

NATIONALISM, MIGRATION, AND THE FRACTURE POINT OF IDENTITY

In recent years, there have been frequent reports in world politics about nationalist and racist parties winning elections, entering parliament, becoming coalition partners, and even gaining power. Furthermore, some authors, experts, and academics see a certain concept as a rising danger: nationalism. According to a certain segment of society, nationalism is an idea that should be feared and even eradicated from the world. In some regions, many attempt to belittle and discredit rising nationalism by labeling it as "secular nationalism" or "racism with a nationalist sauce," trying to portray it as a worthless concept. Various ideological arguments are being put forward against the idea of nationalism, and even though some of these ideas find little traction in society, they are presented as different currents of thought against nationalism. Individuals who define themselves as left-wing and liberal equate nationalist ideas with fascism, and they define those who call themselves nationalists as fascist-racists, thus resorting to a form of demonization and belittlement. If we want to understand why nationalism is rising in world politics, we need to know its causes and the resulting consequences so that we can correctly interpret these events. In my article, I will attempt to address this, focusing on the causes and consequences. In doing so, I do not intend to take events out of their context, as many segments of society do.

I believe some things will remain vague if I start the article without defining a few concepts. First, we need to define what nationalism, ultranationalism, and racism are. The most basic definition of nationalism is a political ideology, doctrine, or social movement based on the belief that a nation or a people should have the right to self-govern, and that the interests of this nation or people should be prioritized above all other interests. Nationalists are individuals who place the interests of the nation they feel they belong to before everything else and work for this goal. Does nationalism have an extreme version? Of course it does, and these individuals are called ultranationalists. Ultranationalists adopt nationalist ideas, but in doing so, they oppose working with other nations, even against common interests, adopting an exclusionary stance. Furthermore, the concept of racism must be explained. The definition of racism is a system of belief that people belong to certain races and ethnic origins, that these races possess inherent differences, and that these traits cause one race to be superior or inferior to another. While nationalism is about putting the interests of a nation or people above everything else and working with other nations for those interests, ultranationalism dictates that work towards interests is done only for one's own nation and people, excluding others. Racism, however, advocates the idea of superiority based on belonging to certain races or ethnic origins. The concept of nationalism emerged after the French Revolution. When it first appeared, nationalism caused the disintegration of large empires that encompassed different peoples, while simultaneously enabling other groups to gain national consciousness and unite states. The Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed due to the wars brought about by the nationalist movement, while it led to the unification of states like Germany and Italy. The inevitable clash of interests among states that were either dissolved or unified by nationalist movements led to wars, some of which were devastating. World War I can probably be shown as an example of this. Of course, after World War I, racism escalated in some countries, and the alliances that were formed led to a new and inevitable war. World War II,

initiated by the alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan, largely started as a race-based war, and I believe the whole world knows its devastating effects. The Yugoslav Civil War, started by the Serbs, can also be shown as a primarily race-based war. These wars resulted in great destruction, suffering, massacres, and genocides for ethnic cleansing purposes, leaving a dark stain on history. We cannot ignore that major wars rooted in ultranationalism and racism have occurred.

We must also clarify the concepts of Migrants, Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Persons under Temporary Protection. This is because these concepts are often confused, and knowing them is beneficial. I believe the article will be harder to understand, and some narratives' cause-and-effect relationships will remain vague if we don't define these concepts. Migrants are individuals who leave their country of residence to settle in another country. These individuals obtain residence and work permits in the countries they move to. Migrants are people who settle as workers, students, or through family reunification. Refugees are individuals who leave their country of residence, like migrants, but their fundamental difference is that they flee due to persecution, oppression, ethnic problems, political reasons, lack of safety, or war. Refugees are people who do not, cannot, or will not be sent back to their countries. They receive this name based on the status and procedures of the country where they apply for asylum. Refugees are legally protected by the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Asylum Seekers are individuals who have made the necessary applications in the country they have gone to, and the process is ongoing. If the process is concluded with a positive decision, they become refugees; if the result is negative, they are expected to leave the country or are deported. Residence and work permits are not granted or are restricted during the ongoing process. "Persons under Temporary Protection" is a quick and practical status for people fleeing wars, civil wars, or widespread mass violence, designed to prevent the individual refugee status system from becoming blocked. They are under the protection of the country they have applied to. As the name suggests, these individuals are under temporary protection, and during the ongoing processes, they are not repatriated, nor are they granted citizenship. After the processes are finalized, return, temporary, or permanent residency may be granted, or their transit and settlement in a third country may be provided. All of these are determined by the laws of the countries, and every country has specific definition processes and necessary laws for these concepts.

People have migrated throughout human history. Some major mass migrations have had multiple consequences. The Migration of Peoples that began with the Huns moving west from the Central Asian steppes, which most significantly shaped modern Europe, had several consequences. The first consequence, as I mentioned, laid the groundwork for the shaping of today's Europe. The Huns moving westward displaced the Slavs, Germans, and other peoples. The displaced peoples, in turn, displaced others, leading to the second consequence. Barbarian tribes like the Visigoths, Ostrogoths, and Vandals migrated en masse to Rome. Since Roman soldiers could not control these migrations, Rome's social structure began to deteriorate, and as the economic burden on Rome became too great, its collapse accelerated. The settlement of the Turks in Anatolia after the Battle of Manzikert is also a migration movement. With the Turkish settlement in Anatolia, Anatolia began to become a Turkish homeland, and its demographic structure changed. A consequence of the Turkish settlement in Anatolia and their advance westward was the start of the decline of the Byzantine Empire. The mass migration of Sephardic Jews, who faced great oppression

in Spain, and their subsequent welcoming and shelter by the Ottoman Empire, is another example. The result of this migration increased the multiculturalism of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to its economic wealth. The Crimea-Caucasus migrations occurred after the Russian Empire occupied Crimea and the Caucasus. The Turks and Muslims who migrated to Anatolia created a social and economic burden on the Ottoman Empire but solidified the demographic structure of Anatolia. The Great Irish Famine can also be considered a major mass migration movement. Due to the potato blight in Ireland and the incorrect policies of the British, people migrated to America, Canada, and Australia. In America, it led to ethnic and religious discrimination. The first major anti-immigrant actions took place in America, and the attitude of the people towards immigrants began to change due to the economic hardship faced by local inhabitants. The Italian and Eastern European migration is another example. People migrated to the USA, Brazil, and Argentina due to poverty and economic reasons. The consequence of this migration was that the US started a debate on American identity due to the integration of this mass that brought different languages, religions, and traditions, leading to the creation of immigration quotas. Temporary guest worker recruitment was seen in Europe from countries like Turkey, Italy, Morocco, and Yugoslavia to boost the European economy. The settlement of these workers and the arrival of their families laid the foundation for a multiculturally diverse society. However, the failure to fully integrate the newcomers and the resulting neglect led to the formation of parallel societies due to the resulting groupings. The migration of Turks from Bulgaria was also a mass migration. Due to the oppression and cruelty applied to Turks under the communist system's policies in Bulgaria, the Turks migrated to Turkey, which they considered their homeland, and settled there. This migration caused an economic burden on Turkey at the time and led to some problems. Another migration occurred in eastern Turkey. Following the Iran-Iraq War, Kurds, who fled after Saddam's administration attacked them for allegedly supporting Iran, were admitted into the country. This migration also had significant consequences. Roughly summarized, the consequences were again an economic burden and an increase in the problem of terrorism. The partition of India and Pakistan also created a massive and destructive migration process. Aimed at establishing ethnic/religious-based states, this migration saw Muslims and Hindus enter a mass migration movement, resulting in great and traumatic suffering alongside a destructive process. The foundation of the nationalist tensions that continue to this day was laid by this migration. We must not overlook the genocide migration in Africa. This migration occurred after the genocide in Rwanda. Hutus and Tutsis fleeing the genocide migrated to nearby countries, and we see how the refugee population adversely affected regional stability and caused civil wars in the neighboring countries they went to. The mass migration movements caused by Syrians fleeing the Syrian Civil War and their consequences have led to different outcomes in various countries. We can address these situations within our article. Afghans fleeing the Taliban's re-seizure of power in Afghanistan have also initiated mass migration movements, and we can also examine their consequences within our article.

I have provided historical examples of mass migrations and now need to address the reasons why they occur. If we cannot understand the causes of mass migrations, we cannot fully grasp the cause-and-effect relationships to be discussed in the article. One of the most common causes of mass migration is probably seeking prosperity and a comfortable life. This migration is typically from undeveloped or developing countries to developed countries. Another reason is fleeing wars and civil wars. The Syrian Civil War and the Taliban's re-seizure of power in Afghanistan are recent examples. We can also point to those

fleeing government administrations. These are people who dislike their country's administration and escape to countries with more freedoms to feel more liberated. Another cause of migration is the insufficiency of resources due to global warming. People who choose to migrate to places with more resources and try to survive also create mass migration movements. Another reason for migration is countries inviting workers to ensure the continuity of their economies. Migration movements are generally directed toward Europe, North America, and Canada. The correct management of these migration movements is of great importance. If migration policies cannot be managed or if wrong steps and policies are implemented, major problems occur. This situation creates the ground for the rise of nationalism, which I mentioned in my article, and I will discuss which reasons or wrong policies led to the rise of nationalism. Let me explain what happened, and as a result, why nationalism rose.

In the West, social democratic and liberal movements began to address migration in terms of human rights in the early 20th century, approaching the issues this way. This approach ignored societal capacity, cultural differences, and security dimensions, as well as the economic burdens on countries. After these factors were disregarded, mass migration movements began, and due to those who could not manage these processes, they faced an economic and sociological burden. When those who should manage this burden correctly failed to do so and could not properly explain it to the public, they were met with strong public reactions. When the public started to react, inevitable events began to occur as administrators and those who thought like them prioritized protecting the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. Furthermore, administrators did not hesitate to call the reacting public "racist" to cover up the problems and deny their existence. The problems in housing, healthcare, education, and employment caused by the migrations, coupled with the administrators' failure to provide solutions and their prioritization of refugees and asylum seekers, led people in many countries to ask, "Where are my taxes going? Why are my taxes being used for others instead of me?" Those who reacted to these events were not racist, as claimed; they were simply uncomfortable with the policies being implemented.

I mentioned that uncontrolled migration could not be managed with wrong policies, stemming from the social democrats and liberals approaching the situations solely as a human issue. We must also address the reason behind this. There were racist attacks in Europe, leading to the perception that "Europe is racist." The idea of multiculturalism was introduced to counter this perception, to say that "Europe is not racist." They began to articulate their ideas more actively, especially in the 2000s, and worked towards this. They established associations and foundations to advocate for multiculturalism. To gain acceptance for their ideas, they founded political parties, supported politicians who thought like them, wrote books, and produced films. To support multiculturalism, they admitted people with very different cultures into their countries. Multiculturalism became a desired but ineffective situation; or rather, multicultural societies lived side-by-side but did not interact. This lack of interaction resulted in the formation of refugee and asylum seeker neighborhoods, the development of ghettos, and even the emergence of criminal organizations like gangs. In some regions, public services began to be provided only in certain languages, effectively creating parallel societies. Instead of the desired diverse society, the perception of parallel societies was created. These situations began to create major problems and crises, which have continued to grow and persist. The problems became particularly visible and were exacerbated by the 2015 Refugee Crisis. The 2015 Crisis increased the incidence of

uncontrolled admissions, leading to administrative chaos across the EU. The slow processing of asylum claims and the inability to deport those who were rejected further increased the chaos, causing people to feel that the law was not working, or was even weakening, and that their national security was at risk. The fact that those with temporary status would become permanent, and that no preparations were made for this, further triggered the growing problems. To summarize, social democrats and liberals treated mass migrations as a humanitarian issue and opened the doors to prospective refugees and asylum seekers. Not only did they fail to manage the mass migrations, but the spending of citizens' taxes on refugees and asylum seekers began to trigger major problems. Their anticipation that people from different cultures would live together, which did not happen, and their failure to take precautions against potential problems created a chain of errors.

Another problem related to migration that cannot be ignored is the perception of immigrants as cheap labor. Refugees and asylum seekers seen as cheap labor draw strong reactions from the local population because they take their jobs. Since foreigners accept low wages, lower wages also begin to be demanded of the local population, and the local population often remains unemployed because they do not accept the low wages, which increases unemployment. State administrators, wanting to prevent this situation, increased social benefits to eliminate the reactions, which again drew the public's reaction. In short, refugees and asylum seekers were seen as cheap labor and began to be employed for low wages, which suited employers, leading to the dismissal of the local population. This resulted in low wages and the problem of unemployment. Another consequence of this situation was the emergence of illegal employment and the problem of unregistered workers. The employment of unregistered workers also jeopardizes job and worker safety. State tax revenues also began to decrease due to the employment of illegal workers. The increase in social benefits by states to protect refugees and asylum seekers and the distribution of these collected benefits to them caused major public reactions. Administrators, who could not foresee the dissatisfaction caused by economic reasons, are unable to manage this process correctly and are drawing the public's reaction. The local population is reacting to foreigners due to cheap labor and low wages, and they are also reacting to their administrators who cannot manage this problem correctly because the increased social benefits are being transferred to foreigners, creating major problems. Besides the unemployment problem caused by foreigners, the employment of illegal workers and the non-payment of necessary taxes have created major problems for the economies of countries. If I focus on Turkey in this situation, the employment of foreigners in certain areas, and even the monopolization of foreigners in some sectors, is a concern. The low-wage work of foreigners like Syrians, Afghans, Pakistanis, and Africans and their monopolization in many sectors are increasing the level of unemployment, and the number of people who are uncomfortable with this situation is increasing. This situation puts a great burden on the economy, and the task of lightening this burden is placed on the public.

Another problem created by these migration situations is the housing crisis. During this process, a housing crisis occurred. Rent increases have occurred rapidly in areas with high foreign populations, and social housing has become insufficient. In some places, the local population had to migrate elsewhere because the rents in their residential areas increased excessively. The concentration of foreigners in certain areas, with increased garbage and multiple families sharing the same house, attracted the attention of homeowners, who began to prefer renting their houses to foreigners. They prefer renting to foreigners because they

think they can collect rent from every family living in the house. States initially placed the incoming refugees and asylum seekers in temporary camps they established. Those who stayed in these established camps began to live in unhealthy and substandard housing. In some places, migrants and refugees who complained about these conditions started riots and uprisings, creating a security problem. The local population, seeing these riots and uprisings, reacted to both the increase in housing prices and the events themselves.

Another economic burden created by these migrations is in the healthcare sector. In many places, hospitals and family doctors have become inadequate due to the increasing population. The language barrier, their unregistered status, and limited access to healthcare services have created extra burdens on health institutions. In many places, people who wanted to benefit from the healthcare system could not access these services. They could not find appointments or benefit from quality healthcare services. Administrators who loaded the healthcare expenses of foreigners onto the public drew public reaction and could not offer solutions for this. The lack of language skills among those visiting doctors forced doctors to work more, placing a greater burden on their shoulders. Complaints about this situation are rising in Turkey. The prioritization of foreigners over the Turkish people and giving treatment priority to foreigners has caused anger among the Turkish public. That is, even when a Turk's turn comes at the doctor, a foreigner can take their place, and the Turkish citizen can only enter the doctor's office after the foreigner. This situation led the citizen to ask, "I am a citizen and have rights, so how can a foreigner be superior to me? Why are they treated before me, and why am I paying for their treatment costs?" The former Minister of Health of the Republic of Turkey's admission in a broadcast that the state pays for the treatment and medication costs drew a major reaction. In short, due to the increased burden on healthcare services, the local population cannot access the healthcare system, and the prioritization of foreigners in the healthcare system has drawn public reaction. In brief, those who claimed to offer equal rights are now being labeled as pursuing a policy of inequality due to the policies they implemented. Another issue in healthcare is the spread of epidemic diseases. The spread of infectious diseases due to uncontrolled migration can be a threat. Factors such as inadequate screening, lack of vaccination, and difficulty accessing healthcare services create the ground for the spread of infectious diseases. Measles, tuberculosis, hepatitis B, and some respiratory infections are frequently seen along irregular migration routes. In some European countries, measles outbreaks re-emerged due to insufficient vaccination and low vaccination rates in refugee camps. The World Health Organization (WHO) addresses the relationship between migration and epidemics as a human rights-based public health issue. WHO makes some noteworthy statements regarding this situation. According to WHO, the primary cause of epidemics is not the refugees themselves, but inadequate health policies in their countries of origin. Against this, it advocates for universal access to the healthcare system for everyone, regardless of their status. It recommends establishing screening centers, vaccination programs, and quarantine areas along migration routes. It suggests that countries should establish alert systems, as epidemic threats know no borders. Perhaps the most important warning from WHO is that stating that "epidemic threats" are caused by refugees will increase racism, and this should not be allowed. In these matters, social democrats and liberals argue that the right to health is a universal right and that everyone should be included in the healthcare system, including refugees. They believe that those excluded from healthcare services will spread infectious diseases. Nationalists, on the other hand, emphasize insufficient border controls and inadequate screening. According to nationalists, border security and health screening are

important for public health security, and they advocate for strengthening border security and implementing health screenings.

Another problem created by these migration movements is in the field of education. The language barrier among refugees, asylum seekers, and their children, different value judgments and systems, and school congestion are causing a major collapse in education. Foreign children cannot adapt to education because they do not know the language, which causes them to be excluded from the education system. Local students perceive a decline in the quality of education. In most schools, students from different cultures cannot be in the same class or even within the same system, which leads to social segregation. Furthermore, those who do not want to be part of this system will either take a break from education, thus remaining outside the education system, or open schools suitable for themselves and receive education there. These situations can lead to a lack of oversight, and the education and ideology of those who establish their own schools will not be monitored. Individuals whose education and thoughts are unknown in such places pose a danger to many countries in the future.

Perhaps the deepest issue of uncontrolled migration, which was seldom discussed initially but is now frequently debated, is the deterioration of demographic structures. Defining the deterioration of the demographic structure means a change in a country's population structure—namely, age, gender, ethnic, and cultural distribution. In regions with high migration, this balance shifts, and the sociological structure of society changes. How does this happen? The declining birth rates of the local population and the rapid increase in the birth rates of refugees create a generational imbalance. These situations create a fracture in the society's sense of identity and anxiety about the future. The rapid proliferation of refugees creates a fear among the local population that their culture and language will be lost. Refugees, by stating that they are "permanent" rather than "temporary" in the place they arrive, create an "identity competition" for both sides. The consequences of demographic changes affect educational policies and even the distribution of social benefits. As a result, migration is shifting from being merely a humanitarian concern to a strategic and political issue. Consequently, those who want to protect their cultural identity see nationalism as a refuge. Another consequence of the changing demographic structure is the increase in the speaking of different languages in public spaces, the rise of foreign language signs, and the increased visibility of different clothing styles and religious practices. As a result of all this, nationalists react to these events and demand that measures be taken.

Perhaps the most critical and necessary topic to address in the context of uncontrolled migration is the issue of security and crime caused by refugees and asylum seekers. This topic will be lengthy, and I will try to provide examples. I will attempt to explain this using data and reports prepared by the police forces, internal security units, and academic reports and data of the countries I will provide as examples. We will also examine what social democrats, liberals, and nationalists say. I think it is important to show which side advocates what, to understand their opinions or for the readers' benefit. To understand why migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers turn to crime or are pushed into it, we also need to look at these reasons to understand the resulting consequences. Let's begin by trying to understand why migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers turn to crime or are pushed into it: Migrants may be disadvantaged in terms of language, culture, education, and access to the labor market in the country they go to. This disadvantage increases the risk of poverty and

encourages social marginalization. In areas where migrants are concentrated, risk factors such as social segregation, "idle time" for young men, unemployment, and social exclusion may exist. It is noted that illegal migrations and irregular border crossings are associated with organized crime networks. In environments where irregular migrants are present, risks such as human trafficking and being stranded increase, and organized crime networks easily infiltrate this process. A 2024 Eurojust report highlights the increase in irregular crossings and migrant smuggling networks at the EU's external borders. These situations also increase the risk of being drawn into networks of interest and associating with the underground economy. Perceptions of crime may be higher in areas where migrants live. This can be reinforced by media and political discourse. Additionally, practices such as recording crimes, police surveillance, and controlling refugees may show differences. Gang formation and competition between groups also occur. Gang formation occurs among some groups of young male refugees, especially under conditions of marginalization, economic exclusion, and social isolation. Conflicts can arise between these gangs, involving both their own refugee groups and local gangs. Furthermore, if refugees have connections with organized crime groups in their places of origin, these connections may continue or be reshaped in the new countries. As a result of these factors, higher crime rates or an increase in cases associated with crime are observed in areas with high refugee concentrations. These increases can manifest as illegal economic activities, gang formation, human trafficking, inclusion in regular criminal networks, and drug trafficking among refugees. These types of developments can create effects in society such as security concerns against refugees, xenophobia, the rise of the extreme right, and political polarization. Furthermore, the lack of social integration, the marginalization of refugees, and the tendency of young men within these groups towards crime damage relations between both migrant communities and the local population. These consequences eventually reinforce "security"-centered approaches, such as tightening immigration policies, increasing border controls, monitoring immigrants, and increasing social tension.

We must also look at what social democrats, liberals, and nationalists say about these events and how they approach them. Social Democrats generally emphasize integration, equal opportunity, and fighting discrimination. They believe that structural issues like poverty, discrimination, and marginalization are behind the association of refugees with crime. They view refugees not as a "security problem" but as groups whose participation in society needs to be increased and whose education and employment opportunities need to be improved, and they advocate for this. If an increase in crime is observed, they attribute the reason to the problems experienced by the refugees. Liberals emphasize individual freedom, an open society, and the contribution of immigrants. They argue that migration has benefits from both an economic and social perspective and that immigrants are a matter of production, not crime. If an association with crime is established, the reason is not the immigrants but the weakness of the legal framework, the lack of integration programs, and marginal settlements like ghettos—in other words, the lack of more liberal policies. Instead of a security approach, they focus on integration, education, and employment policies, emphasizing equal opportunity rather than security policies. Nationalists tend to be skeptical of the social compliance capacity of immigrants. They emphasize security risks, cultural divergence, and problems with compliance. They argue that the immigrant factor in crime requires tightening immigration policy, increasing border controls, and admitting immigrants not arbitrarily but within a framework of "selective immigration." They define issues like gang formation, participation in criminal organizations, and smuggling networks on migration routes as a

"security threat." Therefore, nationalists advocate an approach in immigration policies that prioritizes "security first," "no acceptance without compliance," and "local interests first."

I mentioned the security problems and gang formations created by uncontrolled migration, and I indicated who said what and how they approached these issues. At the beginning of this section, I mentioned that I would give examples, and now I want to provide those examples. In providing these examples, I will discuss the causes and consequences, drawing upon police forces, internal security unit data and reports, and academic studies. The first example is Germany. Germany has been a receiving country for a long time, even recruiting guest workers. After 2015, the large wave of migration, regional integration difficulties, challenges in tracking irregular migration routes, and problems for young men accessing the labor market in some areas contributed to crime. Which crimes increased, or which groups are committing which crimes? A significant increase in total recorded crimes was reported in 2023. Increases were seen, especially in theft, robbery, and certain violent incidents in some cities. Records related to sexual crimes fluctuate. There are reports of an increase in records of sexual abuse against children. It is recorded that involvement rates in crimes such as rape and sexual assault are higher than in the local population. These are cases recorded by the police. There are also large increases in crimes like assault. Arabs and Kurds are recorded as being active in crimes like drug dealing, racketeering, and extortion. Many experts emphasize that some of these increases can be explained by reporting rates, recording methods, and more intensive monitoring. In summary, Germany has seen a rise in total crime cases in recent years. Part of this is attributed to local integration problems and part to changes in reporting and recording methods. Another country example is Sweden, long described as a welfare and peaceful society. Economic exclusion in high-immigrant neighborhoods, unemployment among the youth, and the restructuring of local gang networks are cited as causes. Changes in consent laws also trigger reporting trends. The consequence of these factors includes major violent incidents such as armed attacks and bombings being recorded. Gang violence has been prominent for a long time. The police reported identifying over 60,000 affiliated individuals and reported an increase in fatal armed attacks over the last 10 years. Reporting-driven increases were also seen in sexual crimes. However, changes in legal definitions are critical for data interpretation. In summary, the main concern in Sweden is the increase in gang violence and gun use. Legislative and reporting effects played a significant role in the increase in sexual crime records. Another country is France. France, known as the country that receives the most immigrants in the world, also experiences migration-related violence. Causes include long-term impoverishment in suburbs (banlieues), youth unemployment, and irregular migration and smuggling networks. The resulting violence problems include youth-related violence, drug trafficking, and organized street crimes in the suburbs. Crime reporting has increased due to awareness campaigns for victim support units regarding sexual crimes. Clear data on these increases is not reported. The government has occasionally responded with a security reflex by increasing deportations. In summary, in France, crime dynamics are localized, with drug use and street violence in the suburbs being prominent, while increases in sexual crime reports are linked to awareness and recording changes. Another country is the Netherlands. The Netherlands is known as the country that tried to manage the integration problem most successfully in Europe. Local concentration of immigrant settlements and youth unemployment in some neighborhoods are seen as problems, but the country has comprehensive integration programs nationwide. As a result of these situations, there are slight fluctuations but no major increases in general recorded crimes in 2024. Local

increases in reports of sexual harassment and violence cases are observed in some regions. Survey-based data suggests that sexually transgressive behavior reaches millions. In summary, the crime trend in the Netherlands is stable overall, with fluctuations observed in local reports of sexual harassment and violence. Another country is Italy. When Italy is mentioned, the first concept that comes to mind is probably the Mafia. Organized crime structures like the Mafia are said to be heavily organized in Italy. Italy receives a large number of immigrants because of its proximity to the Mediterranean, its coastline, and its role as a gateway to Europe on the Mediterranean migration routes, making it a country with many migrant smugglers. The consequences include suppression in human trafficking and migrant exploitation cases, and logistical problems caused by irregular crossings at transit points. These environments sometimes increase the risks of sexual exploitation and abuse. Street crimes may increase in certain port and transit areas. In summary, the security pressure in Italy is more related to migration routes and smuggling. Exploitation and sexual abuse risks are prominent in this area. Now it is necessary to go to the other side of the ocean, to America. The US is a country that receives a lot of immigrants and struggles with the resulting crimes. The immigrant profile in the US is broad, both legal and irregular, and local differences are very significant. As a result, much of the academic community indicates that immigrants have lower crime rates relative to the native population. There are also studies suggesting that immigrants are more likely to be victims of crime and tend to report crimes more frequently. Thus, US academic literature generally suggests that "immigration does not increase crime rates." However, locally focused immigration-crime incidents are seen in smuggling at border areas and specific gang affiliations in some cities. These situations suggest that the immigration-crime relationship is not negative but complex and multi-dimensional. Furthermore, police and some security institutions' reports indicate a positive correlation between immigration and crime. There are even reports showing that immigrants are active in drug trafficking crimes. According to a 2023 FBI report, sexual crimes are on the decline. However, confidential figures based on surveys are high and continue to rise. Different trends are observed in areas like university campuses and military institutions. Another ocean country and neighbor of the US is Canada. Canada is a country that manages its immigration policies systematically and prioritizes integration services. As a result, 2024 Canadian data indicates a decrease in general crime and violence indices. Fluctuations are seen in the sexual crime category over certain years. Risks related to human trafficking are limited to irregular crossings and exploitation. In summary, organized and policy-focused integration in Canada has been effective in controlling crime dynamics. Although there are fluctuations in sexual crime data, it is generally said to be on the decline. Another country we can point to is Turkey. Turkey serves as a bridge for migration to Europe and is a place where immigrants are densely settled. Millions of people have taken refuge in Turkey, especially after the Syrian Civil War. There is no clear data on the immigration-crime relationship in Turkey. The Republic of Turkey does not share data on these matters, either with its own citizens or with the world, and does not even disclose the number of immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. It does not disclose most crimes committed, either because of the unregistered status of the newcomers or due to public unrest. Immigrant crimes in Turkey are generally judicial problems like theft, pickpocketing, gang formation, and extortion, as well as security concerns regarding future participation in terrorist organizations and involvement in terrorist acts. Data on sexual crimes is not disclosed, and it is said that most sexual assault incidents are not recorded and are covered up. In fact, after some incidents drew strong reactions on social media, the then-Minister of Interior did not define the incidents as sexual crimes. All this has led to strong public reactions. While the

organization of illegal migration by immigrants is indicated by the studies and data of some countries, it is not accepted by the administrators of the Republic of Turkey. There is a report prepared on the exploitation of children and the existence of child brides. Since child marriage falls into the category of sexual abuse against children, the highest rate was announced. This rate was found to be 95.5%. The term "child brides" is used when referring to this rate. This situation is considered to be a cultural norm of refugees and asylum seekers, especially within the Syrian culture. The occurrence of child brides as cultural norms opens the door to child abuse incidents. In the case of Turkey, the lack of clear records on crimes committed by immigrants and asylum seekers, the lack of knowledge about the areas in which they are involved in crime, and the lack of transparent sharing have led to a lack of trust in the administrators of the Republic of Turkey and caused strong reactions from the Turkish public. I repeat that the data is not clearly known because most crimes are not recorded or the incidents are covered up.

When mass migrations are not controlled or when necessary precautions are not taken, major problems occur, even creating a security problem for many countries. The most notable security vulnerability against uncontrolled migration was the problem of terrorism. Terrorist acts are carried out by immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in many countries, and terrorist acts were committed in some European countries in previous years. You will recall these terrorist incidents or can find them through research. The terrorist acts were reported almost all over the world, so you can find them by searching newspaper archives. After such attacks, communities reacted to these events and even organized protests and marches to make their voices heard by the authorities for not taking sufficient measures. Some extreme nationalist groups attacked refugees. In this situation, both sides experienced great suffering and destruction. Segments of society who fear for their safety may attack those who create these threats, leading to destruction, suffering, and traumatic memories for both sides.

Another issue related to mass migration movements that should be addressed is the policies that nationalists constantly criticize and evaluate as wrong migration policies. Otherwise, we cannot understand the narrative of the wrong migration policies criticized by nationalists and cannot establish the cause-and-effect relationship. If this relationship cannot be established, the policies deemed wrong cannot be understood. I will try to explain these through some country examples. The first example is Germany. Germany implemented an Open Door Policy in 2015 during Angela Merkel's time. What was this policy? It opened its borders to hundreds of thousands of refugees during the Syrian Civil War. The result was that the integration process proved insufficient. It resulted in an economic burden, cultural tensions, and the rise of the far-right. Another country is France. An Assimilation-Based Integration Policy was implemented. The aim of this policy was to support the complete integration of immigrants into French culture and not to support multiculturalism. The result was that a lack of belonging and feelings of exclusion increased among immigrant communities. This situation created the ground for social unrest and radicalization in the suburbs. Another country is Italy. A Mediterranean Border Control Policy was implemented. This policy implemented strict measures against immigrant boats coming across the Mediterranean, denying port entry to some rescue ships. The result was that it was heavily criticized by human rights organizations. Thousands of immigrants lost their lives at sea. The country was isolated by Europe. Another country is Hungary. A Wall and Deterrence Policy was implemented. After 2015, this policy attempted to completely stop immigrant passage by

erecting razor wire fences on its borders. The result was that it led to tension within the EU. Principles of human rights and solidarity were questioned, and the country was subjected to criticisms of authoritarianism. Another country is Sweden. Sweden adopted an Excessively Liberal Acceptance Period Policy. In the early 2010s, a very high number of asylum seekers were accepted, and social benefits were kept broad. The result was that integration capacity was exceeded, and debates over crime rates and unemployment increased. Immigration policy was tightened in the 2020s. Another country is Turkey. Turkey implemented a Temporary Guest Status Policy. This policy accepted millions of immigrants with "temporary protection" status after the Syrian Civil War. The initial integration plan was not considered long-term. The result was that refugees stayed in the country long-term. Social tensions, economic pressures, and societal polarization increased. The "Temporary Guest" Policy turned into a permanent reality, even resulting in the granting of citizenship, and migration management became unsustainable.

After addressing the policies of these countries, I want to discuss their common mistakes. Many countries thought they were only obliged to accept immigrants and relegated integration processes to a secondary role. Language, education, and employment policies were inadequate. The result was that polarization within society, loss of belonging, and an increase in crime rates were observed. In both Europe and Turkey, migration policies were usually shaped during crises, with "instant solutions" being produced instead of long-term planning. This led to unpreparedness for permanent demographic changes. While societies needed to be prepared for the social effects of migration, decisions were generally made without communicating with the public. This led to the formation of a reactive and prejudiced attitude against immigrants. Some countries exhibited excessively tolerant approaches, while others pursued overly strict policies. The results were negative at both extremes. A middle ground—an "humanely controlled" approach—could not be developed. Migration was treated only as a matter of border security or labor policy. Its cultural, psychological, and sociological dimensions were ignored. This complicated social harmony.

We have reached the solutions part of our article. I have discussed the causes, consequences, and various situations, and I have addressed what different parties say. After all this discussion, it would be inappropriate not to include solution suggestions, and it is necessary to discuss how nationalists approach these events and what their solutions are. In the solution suggestions, I will again include three perspectives. The liberal perspective operates on the basis of human rights and freedom, focusing on individuals rather than borders, while the social democratic perspective argues that the problems can be overcome with welfare state and equal opportunity policies. The nationalist perspective's solutions are generally shaped around state sovereignty, border control, and the protection of national identity. For them, the real problem is not the immigrants but the state's passivity in the face of uncontrolled migration. Nationalists argue that every country has the right to decide who enters. According to this view, the solution is not to "close the doors" but to regulate migration. There should be a skilled migration system instead of illegal migration. Refugee acceptance should be done with temporary status and in a registered manner. Health, security, and identity screening must be mandatory in border areas. Nationalist parties generally find the concept of "integration" superficial. For them, the issue is not just learning the language but the preservation of cultural values. Therefore, immigrants are expected to comply with laws, traditions, and societal values. The unifying power of the national culture is emphasized instead of "multiculturalism." The education system should unite both the local

population and immigrant children under a common sense of identity. The nationalist economic understanding is based on the "citizen first" principle. Therefore, they argue that social benefits should be given primarily to the local population, that immigrant labor should not turn into cheap labor exploitation, and that public resources should be used for citizen welfare. Nationalists propose a zero-tolerance policy for the increase in crime rates originating from immigrants. These policies can be summarized as prevention with border measures, rapid judicial and deportation procedures, strengthening the police force, and increasing neighborhood security. These measures are not just for punishment but aim to re-establish state authority. Some nationalist movements advocate for solving problems at their source rather than "sending immigrants back to their countries." They argue that aid should be provided directly to regions experiencing war and poverty, enabling people to continue their lives without being forced to leave their homes. In other words, if the cause of migration is eliminated, the pressure of migration will decrease. For nationalists, the migration crisis is also a test of national identity. According to them, the solution is possible not only by enacting laws but by strengthening social morale and cultural resilience. Therefore, family, education, historical consciousness, and shared values are seen as the foundation of national integrity.

In conclusion, the great test of the 21st century is to strike a balance between preserving identity and defending humanity. Neither unlimited freedom nor absolute closure brings a solution. Nationalism, if applied without turning into exclusion, can protect a society's self-respect. Liberalism, if supported by realistic boundaries, can protect human dignity. And Social Democracy can build a fair bridge between the two. Perhaps the real solution is hidden at the intersection of these three points. Establishing a balance that centers the human while keeping the state alive is the responsibility of every citizen, not just governments. And rising nationalism is not a storm, but a reaction from societies.