

MIGRATION WITH ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS* EKONOMİK VERİLERLE GÖÇ

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Abstract

Migration have been concerned people that from all strata recently. There are many different results of migration. In particular, such as immigrant remittances, human capital flight is important topics for national economy. The aim of this study, economic dimensions of migrations unfold in consideration of previous studies. Increasing of human capital flight and migration remittances induce negative results in the long run for emigrant country. In addition to this, migration causes positive results in the short run for immigrant receiving country. Nevertheless, illegal migrations result in many negative performances. Recently, countries apply many different policies for minimising effect of migration.

Keywords: Migration, Economic Structure, Human Development

JEL Classification: F22, O15, R23 .

Özet

Göç olgusu, son zamanlarda her kesimden insanı ilgilendirmektedir. Göçlerin birçok farklı sonucu mevcuttur. Özellikle işçi havaleleri, beyin göçü gibi başlıklar ülke ekonomisi için önemli başlıklardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, göçlerin ekonomik boyutlarının önceki yapılan çalışmalar ışığında göz önüne serilmesidir. Göç veren ülke için beyin göçü, işçi dövizlerinin artması uzun vadede ekonomik büyüme üzerinde olumsuz sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Göç alan ülkede ise, kısa vadede olumlu sonuçlara neden olmaktadır. Yine de yasa dışı göçler birçok olumsuz sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Ülkeler son zamanlarda göçlerin etkilerini en aza indirmek için farklı politika uygulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Ekonomik Yapı, İnsani Gelişme.

JEL Kodu: F22, O15, R23.

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الهجرة بأبعاد اقتصادية *

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ملخص

لقد اجتذبت ظاهرة الهجرة مؤخرا الناس من جميع مناحى الحياة. هناك العديد من النتائج المختلفة للهجرات. تعد العناوين الرئيسية مثل إمبراطوريات العمال وهجرة الأدمغة موضوعات ذات أهمية خاصة بالنسبة لإقتصاد البلاد. والهدف من هذه الدراسة هو إظهار الأبعاد الاقتصادية للهجرة في ضوء الدراسات السابقة. هجرة الدماغ من البلد التي تم الهجرة منها، كان للزيادة في صرف العاملين أثر سلبي على النمو الإقتصادي على المدى الطويل. وفي البلد الذي يتلقى الهجرة، يؤدي إلى نتائج إيجابية على المدى القصير. ومع ذلك فإن الهجرة غير القانونية لها عواقب سلبية كثيرة. وقد نفذت البلدان مؤخرا سياسات مختلفة للتقليل من أثر الهجرة إلى أدنى حد.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الهجرة، الهيكل الاقتصادي، التنمية البشرية.

JEL Kodu: F22, O15, R23

1. Introduction

As the meaning word of migration, means that people with political and social reasons either individually or masses forms of displacement or change their place where they lived. If this location change is made in the same community "internal migration", if it is made between different governmental systems "external migration" can be separated from each other (Tekeli, 1978: 17).

Internal migration; within its borders of nation states, is the labour movements of the population to be made to areas that make up the pole of growth in the economy. After the 1950s, had been seen in developing countries intensively. Internal migration is showing an increase by experienced "urbanization and industrialization", also includes migration from rural to urban. In this stage, has put "the driving factor - pull factors" element on the agenda. In addition, another focus point is as a result of the internal migration "proletarianization" and away from the peasantry subjects. Driving factors (high unemployment) are generally conservative, while causing a migration to improve security; attractive factors (economic growth) seem to encourage a migration to take risk and to increase revenue (Marshall, 1999: 314, 685).

The external migrations are the migrations are made from one country to the other. Due to different reasons, external migration can be done on a voluntary or mandatory basis. In particular, increased transportation and communication facilities have increased the mobility of migration between the

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countries. While external migrations which are made with the desire to live in better living conditions are voluntary migration; migrations which made for reasons such as wars, natural disasters, famine and terror are forced external migrations (Sahin, 2010: 57).

In 2014, the total number of migrants in the world was calculated as 19.5 million people. With 1.6 million refugees, Turkey is the most refugee-hosting country, followed by Pakistan (1.5 million), Lebanon (1.2 million) and Iranian Islamic Republic (1.1 million) respectively. More than half of the world's refugees (53%) came from three countries: Syria (3.9 million), Afghanistan (2.6 million) and Somalia (1.1 million) (UN, 2016: 1).

The phenomenon of immigration has a history as old as human history. Because the leading causes of human existence more comfortable and better life comes. It has been applied in different ways to lead a better life. "Migration" has been the leading of these ways. Migrations have an important place in the history of the country. Indeed, many countries have been established with the immigrations (Eker, 2008).

The migration phenomenon that continues in parallel with the course of human history varies as of periods. In particular, the second half of the history of migration has been scene to migration movements that its effects are still felt nowadays. Here it is noteworthy that migration movements that are giving to the present form of Europe and America are slave trade of western states from 15th century and nearly lasted for 300 years. When the slave trade which lasted 300 years is banned from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean paid workforces have been brought and a big part of them have undergone resident status in these countries (Canpolat, 2012: 8).

2. Literature Review

Arı and Ozcan (2012); found that remittances affect the growth positively. According to this; the increase in remittances leads to a large increase on economic growth itself. It has been able to say that the remittances which have been submitted from abroad through households' education, health care spending to generate human capital and by increasing consumption with the functioning of the multiplier mechanism and to increase investments by saving to contributed to the growth.

Gokbayrak (2014) has determined that within the scope of brain drain, the study dealt with the relationship between development and migration; the remittances that were submitted by the immigrants and the investments have not met the expected results. Instead it is thought that, the return and with the condition of provision of appropriate opportunities to have more impact. In the current situation, brain drain in emigrant countries including Turkey as well as to provide positive externalities alone does not make any sense. However, conscious of public policies to be implemented, in the event of creating a favourable environment is expected to occur a positive externality. In this sense, it is necessary to determine the appropriate policies.

Ottaviano, et al. (2015); the effect of immigrants on import, export and productivity in the UK has been investigated in the study, immigrants' export behaviour are expected to affect the productivity of the firms. The first impact can be understood that the appointment of the migrant workers again on the high seas productive work. Second, immigrants' productivity or cost reduction effect and the third are the impact of immigrants on private bilateral trade. According to the obtained results; with due to the effect of reducing costs in firm immigrants increase the productivity in the service industry. Immigrants also cause a reduction in the size of the country-specific offshore. As a result, it is emphasised that by decreasing in communication and in services commerce cost has been found that to increase the country- specific exports.

Gjini (2013); in his study the impact on economic growth of Central and Eastern European countries immigrant remittances were tested by panel data analysis from 1996-2010 year for the 12 CEE countries. Accordingly, it has been found that between the mentioned dates the remittances have a negative impact on economic growth. A 10% increase in remittances is estimated to have caused a decrease in the amount of output by 0.9%.

Faustino and Peixoto (2009); by analyzing the Portuguese immigrants in the 1995-2006 period, has calculated the increase in migrant workers inventories and increase in the rate of skilled immigrants in

the manufacturing industry. In this context, the effects it is estimated that in 38 countries which have bilateral relations with Portugal immigrant entrepreneurs operating in the manufacturing industry. This study was made by a panel data analysis, 10% increase in immigrant stock causes to 2.8% increase in export, 2.66% in imports, and 1.87% in the intra-industry trade while here in trade within horizontal industry trade 4.01% within vertical industry causes to 1.48% increase in Portugal. In addition to this, it was found that skilled immigrant labour and immigrant workers in manufacturing industry on export, intra-industry trade and on vertical intra-industry trade had a positive impact.

Akkoyunlu (2012); in 1969-2004 period the migration from Turkey to Germany and the factors affecting this was examined by co-integration analysis. Accordingly, it is determined that foreign trade and the movement of factors that affect the migration and in the long term to play an important role in for Turkey to manage it. However, it was found that the most important factors affecting migration is income differences between Germany and Turkey.

Güney et al. (2013); the impact of international migration on the wage levels have been introduced by way of literature review. According to the studies; it has been concluded that international migration, while increasing the wage level in the emigrant country; in the immigrant country increasing the national income and prosperity as well as increasing the pollution, has caused an increase in unemployment of domestic labour.

3. Theoretical Framework

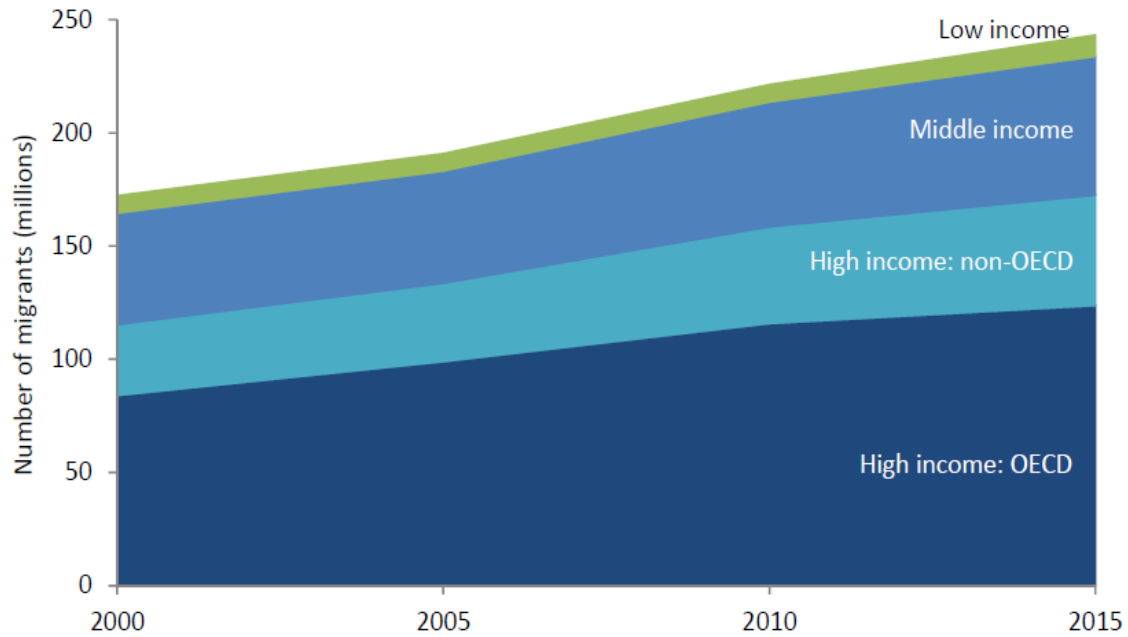
Nowadays rapid population growth, increase in interregional inequalities, experienced natural disasters, due to the internal instability and wars migration phenomenon and migration movements have become quite complicated. Especially from southern countries, where this dynamics are experienced more intensely, to the rich countries which have better situation compared to them, migration pressures have occurred. After all exceeding of these, inability to adapt to society of immigrants that have immigrated, leads to hostile treatment and racism in the immigrated country. The northern countries to respond to waves of migration from south to north which are increasing every day, making the entrance a little more difficult. The answer that is giving this way, raises a different issue that is the "illegal immigration". Especially globalization while promoting the free movement of goods and capital, it hinders the free movement of labour in the world of. After the 1973 oil crisis, the migration-receiving countries going thorough to "Closed Door Policy" has increased illegal immigration even more (Eker, 2008).

Today, major technological innovations in transport and communication technologies have facilitated the relocation of people faster and easier. Because of this intense activity occurring on a global scale, Castles and Miller (2008), had called this era "migration era"; Papastergoadis (1999) had called the relocation "migration turbulence". In fact, with these definitions has drawn the attention to the persistence of globalization and immigration issues (Transmitted: Gullupinar, 2012: 5).

With the globalization migration movements across the globe has increased. The increase in illegal immigration, as well as the rise of asylum movements migration has become a global problem and has become a phenomenon involving many countries. In other words migrations can be described as a consequence of globalization. Migrations which are the human dimension of globalization, has important consequences on the emigrated country's cultural, the economy and politics. There is no any country that is not self-isolated itself from the effects of migration to a different country to leave his country although no reason whatsoever. Therefore, migration and immigration has recently become a problem at the international level (Gulec, 2015: 82).

In the last thirty years liberal economy has been restructured and implemented neoliberal economic policies has forced people to work without social insurance, at low wages level. This practice has led to an increase in inequality between the poor southern countries and the rich countries of the North. These conditions have led to the migration of people to live in better living conditions. Ethnic and political clashes in different regions have resulted in the mass escape. This leads to labour mobility for the creation of new commercial district along (Gullupinar, 2012: 55).

Figure 1. Number of International Migrants by Income of Country or Area of Destination



Note: The classification of countries and areas by income level is based on 2014 gross national income (GNI) per capita, in U.S. dollars, calculated by the World Bank.

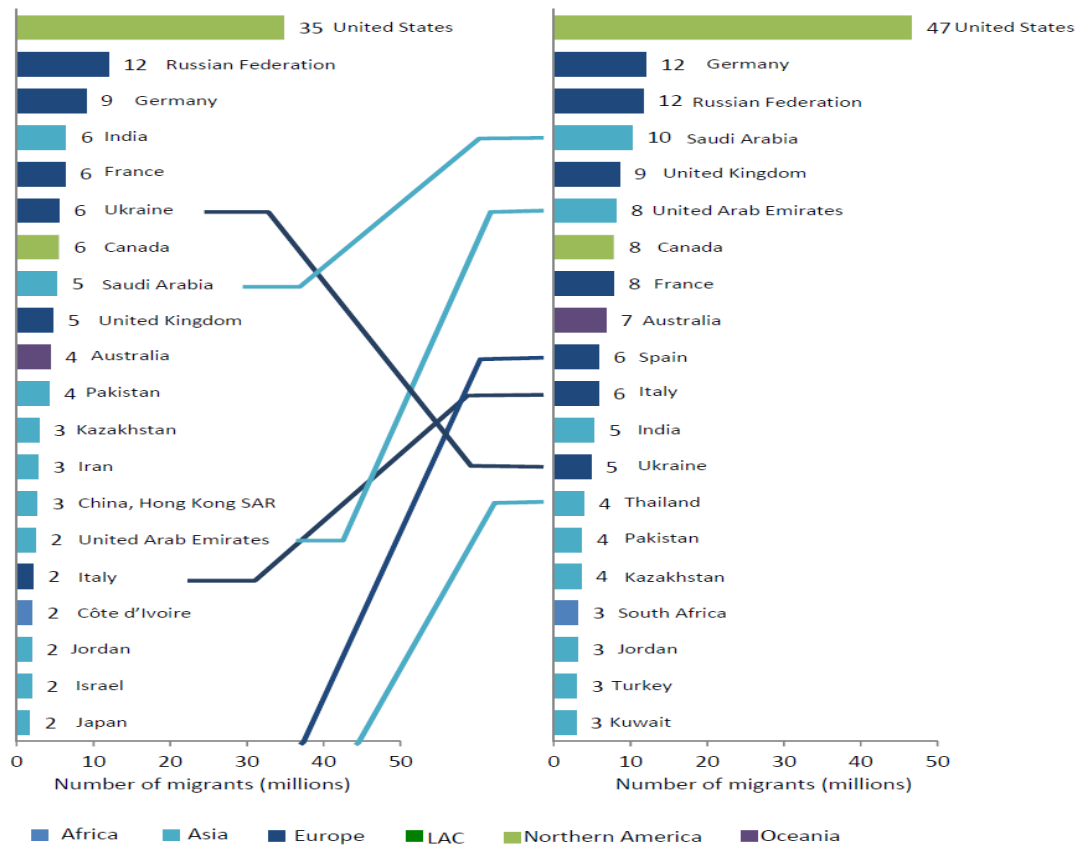
Source: United Nations, *International Migration Report 2105*, p.5

Figure 1 shows the number of immigrants from different income groups in the period of 2000-2015. According to this, the highest number of immigrants is OECD countries with high income. While this number is constantly increasing between 2000-2010 periods; there was a break in 2010 and has continued to increase again in 2010-2015. As can be seen, the least increase is seen in low-income countries. This is followed by a non-OECD member country.

High-income countries have absorbed most of the international migration in the world. High-income countries accounted for 81%, or 57 million, of the 71 million migrants in the worldwide between 2000 and 2015. 40 million of these immigrants have immigrated to high-income OECD countries, whereas 17 million of who went to countries that is non-high-income OECD member countries. In the high-income countries, there has been an increase in the number of immigrants worldwide, while in the period of 2000-2015 there has been a slight increase in some countries (2.6% per year) from non-OECD countries (2.9% per year) (UN, 2016, 6).

A different dimension of the global migration which is emerged in the last century and continues in nowadays is also refugees. In the last century political instabilities, has led to the emergence of the remaining refugee issues in regions where extreme violence and civil war are experienced are under the iceberg. Immigration is invisible dimension of migrations which is beneath the iceberg. Today in the world from the Middle East, Far East, East Africa and the Central Asian countries about 67 million people have forced to migrate. 26 millions of these people armed conflict; 25 millions are natural disasters and while 16 million have emigrated due to political reasons. Increasing violence and instability in the world has brought along with an increase in asylum demands. Each passing day asylum seekers demands are increasing and a large part of the problems is the refugees who have to live in crowded state (UNHCR, 2009).

Figure 2.20 Countries Hosting The Largest Numbers of International Migrants



Notes: "China, Hong Kong SAR" stands for China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, "Iran" for the Islamic Republic of Iran, "United Kingdom" for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and "United States" for United States of America. "LAC" stands for Latin America and the Caribbean. Connecting lines indicate that the ranking of a country or area changed by five positions or more.

Source: United Nations, *International Migration Report 2105*, p.7.

Figure 2 shows the countries that are home to immigrants. Accordingly, 67% of the total number of immigrants all over the world lives mostly in 20 countries. As it has seen, the largest number of immigrants is 47 million immigrants and this number lives in the United States, which corresponds to 19% of the total immigrants in the world. Germany and Russia are the second most migrating countries. Although it seems that there are only 3 million immigrants shelter in Turkey, this figure will of course be higher when irregular and illegal migrations are considered.

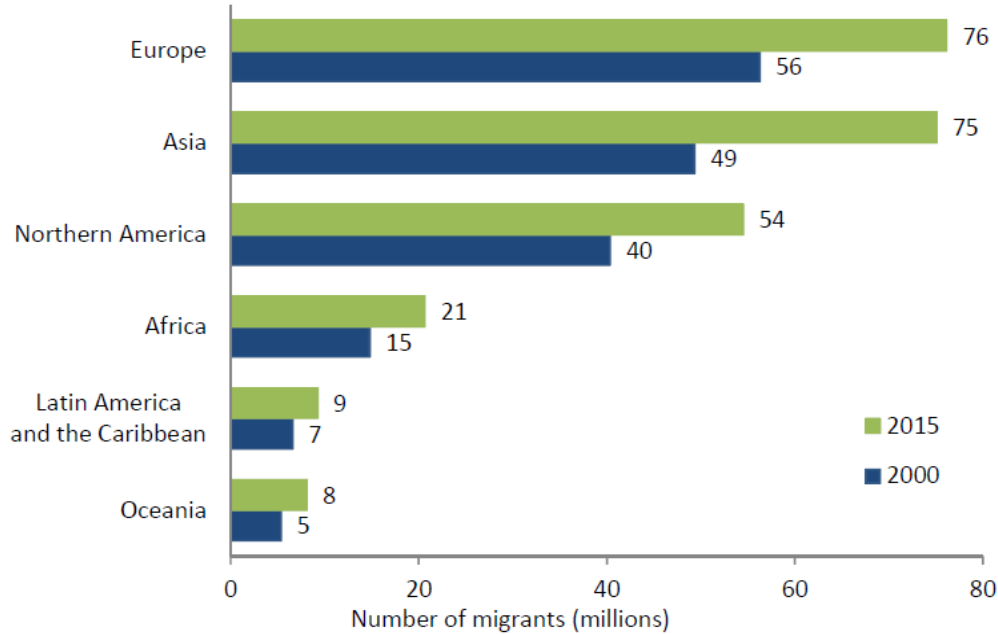
In the early 1990s cold war has ended, in this period in the world a new wave of monopolar globalization has begun. As the disintegration of Yugoslavia has shaken the balances, there have been conflicts in various regions of the world. During this period, the elimination of travel restrictions imposed in the Iron Curtain⁴ countries, has led to the migration and refugee movements (Eker, 2008: 1).

As of 2008, the majority of refugees and asylum seekers, while are living in Asia and Africa the number of refugees living in developed countries stood at 10%. According to several international reports, Palestinian with 5.8 million refugees it is most refugee giving country, while Gaza and the West Bank was the largest refugee hosting countries which are hosting 1.8 million refugees (Ates,

⁴"Iron Curtain, is a term that used to define "Eastern bloc, the Soviet bloc or the Iron Curtain, and the Soviet Union during the Cold War, which its allies in Eastern and Central Europe. In 1947, primarily Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and including East Germany many other countries came under the communist regime, it has become a block that was governed by Moscow. Eastern Bloc, has ended in 1989, with the collapse of the Soviet regime in Eastern Europe. The former communist countries are also called the post-communist countries" (Tunc, 2007: 1133).

2011: 313).

Figure 3. Number of International Migrants by Major Area of Destination



Source: United Nations, International Migration Report 2105, p.6.

When the figure which shows the number of immigrant based on continental in 2000-2015 is examined, it is seen that the number of immigrants in all continents increased from 2000 to 2015. Of course, while the main reason is different, but this increase is due to political reasons. The continent that receives the most migration in this period is the European Continent, followed by Asia, North America, Latin America, and Oceania. In terms of the geographical conditions and possibilities it has, Europe is in the first place and Asia is following it.

In 2000-2015 period Asia has received more immigration as compared to other continents. In this period, Asia received 26 million international migrations and 1.7 million additional migrations. Europe in 2000-2015 period was the second most migrant receiving continent with 20 million or 1.3 million additional immigrants and followed by North America with 14 million or 0.9 million additional immigrants. The increase in the number of immigrants varies among the continents. Asia and Oceania have a faster experiment than the average immigrant pace. In 2000-2015 period, the number of migrants in Asia and Oceania increased by 2.8 percent annually. Latin America and the Caribbean Region in terms of annual increase in the number of migrants are the third fastest-growing country with 2.3%, followed by Africa (2.2%), Europe and North America (UN, 2016, 8).

In a study conducted by Castles and Miller in 2008, it argues that the characteristics of migration nowadays are determined with five major trends emerging for various reasons. According to this;

- 1) **Globalization of migration** movements more affected by migration in the country at the same time,
- 2) As a result of growth in the volume of migration worldwide **acceleration of migration**,
- 3) **Differentiation of immigration** for different reasons such as increasingly labour migration, asylum, permanent stay,
- 4) **Feminising of migration** with the reason more women and children migrants,
- 5) **Politicization of migration** because of experienced rapid increase due to political reasons.

High Level on International Migration and Development held in 2006. The meeting is important because it is the first conference on migration and development. Solutions were sought to maximize the impact of international migration on development. At the meeting generally, to investigate the effects of migration on economic growth, topics such as the impact on the development of migrant

remittance has been discussed (De Haas, 2006).

At the Global Forum on Migration and Development meetings, the effects of migration on economic and social development; the protection and rights of migrants, combating human smuggling and trafficking; the development of partnership within the scope of global migration, bilateral and regional cooperation issues have been discussed. Forum aims to make progress in the following areas (Immigration Administration, 2015).

- To discuss issues such as the relationship between migration and development policies, implementation challenges, cooperation opportunities in the non-official level, shared the obtained results with the authorities and of the to achieve action-oriented outcomes,
- To share information for the purpose of evaluation of opportunities as they arise as a result of migration movements,
- Migration and development related to regional and international level of knowledge required in order to ensure coherence between policies will be implemented to support cooperation and policy and identifying the lack of institutional structures,
- Identifying the lack of knowledge, policy and institutional structures to support cooperation both at regional and international level related to migration and development and in order to ensure coherence between policies will be implemented,
- Maintaining cooperation between countries, international organizations, communities living away from their homeland, academics and other relevant organizations,
- To discuss migration and development as a priority in immigration phenomenon.

Throughout history the formation of the migration movements many reasons stemming from economic, politics, religion, family and nature play for a role. In taking migration decisions at least one of the causes or more can be effective. The so much complexity of the migration phenomenon is also resulting from this. Whatever the reason migration is made, the economic reasons have an important place in taking migration decision(Nakhoul, 2014: 6).

Immigration is an issue that is emphasized over many years. Neo-classical economic theory has revealed the first systematic theories on migration. According to this theory, the emergence of migration is due to the differences in supply and demand of labour. In countries which have surplus of labour, wages are low because there are plenty of labour factors. In the opposite case, in the country that is also suffering from labour shortages wages are quite high. Due to these wage differentials, low-paid workers are migrating to high-wages countries. As a result of these demographic movements the balances will change. As a result of migration of labour in the labour-rich countries the labour market in these countries will shrink and wages will increase. In contrast, capital-rich countries which receive migration as a result of high wages will fall because of labour abundant and so balance will occur. The macro theory of this approach, suggests that, wages differences and employment differences between the countries, revealing the reasons for the migration. In addition, this approach argues that wage differences related to the size of the volume of international migration (Gullupinar, 2012: 58).

Neo-Classical Migration Theory and Development and Modernization Theory recognizes that the development of emigrant country is affected positively. According to this approach, with migration migrant remittances, capital, technology, and the flow of information to the emigrant country economic development and modernization will be promoted. In addition to this, qualified labour mobility with the contribution to the mobility of human capital which creates a brain gain to migrant country. That opinion is recognized in the period leading up to the 1973 crisis(Aktas, 2014: 38).

Those who has gone to other countries with labour migration afterwards stop to work as worker and become an entrepreneur and have made important contributions to the emigrant and as well as the origin country is concerned. Those, who worked outside their country for a long time and then returned to their country convert their gained knowledge, skills, relations and savings into investment so becoming an entrepreneur assist in the development of both into their region and their countries. In this way, savings by redirecting to productive areas will promote the country's development(Disbudak, 2004: 89). It can be stated that international migration, benefiting from better conditions in education and health services, increasing the potential to access higher income level would provide for the increase in human development and prosperity produces positive results(Aktas,

2014: 47).

When it comes to the 20th century, migrant supply which is resulting from dynamics of migration movement that is emerging the unemployment and deep poverty in the world's poorest regions, on the other hand, in the developed regions in the emerging to close the labour shortage with cheap labour has become the economic-based immigration demands. In response to this immigrant supply and demand of immigrants that is experienced in the 20th century, from poor countries such as Africa, South Asia, South America and Asia to Europe and North America a migration movement has begun (Canpolat, 2012: 9).

In many industrialized countries population is getting old and the demand for labour is increasing. Countries are trying to compensate for the loss of labour with the immigrant demand. The increase in immigrant demand in rich countries will cause cheap labour and competition for the skilled immigrant. According to an estimation made in 2006, to be a specified amount of compensation, some countries in its population 9 times in England, Austria 44 times, 54 times the rate of Japan needs immigrants. Even if many European countries now take into account that there are racist political movement for immigrants, it is not too difficult to predict very serious social and economic problems will come (United Nations, 2006).

The variables are occurring in the 21st century and events will change the course of global immigration. The first of these variables is breaking the trend of population growth from the 18th century. According to the UN estimation, the population will decrease after 2020 economically in high developed countries. It is estimated that from this decrease young population will be affected mostly (OECD, 2007).

Population is the most important element of a state. Hence the proliferation of the population, decrease or changes such as population movement will take place affect the political life of the state. This effect can be generated changes in social, economic and political structures (Ipek, 2006: 25).

In the near future in many countries, including Turkey, the rate of population growth will slow down even will stop in some countries and the population is expected to decline. These developments can lead to competition for young and skilled workforce transfer between countries even cause to conflicts. From this perspective in order to ensure the future of the countries at the strategic level it is necessary to manage regular immigration policies (Canpolat, 2012: 23).

Especially with transition to mass production contemporary labour immigration movements have begun. The mechanization process, which is an innovation brought by the industrial revolution has forced a lot of people to migrate from villages to cities. Unfortunately, the Industrial Revolution has not progress at the same level in every country; some of them have industrialized late. The insufficiency of employment opportunities in lately industrialized countries, due to poverty and unemployment caused the labour to move towards the developed countries (Nakhoul, 2014: 10).

Many developed countries, due to labour insufficiencies have to demand labour. If there is more foreign labour than what the country needs, domestic labour will be adversely affected by this situation. So, on the one hand foreign labour while increasing the labour supply on the other hand it will cause a drop in labour income and will have very serious negative consequences for the national economy (Bicerli and Gundogan, 2004: 140).

To eliminate the disadvantages associated with excess labour supply the different applications are trying to manage the job market. Therefore, the Labour Market Test is applied. The main objective of this test is to verify whether the employer's job offer is met by the local workforce. The implementation of this test formats according to the examples of Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, Norway and Portugal examples show some varies. In the mentioned countries the job offer made by the employer will be announced to local workforce in public employment offices. These offices, which directs appropriate applications to the employers. If the employer does not agree to hire workers must explain its reasons. Notices given by the employer must stay a certain period in the ad. This period of time varies. In Spain it is 15 days, in Italy 21 days, and in Portugal has to stay in the ad for 30 days. In Japan, Korea, and many European countries the acceptance of migrant workers is applied within a system based on demand (Chaloff and Lemaitre, 2009: 17).

There have been changes in migration request with the global economic recession caused by the result of the oil crisis occurred in 1973. Immigrant acceptances in Western European countries have been restricted. The year 1975 is recorded in history for Turkey as the year of the end of the mass exodus Europe (Toksoz, 2006: 217).

However, after the oil crisis in 1973 there was increase in oil prices. The effect of this increase in the oil rich Middle East countries major reconstruction and economic development efforts has begun. Many roads, ports, housing and many urban infrastructure investments has fore fronted the construction services. Due to insufficiency of technology and qualified staff these countries have tried to implement developments with the foreign technology and labour. In this regard, in 1975 Libya has become the first country in the demand for labour from Turkey. Since that date Turkey has undertaken economic investments in Arab countries. However in the 1991 Gulf crisis process the labour migration has begun to decline. During this date range while 84% of workers are sent to Arab countries the labour force is sent to Europe was limited to 4% (Transmitted: Nakhoul,2014: 88).

Turkey has signed "Dual Labour Agreement" with other countries. In particular, after the Second World War a rapid development process has been experienced in Western countries. Therefore demand for labour has increased. From Turkey to Europe too many labour had been sent. The workers who went to work there were sending immigrant remittances to they left behind. The migrations which were made with different reasons, it was being done sometimes for themselves and sometimes to provide a better life to their family (Nukhoul, 2014: 80).

The migrations that are taken by Turkey are a substantially massive and irregular migration; while the migrations that it is given are orderly migration. Especially after the 20th century from Turkey to abroad (Western Europe), 4.5 million people have emigrated. Even though the migration that is started in this period has slowed down for the moment, Turkey is the country with most citizens is living abroad. The migration corridor between Turkey and Germany is one of the most important migration corridors (IOM, 2008).

In terms of immigrant remittances which has been sent from abroad to Turkey has reached the First Five-Year Development Plan objectives. Indeed in 1964 up just 2% of the export revenue inflows of immigrant remittances was generating 50% of exports in 1970-1971, while it was generating 90% of exports in 1973. In 1973, with these immigrant remittances that are sent 154% of foreign trade deficit is closed (Icduyguet al., 2014: 191).

According to Gallina (2008), there are 4 different determinants of remittance sent by workers from abroad: endogenous migration approach, the portfolio approach, the sharing of risks and health approaches and finally social capital approach. The common point of all these approaches is the role of immigrants in the fiscal and financial capital. According to this approach, the reason behind the financial and economic capital transfers of the migrant workers is to improve the welfare of the family remaining behind (Solimano, 2003).

According to the portfolio approach, remittances are explained as a rational decision based on the transfer rate of return. Remittances can be sent for example to guarantee their future in retirement. This approach even so it is contrary to internal migration approach is not selfish. According to this approach, migrant workers to invest in their own country and salaries (financial capital) sent also have their own businesses in the host country (cultural capital) (Gallina, 2008: 3).

Sharing Risks and Health Approach transfer explain the motivation of a migrant worker who sent to the family as health insurance premiums. This approach treated family as a unit of analysis not an individual. This can be investment made in education by the family, migration costs and a family agreement in which providing a loan until begin to earn money in the foreign country (Solimano, 2003).

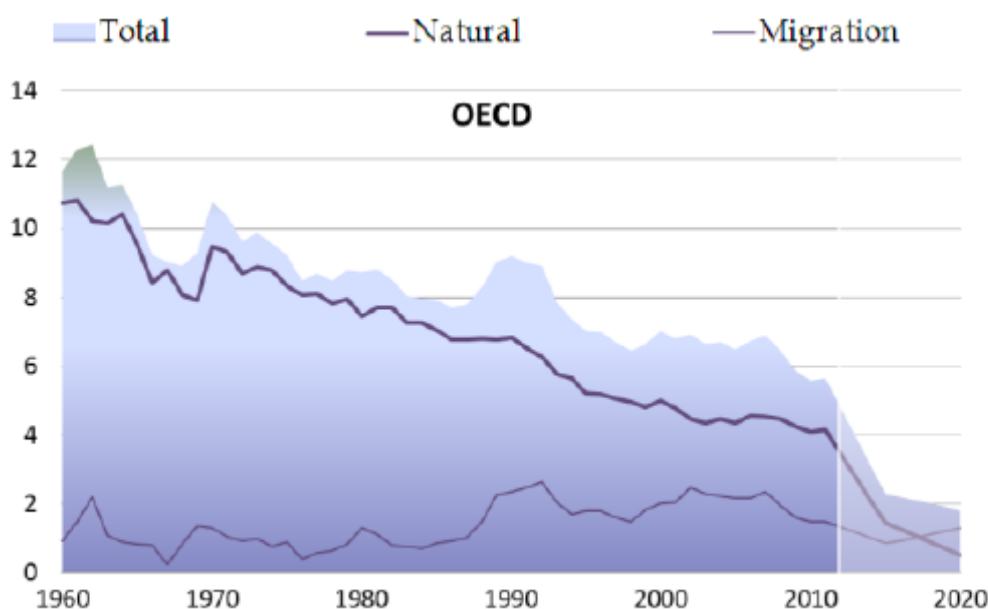
Social Capital Approach does not take into account transfers only financial transfers but households refer to negotiations which focused on the relationship between Diasporas and landlords (Ramirez et al., 2005).

The labour that migrates to country in terms of without any investment, without any spending of sources, with zero cost the needs of the labour market required time and amount has positive impacts

on demand in the target country. In addition, the rejuvenation of population, economic development in terms of responding to the needs of the labour market, development and diversification of economic activities, to proceed in science and technology by importing skilled labour are among the achievements of the country that receive migration. It should be also noted that these gains are valid if the immigration are made legally; immigration is made illegally and without any demands has negative consequences in the target countries (Nakhoul, 2014: 12).

Another economic dimension of migrations also are remittances that are sent by migrants to their home countries. These submitted remittances, have contributed positively to reserves of the emigrant country. The submitted remittance has positive contributions to the country's economy, as well as those who went to abroad left behind the other members of the household consumption and investment patterns are also positively affected. The promotion of labour migration to abroad carried out in the 1960-1970 year from Turkey in particular to Europe the impact of this factor has been great (AbadanUnat, 2002). Remittances are more stable than other foreign sources. Therefore the impacts of remittances on macroeconomic variables which affect or impact of foreign exchange have become an important issue (Arı andOzcan, 2012: 102).

Figure 4.Components of Total Population Growth in OECD Countries,



(per thousand inhabitants)

Source: OECD Population and Vital Statistics database

It is possible to see that the population with immigration has increased volatility as the natural population growth in the OECD countries, which shows the population growth of 1960-2010 and the estimated 2010, started to decrease gradually. It is estimated that in 2020 the population that comes with migration will exceed the natural population.

There are advantages of migration as well as a number of disadvantages are also existed. For example, with the migration of labour in the emigrant country there is a decrease in production and national income. However, if the migrants are unemployed in their country migration will not have reducing effect in production. In this case, there will be some gains from migration for the emigrant country. First, by exporting the unemployed labour force and labour market will be mitigated. Secondly, by dividing the origin country's GDP per capita to less people will increase the national income. Finally, the migrants those are in abroad have made foreign exchange transfers and investments to their home countries. By means of these has been contributed to the country's economy and trade deficits have decreased. While these are considered valid if in the given migration labour is unskilled and unemployed, in case of highly skilled labour migrants will inevitably harm the country. As a country has invested on people who have are the age of work, to work in in another country leads to loss of

human capital. In the countries where there are a limited number of qualified labour to live with this situation affects the development of the country negatively. In addition to this if the migration is permanent, because there will not be thinking of going back there will not be any transfer of foreign currency to the country (Transmitted: Nakhoul, 2014: 11).

One of the negative consequences of migration is also, remittances which have been sent by foreign workers particularly to increase conspicuous consumption and as a result by increasing inflation deepen the inequality. The remittances which have been sent the workers to the countries which transfer labour to foreign countries intensively are caused by the disruption of the country's industry, leading to the *Dutch Disease*⁵(Aktas, 2014: 38).

The migration, because it is a matter of almost everyone, international organizations are working in this area. The international organizations suggest that address the impact of migration on development efforts of emigrant countries with non-monetary dimensions, citizens who are living abroad and has become settled can transfer information, technology and investment on the *Diaspora*⁶ countries, in the case of coming back they will contribute to the country's development with the knowledge and experience gained abroad. Also it is revealed that in short term and to ensure a continuous circulation, especially the brain drain has been demonstrated to have negative consequences on the emigrant country (Gokbayrak, 2014: 69).

One of the economic impacts of submitted remittances is also; increase in foreign currency leads to increase the country's credit value. According to the World Bank report, international credit rating agencies determine the credit rating of the country by remittances which are entering to the country. Remittances that are coming to the country increased, the country's credit rating will rise up. As a result of this increase investment in physical and human capital in the country will increase and the growth rate will increase (Arı and Ozcan, 2012: 104).

4. Results and General Assessment

Migration and immigration concept that is as old as the history of mankind, in migrated and emigrated countries has led to many results. The people for many different reasons such as to live a better life, to work at a higher wage level, to send more money to their families, to offer them a better life, because of natural disasters and wars the ensuring safety of life may be forced to move different location. Whether voluntarily or compulsory; whether legal or illegal immigration is made how and for what reason is made today migrations are the biggest problem.

In particular, migrations from Turkey to the European countries that were made the legal and generally provision of labour demand. In these period, migrant workers who went to abroad to work they left their families behind. However, with the remittances which have been sent regularly their families now

⁵"One of the most important features of globalization, is liberalization of international fund flows. This freedom is defined as in both the absence of quantity and legal restrictions. Short-term and unlimited funds in and out to these countries which are included in the system is in question. Short-term capital flows that are generally called "hot money". Since the 1980s, the countries which have twin deficits, so both budget and balance of payments deficit, are financing these deficits with the aid of short-term funds. The country's currency becomes valuable as a result of hot money inflows, it leads to diminishing the competitiveness of the industry. The short-term solutions which are found for budget and balance of payments deficit in the long run creating devastating effects on the economy "(Tarhan, 2012). Dutch Disease, the natural gas reserves in the Netherlands due to the purchase by and gas revenues in quickly removing the world market, as a result of the acquisition of a significant amount of foreign exchange income, not investment appreciation and gas revenues of the national currency has emerged in the form of consumption oriented. This disease, in terms of structure natural resources that are owned by the country, raises as a result of negative influence on production and industry in the country (AkçaciveKaraata, 2014: 7).

⁶The concept of Diaspora, are generally used to describe nationalities who leave the land they live in the historical process (Özocak, 2015: 5).

lived in better conditions, living standards have changed. However, besides these advantages in the country without working and producing anything acquired money has started to cycle. In the country while the amount of foreign currency has increased production had started to slow. On the other side of the coin, for immigrants who have gone to abroad to meet the demand for labour and began to live there and for the host country there is many problems had started to appear.

A different dimension of migration; is the brain drain. While raising positive results for the immigrated country, for the emigrated country has negative consequences. As a result of the positive effects of skilled labour on economic growth different problems have experienced. However, after a certain time if a return is made in the short term for the immigrated country, in the long run for the emigrated country has experienced positive results. With a different perspective; an immigrant who became an entrepreneur in the immigrated country he will have contributed to host country as well as his own country.

To take advantage of cheap labour from a labour-rich country it may seem that there is not any problem for producers who demand for workers, situations in terms of domestic labour are not appear very affirmative. In host country, especially illegal migrations, experiencing adverse consequences such as the deterioration of the country-in the tissue, the occurrence of an increase in housing prices, increasing unemployment, falling wages, tension among the immigrants and locals are inevitable.

The whole world has been mobilized all over the world for the migration problem which is one of the most recent problems. In the summits and forums which are organized for this purpose, the negative effects of migrations are tried to be minimized. The economic recession on the world increases the severity of the situation further. Because the country that is receiving the immigration has to bear more cost than the number of immigrants it has received. As mentioned above, worldwide production and trade declines have forced every country to take the necessary precautions.

In the sense that migration is costing countries and this is perceived as a global problem, all countries in this sense have some partnerships and agreements. In 2015, negotiations between Turkey and the EU member states were signed and an agreement was reached on sending Syrian immigrants from Greece to Turkey for a compensation of 350 million euros.

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