak of civil turmoil and war in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey became the choice of many refugees. Turkey accepted nearly four million people from the region where it has the longest geographical border and where commercial activities and human mobility were present before the war. Refugees, who were first met in the camps, then moved toward the inner regions. Although the public and civil society's efforts to help the

immigrants made a significant contribution in the first stage, the intensity of the migration and their dispersal throughout Turkey caused different difficulties in the management of the process.

Adaptation of refugees or Syrians under temporary protection with their legal name to the living conditions in the country gained importance at the first stage. Afterward, efforts to find a job and start a business emerged. In the study, it was tried to examine especially the situations in the process of starting a business, that is, entrepreneurship. In line with the findings obtained, reasons such as being a livable city and being religious stand out for them to prefer Konya. These findings are also consistent with the study conducted by Koyuncu (Koyuncu, 2020). It is especially important that the environment they live in is moderate for them and they feel safe. The same conditions are sought for the business environment and the importance of networking for trade is emphasized. It is not surprising that the answers given to the second question were the same. It is known that Syrian refugees have made an important contribution to the elimination of the problem of upper master and similar qualified employees in the Konya Shoe Industry in the past years. With the gradual spread of communication between Syrian employees, the demanded personnel in this field began to be found more easily. In addition, the fact that they were willing to pay lower wages in the past caused them to be employed more. The continuation of price-based competition makes employment attractive for company owners. Research conducted by the ILO and similar organizations (ILO, 2020) confirms this situation. Having a good level of professional knowledge and continuing to work in permanent jobs have increased the curiosity and encouragement of having a job after this period. All of the other Syrian entrepreneurs interviewed in the industrial zone, not just the interviewees, come from the sector. The answers given to the questions about the adaptation process are positive. All interviewees (especially those who have stayed in this city and this business area for more than five years) state that they have adapted. On the other hand, the findings mentioned in the literature and in the reports prepared about Turkey seem to be confirmed (Erdoğan, 2019).

This situation actually clarifies the fifth question of the desire to be permanent. About 572 Syrian entrepreneurs do not have a return plan or

desire appears here as well. This situation actually clarifies the fifth question of the desire to be permanent. None of the Syrian entrepreneurs have a return plan or desire (euronews.com, 2019). This situation is supported by both the continuation of entrepreneurial activity and the preference of permanence that supports it. The fact that “being from here” or “the absence of a safe zone for Syria to go to anymore” as stated in the interviews further strengthens this situation. The continuation of the Syrians’ contacts and communication with the region they live in causes them to access information about the security of the region more easily. When the interviews about the fourth question are examined, it is remarkable that the professional interest supports this, beyond the generally accepted reasons such as a better life and the welfare of the children and the family, as indicated by the analyses made in the interviews. However, it is requested to overcome the difficulties or obstacles mentioned in the study. In addition, while being unregistered reveals a competitive advantage, providing labor costs by employing other Syrians can be defined as a learned situation.

It can be said that the information obtained because of the application overlaps with the existing studies, but refugee entrepreneurs in the Konya shoemaking sector draw attention with the following features:

- The basic abilities and skills-based features they have in the shoe industry encourage the entrepreneurial process and provide advantages.
- Depending on the sector characteristics, the high workplace turnover rate of small businesses makes it easier to take over the workplace. This causes the investment cost to become more affordable.
- Syrian business owners have a more advantageous position in terms of informal transactions.

In this context, the following suggestions can be presented to policy makers and entrepreneurs:

- Entrepreneurship activities in other regions can be examined by analyzing the relationship between profession and workplace.
- Resources for measures and solutions can be accessed more easily when joint and regional analyses of the problems are performed.

- The fact that the workplace neighborhood creates an exemplary relationship for living spaces can be used as a reference for social trust.
- Studies on the relationships between being permanent and entrepreneurship can be enriched.
- Regional needs analysis and entrepreneurship trainings can be prepared and disseminated for Syrian refugee entrepreneurs with the participation of regional and national stakeholders.
- Finally, impact analysis studies can be conducted in the regions/sectors where Syrians live and work. In this way, information can be obtained about the contribution of Syrians to the economy of the region and the country.

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11

Entrepreneurial Orientation of Refugee and Immigrant Students in Higher Education in Türkiye: The Example of Necmettin Erbakan University

Özdal Koyuncuoğlu 

1 Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of the significant tools to address the global challenges of the twenty-first century, to build sustainable development, to create new employment sectors, and to ensure economic recovery (Alan, 2019; Audretsch et al., 2021; Koyuncuoğlu & Tekin, 2021a). In order to encourage more entrepreneurial intentions and trends, many countries have invested significantly in entrepreneurship education at universities (Cui et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2022). Entrepreneurship for students in colleges and universities has become very important not to ensure that every student starts a business or becomes an entrepreneur, but to increase their innovation and entrepreneurship knowledge, develop entrepreneurial skills, and encourage entrepreneurial intentions and desires (Koyuncuoğlu, 2021; Koyuncuoğlu & Tekin, 2021b).

Ö. Koyuncuoğlu (✉)

Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye

e-mail: okoyuncuoğlu@erbakan.edu.tr

Considering that university students are the new force for the development of their country, it is crucial for the economic recovery of the country to discover ways to increase their entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions. Factors such as an individual's upbringing and growth experiences affect entrepreneurial intentions (Bird, 1988). Resource theory states that people view a disaster as an opportunity to integrate resources when resources are destroyed after a disaster and engage in entrepreneurial activities after the disaster event (Shepherd & Patzelt, 2017).

It is obvious that researches on entrepreneurship are mostly carried out on university students. When we look at the studies on university students, it is seen that entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies are mostly handled by comparing them with demographic variables (age, gender, educational status, socio-economic status, etc.) or individual variables. Different types of scales are used in studies, and there are studies that have found different results as well as studies with overlapping results (Akçakanat et al., 2014; Çarıkçı & Koyuncu, 2010; Edirisinghe & Nimeshi, 2016; Ikhwan et al., 2020; Koyuncuoğlu & Tekin, 2021b; Krishnan, 2020; Kumar et al., 2013; Kusumawijaya, 2020; Palaniappan & Rafik-Galea, 2009; Türkmen & İşbilir, 2015). However, the number of studies on the entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of foreign students studying at universities is quite limited.

Immigrant and refugee entrepreneurs can contribute to economic development by reducing unemployment rates, as well as investing the resources needed in terms of both their own countries and the countries they come from, in sectors with significant growth potential in the future (Kloosterman 2003; Thomas & Inkpen, 2013). Immigrant self-employment surveys in the USA report that foreign-educated immigrants have higher rates of self-employment, possibly because domestic employers rate the quality of education of foreign schools as lower than that of local education (Akrofi 2006; Sanders & Nee, 1996). Since the education received abroad, especially in the West, tends to be more valuable than the education received locally (Alberts & Hazen, 2005), educated immigrants returning to their country from the West in general, and from Türkiye in particular, may be more desirable by salaried employers and may even exhibit high entrepreneurial tendencies and behaviors in their home country. In a study conducted by the initiative society SWICE of

the Südwestfalen University of Applied Sciences, the entrepreneurial spirit of foreign students was examined. From the survey study, it has been determined that foreign students have a higher entrepreneurial spirit than their German peers. This research also shows that foreign students are more likely to start a business. While approximately 27.1% of foreign students consider it possible to start a business in one year, this rate is only 1.9% for German students. It is reported that foreign students are 14 times more likely to start a business than their German peers (Agrarzeitung, 2017, p. 1). In Türkiye, however, there is limited research on the dynamics of migration, refugees, and university education and an even more limited understanding of the differences in entrepreneurial propensity and intentions, particularly among immigrant types. Similarly, despite the large number of university immigrants and refugees, all existing entrepreneurship models are specific to immigrants or adult refugees. In this context, it is aimed to examine the entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of refugee and immigrant students studying in higher education in Türkiye in a relational approach in terms of some variables.

Forced migration reached record levels in 2020, with around 70.8 million people forcibly displaced worldwide. Approximately 41.3 million people were internally displaced, 25.9 million were forcibly displaced outside their country of origin (defined as refugees), and 3.5 million sought asylum in another country (UNHCR, 2020a). About 80% of the displaced population resides in low- and middle-income countries (UNHCR, 2020b). A significant proportion of refugees live in cities where Türkiye hosts the largest refugee urban population (Grant, 2020).

In all this confusion, the mismatch between the educational aspirations of refugees and migrants and the realities of opportunities offered to them is striking (Dryden-Peterson, 2010; Morrice, 2021; Shakya et al., 2012). All over the world, refugees and migrants have difficulties in accessing education, and the difficulties increase as they progress to higher education levels. Globally, 63% of refugee and migrant children are enrolled in primary education, compared to 24% at secondary level. At the tertiary level (Anderson et al., 2009), enrollment is only 3% compared to 37% of refugee and non-immigrant students (UNHCR, 2019). According to 2021 statistics, the number of international students at universities is 224,000 in Türkiye, 990,000 in the USA, 495,000 in England,

350,000 in Germany, 290,000 in Canada, 260,000 in France, and 110,000 in the Netherlands (YTB, 2022).

There is a wide range of studies that have been conducted on the various competencies that people need to be successful in starting and running businesses. However, there is no single standard that can be used to evaluate whether or not individuals have the necessary skills to be successful entrepreneurs (Thébaud, 2010). Tinoco (2008) argues that students should have a variety of entrepreneurial skills, such as self-confidence, vision, and motivation. Olugbola (2017) defined entrepreneurial competence as the ability to manage various aspects of a business, such as economics, marketing, and team building. A study by Mamabolo et al. (2017) focused on the multiple managerial skills that people need to be successful in starting and running a business. These include managerial and technical skills such as financial management, marketing, and leadership (Mamabolo et al., 2017, p. 9). Mavila et al. (2009) discussed the various dimensions of entrepreneurial competence and their impact on technological innovation. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy also significantly influences other behaviors such as entrepreneurial performance and entrepreneurial intention (Elnadi & Gheith, 2021). The importance of entrepreneurial self-efficacy is acknowledged by Tinoco and colleagues as one of the factors that can help people develop their entrepreneurial intentions. Entrepreneurial self-efficacy can help them seize opportunities, organize resources, and establish their companies (Tantawy et al., 2021).

Although the term “entrepreneurial intention” is commonly used, there is not a consensus on its definition (Verzat & Bachelet, 2006). According to Wang and Huang (2022), the concept of entrepreneurial intention refers to a psychological state that helps an individual develop their energy and focus toward a specific goal. According to Thompson (2009) an entrepreneur’s intention is to establish a new venture at a certain time in the future. In the meantime, university students can establish their businesses by developing their entrepreneurial intentions (Li et al., 2021). Li et al. (2021) highlighted two dimensions as purpose intentions and implementation intentions as a measure of entrepreneurial intention. Morris et al. (1994), on the other hand, explained entrepreneurial intention in three stages: intention to take risks, openness to innovations,

and willingness to act on time. Some scholars believe that an entrepreneur's intention is an intrinsic part of their personality and self-motivation (Buchholz & Rosenthal, 2005). According to them, entrepreneurial intention can be revealed by observing opportunities and current problem (Indriyani et al., 2019). Others use entrepreneurial activities and attitudes to measure an individual's entrepreneurial intentions (Pawitan et al., 2017). Developing an entrepreneurial intention is very important in order to start a business. It can help individuals develop their own unique personality and self-motivation (Kusumawijaya, 2020).

The development of an intention is important in order to achieve a specific goal or behavior in Planned Behavior Theory. It can help individuals develop their own unique personality and self-motivation. However, it can additionally delay the implementation of the desired behavior due to various factors. For instance, people might not take certain actions after their intention has been revealed (Gollwitzer, 1999; Lihua, 2022; Tatarko & Schmidt, 2015). In addition to personal experience, other factors such as the environment and demographic factors can also affect an individual's entrepreneurial intentions. Among these factors, researchers focused only on external environment and personal experience (Bilgiseven & Kasmoglu, 2019; Indriyani et al., 2019). Migration, becoming a refugee or going to a different country for any purpose, as an environment and experience for individuals, may be closely related to the entrepreneurial intentions of university students.

Entrepreneurial qualities or dispositions have long been associated with creativity and other related personality traits such as risk taking, initiative, environmental awareness, and self-confidence (Başol et al., 2011; Kailer, 2005; Kailer & Weiß, 2018; Kao, 1989; Mangelsdorf, 1988; Schlabe, 2016). It is also argued that it is vital to nurture these entrepreneurial trends in educational institutions through appropriate programs and to help students identify their creative potential to further develop these trends (Kuratko, 2005; Palaniappan & Rafik-Galea, 2009). Although it is difficult to determine the nature of the entrepreneurial tendency, research shows that the entrepreneurial tendency includes being proactive in seeking new opportunities, finding innovative solutions to problems and opportunities, transforming resources into marketable goods, striving for profit, willingness to take the risk associated

with these characteristics, and, most importantly, entrepreneurship (Cromie, 2000; Chell et al., 1991).

Some studies in the literature show that individual factors have significant effects on entrepreneurial tendency (Bird, 1989; Collins et al., 2004; Scheinberg & MacMillan, 1988; Segal et al., 2005; Jaen et al., 2010). Jaen et al. (2010) stated that openness to change and self-development have an effect on entrepreneurial tendency. Given the increasingly dynamic and competitive contemporary work context, the entrepreneurial trend makes a significant difference for the inclusion of foreign university students in the job market and their professional development. In addition, the entrepreneurial tendencies of foreign students represent an opportunity to form new relationships with the social context, to act to guarantee a comprehensive competence, to make decisions, and to intervene in the business process by focusing on the development of their professional competence and the visibility of the profession. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of refugee and immigrant students studying in Turkish higher education in a relational approach in terms of some variables. For this purpose, answers to the following questions were sought in the study.

1. What are the entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of foreign students?
2. Are the entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of immigrant and refugee students significantly different according to gender, academic achievement, foreign status, education levels, and professional expectations?
3. Is there a significant relationship between entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of foreign students?

2 Method

This study is a descriptive study to examine the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of immigrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions. Quantitative scale applications and analyses were carried out in order to obtain direct and in-depth information about the

entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of the students. In addition, a questionnaire was applied by the researcher in order to obtain data on the socio-demographic, familial and academic qualities of the students. The ethics committee permission document required to collect the data used in this study were obtained with decision number 2022/144 of the Ethics Committee of Necmettin Erbakan University dated 08.04.2022.

In the study, purposeful sampling was taken to determine the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of foreign and immigrant university students. In purposive sampling, the researcher determines the participants who have the most appropriate and desired characteristics for the research purposes as the sample with his own judgment (Balci, 2004). While determining refugee and immigrant students, all participants in the study universe were tried to be reached. A positive response was received from 202 participants in order to carry out the research, and these students were included in the study group of the research. The immigrant and refugee students in the sample are studying at different faculties of Necmettin Erbakan University in the 2021–2022 academic year. In the determination of the study group, it was taken into account that the sample taken was suitable for the purpose of the research and that it was accessible. In addition, voluntary participation in the study was taken as basis.

2.1 Data Collection Tools

In the study, the “Entrepreneurial Intention” scale developed by Linan and Chen (2009) was used to collect data from immigrant and refugee university students. The validity and reliability of the scale developed by Linan and Chen (2009) was tested on samples from countries such as Spain, Taiwan, and Türkiye with very different cultural and social characteristics. The Turkish version of the form is a five-point Likert-type scale and consists of one dimension. This dimension consists of six statements that measure entrepreneurial intention. The fact that the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value of the Entrepreneurial Intention scale is higher than 0.50% (Cokluk et al., 2012) and that the Bartlett’s globality test value is at a significant level indicates that the scale is suitable for immigrant and

refugee university students. Explanatory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) performed on the scale data confirmed the one-dimensional structure. According to the Cronbach Alpha analysis performed on the sample of refugee and immigrant university students, the reliability coefficient of the measurement tool was calculated as 0.87. These findings show that the measurement tool has a high reliability for immigrant and refugee students.

In order to determine the entrepreneurial tendencies of immigrant and refugee university students in the study, it was arranged according to a five-point Likert-type scale (1-Strongly Disagree to 5-Strongly Agree) and consists of 41 statements. In the creation of the entrepreneurship tendency scale used in the research, the study of Summers (1998) and Brice (2002) at the international level and Avşar (2007) in Türkiye were used. In this context, the entrepreneurship tendency scale was adapted to Turkish by examining the study of Avşar (2007). EFA and CFA analyses performed on the entrepreneurship tendencies scale of immigrant and refugee students used in the research revealed six dimensions. The total variance explained by immigrant and refugee student participants is 64.01%. The sub-dimensions of the entrepreneurial tendencies scale are “desire to succeed (ambition)”, “determination”, “practical intelligence”, “innovation”, self-confidence, and independence. However, the scale is also used as one-dimensional. High scores obtained from the scale indicate a high level of entrepreneurial tendency. According to the Cronbach Alpha analyses performed on the sample of refugee and immigrant university students, the reliability coefficients of the sub-dimensions of the entrepreneurship tendencies scale vary between 0.81 and 0.95. These findings show that the entrepreneurship tendencies scale has a high reliability for immigrant and refugee students.

2.2 Data Analysis Techniques

Parametric statistical techniques were used because the scores of immigrant and refugee students from the scales of entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions met the assumptions of normal distribution. In this context, whether the scores obtained from the entrepreneurship tendencies

and intentions scales of the participant students differ in terms of various variables were tested with t-test, analysis of variance, and multiple regression analysis. The interviews to be held in order to get the participant students' views on the factors affecting the entrepreneurial tendency and intention were analyzed by content analysis.

3 Findings

In this section, in accordance with the purpose of the research, the findings obtained by comparing the scores obtained from the entrepreneurship tendencies and intentions scales according to the variables of gender, education level, perceived academic success level, foreigner status, and working sector expectation are included. Before the comparison, descriptive information about the scores obtained from these two scales was presented.

According to Table 11.1, the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of the migrant and refugee students were calculated as 4.02 (± 0.85) and 3.76 (± 0.79), respectively. According to the average scores obtained, the entrepreneurial tendencies of immigrant and refugee students were found to be high, while their entrepreneurial intentions were found to be moderate.

According to Table 11.2, it was found that the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of immigrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions differed significantly according to the gender variable. According to the research findings, it has been observed that female foreign students have significantly higher entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions compared to their male peers.

According to Table 11.3, entrepreneurial tendencies of immigrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions were found to

Table 11.1 Descriptive analysis of entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions

	<i>N</i>	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Entrepreneurship tendency	202	1.00	5.00	4.02	0.85
Entrepreneurial intention	202	2.00	5.00	3.76	0.79

Table 11.2 Comparison of entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions by gender

Gender		<i>N</i>	Mean	Std. Deviation	- <i>t</i> -	<i>p</i>
Entrepreneurship tendency	Female	96	4.25	0.43	3.884	0.000
	Male	106	3.80	1.06		
Entrepreneurship intention	Female	96	3.96	0.57	3.509	0.001
	Male	106	3.58	0.91		

Table 11.3 Comparison of entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions by education level

		<i>N</i>	Mean	Std. Deviation	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
Entrepreneurship tendency	Bachelor degree	127	3.89	0.97	4.396	0.014
	Master's degree	43	4.11	0.51		
	Doctorate	32	4.32	0.56		
	Total	202	4.02	0.85		
Entrepreneurship intention	Bachelor degree	127	3.69	0.85	1.529	0.219
	Master's degree	43	3.91	0.61		
	Doctorate	32	3.84	0.71		
	Total	202	3.76	0.79		

differ significantly according to education level ($p < 0.05$). It has been found that participants with doctorate and master's education have a higher level of entrepreneurial tendency compared to undergraduate students. However, no significant difference was found in entrepreneurial intention according to the variable of education level ($p > 0.05$).

According to Table 11.4, it was seen that the entrepreneurship tendency of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions did not show a significant difference according to their perception of success ($p > 0.05$). On the other hand, there was a significant difference in entrepreneurial intentions according to the success perception variable of the participants. It was found that the participants with high

Table 11.4 Comparison of entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions according to academic success perception

Overall success in the courses		<i>N</i>	Mean	Std. Deviation	<i>T</i>	<i>p</i>
Entrepreneurship tendency	High	82	4.15	0.77	1.840	0.067
	Medium-low	120	3.93	0.89	1.891	
Entrepreneurial intention	High	82	3.91	0.76	2.199	0.029
	Medium-low	120	3.66	0.79	2.215	

perception of success had a high level of entrepreneurial intention compared to the participants with medium and low perception.

The results of the comparison of the entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of immigrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions according to the expectation of the working sector are seen. According to the results of the *F* test, no significant difference was found in the entrepreneurial tendency and intention according to the sector to be studied ($p > 0.05$) (Table 11.5).

The results of the comparison of the entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of immigrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions according to their foreign status are seen. According to the *t*-test results, no significant difference was found in entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions according to foreigner status ($p > 0.05$) (Table 11.6).

Table 11.7 shows the results of the regression analysis developed to test the effect of entrepreneurial tendencies of immigrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions on their entrepreneurial intentions. According to the analysis, the regression model showing the effect of entrepreneurial tendencies, which are independent variables, on entrepreneurial intentions is seen to be significant ($R = 0.74$; $R^2 = 0.55$; $p < 0.05$). Entrepreneurial tendencies of immigrant and refugee students explain approximately 55.5% of the total variance in their entrepreneurial intention scores. This significant difference indicates a high level of effect.

Table 11.5 Comparison of entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions according to labor sector expectations

	Sector	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std. Deviation	<i>F</i>	<i>P</i>
Entrepreneurship tendency	Private	52	4.02	0.78	0.398	0.754
	Public	48	4.10	0.89		
	Own business	60	3.92	1.09		
	Other	42	4.01	0.40		
	Total	202	4.01	0.85		
Entrepreneurial intention	Private	52	3.76	0.79	0.145	0.933
	Public	48	3.70	0.86		
	Own business	60	3.80	0.92		
	Other	42	3.76	0.46		
	Total	202	3.76	0.79		

Table 11.6 Comparison of entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions by foreigner status

	Foreigner status	<i>N</i>	Mean	Std. Deviation	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Entrepreneurship tendency	Immigrant	72	4.10	0.83	0.760	0.616
	Refugee	130	3.93	0.88		
Entrepreneurial intention	Immigrant	72	3.61	0.98	0.876	0.545
	Refugee	130	3.83	0.75		

Table 11.7 Regression analysis results regarding the relationship between entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies of migrant and refugee students studying in higher education institutions

Independent variable	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i> ²	Beta	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
Entrepreneurship tendency	0.747 ^a	0.555	0.747	251,996	0.000

4 Discussion

According to the research findings, entrepreneurial tendencies of immigrant and refugee students were found to be high; on the other hand, entrepreneurial intentions were found to be moderate. These findings were found in Cantwell et al. (2009), Drugău-Constantin (2019),

Graessley et al. (2019), Kuśnierz et al. (2020), Mao et al. (2022), Rydell and Kucera (2021), Watson and Popescu (2021), and Wen and Hu (2019). According to Cantwell et al. (2009), the choice to study abroad is largely a private decision, although it may be influenced by external economic and sociocultural factors. In addition to age, gender, and academic abilities, other factors such as personal attitudes and desires can also affect the decisions and behaviors of foreign students. For instance, entrepreneurial tendencies among foreign students can be influenced by their perceptions of their environment and financial status (Drugău-Constantin, 2019; Rydell & Kucera, 2021; Watson & Popescu, 2021; Wen & Hu, 2019).

According to the research findings, entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of foreign students differed significantly according to their gender. In the study, it was observed that female students had higher entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions than their male peers. In some of the studies on entrepreneurship characteristics, which are expressed as an individual characteristic in the literature, no significant differences were found according to gender (Sünbül & Yılmaz, 2008), and in some studies, it was seen that men exhibit more innovative and entrepreneurial behaviors compared to women (Arı, 1989; Gupta et al., 2009, 2014; Uddin, 2021). On the other hand, Orsini et al. (2015) and Vallerand et al. (1992) stated in their studies that female students have high entrepreneurial characteristics. These researchers suggested that entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies are closely related to intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Studies indicate that female students score higher in intrinsic and extrinsic motivation than boys, but have lower values in amotivation (Barkoukis et al., 2008). Also, women entrepreneurs are more likely than men to emphasize economic value creation, goal creation, and social value goals (Yukongdi & Lopa, 2017). There is currently no reliable evidence supporting the existence of psychological differences that explain the gender gap in entrepreneurship. However, it is widely believed that job security and autonomy are positively associated with women's entrepreneurship (Brandstätter, 2011; Zhao et al., 2010). These findings could suggest that women can have entrepreneurial abilities. Despite this, little is known about the exact psychological differences between male and female entrepreneurs.

Other variables examined in the study are about the relationship between students' academic status and perceptions of success and their entrepreneurial intentions and tendencies. According to the research findings, the entrepreneurial tendencies of the students differ according to their academic status and levels. In the study, it was found that foreign students with a doctorate have higher entrepreneurial tendencies compared to undergraduate and graduate students. Again, students with a high perception of academic success have a high entrepreneurial intention compared to their peers with a medium and low perception of success. These findings are similar to those of the studies carried out by Bong (2005), Chen and Lu (2015), Koyuncuoğlu (2021), Luo et al. (2019), Markman and Baron (2003), and Roksa and Whitley (2017). In all these studies, significant high correlations were found between entrepreneurship, academic motivation, academic achievement, and career expectation at different branch and school levels.

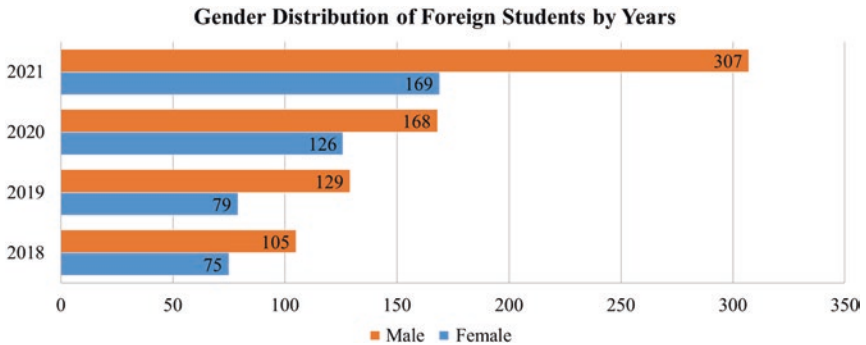
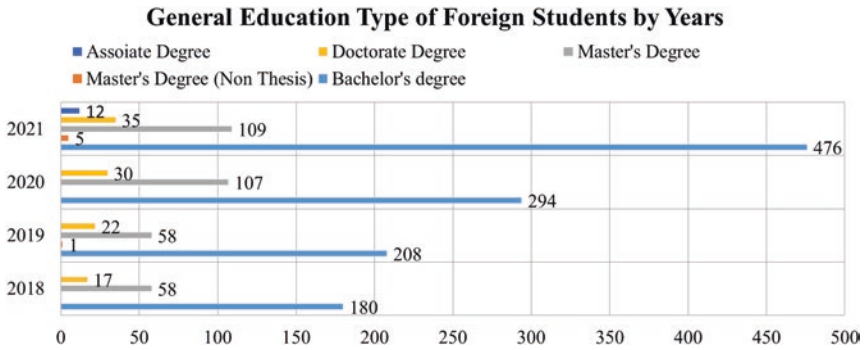
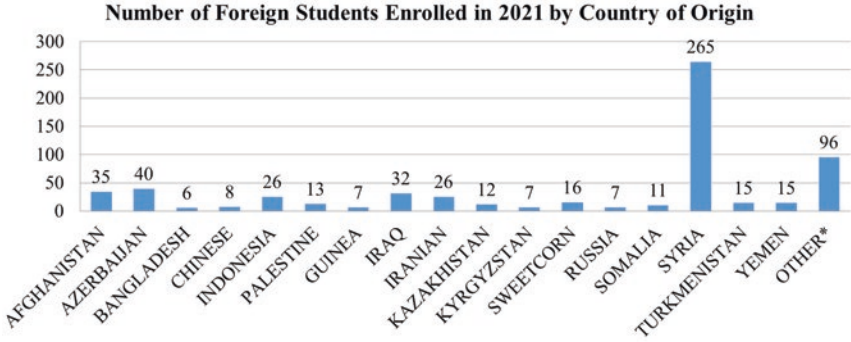
The last finding of the study is about the relationships between the entrepreneurial tendencies of the participating foreign students and their entrepreneurial intentions. According to the findings of the study, entrepreneurial tendencies of immigrant and refugee students were found to be an important explainer of the change in entrepreneurial intentions. Immigrant and refugee students' entrepreneurial tendency affects their entrepreneurial intentions in a high and positive way. These findings are consistent with the findings of studies by Krueger et al. (2000), Liñán et al. (2011), Lortie and Castogiovanni (2015), Mei et al. (2020), Van Gelderen et al. (2006), and Wu et al. (2022). According to the literature, entrepreneurial tendencies and self-efficacy are also crucial explanatory variables in determining the intensity of entrepreneurial intentions and the probability that these intentions lead to entrepreneurial behavior. Existing research has shown that entrepreneurial trends are a key indicator for effectively predicting university students' entrepreneurial intentions and entrepreneurial behavior and also a fundamental prerequisite for potential entrepreneurs to initiate entrepreneurial behavior (Fuller et al., 2018; Ogunleye & Osagu, 2014; Shirokova et al., 2015).

5 Conclusion and Suggestions

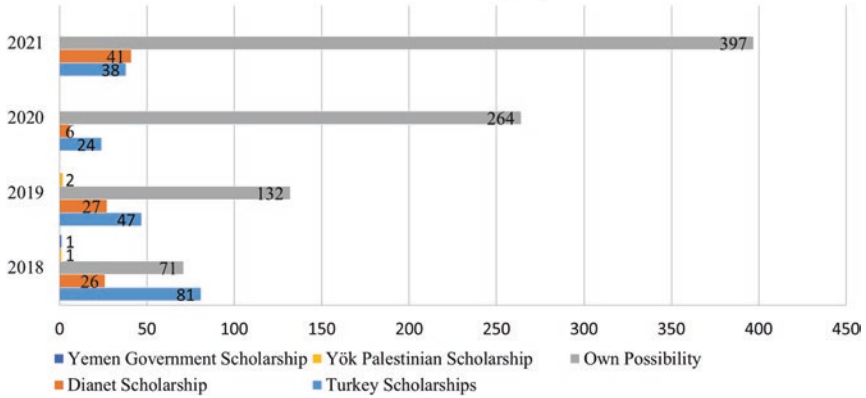
In this study, which examines the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of immigrant and refugee students studying in Türkiye, the entrepreneurial tendencies of the participants were found to be high, while their entrepreneurial intentions were found to be moderate. In the comparative analysis, it was seen that the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of immigrant and refugee students differ according to the variables of gender, education level, and academic achievement. Within the scope of this study, when the study groups are examined, it is observed that the rate of foreign students at the undergraduate level is higher than those with doctorate and master's degrees. From this point of view, entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of immigrant and refugee students can be examined in more equal distributions in terms of education level. Considering the findings of this study, it seems useful to increase entrepreneurship in the education of foreign students and to address the factors that encourage these variables. In addition, it is recommended to conduct qualitative studies that will provide in-depth information on the reasons that affect the entrepreneurial tendencies and intentions of immigrant and refugee students. This study aimed to contribute to both foreign and Turkish literature by examining the relationships between entrepreneurial tendencies and intention in terms of participants' gender, class, and academic expectation variables. However, another important limitation of the study stems from the fact that the participants were university students. The findings in the literature indicate that there are differences between student participants and participants in working life in studies on the examination of entrepreneurship characteristics. For this reason, conducting this study on samples other than foreign students studying at universities, particularly on immigrant and refugee workers, will contribute to both the evaluation of entrepreneurial characteristics and the transformation of this situation into entrepreneurial behaviors and the generalizability of the findings.

Appendix

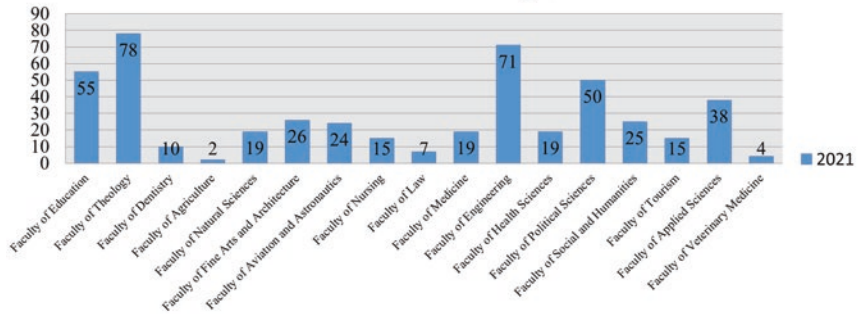
Additional Statistics on Foreign Students at Necmettin Erbakan University



Distribution of Scholarships by Years



Faculties Distribution of Foreign Students



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12

Research on the Commercial Activities of Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Gaziantep and Hatay Provinces in Türkiye

Abdullah Oktay Dündar  and Mustafa Bekmezci 

1 Introduction

People have migrated throughout history for reasons such as living in better conditions, being safe, or escaping from natural disasters. Today, many people are still on the move in this sense. Especially developed countries are the center of attraction. Migrants are engaged in economic activities in the target country because they must continue their lives. In this context, migration and entrepreneurship are considered an important issue in both the national and international arenas (Naudé et al., 2017). While research projects are carried out on immigrants working in the target country, there are also studies on their entrepreneurial start-up and participation in the labor market (Head & Ries, 1998; Wong & Primec, 2011). Especially, in the migration movement that takes place between the neighboring countries, the immigrants settle in the border cities of

A. O. Dündar (✉) • M. Bekmezci
Necmettin Erbakan University, Konya, Türkiye

National Defence University, İstanbul, Türkiye
e-mail: aodundar@erbakan.edu.tr; mbekmezci@kho.msu.edu.tr

the target country and play an important role in the development of the region by trading between their own country and the target country. For this reason, it is important to examine the concept of entrepreneurship (Johnson, 2001), which includes capturing ideas, transforming them into products and/or services, and then establishing a venture to put the product on the market in terms of both immigrants and the target country. According to the definition of entrepreneurship, immigrant entrepreneurship can be defined as the entrepreneurial activity of immigrants in the target country. On the one hand, immigrants are people living in difficult conditions in their own country, fleeing from political instability or natural disasters in their country, and on the other hand, they are initially perceived as cheap and unqualified labor in the target country. However, these people have different knowledge, different experiences, and are engaged in entrepreneurial activities in a different cultural environment. This is an issue that needs to be examined. In addition, when immigrants become entrepreneurs, they offer job opportunities to other people who migrate to the target country and to the citizens of the target country. This, in turn, prevents immigrants from being perceived as a serious problem by the target country.

Immigrant entrepreneurship is of particular interest to the countries receiving immigration because immigrant entrepreneurship enables immigrants to participate in social life, facilitates their adaptation to society in cultural and social terms, and affects their psychology positively (Rath & Swagerman, 2011). This also includes the implementation of an effective spatial and social strategy for migrants. Türkiye has been hosting the largest number of refugees globally since 2014 (UNDP, 2019). According to the update of the General Directorate of Migration Management dated 31 December 2021, Syrians under temporary protection in Türkiye constitute 4.54% of the general population of Türkiye. Considering these data, it can be stated that this approach is extremely normal. In the research conducted by UNDP (2019), it has been stated that the “refugee” perception about Syrians has come out of the status of being temporarily in Türkiye and shifted to integration with society and the local economy. Also, in this research it has been revealed that Turkish enterprises are also aware of the opportunities arising from the presence of a large Syrian workforce, such as access to Arabic-speaking countries.

In this context, Türkiye supports immigrants to become entrepreneurs and provides training and support to immigrants to entrepreneurship. As a matter of fact, 94% of SMEs that received business support before starting a business stated that they found the training very useful (İNGEV et al., 2017). It has also been observed that there is a significant increase in the entrepreneurial activities of immigrants in Türkiye (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018).

This study was conducted to provide information and make suggestions about the entrepreneurship of immigrants who had settled in Hatay and Gaziantep provinces in Türkiye and the economic, social, and cultural effects of these entrepreneurial activities.

2 Cross-border Activities Related to Immigrant Entrepreneurship

It has long been accepted as a practical practice to support micro-enterprises to exploit the potential of immigrants, to involve them in economic activities, so that they can make a living and improve their socio-economic situation. Micro-enterprises have an important function of taking advantage of the capabilities of immigrants, to providing them with income, thereby reducing their dependence on aid. In addition, supporting micro-enterprises significantly helps overcome the sources of tension with the citizens of the target country (Kachkar, 2019).

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the IKEA Foundation have developed a cooperative model for immigrants in areas such as agriculture, livestock, and retail trade on the Ethiopian and Somali border (Betts et al., 2021). It has been seen that this model provides employment to immigrants and Ethiopian citizens and makes a significant difference in improving income levels and social cohesion. It has been determined that entrepreneurs who are successful in this model develop strategies for cross-border activities.

Informal cross-border trading (ICBT) activities between Zimbabwe and South Africa began after the economic crisis of 2000 (Chikanda & Tawodzera, 2017). In this crisis, many sectors have been closed. About

70% of people have started cross-border trade because they have no other source of income. Subsequently, it has been seen that this trade has made a great economic contribution to both countries. In this context, it has been concluded that ICBT is critical for the Zimbabwean economy as it reduces unemployment and creates employment, and these activities should be supported.

Chatelard (2010) stated that Iraqi immigrants make a living or diversify their livelihoods thanks to the cross-border mobility. These people also have the opportunity to see family members consisting of women, children, and the elderly, whom they left in their own countries, and control their possessions and properties in their own country during their cross-border activities. In addition, these people maintain their social ties in their own countries. However, these people have also considered the possibility of returning to their home countries.

In a study on cross-border commercial activities between Thailand and Burma (Brees, 2010), it has been determined that Burmese immigrants send money to their families if they have a regular income, but this is informal because it is not under the control of the Thai government. This is because money is sent not through the official banking system but through people who know each other. It is estimated that these transfers from Thailand to Burma vary between 155.3 million dollars and 300 million dollars. In addition, in this study, it was stated that people who conduct business activities across borders are almost changed agents, create changes in terms of thought and practice, and transfer new values and beliefs to their own countries. It was also emphasized that these people could create certain development projects in their communities and support local initiatives financially by sending money collectively.

In a study conducted among Hispanics in the USA (Waldinger, 2008), it was stated that it is quite normal for cross-border activities and affiliations to vary according to nationalities due to social, political, and historical differences. It was observed that two-thirds of the participants had traveled to their homeland at least once after coming to the USA, and 47% of them regularly sent money to their home. Cross-border exchanges were found to occur mostly among Dominicans and least among Cubans. It has been determined that the vast majority of Mexicans have gone

home at least once, yet less than half of them send money to their families and nearly 80% of them plan to stay in the USA permanently.

It can be easily stated that the cross-border activities of immigrants pursue the same goals, even in different geographies, and contribute to both countries in terms of economic and employment opportunities.

3 Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Türkiye

Considering that the concept of immigrant also includes the decisions taken by the individual for his/her personal prosperity, those who were forced to leave Syria in 2011 can be considered refugees. As a matter of fact, due to the seriousness of the situation in Syria and the lack of conditions allowing the safe return of the refugees to their countries, Türkiye provided these refugees with temporary protection without seeking any prerequisites.

According to 2020 data, there are 3,576,800 immigrants with temporary protection records in Türkiye, including 3,574,800 Syrians, 1000 Iraqis and 980 Iranians, and 330,000 asylum seekers (UNHCR, 2021). According to the data of the General Directorate of Migration Management, there are 26 state camps in 10 provinces on the Türkiye-Syria border. Immigrants living in the camps have the freedom to go to different cities in Türkiye and live in any city. According to April 2020 data, 98.2% of Syrians live in urban areas (Karan et al., 2020). Therefore, refugees in Türkiye have turned into “urban refugees” (Erdoğan, 2019). It can be said that Syrian immigrants are clustered in Istanbul and in the southern provinces of Türkiye close to the Syrian border, considering that 16% of Syrian immigrants in Türkiye live in Istanbul and 52% live in border provinces such as Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, and Kilis (Building Markets, 2021).

A study was conducted with 434 Syrian refugees in six refugee camps in Türkiye to determine the current status of their micro-enterprises (Kachkar, 2019); it has been determined that approximately 25% of the participants started their entrepreneurial activities in these camps and 80% wanted to become entrepreneurs. These entrepreneurs mostly met the necessary financing source from their savings or from their relatives.

It has also been determined that more than half of those engaged in entrepreneurial activities have entrepreneurial experience.

The fact that immigrants prefer Istanbul, the mega-city of Türkiye, attracts entrepreneurs in terms of the economic vitality of this city and the opportunities it offers. However, choosing cities close to the border is an approach preferred by people fleeing violence in terms of security. Immigrants establish businesses and engage in economic activities where they live. While the Syrian origin capital company increased by 1–2 per month in 2011, Syria became the foreign country with the highest number of ventures in Türkiye as of February 2018, and this number has reached 100 companies per month (Deniz & Reyhanoğlu, 2018). Since 2011, Syrians have invested 334 million dollars in Türkiye (Building Markets, 2022). About 74% of Syrian-founded companies are micro-scale companies with 10 or less employees, 24% are small-scale companies with 10–50 employees and the remaining 2% are medium-sized companies with 50–250 employees, and the average income of these companies is 463,201 dollars (İNGEV et al., 2017). The distribution of Syrian immigrants in the provinces where they live in Türkiye and the population density and the visual of the businesses they have established are shown in Fig. 12.1 (Güven et al., 2018).

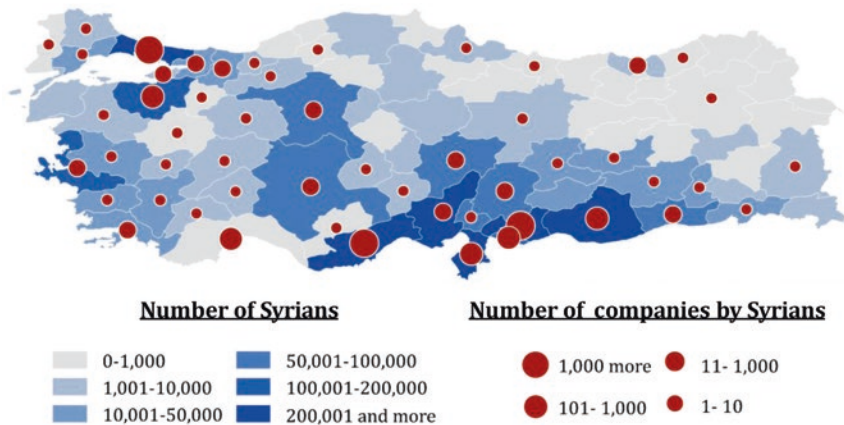


Fig. 12.1 Distribution of the Syrian population and the number of companies by Syrians. *Syrian companies here are companies that are owned by Syrians and/or companies that have a Syrian partner. (Source: Güven et al., 2018)

In addition, all projections for Syrians show that around 1–1.2 million Syrians in Türkiye have managed to stand on their own feet by working informally, reducing the need for financial support from the state, and contributing to the Turkish economy (Erdoğan, 2019). Syrian entrepreneurs employ an average of 9.4 people; most of these workers stated that they have worked informally in the past, and 55% of SMEs stated that they will provide additional employment (8.2 on average) opportunities in the next year (İNGEV et al., 2017).

The governorships can grant an indefinite residence permit to foreigners who have stayed in Türkiye for at least eight years without interruption or who meet the conditions determined by the Migration Policy Board, provided that the Ministry of Interior approves. According to the International Labor Law No. 6735, foreigners with an indefinite work permit benefit from the rights granted to Turkish citizens. The number of foreigners in Türkiye with a residence permit is 1,311,633 (PMM, 2021).

According to the research conducted by the Economic Policy Research Foundation of Türkiye (TEPAV) on 416 enterprises, 207 of which were Turks established and 209 of which were immigrants established, in eight provinces where immigrants live heavily (Güven et al., 2018); since 2011, Syrian entrepreneurs have established more than 10,000 companies across Türkiye. It has been stated that these companies employ an average of 7 immigrants, and these companies employ nearly 250,000 immigrants. According to the results of the research, 72% of Syrian entrepreneurs stated that they do not want to return to Syria after the war is over. It has been stated that this is due to the existence of a healthy business environment in Türkiye and the success of immigrant entrepreneurs in their commercial activities. In addition, it has been found that Syrian entrepreneurs are more export oriented than Turkish entrepreneurs. It has also been determined that since Syrian entrepreneurs do not dominate the market and bureaucratic procedures in Türkiye, they enter a partnership with Turks, and both parties benefit from each other's expertise. However, it has been observed that 75% of Syrian entrepreneurs owned company, and 11% of them had companies in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE before they came to Türkiye. Also, they benefited from the information on foreign market trends, legal and bureaucratic processes offered by the Chambers of Commerce in Türkiye and received

consultancy services on marketing and logistics. In other words, most of the immigrants engaged in entrepreneurial activities in Türkiye are experienced in entrepreneurship and have received information and consultancy services on the Turkish market. About 24% of the participants were engaged in entrepreneurial activity for the first time. Of these, 84% with fewer than 10 employees and 16% with 10–49 employees have established businesses. It has been observed that 57% of the entrepreneurs are university graduates. İNGEV, Human ACT, IPC, and SEF obtained similar results in joint research (2017). The report also stated that 39% of Syrian entrepreneurs plan to establish another business in Türkiye, and 76% plan to expand into Syria by keeping their businesses in Türkiye even after the war is over.

In a study conducted on 1123 SMEs established by Syrian entrepreneurs in Adana, Mersin, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis, and Şanlıurfa in 2021 in Türkiye, it has been determined that 39% of SMEs established by immigrant entrepreneurs exported their goods. Of these exports 22.5% were made to Iraq, 21.4% to Syria, and 8.6% to Saudi Arabia. In this report, it has been stated that immigrant entrepreneurs operating in the provinces of the south of Türkiye are also looking for opportunities in the Middle East and Africa by using their social networks and taking advantage of the language, and the following information is given regarding their export capabilities and practices (Building Markets, 2021):

- Most of the exporting companies operate in the wholesale/retail and manufacturing sectors.
- The target markets are Iraq, Syria, and other Middle Eastern countries. These companies also exported to Kuwait, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Morocco, Austria, Bahrain, Denmark, Belgium, England, and Australia.
- Gaziantep, Hatay, Mersin, and Adana are important export centers. About 46% of SMEs in Gaziantep export.

Within the scope of the information given above, it is interpreted as immigrant entrepreneurs are active economic actors both in the domestic market and in exports and contribute to the welfare of the region. However, in the research conducted by the Center for Middle Eastern

Studies (ORSAM) in the border provinces of Türkiye (Orhan & Gündoğar, 2015), it was determined that Turks who lost their jobs believed that the reason for losing their job was “Syrians” at rates varying between 40% and 100%. It can be expected that this thought may lead to racist behavior. As a matter of fact, in some districts of Hatay, immigrant entrepreneurs stated that they were exposed to such behavior (Karan et al., 2020).

A study conducted by the Durable Solutions Platform (DSP) and the Asylum and Migration Research Center (IGAM) (2019) revealed that immigrants are hesitant to expand their businesses due to the lack of any assurance about their future stay in Türkiye. Most respondents openly expressed their doubts about expanding or registering their businesses and investing time and money, due to the uncertainty about whether it would be possible for them to stay in Türkiye legally in the long term (DSP and IGAM, 2019).

4 Commercial Activities of Migrant Entrepreneurs in Gaziantep and Hatay

According to the data of the Gaziantep and Hatay Chambers of Commerce, as of 2021, there are foreign entrepreneurs from 48 different countries in Gaziantep and 32 different countries in Hatay. There are 2972 foreign entrepreneurs operating, including 1936 in Gaziantep and 1036 in Hatay. In these cities, ten or more foreign entrepreneurs from Syria, Iraq, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan, Afghanistan, and Iran operate, respectively. The fact is that Gaziantep and Hatay are on the Syrian border and very close to Iraq, and their historical, cultural, and economic ties increase the number of entrepreneurs from these countries and their cross-border activities. However, the size, industry, and trade of these cities and their capacity to create more opportunities than other cities attract Syrians. These features of Gaziantep and Hatay make it easier for Syrians to adapt to the cities. As a matter of fact, in the records of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, a significant increase is observed in the number of businesses opened by immigrants in these

Table 12.1 Number of Syrian and Iraqi migrant entrepreneurs operating in Gaziantep and Hatay

Nationality	Gaziantep	Hatay	Total
Iraq	88	15	103
Syria	1742	930	2672
Total	1830	945	2775

cities after 2016. Considering that the first migration movement from Syria occurred in 2011, the process can be considered the learning and adaptation phase until 2016, and the phase of taking advantage of opportunities and engaging in entrepreneurial activities in 2016 and beyond. After these explanations, the number of immigrant entrepreneurs in Gaziantep and Hatay is presented in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 shows that there are more immigrant entrepreneurs in Gaziantep, and the number of Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs is higher than Iraqi immigrant entrepreneurs. There are expressions (import, export, domestic and foreign trade, etc.) that they conduct foreign trade in the names of 952 companies, there are expressions (production, manufacturing, etc.) that they make production in the names of 68 companies, and there are expressions (logistics, transportation, cargo, etc.) that they conduct logistics activities in the names of 65 companies in Gaziantep. In Hatay, there are expressions that they conduct activities related to foreign trade in 644 company names, logistics in 57 company names, and production in 25 company names.

NACE codes gather all economic activities under 21 main headings. More detailed groupings are available under each heading. More detailed information and explanations about the NACE codes can be obtained from the "<https://nacev2.com>" address. Table 12.2 shows the fields of activity of Syrian and Iraqi immigrant entrepreneurs operating in Gaziantep and Hatay according to the main headings of NACE codes.

Table 12.2 shows that at least two or more immigrant entrepreneurs operate under 17 main headings. No entrepreneurs operate under four main headings. Most immigrant entrepreneurs, such as 53.62%, operate in the "G (Wholesale and Retail Trade)" group. One-fourth of immigrant entrepreneurs (25.90%) are in the "C-Manufacturing" group. About 4.90% of the immigrant entrepreneurs operate in the

Table 12.2 Activities of migrant entrepreneurs in Gaziantep and Hatay according to NACE codes

	Gaziantep		Hatay		Total
	Syria	Iraq	Syria	Iraq	
A- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6	0	26	0	32
B- Mining and Quarrying	2	0	0	0	2
C- Manufacturing	595	25	97	2	719
D- Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0	1	1	0	2
E- Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	9	0	1	0	10
F- Construction	49	3	83	1	136
G- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	825	52	603	8	1488
H- Transportation and Storage	18	3	20	2	43
I- Accommodation and Food Service Activities	29	1	20	0	50
J- Information and Communication	24	0	8	0	32
K- Financial and Insurance Activities	16	0	1	0	17
L- Real Estate Activities	6	0	17	0	23
M- Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	112	0	9	0	121
N- Administrative and Support Service Activities	13	3	25	1	42
O- Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0	0	0
P- Education	24	0	13	0	37
Q- Human Health and Social Work Activities	4	0	1	0	5
R- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	10	0	5	1	16
S- Other Service Activities	0	0	0	0	0
T- Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods- and Services-Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	0	0	0	0	0
U- Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	0	0	0

“F-Construction” group and 4.36% in the “M-Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities” group. Other prominent NACE groups are “I-Accommodation and Food Service Activities” and “H-Transportation and Storage” groups.

The percentages of immigrant entrepreneurs according to the first breakdown codes of NACE, in which they mostly operate, are shown in Table 12.3.

Table 12.3 Ratios of migrant entrepreneurs in Gaziantep and Hatay to NACE code sub-breakthrough

NACE code	Group name	Percentage (%)
C-Manufacturing		
10	Manufacture of food products	4.54
13	Manufacture of textiles	2.38
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	3.46
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	5.08
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1.26
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2.23
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1.19
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.55
F-Construction		
41	Construction of buildings	3.90
43	Specialized construction activities	1.01
G-Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles		
45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.49
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	39.93
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.21
H- Transportation and Storage		
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	1.15
I- Accommodation and Food Service Activities		
56	Food and beverage service activities	1.77
M- Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities		
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	2.81
P- Education		
85	Education	1.33

Immigrant entrepreneurs in Gaziantep and Hatay are engaged in wholesale and retail trade at a rate of 50%. Therefore, immigrant entrepreneurs mostly operate in marketing-based businesses rather than manufacturing and similar fields of expertise. The manufacturing activities of immigrant entrepreneurs in Gaziantep mostly concentrate on leather, food, textiles, and wearing apparel. Especially, Gaziantep is already an important industrial city in leather, textile, and wear apparel manufacturing. It is thought that immigrant entrepreneurs work in these sectors and

gain experience and then establish their own ventures. In Hatay, manufacturing activities focus on food. It is thought that the food activities of immigrant entrepreneurs in both Gaziantep and Hatay focus on the production of food belonging to their own cultures. Immigrant entrepreneurs see opportunities in education in these two cities, which host a significant number of immigrants and conduct entrepreneurial activities. Only Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs operate in the field of education. Another important area is transportation and storage. The location of the cities on the border increases the trade and logistics needs between the two countries. In the field of transportation, there are mostly entrepreneurs related to road transport, and the number of entrepreneurs in Hatay is higher than that in Gaziantep.

Syrians choose Gaziantep because Gaziantep's historical ties with Syria and Aleppo are an important factor (Soyudođan, 2020). In addition, the economic, human, and social capital of the immigrants have also been decisive in the selection of the destination to migrate. These types of capital have facilitated them in terms of getting a place in the sector. There are many Syrians who have activated this capital. A migrant entrepreneur in Gaziantep explained the reason for choosing Gaziantep as follows (İncetahtacı, 2020):

We were producing plastic in our factory, and we were exporting them to Türkiye. We had customers in Bursa and Gaziantep. We were exported to other parts of the world, especially to Saudi Arabia. I have a brother. He studied electrical engineering and graduated. He also works with me. My brother is in charge of electricity, and I am in charge of machinery in technical areas. My father also works with us. All family members work in the same field. My uncle also works in the same sector in Saudi Arabia. When we decided to leave Syria in 2013, Gaziantep was the right choice for us. Our situation in Syria was excellent. We were earning well. We lost our factory in Syria in the war, and we lost a lot financially. But we still brought good capital from Syria. When we left Syria, we needed to start a business. At first, I wanted to start commercial business. I chose Türkiye because we have commercial connections and relations for 13 years. In addition, I came to Gaziantep because Gaziantep is an important industrial city and there is a good potential for the sector in which we operate.

In another study conducted in Gaziantep, it was determined that local businesses prefer to cooperate with businesses established by immigrants instead of employing immigrants, and there is a Syria Desk in Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce (UNDP, 2019). In addition, there is the “Syrian Businesspersons and Entrepreneurs Association” (SIAD) founded by Syrian businesspersons in Gaziantep, and this is the only association established by Syrian businesspersons in Türkiye. The purpose of the association is stated on the official LinkedIn page of SIAD as follows (<https://www.linkedin.com/company/siadsyrianentrepreneurs/about/>):

SIAD is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that works in unity and solidarity, consists of Syrian businesspersons and entrepreneurs, and engages in trade, industry, information, and professional activities. SIAD is an association that is away from politics, has a legal personality and works independently financially and administratively and established to support and help Syrian businesspersons. SIAD is an international association operating in different countries, both in Türkiye and abroad. In recent days, the number of members has reached 220 companies and institutions. The mission of the association is to provide a family atmosphere and serve its members with a pioneering management approach. Simultaneously, it is to provide sustainable competitive power to Syrian businesspersons.

It is understood from this statement that SIAD will support not only Syrian businesspersons and entrepreneurs in Gaziantep, but also Syrian entrepreneurs in different cities in Türkiye. As a matter of fact, in 2018, Şanlıurfa Governorship was announced that ten SIAD member investors would invest 80 million Turkish Liras in seven different sectors (three shoe manufacturing, one construction materials, one bag production, one knitwear production, two plastic packaging, one textile, and one recycling) in Şanlıurfa Organized Industrial Zone and that 1540 people would be employed with this investment (Şanlıurfa Governorship, 2018).

SIAD President Mahmut Osman, who was invited as a special guest to the meeting on the “Economic Policy of Migration” held by the Turkish Social Economic and Political Research Foundation (TÜSES) in 2021, said that Syrian businesspersons mostly operate in the food,

tourism, construction, and textile sectors in Türkiye. He stated that while some of the Syrian businesspersons export their products, many of them mostly operate in the food sector for Syrians in Türkiye (Erdem, 2021). In this meeting, Mahmut Osman stated that, contrary to what is believed, there is no privilege given to any immigrant who set up business. The concepts of businessperson and refugees are confused with each other; as businesspersons, they could not find qualified trained personnel in Türkiye. There is enough work for everyone who wants to work; therefore no one takes another person's job from them. Syrian immigrants no longer want to work in short-term and casual jobs, as they did in the first days of their arrival. They want to work in stable and insured jobs, and they are justified in their demands. In addition to these, Mahmut Osman also stated that Turkish and Syrian businesspersons are seriously integrated, do business with each other, and help each other. Syrians brought not only their own capital to Türkiye, but also a sizeable amount of capital from the people they knew, made investments, and continue to do so.

In an interview with some of the members of SIAD by a regional newspaper, Syrian businesspersons explained their difficulties and plans for the future (Karabıyık, 2019). In this interview, the businesspersons stated that the work permit was given too late and that the banks gave them trouble during money transfers. In addition, SIAD members stated that they want to establish a connection between Arab countries and Türkiye and to produce joint projects with Turkish businesspersons. SIAD expects the following from the Republic of Türkiye (Özipek, 2018):

1. An institution related to Syrian economic entrepreneurs should be established.
2. Bureaucratic barriers should be removed, and economic movement and fluidity should be facilitated.
3. Labor laws should be changed to solve the employment problems of the Syrians.
4. Bank and credit transactions should be facilitated.
5. The relevant legislation should be translated into Arabic.
6. There should be cooperation in the economic field for reconstructing Syria in the future.

7. Industrial and commercial complexes that provide more opportunities and advantages for Syrian investors' projects should be established.
8. Syrian economic communities should be represented in Chambers of Commerce.

These expectations are an expression of the difficulties experienced by Syrian entrepreneurs. However, they consider themselves in a separate category, and they seem to have an understanding that serves themselves rather than cooperating with Turkish businesspersons.

In a study on the experiences of immigrants in the field of entrepreneurship in different districts of Hatay and their relational positions that differ according to the place, it was found that there are different structures even in different neighborhoods of the same district. Therefore, it has been concluded that no generalization can be made about immigrant entrepreneurship and that the place should be considered in immigrant entrepreneurship (Karan et al., 2020). In the research, it was determined that there are no Syrian entrepreneurs in the two districts where Alevis are the majority due to the prejudice of Alevis toward Sunni immigrants. In one district, it has been determined that there are more Syrian immigrants than Turkish citizens since the historical trade and kinship relations with Syria are higher than in other districts. In addition, in the research, immigrants stated that they have never encountered racism in one district of Hatay, whereas immigrants stated that they encountered racist discourse and behavior in another district. In this study, it was determined that immigrant entrepreneurs had difficulties obtaining licenses and travel permits, had high rents, and had some other problems, such as language problems.

5 Conclusion

People may immigrate from their countries for reasons such as war, natural disaster, or family reunification. It is quite normal for the citizens of the target countries, both socially, culturally, and economically, to have prejudices and hesitations about immigrants. However, when evaluating immigrants, it is necessary to stay away from prejudices and consider that

they have diversity with different socio-cultural, socio-economic, ethnic, religious, and ideologies. Immigrants also have to work and earn money to survive. This approach should be evaluated as their effort to hold on to the target country and contribute to it. Immigrants who are poor or have a low income in their home country often work in seasonal agricultural work, low-skilled jobs in textiles, manufacturing, and construction in the target country (ILO, 2016). Immigrants who observe the conditions of the target country, see the opportunities, and want to work in better conditions are engaged in entrepreneurial activities. The participation of approximately 37,000 Syrians in the vocational learning training of the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, generally for the lower socio-economic segments, should be considered the efforts of these people to integrate with the city, to be successful, and to hold on (Gültekin, 2020). It is interpreted as immigrant entrepreneurs who are in the middle and upper socio-economic segments of the country, they migrated to try to integrate with the business world and to develop relations with the businesspersons of the target country.

Research shows that immigrant entrepreneurs contribute to the economy of the target country in subjects such as employment, export, and innovation. As a matter in fact, the President of SIAD especially emphasizes this situation in his interviews and states that they bring not only their own capital but also the capital of people they are affiliated with in other countries. Immigrant entrepreneurs are supported by people of their own ethnic origin. SIAD is clearly stated it by the founding purpose. Although SIAD was founded in Gaziantep, it also supports Syrian entrepreneurs in other cities in Türkiye. Immigrant entrepreneurs also establish partnerships with the citizens of the target country who want to export. Migrant entrepreneurs' recognition of their own country's market, their social ties, and their command of the language have a great impact on this. The fact that Syrian immigrants have a command of English besides their own language helped them overcome the Turkish language barrier and even turn this situation into an advantage. Therefore, a win-win relationship was created by combining the strengths of business owners in the target country and immigrant entrepreneurs. It has been observed that these findings are also valid for immigrants in Türkiye. In the interviews with SIAD board members, the desire to cooperate with

Turkish businesspersons was emphasized. In this context, it is important to regulate the laws of the target country, to provide the support of society, and to offer opportunities related to entrepreneurship for immigrants to engage in entrepreneurial activities in the target country and facilitate cooperation.

Immigrant entrepreneurs with low socio-economic status are seen as cheap labor by the employers of the target country and are employed without security until they learn the conditions of the target country and identify market opportunities. This situation causes both the target country's citizens to lose their jobs and display a racist approach toward immigrants, as well as some negativities arising from the informal economy. Immigrants are naturally not satisfied with working under these conditions. They want to work in long-term and stable jobs. Some the immigrants are engaged in entrepreneurial activities because they do not want to work under these conditions. However, immigrants with a medium and high socio-economic level make more cooperative initiatives and benefit from their human and social capital. However, immigrant entrepreneurs generally have difficulty accessing financial resources. This difficulty forces them to seek resources from their own family, friends, and social ties. It will add value to the target country if these problems of immigrants are eliminated and opportunities are offered to them to engage in entrepreneurial activities. The fact that immigrant entrepreneurs provide employment to both immigrants and citizens of the target country will make the citizens of the target country look at immigrants with sympathy, and immigrants will more easily adapt to the society. Mutual trust will increase if immigrants learn the language of the target country, obey the rules of society, and are sensitive to the delicate issues of society.

The fact that Immigrant entrepreneurship offers advantages such as creating value for people who migrate from their country for various reasons and for the target country, being an intermediary between the target country, and the source country, facilitating integration, talent transfer, and innovation.. Therefore, it would be beneficial for NGOs to bring together the relevant units of the state and businesses in the private sector and to play a facilitating role and to exchange ideas about the expectations of the parties. As a matter of fact, the craft and

vocational training courses in Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality have attracted considerable attention. Language courses and other training given in Public Education Centers affiliated to Provincial Directorates of National Education contribute to the effective use of capital. In particular, motivating immigrants to engage in entrepreneurial activities; providing training on topics such as entrepreneurship and the culture of the society and working life; informing and supporting country-specific issues such as law, marketing, finance, and accounting in the process of establishing a business; re-evaluating the factors that hinder entrepreneurship; and eliminating these obstacles would benefit both the immigrants and the destination country.

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