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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

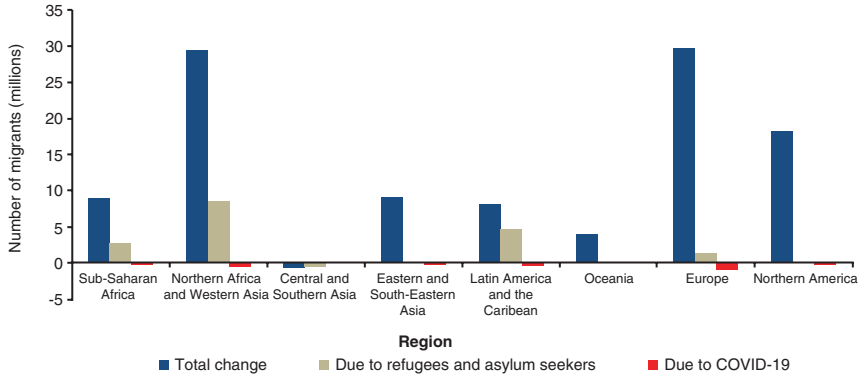


Fig. 4.1 Change in the number of international migrants, by region of destination, 2000–2020 (Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division [2020]. International Migrant Stock, 2020)

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
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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	Token, 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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