Although Turkey is one of the countries that has been a centre of attraction for asylum seekers not only its geographical and political position which can provide access to OECD countries but also its historical and cultural closeness with the countries that most of the asylum seeker came from, the current economic development and integration process for European Union has dramatically increased the number of asylum seeker to Turkey. However, the state regulations and social policies for the asylum seekers such as education, health, accommodation, quality of life standard, and social aid are very far from to satisfy asylum seekers’ basic needs. Therefore, because of the strict regulations of work permit, most of them suffer from heavy work conditions and working for low wages in informal sectors. Hence, the present research aims to understand whether asylum seekers’ work conditions, social networks, and quality of life standard are related with both identities, like religious and national, and some socio-demographic variables like age, sex, level of education etc. The current research is carried out in Isparta –city of Turkey- one of the satellite city where temporarily settled for asylum seekers. It was decided to use a deep interview technique with interviewing 20 asylum seekers from various Asian, Middle Eastern, and African countries. The current stage of the project is to recruit data from asylum seekers. But, preliminary outlook of the data suggests a content analysis would be the best strategy for achieving deep understanding of the life conditions and asylum seekers’ job strategies. Results will discuss based on the perspectives of Marxist theory, and Dependency theory.