

THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

THEORIES



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PLAGIARISM

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ABSTRACT

Migration is defined as people's movement from where they live for short, medium or long-term due to economic, social, political or cultural reasons. People can migrate individually or in groups. A type of migration, international migration is heavily affected by globalization. In this sense, globalization affects people's decision about where to migrate and how to learn the living condition of that region. Furthermore, changes in economic, social and political characteristics of a country triggered by globalization affect both sending and receiving countries.

Throughout history, people have had to migrate to other countries at times due to economic, political, and social conditions or wars and conflicts in their countries of residence. Thus, many civilizations have had to and still experience the phenomenon of migration.

International migration theories allow both explaining and understanding migration movements emerging due to various reasons. Furthermore, these theories help forecast future migration movements, their form as well as consequences.

KEYWORDS: *Migration, International, Theory, World, Globalization*

ÖZET

Göç, insanların ekonomik, sosyal, politik ve kültürel vb. nedenlerle yaşadıkları bölgeyi kısa, orta veya uzun vadeli nedenlerle terk etmeleri olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu göç hareketleri bireysel veya grup olarak gerçekleştirilebilir. Küreselleşme uluslararası göçü etkileyen faktörlerden biridir. . Göç edilecek bölgenin seçiminde ve göç edilecek bölgenin yaşam koşullarının öğrenilmesinde küreselleşme büyük önem taşımaktadır. Küreselleşme ile birlikte ekonomik, sosyal ve politik yapılarda meydana gelen değişimler hem gönderen hem de alan ülkeleri etkilemektedir.

Tarih boyunca bireyler ekonomik, siyasi ve sosyal koşullar ya da savaşlar ve çatışmalar nedeniyle başka ülkelere göç etmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Bu göç olgusu yıllardır yaşanmaktadır ve halen devam etmektedir.

Uluslararası göç teorileri, çeşitli nedenlerle meydana gelen göç hareketlerini hem açıklamamızı hem de anlamamızı ve gelecekte oluşabilecek göç hareketlerinin yönünü, şeklini ve etkilerini tahmin etmemizi sağlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: göç, uluslararası, teori, dünya, küreselleşme

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INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of migration has maintained its place throughout history by constantly changing shape and manifesting itself in different forms. The first academic research in the field of migration emerged at the end of the 19th century. Towards the end of the 20th century, however, researchers growing focused on this area and produced many studies attempting to explain migration all over the world. In this vein, this academic research investigates the reasons for migration movements and explores the socio-cultural effects of migration.

Today, the migration movement that stands out is the one that is still ongoing after the outbreak of the Arab Spring in 2011, which triggered people to migrate mostly from the Middle East countries to Europe. As a matter of fact, Lebanon, Turkey and Germany have been the countries accepting the highest number of refugees. Compared to Germany, Lebanon and Turkey are observed to have experienced less problems with regard to acceptance of immigrants, while a “Refugee Crisis (*Flüchtlingskris*)” has emerged in Germany. Although Germany has opened its doors to foreigners since the first half of the 20th century, it is noteworthy that today the country still has not solved the immigration problem.

As defined before, migration is the movement of people – either permanently or temporarily – from the geography they live in, dividually or in masses, for economic, social, political or cultural reasons to survive in another geography. In this sense, migration is obviously a universal phenomenon. Since day one, humans have always been on the move in almost every part of the world from one region to another. This movement is triggered by various reasons: To improve one’s socio-

economic opportunities, receive high quality education, avoid political pressures in one's country or eliminate the fear of life due to wars and terrorism.

Wars, natural disasters, exiles or similar calamities sometimes strike people's lives individually or in communities. For these reasons, they migrate sometimes compulsively, sometimes voluntarily. Migration has both direct and indirect effects on people's lives since it is often driven by various social, cultural, economic, and political factors. In fact, the magnitude of migration might impact the entire society, the diversity of communities and their lifestyles, and the changes in intensity, size and direction depending on the duration of the migration. Countries are sometimes caught unprepared for large migration waves. As a result of large-scale migration waves, it is inevitable that serious problems will arise in the fields of infrastructure, accommodation, education, and health. Coupled with global economic crisis, countries with weakened economies tend to suffer the greatest difficulty from sudden and large migration waves. Indeed, such migration movements cause additional burden on their economies and social service infrastructure. Furthermore, uncontrolled migrant flows bring along many health issues for receiving countries. In this regard, they find it rather hard to provide proper health care service to all people, citizens and immigrants alike, in an attempt to maintain public health. On the other hand, migration also causes difficulties for migrants themselves. They often experience language barrier, nutrition and housing problems, lack of access to education, health care and hygiene services. On their migration routes, the risk of and unbalanced nutrition, weakening immune system, injuries and infectious diseases all threaten migrants.

Worth to analyze from this perspective, immigration is a broad concept that comes along with different variants. Thus, this study will elaborate on these different

variants of migration in an attempt to understand this phenomenon that poses such great effect on both countries and immigrants alike within the framework of international migration theories developing over time with noteworthy ramifications.



1. THE CONCEPT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

1.1. International Migration and its Derivatives

Migration is a concept that must be analyzed with its multiple dimensions due to its significant “social, political and economic consequences” throughout history of humanity. Indeed, migration movements have become the paramount political, social and economic issue in the world for a great many years, since these movements affect not only migrating individuals or groups but also the host communities in the lands where they tend to settle (Yaman & Güç, 2018). Therefore, migration is defined in different ways in the context of various disciplines from sociology to geography, history to economics in line with their area of research.

On the other hand, the International Organization for Migration/IOM defines migration as “the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a state” (IOM, 2021).

There are certain reasons for migration. It is important to reveal these reasons to understand its derivatives and theories of migration.

1.1.1. Causes of Migration

Increasing population leads to insufficient resources, starvation and security problems. On the other hand, natural disasters, ethnic, religious or social pressures and political incidents have caused millions of people leave their places of residence throughout history. In this regard, it can be observed that most people have had to abandon the region where they were born and raised to live in better conditions in other countries. Thus, migrations have taken place both voluntarily or compulsorily. While transboundary migration movements have shaped states and societies since ancient times, the distinguishing feature of human mobility in recent years has been its global scope, its place in local and international politics and its economic and

social consequences (Yalçın, 2004). Considering all the factors that cause migration, it is possible to group them under three titles in general: Natural reasons, economic reasons and political reasons.

1.1.1.1. Natural Reasons

One of the main reasons why people move from one geography to another is natural disasters. In this regard, experts have focused on the environmental factors leading to migration (displacement) particularly in the 1980s. The type of migrants moving due to this reason are often cited as ecological refugees, environmental refugees or climate refugees in literature. Lester Brown from the Worldwatch Institute first coined the concepts of environmental refugees or environmental immigrants. Later, El-Hinnawi (1985) and Jacobson (1988) divided the concept into several sub-categories (Black, 2001) and their studies have since been cited by many other scholars. In this context, natural causes are considered a type of forced migration. They can be further divided into three groups: Environmental changes (desertification, deforestation, erosion, air pollution, water pollution, flooding, etc.), natural disasters (floods, volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes, etc.) and human-made disasters (industrial accidents, radioactivity, etc.) (Petersen, 1958; Castles, 2000). In addition, countries wage biological warfare in complex conflicts and lead to destruction of the environment as well as depletion of limited resources. Fierce competition among countries for natural resources in a given region lead inhabitants of that region to forcefully migrate (Çiçekli, 2009). On the other hand, political instigations also cause crises in national security and economy. All such reasons are observed to cause people to abandon their homes due to the heavy consequences.

Global warming constitutes both the cause and the result of environmental migrations as another important factor affecting the process (Doğan, Doğan, & Tüzer,

2020). Advancing technology has had a positive impact on industrialization, however, heavy industrialization have destructed nature growingly over time, while the world population is continuing to increase. Combined with these factors, global warming has been the main source of natural causes of migration, since it has a negative impact on the ecological balance and economy of countries.

While mobility within a country is not accepted as immigration, when migrants go out of borders, they cannot still benefit from the right to international protection since they migrate due to climatic/environmental/ecological reasons. Thus, the legal status of ecological refugees is still “uncertain” (Ziya, 2012). As a matter of fact, the 1951 Geneva Convention does not include any definition of refugees migrating by crossing international borders due to climate change, natural disasters or other environmental factors. Consequently, there is an urging need for efforts to provide protection to ecological refugees at national and international levels. (Çiçekçi, 2012).

1.1.1.2. Economic Reasons

International migration mobility has been increasing since World War II. The driving force underlying this increase is economy. In the period between 1945-1970, the main goal of major capitalists in developed countries was the concentration of investment and the expansion of production. Thus, migrant workers were brought from underdeveloped countries to the rapidly expanding regions of Western Europe, North America, and Australia. Nevertheless, the Oil Crisis in 1973 caused this process to stagnate. This stagnation paved the way for capital investment in new industrial zones and laid the groundwork for the change of trade centers as well as new technology moves. The second stage of international migration started and proceeded during the 1980s and 1990s, marking complex movements affecting both receiving

and sending countries (Öztürk & Saygın, 2020). Economic reasons formed the reason for migration at the individual and community level. In addition, this process is marked by macroeconomic variables of a society including employment, inflation, growth rates and balance of payments (Massey, et al., 1993). In this context, economic reasons lie behind the immigration of people who move from their region or even continent to become workers in other parts of the world (Toksöz, 2006). According to a report by the United Nations International Organization for Migration in 2020, the number of “migrant workers” among 272 million immigrants all over the world is around 164 million. In this type of migration, there are three types of countries defined in literature: The source country, the transit country and the destination country. Immigrants, who are able to improve their working conditions and standard of living in the target country, might also be subject to further migration through family reunion. Nonetheless, those who are described as labor migrants or migrant workers are often observed to live in less developed regions with poorer socio-economic conditions in target countries (Erkan, 2018). Coupled with economic reasons, cultural reasons and problems in social cohesion constitute the social consequences of migration.

1.1.1.3. Political Reasons

Another reason behind migration can be seen as political turmoil such as wars, restriction of freedom of thought, failure in exercising political rights, deterioration of political stability or ethnic-religion related conflicts in a society. Social and political factors in this regard constitute the political triggers of migration (Castles & Miller, 1998). Political migration might well result from changes in the demographic structure of a region. In other words, creating low-populated or densely populated artificial regions may be the reason for migration. In this context, political migrations

can be initiated by both the “state” and “private organizations” depending on the identity of the initiator (Özcan E. D., 2016). Security vulnerability in a region due to wars or terrorist attacks as well as political and economic instability constitute the driving factors of political migration. As a matter of fact, Middle Eastern countries including Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria underwent security breaches in their lands due to civil war, causing the intervention of other countries. Furthermore, increasing terrorist attacks and deterioration of social systems forced local people in these countries to migrate to safer regions. From this perspective, military and political developments in the international field also dictate migration waves across the world.

According to the above assumptions, it can be understood that different reasons of migration determine its type in several categorizations. While economic migration can be counted under the category of voluntary migration, migrating due to political reasons can be considered forced type of migration. On the other hand, natural reasons cause both domestic and international/external migration (Petersen, 1958). Therefore, it can be said that the reasons for migration are also determinants of migration types (Yıldırım, 2009).

1.1.1.4. Technological Reasons

Technological developments brought by the Industrial Revolution accelerated urbanization as well as migration. Along with the increasing production, trading activities became easier thanks to the availability of various technologies (such as steam engines) that enabled easy and cheap transportation of products to other countries. Concomitantly, migration started to large cities in an attempt to fill in the gap of labor force, leading to the growing urban populations around the world (Akan & Arslan, 2008).

As part of those developments, migration movements rapidly became widespread and accelerated at the international level. In this line, European countries were endeavoring to grow their industrialization following World War II and they were in need of laborers. They found the way to meet this need from bringing labor force from the Mediterranean countries. This is the main reason why technological developments led to large waves of migration in the past decades with major reverberation in international relations. In other words, industrialization and technological development at the international level led industrializing European countries to meet their labor needs from other countries (Rochelle & Shardlow, 2013). Italy was the first country to send workers to other countries, while France, Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, and Turkey followed. Indeed, Turkey has largely sent many workers to West Germany to meet its need for manpower (Tezcan, 2000).

After 1950, on the other hand, Turkey experienced high unemployment rates in urban areas due to migration of a large number of people to cities. This was marked by the effect of increasing technological advancement, industrialization and mechanization of agriculture, making manpower redundant. In other words, advanced industrialization caused labor surplus. In fact, this was a transition period from an agricultural society to an industrialized society manifesting itself with excess labor force in rural areas migration to major cities in Turkey (Aydemir, 2013).

In this regard, as reasons for migration change over time, so do the types of migration as they are intertwined.

1.1.2. Types of Migration

Migrations can be analyzed under different subheadings in terms of their formation principles and compliance with laws and rules.

1.1.2.1. Migrations by Temporary or Permanent Settlement

1.1.2.1.1. Temporary Migrations

Temporary migration are movements of people to another country or within their own country for reasons such as finding a specific job for a certain period of time. Thus, temporary migrants often tend to go back to their countries in case they move to another country for any such specific reason (İçduygu, 2007). In this regard, the host country gives temporary migrants limited settlement, social and political rights. Another definition of temporary migration is as follows: “people spending a certain period of a year in more than one different place”. Hence, seasonal workers are considered within the scope of temporary migration. Accordingly, those who go to another place to work for a season and return after the end of the season, as well as those who visit other cities or countries (holiday resorts) for vacation purposes are considered temporary migrants. Typically, workers in a plateau or vineyard house at a location other than their place of residence are seen as temporary migrant workers (Bayraklı, 2007). Since the time they spend in other cities or regions is short, temporary migration leads to co-existence of multiple cultures without mingling with each other. This, in turn, increases the interaction between different cultures. Therefore, the duration migration appears as a criterion identifying the nature of a migration movement (Sağlam, 2006).

1.1.2.1.2. Permanent Migrations

The migration movement of people, who intend to stay in the target country for an unlimited time period, and abandon their place of residence for good is referred to as “permanent migration”. On the other hand, permanent migrations are not always compulsory movements by people. They might well be based on voluntary movements. Within the scope of permanent migration, indeed, people are often seen

to move to other countries in order to receive better-quality education, live a better life and gain financial assets (Massey, et al., 1993). While temporary migration lasts only for a short period of time for reasons such as education or touristic visits, permanent migrants intend to stay in the destination country for the rest of their lives for a better quality of life. Contrary to the limited restricted settlement, social and political rights given to temporary migrants, permanent migrants are granted greater rights as “immigrants”. The most comprehensive of these rights is the citizenship right. However, short-term migration movements that occur due to natural disasters, wars or terrorist attacks at unexpected times can sometimes turn into permanent migration as well (İçduygu & Biehl, 2009).

1.1.2.2. Migrations by Will or Force

1.1.2.2.1. Voluntary Migrations

Voluntary migration is defined as the phenomenon when an individual or a group moves without pressure or restriction but with their free will. Individual preferences and decisions are determinant in this type of migration, which is categorized as a social aspect of the concept of migration (Petersen, 1958). In other words, voluntary migrations take place based on the decision of an individual or a family, yet, there is no force on that individual or family to move out of their place of residence due to internal or external factors. Thus, it is the individual or family who decides to migrate from one location to another based on their interests. Moreover, an individual may decide to migrate alone or with family. International migration movements in the 19th century Europe can be given as examples to this type of migration. A lot many individuals or groups decided to emigrate for different reasons with their free will without any coercion. In this type of migration, it can be observed that sometimes people prefer to migrate due to the desire to seek adventure, live in

different places and experience different cultures, as they feel bored of living in the same place for a long while (Yalçın, 2004). Nevertheless, the reasons for voluntary migration more often include one's desire to receive better education in a different country, have higher quality of living standards, work in better conditions or benefit from better health care services in other countries. Indeed, this type of migration is affected by the individual's social class or living conditions in their country of residence (Massey & Denton, 1988). As a matter of fact, it might well be harder for a married person to make such a decision to move outside the country than a single person (Özyakışır, 2013).

1.1.2.2.2. Forced Migration

Forced migration is a phenomenon where people are forced to migrate to other countries due to factors beyond human control such as war, hunger, political pressures, and natural disasters (Çavuşoğlu, 2006). In this regard, forced migrations may result from state sanctions due to economic, social, and political reasons, or they may be the consequence of several alterations in the social, cultural, economic, and political structure of a country (Eraldemir, 2013). By reasons, this type of migration can be categorized as follows (Yalçın, 2004):

a) Migration due to the negative effects of geographical and natural conditions on life:

In this category, the need for relocation emerges due to reasons such as “earthquake, flood, volcano, landslide, extreme drought, which are difficult and impossible to prevent” (Petersen, 1958).

b) Albeit in limited numbers, migration movements occur for the construction of facilities such as dams, roads, ports, factories, airports, etc. In such migrations, individuals, groups, or communities can receive state assistance such as protection or

providing a settlement. In short, displacement of people in this type of migration provides benefits for them (Erkan, 2018a).

c) Forced migration due to socio-cultural reasons: Due to the scarcity of opportunities such as education or health care services as well as religious or political pressure, people feel forced to migrate to other countries (Massey, et al., 1993).

d) Migrations due to wars or movement of populations due to international agreements made between different countries: The population exchange between Turkey and Greece is a solid example to this type of migration.

Migrations due to state policies to rid certain groups or communities: Some states force groups within their borders out of the country by means of exile or killing. Among forced migrations, this type of migration also has many different underlying reasons (İçduygu, 2000).

1.1.2.3. Migrations by Intensity

1.1.2.3.1. Individual Migrations

As the name implies, individual migrations are marked by individuals' own decision to move from one place to another. In other words, they decide to emigrate and take the necessary actions themselves. In this regard, individual migrations can be described as movements based on one's free will to seek better quality of life. Thus, these migrations often result from individual pursuits. As a matter of fact, some of the reasons for such a migration is one's pursuit of adventure, the desire to live in a different region and experience a new culture differently from where they live, their wish to learn about new places out of the sense of curiosity, the dislike of their place of residence or feeling bored of living in the same place for a long time (Lee, 1966). In this type of migration, family is not involved. In other words, only one individual makes the decision to migrate, while their family is not a determining factor for them.

In this context, it might be rather difficult for the elderly or married people to decide to migrate individually. Indeed, the elderly tend to strictly adhere to the land where they were born and raised. They desire to die in these lands. Therefore, they do favor individual migration. Similarly, individuals married with children are not positive about leaving their family behind. They might only decide to migrate together with family members. However, individual migration does not discriminate on age, marital status, or gender. If individuals are not satisfied with their place of residence and have various demands, they can well decide to take action to migrate (Şahin, 2001).

1.1.2.3.2. Mass Migrations

As stated above, migrations can take place individually or in large groups/masses. Furthermore, these migrations can take place within national as well as international borders. On the other hand, the decision to migrate sometimes depends on an individual's own will, while it sometimes results from pressure – social, economic or political (Petersen, 1958). In this context, migration is a difficult and risky process by nature (Çavuşoğlu, 2006). In case it is a willing migration, first a small number of prominent figures migrate to another region and others start to follow them since they establish some kind of bond with their country. This ends up with rapid and massive migration in a short time due to the attraction the country where the first group migrated. From this perspective, many countries – both sending and receiving – have been subject to international migration since the 1960s while migration waves have become mass movements by exceeding the individual or group size (Özdemir, 2008).

1.1.2.4. Migrations by Driving Force

1.1.2.4.1. Brain Drain

Brain drain can be defined as migration of skillful and qualified individuals from underdeveloped or developing countries to developed countries for research or perform their professions in better conditions. In this case, while development slows down even further in underdeveloped or developing countries that lose the limited number of skilled workforce raised with scarce resources, developed countries hosting brain drain further increase their level of development. This ultimately leads to a significant gap between countries in terms of development rates (Stouffer, 1940). In other words, this type of migration is marked by the movement of qualified individuals who specialize in a field to other countries for the purpose of raising their living standards to the desired level, improving their knowledge on top of their education at home and earning higher wages (Tansel & Güngör, 2004).

In this vein, brain drain usually takes place from underdeveloped to developed and industrialized countries as highly educated scientists and engineers – who are generally specializing in the field of technical sciences – are not likely to find great opportunities, status or income in their home country. Hence, highly developed countries have gained more importance for skillful individuals over time. In this regard, the main causes of brain drain include difficulty in finding a job in the sending country and make a career, while industrialized countries more often provide higher wages, better working conditions and the opportunity to benefit from technology and developments in the best way possible. Yet, the rate of brain varies by country depending on the industry field (Araz, 2019).

1.1.2.4.2. Worker (Labor) Migration

Labor migration is defined as the displacement of the labor force due to economic and social reasons. It is the type of migration where people want to meet

their minimum needs to survive in other countries or continue their lives in better conditions (Aksoy, 2012). In this context, labor migrants change their place of residence for professional reasons. In other words, it can be defined as people moving from one country to another to sell their labor force to constitute the working class in another country (Yılmaz, 2014). Worker migration can occur both within and between countries. On the other hand, developing countries do not hire unskilled workers anymore, but they mostly recruit individuals who are self-developed and have a high level of education (Piore, 1979). Nevertheless, industrialized countries accept more labor migrants compared to others. As in other types of migration, workers' migration can be long- or short-term, voluntary or compulsory (Çağlayan, 2006).

Labor migration has particularly stood out in the beginning of the last century in industrialized/developed countries. As a matter of fact, nearly a million workers migrated to Western European countries from Turkey between 1961 and 1975 (Çavuşoğlu, 2006).

1.1.2.4.3. Exchange Migration

Exchange migration refers to the displacement of people within the framework of agreements between countries. Thus, they are generally considered within the scope of forced migration rather than voluntary migration of people (Ravenstein, 1889). At the same time, when a region undergoes certain changes due to an agreement of the state with another state, locals may experience different problems there. Moreover, individuals forced to this type of migration may encounter problems in matters such as education, socio-cultural structure, language or religion. In such cases, states sometimes organize the necessary work with expert teams (Erol & Ersever, 2014).

1.1.2.5. Migration by Country Borders

1.1.2.5.1. Internal Migrations

Internal migration is permanent or temporary displacement of people in a country within its borders for several reasons. Such migrations often take place from rural to urban areas, or between urban areas. Although rare, some people might feel tired of the hustle and bustle of urban life and move to countryside as well. Internal migration is usually triggered by economic and socio-cultural reasons, such as the desire to achieve higher living standards, work or receive education in better conditions as cities have a higher attraction (Ravenstein, 1889). Indeed, it is known that not all regions in a country are the same in terms of their economic and socio-cultural development, which triggers a significant portion of internal migration (Çelik, 2007). As mentioned above, internal migration can be permanent or temporary. An example to this type of migration is seasonal workers moving to region in their home country – different from their local region – to work for a short period of time (Dücan, 2016).

In this context, displacement happens in the case of internal migration. Displacement might take place at certain intervals in certain periods of time. Thus, the term internal migration here is used interchangeably with seasonal migration. In such cases, people move in two or more places at certain times of the year (Sağlam, 2006). People who seasonally migrate have the opportunity to experience multiple social and cultural elements. In this regard, seasonal migrants are referred to as people who move to another region or city for a certain period – often to work or have holiday.

In other words, seasonal migration is used to describe individuals who move at certain times of the year for reasons such as working, vacationing, traveling, and resting elsewhere. Thus, long-term settlement is not observed in seasonal migrations (Erkan, 2018). Indeed, a population movement throughout a region does not develop

as a permanent phenomenon. Although these migration activities are short-term, they are not free from various problems, and thus, it is essential to analyze the effects of seasonal migration among other types of migration as well (Koçak & Terzi, 2012).

In this context, it can be observed that seasonal migration leads to both positive and negative economic consequences. The positive effects for the regions receiving migration are associated with the provision of higher levels of employment opportunities. Thus, internal migration activities increase economic activity and use of more capital opportunities by the migrating population. Nevertheless, migrants take the capital they earn in these regions back to their residence after the peak season, causing loss of capital in the receiving region. In the long-run, though, this might contribute to the economy of the country (Günay, Atılğan, & Serin, 2017).

Other examples of temporary migration include students staying in another country for education or people going to another city to stay at a hospital with better equipment than those in their residential area to receive proper treatment in case of health issues. In this line, temporary migrations differ from those that are spatial causing socio-cultural and economic problems in both the destination country and the country that is abandoned. As a matter of fact, temporary internal migration does not lead to any change in the population of the country, yet there is such a change only in regions or cities within that country (Başel, 2006).

1.1.2.5.2. International (Foreign) Migrations

Population movements made temporarily or permanently from any country to another or even across continents are referred to as emigration or international migration. Although international migrations occur due to political, economic, cultural, and other reasons – which also play a role in the emergence of internal migration – such migrations lead to much different and complex problems than

internal migration in their consequence (Boz, 2016). International (external) migration is the permanent or short-term change of country. According to Arango, international migration is the result of the inconsistency in the geographical distribution of labor and capital (Arango, 2000). One of the distinguishing characteristics of international migration, as can be understood from the above definition, is that individuals or groups move to a different country from their usual place of residence. For this reason, more than one country is involved in the process of international migration. At the same time, there are consequences and effects for both the sending and receiving country as well as individuals who are migration internationally (Bodvarsson & Berg, 2013).

Evaluating the dynamics of international migration, the predominant triggers apparently seem to migrate from underdeveloped to developed countries so that individuals can earn higher incomes and lead a higher standard of life (Güllüpinar, 2012). Nonetheless, there has been a shift in this pattern in recent years, since a wave of migration has been flowing from developed to underdeveloped or developing countries. The reason for this movement is that developed countries invest in many different parts of the world and requiring labor force. Apart from these factors, international migration can also be triggered by political instability and conflict, war or religious pressure. Under international migration, there are several sub-categories: legal and illegal migration, asylum seekers and refugees. Yet, when all international migration movements are examined legally, they are divided into two as regular or irregular migration (Sayın, Usanmaz, & Aslangiri, 2016).

1.1.2.5.2.1. Regular Migrations

Regular migration takes place when one follows the rules within a certain legal framework. This means the approval of the target country and according to the

legal requirements. For example, the USA draws lots and grants residence permits to some applicants if they are in the list of countries that the US previously set and if they meet the criteria. In this line, regular migration can be through marriage or it can be short-term movement for education or business purposes. Sometimes, individuals who come to the relevant country for a short time decide to stay permanently (Appleyard, 1991). Coming as a student and then finding a job and staying permanently in the country is one of the most common and well-known examples of this last category. International regular migration for the purpose of education or work rather than family reunification is referred to as the migration of highly skilled people. Since immigrants contribute to the education services and economy of the country they migrate to, they constitute the desired and even supported side of international migration (Somuncu, 2006). Overall, all international migrants are subject to following certain procedures that vary by country. When individuals perform this procedures, this is accepted as legal migration (Gençer, 2002).

Regular migration, on the other hand, is when people travel from countries of their nationality to other countries also in accordance with the legal procedures of the countries they transit for travel purposes (Cengiz, 2019). This type of migration means that people have obtained the necessary permissions within the framework of the laws and rules set by the countries they will go. For instance, the Turkish Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection regulates the issues for foreigners residing in Turkey. Article 19 of the said law rules that foreigners, whose visa or visa exemption exceeds the deadline of 90 days, they must obtain a residence permit (T.C. Official Gazette, 2013). In this direction, regular migrations to Turkey basically have three purposes: To take residence permit, to receive education and thirdly, to live in the country.

1.1.2.5.2.2. Irregular Migrations

Capitalism and globalization have been pushing people all over the world to migration routes – although they are not aware of the difficulties of migration or passing from borders – due to the inequality of income and the gaps between the development levels of countries. People with limited livelihoods and who think that they can no longer sustain their lives in their place of residence resort to irregular migration as laborers for better living conditions (Akpınar, 2009).

Irregular migration, in its broadest sense, is cross-border human mobility that cannot be controlled and/or monitored by states (Atasü-Topcuoğlu R. , 2012).

According to the IOM, illegal (irregular) immigration is human movements outside the regulatory norms of origin, transit, and destination countries in migration. In terms of the destination country, it means entering, staying or working in a country without having the permits or documents required under immigration regulations. In terms of countries of origin, a person crosses an international border without a valid passport or travel document. Not fulfilling the administrative conditions to leave the country of origin also constitutes irregularity (IOM, 2021). In general, illegal immigration means that the documents and registry of immigrants are not complete in any way, so irregular migrants cannot be fully known by the state. Illegal immigration is quite different from legal immigration by its nature. It is emphasized by many international organizations working on migration, especially the IOM, that legal and humane migration is beneficial for both immigrants and societies (IOM, 2021). As stated in several documents written by the IOM, the most important reason that pushes immigrants to illegal ways is that they cannot go to the country they want through regular (legal) routes and the conditions of entry to some countries have become increasingly stricter especially in recent years. For this reason, people who want to

immigrate but cannot use legal means in this regard turn to illegal immigration by falling into the hands of networks engaged in human trafficking or migrant smuggling. Recently, migrant smuggling and human trafficking crimes have become the core activity of terrorist organizations and profit-oriented criminal organizations, as they are the most revenue-generating crimes after arms and drug trafficking worldwide, while they also include lower risks compared to the other types of crimes. On the other hand, human traffickers or migrant smugglers is not the only way to enter a country illegally. As a matter of fact, after entering legally, one might continue to stay illegally in that country through not renewing the visa after its expiry, fake marriage, fraudulent work or forgery of documents to show oneself as a student (İçduygu & Aksel, 2012).

2. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION MANAGEMENT AND THEORIES OF MIGRATION

2.1. International Migration Policies in Global Management

There has been an increase in political struggles and conflicts under the effect of globalization in the -modern period. This has also led to a change in the economic structure of the world. In turn, this transformation has altered migration movements as well. Indeed, migration movements have intensified and become international to a greater extent. Particularly after World War II, international migrants, refugees and asylum seekers started to move all around the world due to the effect of both globalization and economic circumstances. In this context, scholars have suggested many different epistemological origins to understand the social, political, ethnic, cultural, and religious identities formed by masses migrating with the effect of global capitalism. Some of the concepts coined in this sense are “transnational sphere”, “diasporic sphere” and “transnational sphere” (İçduygu et al., 2009).

From this perspective, transnational sphere means that the borders of a nation-state are exceeded and there is continuity of movements, social networks and relations with citizens in other countries. With the effect of instant communication and transportation technologies, globalization has paved the way for transcending local nation-state boundaries and give them a transnational character. In the same vein, various paradigms have been developed for the phenomenon of international migration. The most important of these paradigms are the attractive and repulsive factors (push-pull factors). This understanding draws attention to the fact that the homeland left behind is insufficient to respond to the demands and desires of the immigrants in the economic, political, and cultural fields, and that the country of immigration has more attraction. Another paradigm that has been widespread since

the 1960s is the Marxist development. This paradigm explains international migration as a derivative of capitalist expansionism. According to this development paradigm, migration from relatively undeveloped regions to capitalist centers is inevitable due to the nature of global capitalism. The third approach that has become widespread in recent years, on the other hand, is the transnational sphere paradigm (Güllüpnar, 2012). Unlike the other paradigms given above, this paradigm does not consider migration as a fixed or once-and-for-all phenomenon. Rather, advocates of this paradigm argue that migration movements create a dynamic space between or outside the borders of a country. This dynamic space is interwoven with social, economic, political, and cultural relations. Furthermore, migration within this framework is evaluated as a phenomenon shaped by the rational preferences of individuals rather than a structural phenomenon. Indeed, the concept of migration consists of various local, national, and global characteristics with differing dimensions, thus leading to the need for governance. In this context, migration governance requires the state, the market and civil society act together when it comes to migrant policies. On the other hand, the main factor that has contributed to the emergence of migration governance is the perception of security associated with migrants. And since security is not a one-sided perception, multiple actors play an important role in establishing or eliminating the feeling of trust. As such, the concept of security cannot be described as an abstract and unchanging concept when it is considered from the perspective of a nation. Therefore, migration management, including economic and political components, leads to an understanding of migration governance, as the phenomenon of migration has now reached an international dimension and gained a global character. In this regard, international migration governance consists of multiple actors and it is multifaceted by nature (İçduygu & Şimşek, 2017).

Initially, it might be argued that states endeavor to control the borders where immigrants are heading to and manage the mobility within their borders on a humanitarian level. The aim of such endeavors is to manage migration through correct policies and regulations (IOM, 2021). However, it is almost impossible to solve migration movements, which have gained a global character, with local and national regulations. Therefore, inter-state cooperation may well be the solution to overcome problems of immigration waves threatening state sovereignty. Besides cooperation between states, there is also a need for international actors when it comes to international migration governance. As a matter of fact, actors other than states participate in international migration governance, decision-making and legal regulation processes for immigrants. Furthermore, governance can help build local, regional, national, and international cooperation (Şemşit, 2018).

In the same line, international cooperation among state and non-state actors can gradually improve migration management. Some official documents manifesting the importance of international migration management include bilateral agreements between a country of origin and a destination country as well as multilateral agreements on migration. For example, the European Commission - United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative, the Global Forum on Migration and Development and the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development are important documents registering the substantiality of migration management at the international level. Moreover, it can be observed that international organizations have a significant role in this field. Indeed, one of the most fundamental international organizations in the field of migration is the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which advocates the idea that any migration movement should benefit society as well as migrants as the basic principle. Along with its partners in the

international system, the International Organization for Migration performs the following key tasks (Gençler, 2005):

- Help solve the increasing problems of migration management,
- Develop a common understanding regarding immigration issues,
- Encourage social and economic development with the help of immigrants,
- Strive for ensuring welfare and human dignity for immigrants,
- Provide safe, flexible, and cost-effective services to people who need international migration support,
- Ensure that migration is managed in a humane and effective manner,
- Increase respect for the rights of immigrants within the framework of international law,
- Provide operational support such as expert advice, research, technical cooperation to facilitate bilateral, regional, and international cooperation on migration-related issues,
- Contribute to the development of economic and social programs for immigrants aiming at maximizing benefits for them in society,
- Conduct research and analysis on the root causes of migration,
- Support immigrants, societies, and countries in addressing problems resulting from irregular migration,
- Serve as reference for information, research, application and data collection with regard to migration,
- Encourage, facilitate, and support regional and global discussion and dialogue to better understand the opportunities and challenges of migration, and develop effective policies and increase international cooperation, s
- Support governments in integration of immigrants in society,

- Provide services to immigrants living in temporary settlements due to emergency and address their needs in the post-crisis period,
- Help local communities and volunteers cooperate with international organizations to address the needs of immigrants, run programs to facilitate their integration or voluntary return to their home country, and help individuals in need of international migration services,
- Support countries in technical expertise, program development and implementation to combat trafficking of migrants.

Although it is a leading international organization in migration management, the International Organization for Migration does not have a binding role in countries. This organization functions as a guide and supporter of countries, enhancing cooperation between them. Therefore, the International Organization for Migration mostly focuses on research activities pertaining to migration as well as developing various social programs for migrants, supporting states in migration management policies, protecting the rights of immigrants around the world and building a common understanding of migration management for all countries. In terms of addressing many problems resulting from migration waves, other international organization also attempt to propose several solutions. For instance, the European Union today has an important role in migration management policies. The European Coal and Steel Community – which is the origin of today's EU – was established to reformulate the social and political structure of Europe after World War II, since its economy collapsed. Therefore, the Community was founded in 1951 by six member countries including Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, Italy, France and the Netherlands. Today, the EU is a global organization addressing many economic, social and political issues in countries. Besides, it has been generating policies on migration.

Within this framework, the EU's approach towards migration management might vary from time to time. Initially, the EU produced migration policies for labor migrants after World War II, since there was an urging need in member countries to have more workers for the process of reconstruction after the devastating war (Aksoy & Akman, 2017).

On the other hand, the turmoil that lasted until the Oil Crisis in 1973 changed the EU's migration policies. Economic pressure and heavy immigrant influx to Europe resulted in a paradigm shift. More specifically, Europe stopped recruiting workers from other countries in this period and migration to Europe became possible only for family reunification or through marriage. In the following years, the EU adopted a clearer migration policy. In that, the Union put effort to regulate the movement of citizens of member countries by means of several treaties such as the Schengen in an attempt to create an economically-integrated European society without borders. On the other hand, they worked to integrate and harmonize immigrants with EU citizens until the 1970s. Besides, the EU started an initiative in the late 1990s to adopt a supranational governance approach regarding refugees and asylum seekers. Thus, the Union issued the Temporary Protection Directive in 2001 and established the European Border Security Agency as well as the European Refugee Fund. Furthermore, the European Union Asylum System was established in 2013 with the aim to standardize the asylum policies of the member countries, share responsibilities and duties fairly among the EU members, increase cooperation and provide high protection standards to refugees. Consequently, the EU has been working on a common migration policy to make more effective use of benefits provided to immigrants fleeing regional instability, conflict or economic problems. The aim here is also to ensure taking advantages from the increasing mobility around

the world with the effect of globalization and create a common space to cope up with difficulties that both host countries and immigrants encounter. In this regard, the EU's common migration policy is based on the principles of "solidarity" and "responsibility" (Güleç, 2015).

From this perspective, the main objectives of the EU's common migration policy are to improve the conditions of legal migration by regulations, increase immigrants' adaptation to society, prevent illegal immigration, increase immigration controllability and manage immigration in coordination with non-EU member countries as well. On the other hand, the long-term goal of the EU migration policies is to contribute to the sustainable economic development and performance of the EU. Apart from restricting the entry of refugees to member countries with its measures and regulations, the EU is also cooperating with other countries to solve the issue of migration and asylum seekers at its origin. In this sense, the Union provides technical and economic assistance to the countries sending migrants out. International regulatory texts and guides on migration management are also used as sources by the Union as well as other international organizations. For instance, the United Nations Refugee Rights Agreement signed in Geneva in 1951 and the Additional Protocol of 1967 are among the most important regulatory texts in this field. Based on this convention, many policies have been developed. Indeed, the criteria to accept people as refugees as well as their refugee rights are set forth based on this convention (Özcan M. , 2005).

2.2. Ethnic Differences and Integration in the Case of International Migration

Depending on the size of its impact, international migration can affect economic balance in a city as well as country. In that, such a movement can lead to increasing unemployment rates, public expenditures [as well as causing a change in

the order of expenditure items], taxes, irregularity while decreasing employee wages. As opposed to declining wages, real estate prices and rents can increase, leading to unfair competition. Nevertheless, international migration can also bring a new and dynamic source of labor to the receiving country's economy (Ünsal A. , 2019). At the same time, such migration movements can mediate efforts and enthusiasm to gain higher earning by a social class. Thus, one should not overlook international migration's contribution in bringing economy momentum to the receiving country. In the same context, migration changes the demographic structure of a country, leading to the creation of a new social environment as well as a distinctive network of relations. In fact, sometimes the alienation of immigrants to local people and their inability to develop a sense of belonging might cause the formation of a new congregational structure. Such a tension between individuals – mostly those living in the countryside and those in urban areas – turns the communal-like structure into a sort of shelter. In this sense, sometimes immigrants demand to live by rural practices in urban areas or in metropolitan cities, and this might well lead to various tensions with locals in the social sphere. In turn, this tension is highly likely to delay the integration of immigrants in society. While this delay brings about social and economic costs, it might also give rise to other problems. Immigrants, who already feel foreign to urban life, can experience erosion of their memories due to assimilation policies. Consequently, they might lose their value judgments, leading to social exclusion. Immigrants can be seen as “the other” and thus they will be marginalized at times, which will end up with being forced to build a life for themselves only with immigrants as “the others” (Kıvrak, 2019).

In the face of increasing immigration waves, many countries – which are centers of attraction – are observed to produce stricter attitudes and behaviors against

immigrants. As a matter of fact, foreigners coming in a country in large numbers tend to cling to their language, religion, and traditions, making them less digestible. In this sense, they might appear to be a danger to national image, national heritage or even national spirit. In this case, immigration laws are often allegedly used as weapons to save the nation from these ‘invaders’. Nevertheless, while developed countries appear to have resorted and implemented various measures to prevent illegal immigration, they are observed to tolerate illegal entry to some extent for strategic purposes. For example, some countries allow illegal entry of immigrants to provide cheap labor to large agricultural enterprises. Thus, it can be argued that controlled fugitives take part in working life as a new type of slaves, who are deprived of all social rights. They earn significantly less than usual workers, their employers give them wages arbitrarily without any registration since this practice frees employers from legal responsibility. It can even be observed that these immigrants work for wages even less than the wages of people of color who were enslaved in the past. In classical human ecology, the concept of segregation has been used as a neutral concept to analyze urban spatial differentiation in line with social class, life cycle and ethnic lines (Engin & Konuk, 2020).

In the last International Geographical Union Congress in the Hague in August 1996, a full-day meeting was held on the topic of international immigration and ethnic discrimination as well as its impacts on urban areas. This was a joint session of the IGU’s four commissions working on “Population Geography, Urban Development and Urban Life, Gender and Geography and the World Political Map” aiming at better comprehension of the concept of discrimination. The participants presented and discussed experimental studies on different aspects of the theme. Also, researchers

who presented papers and posters on immigration and ethnic discrimination in urban areas were invited to reshape their contributions (Yüceşahin, 2017).

Indeed, migration has recently become a hot topic in Europe, as increased international mobility, population aging, and political instability in developing countries have been contributing to unprecedented migrant flows. In this regard, academic research has documented Europe's widespread hostility to immigrants (and linked this hostility to the growing support for the far right). These studies are limited since they depend only on available survey data on groups with differing attitudes towards "immigrants", despite strong reasons for believing that European citizens view immigrants from some regions more acceptable than others (Günay, Atılgan, & Serin, 2017).

Considering that migration has political, financial, and socio-cultural consequences, one should not ignore that migration also has effects on human life. In this context, the phenomenon of migration often reminds individuals of a difficult process, leading to experience many different life stories.

Although migration is a troubling process, it is an undeniable fact that it also contributes to the development of human history. As a matter of fact, migrations play an active role in the formation of new civilizations. Besides, new cultures are sprouting thanks to migrations, and culture fusions as well as developments are observed with the effect of migration movements. On the other hand, it is significant for migrating individuals with different cultural backgrounds to develop the ability to live together with a sense of empathy. Accordingly, it would not be wrong to utter that the immigration process includes feelings such as pain and longing, as well as positive gains that ensure the development and change of societies. Migration not only enables a society to carry its culture to the place of immigration but also

contributes to the enrichment of the culture of the migrated place. Migrants bring their culture to the place where they immigrate to and contribute to enriching the cultural of that region. Nevertheless, sometimes migrants tend to lose their own culture and adopt the one that belongs to the host community (Yılmaz, 2014).

In other words, migrants – individual or in masses – might take their past experiences with them when migrating to another place and transcend their own cultural boundaries over time, while they can also purely adopt the culture in the geography they migrated to. In this sense, it can be said that migration has a permanent effect on people's lives and shapes individuals' present and future. In other words, the migration process acts as a bridge between the past and the present, as well as the present and the future.

The Turkish Language Association defines the concept of integration as the process where a host society accepts immigrants. Integration should be considered as the mutual interaction of both immigrants and host societies. One should not ignore that different stakeholders are involved in the process of integration with different responsibilities (TDK, 2021). Since integration is not under the responsibility of a single institution or organization, all actors in society are responsible for integration (IOM, 2021). Integration is also used to describe the process of adaptation to the system, community, or other units of society.

Integration is a basic concept used in functional theories, and it is defined as a form of relationship that acts to prevent the disruption of the system (Doğan, Doğan, & Tüzer, 2020). Based on this definition, it can be understood that integration requires mutual interaction of all stakeholders. Besides, it can also be deduced that it imposes responsibility on all stakeholders. Gersl defines integration as coexistence of individuals and institutions sharing the same attitude. According to this view,

integration is the coordinated action of stakeholders under equal conditions (Gerşil, 2019). Drawing attention to the fact that there are different stakeholders in the integration process that requires mutual interaction and that stakeholders have various responsibilities, Özmen advocates that it is wrong to say that immigrants should be integrated in society. Conversely, Özmen suggests that this is a two-way process and requires integration of both immigrants and the host society (Özmen, 2010).

Yıldız states that integration must be implemented respectfully and with tolerance rather than imposing the integration process by considering that the host culture is superior. Otherwise, it is inevitable to experience “intercultural conflict” in that society (Yıldız, 2017). In this context, it might be argued that integration plays a vital role in the protection and development of social structure. Addressing the concept of integration without disregarding that it includes peculiar characteristics and effects will be effective in revealing the integration process in detail. From this point of view, it will be useful to consider the concept of “social Integration” in the context of the study. Doğan et al. points out to the fact that social integration is a multi-faceted process, while suggesting that social integration aims at combining different cultures together (Doğan, Doğan, & Tüzer, 2020). In this vein, Doğan et. al. express that integration in a social system means mutual interaction of the parts that form this social structure. Furthermore, this will likely ensure the stability of social relations as well as the harmony of different social units and groups. In this context, social integration is a concept closely related to the provision of social justice. The aim of social integration is to provide a fair life for individuals from different ethnic origins in a society. Thus, social integration requires encouraging organizations to represent all individuals with equal economic, political, and socio-cultural rights thanks to

merits and values that manage individual relationships. As can be seen, this definition reveals the true purpose of social integration in a society.

While social integration welcomes individuals to voluntarily adopt the cultural experiences and knowledge of the society they move in, it opposes the imposition of the culture belonging to that geography to immigrants that come from a different culture. In societies where the integration process is implemented successfully, individuals with different cultural experiences and knowledge feel a sense of belonging to the society they started to live in. As a matter of fact, locals in that society do not marginalize immigrants with different ethnic origins and cultural backgrounds. There is mutual interaction between immigrants and the host community, and here, differences are treated as assets. Furthermore, a society that achieves integration of immigrants successfully will not allow segregation. On the contrary, there will be a tendency of unity in this society. As integration cannot take place suddenly, it involves a process where all relevant parties should participate. Joint efforts will make sure successful integration of immigrants and indigenous people in that society (Ünsal & Kara, 2020).

In societies endowed with different cultural identities, integration is particularly important in ensuring the continuity of that society. Hence, in case the integration process fails, the community with a different cultural heritage might face segregation. In other words, the host society might discriminate against immigrants. On the other hand, there is also the possibility that immigrants will tend to abide by the expectations of the prevailing culture without exception over time. They might feel a strong sense of belonging and this, in turn, can lead to distancing from their core culture and be assimilated. Although the aim of integration is to prevent all these possibilities from actually taking place, this process might still lead to problems such

as identity formation and identity confusion (Özmen, 2010). When the integration process cannot be accomplished successfully, it will move away from its original purpose. Over time, it will turn into an imposition. Therefore, it is critical to follow the integration process and not to ignore the risks. Otherwise, assimilation is highly likely to take place despite integration efforts (Doğan, Doğan, & Tüzer, 2020).

2.3. Theories of Migration

Recently, migration has become both a complex and highly controversial issue that has international level of significance. Indeed, migration movements have led to large-scale economic, social, and political consequences across many countries of the world. Therefore, it is not possible to explain such a multi-directional and controversial concept with various reasons – political, economic or social – with only one definition and theory. As a matter of fact, many scientists have accepted the need for various migration theories to be able to accurately analyze migration along with its root causes and consequences. In response to this need, many theories have been put forward to explain the phenomenon of migration. Yet, there is also heavy criticism that existing studies on migration are not adequate.

In this line, social deterioration caused by economic restructuring has led more and more people to move away from the countries they live in and migrate to other countries (Stalker, 2000). In this context, to make a successful migration movement, an individual must first decide to emigrate and select one destination with the best opportunity. On the other hand, it is likely that there will be competition among immigrants in the target country when it comes to finding job opportunities. Nevertheless, successful migration still depends on competitive advantage. Defined as the displacement of people from their regular place of residence, migration, thus, leads to certain permanent and temporary consequences for migrants. These

consequences depends on the rigidity and flexibility of the reasons for displacement. In this line, migration helps ensure the continuity of civilizations by carrying cultural, ideational and professional values of people from one region to another throughout history. Therefore, migration movements can shed light on today and the future with various economic, social, and political information that they contain (Çağlayan, 2006).

According to Ravenstein, migration waves have been incrementing in recent years due to reasons including oppressive laws, heavy taxes, difficult climatic conditions, inadequate social environment, political pressure and slave trade, and this increase will continue in the fast lane (Ravenstein, 1889). It is also purported by other scholars that oppressive laws, heavy taxes, unstable climate conditions, unattractive social environments, violence, and coercion are among the major triggers of today's migration flows (Toksöz, 2006).

Capitalism can have a major effect on the decision to migrate thanks to the demand for labor in different countries, yet, individuals and their families also have a determining effect in the decision whether to migrate or not. On the other hand, there is no theory that explains migration in its entirety. In fact, it is rather hard to define and measure due to its complex structure. Furthermore, migration is extremely versatile. Still, many scholars have produced migration theories with considerable variables such as: behaviors of individuals and families, or social, economic, and political effects of migrants in a country. It can be said that each migration theory endeavors to explain migration in detail and thus, each theory is complementary to another (Massey, Chaboyer, & Aitken, 2013).

The reasons why the concept of migration is so difficult to explain are that migration is very complex and diverse, and studies often ignore the social, economic,

and political effects of migration. Besides, it is difficult to combine macro and micro migration theories produced so far. Even so, many migration theories have been proposed to date despite the difficulty of establishing a valid migration theory. In fact, such theories are needed, since international migration movements have had a huge influence on the world in the last half century and continue to be a world problem affecting millions of people. With the emergence and spread of migration, some are also questioning the concept of nation. In the social sciences discipline, many scholars have conducted important studies on migration. Moreover, this topic is analyzed in theoretical perspective in every country. Although the history of migration is as old as history of humanity, scientific studies on migration only started to appear in the 19th century. The concept of migration was coined first in a paper titled “The Laws of Migration” presented by George Ravenstein in 1885 and 1889 in London (Bratram, Poros, & Monforte, 2017).

On the other hand, the first theory on migration was produced in the article titled “The Royal of Migration” again submitted by Ravenstein upon the 1881 British census to the Royal Association of Statistics in 1885. Following Ravenstein’s migration studies, many other social scientists (Haas, 2007) were inspired from him to continue research on the phenomenon of migration. Scholars in the fields of sociology, economics, and geography started to grow an interest in theories of migration – as migration had significant impacts in these fields – only in 1960. Although the level of polarization remained rather weak in migration debates under the influence of post-modernism before 1980, classical and historical constructive views later caused a level of polarization in these debates (Culley, 1977; İnce, 2019).

2.3.1. Ravenstein's Theories of Migration

As mentioned above, the first scholar to analyze migration theoretically was Ernst George Ravenstein (d. 1913). It can be said that the economic and social developments in the late 19th century formed the basis of Ravenstein's theoretical views on migration. In an article in 1876, Ravenstein mentioned a relationship between migration and age. Besides, other three articles of the author, published roughly a hundred and fifty years ago, laid the groundwork for modern research on migration (Ravenstein, 2010). Explaining the basic theories of laws regarding migration in 1889, Ravenstein stated that it is not possible for large cities and towns to grow naturally, and that this growth can only take place by means of migration. According to Ravenstein, the reason for migration is to lead a better economic life (Ravenstein, 1889). In other words, migration waves are often triggered by the desire to have higher financial assets for a more prosperous life (Yalçın, 2004). From this perspective, it can be uttered that the positive effects of migration on the growth of cities and towns were partially proven about a hundred and fifty years ago, and today, it is essential to manage migration properly to obtain similar benefits from migration. In this line, it is important to know that migration progresses step by step, as Ravenstein suggested, and migrants mostly prefer target countries in short distance. On the other hand, some prefer to go longer distance to reach large industrial and commercial centers. In this regard, growing industry and trade volumes lead to an increase in migration waves from agricultural lands to industrial centers. Yet, every migration necessarily produces a countercurrent (Ravenstein, 1889). Local residents migrate less than rural residents. Ravenstein also underlined that female populations have an important place in migration and that most of migrants are adults (Castels and Miller, 1998).

In this sense, migrants choosing a short distance to cover will prefer the safest area close to the borders of their country of origin. Departing from this assumption, it can be seen that a hundred and fifty years later, Ravenstein's theory of migration is reaffirmed by what we observe in the Syrian migration waves. In other words, the concentration of Syrian refugees in cities close to the Syrian border proves the accuracy of this theory. One of the striking points in Ravenstein's theory is the relationship between migration and distance. According to his arguments, the majority of migrants prefer short distance migration (Ravenstein, 1889). On the other hand, migrants who prefer long-distance migration endeavor to go to large industrial centers. In this sense, long distance migration movements often flow from smaller regions to large industrial and commercial centers, accommodating a higher number of immigrants as attractive destinations (Ravenstein, 1889). Ravenstein suggested that central regions have more job opportunities due to their crowd and developed industries in cities (Çağlayan, 2006). Although certain scholars criticized Ravenstein's idea of short-distance migration, Ravenstein's migration theory became quite dominant in the 19th century Britain, let alone that it is still applicable today (Ravenstein, 1889). In the same vein, there is criticism that during Ravenstein's period, data on registers of birth were not reliable, that is why it is not possible to precisely show the migration movements from 1851 onwards. However, the route of migrations from those years to the present – up to the Syrian migration wave starting in 2011 – confirm Ravenstein's thought that “migrants prefer short-distance”. In addition to short-distance migration, Ravenstein's theory also dwells upon the concept of gradual migration and urban attraction. In this context, it is suggested that rapid economic growth resulting from developments in urban industries will attract people living in the close settlements, especially people from rural areas. It is also possible

that migrants from remote areas will fill in the gap arising from the declining population in rural areas (Ravenstein, 1889). In this regard, the decline in rural population is due to a pull created by rapid urbanization. When a city increases its attraction and influences people from the vicinity, they will start migrating to that city (Grigg, 1977).

As the first step, this theory asserts that the gaps in rural areas will be filled by bringing migrants from remote areas here. As migrants will gradually start to recognize the attractive values of the city, migration will increase and spread in waves. Likewise, in his study on migration in the early 19th century, Arthur Redford said about urban migration that “immigration into any attraction with a wide sphere of influence is not a simple transfer of people from the periphery to the center, but a highly complex undulating movement” (Grigg, 1977). This idea by Redford supports Ravenstein’s migration theory. Another point that is in line with Ravenstein’s theory is his thoughts on the propagation and absorption process. Accordingly, large industrial and commercial centers are attraction centers on the path of migration flows, these centers are the final destination points for migrants, and these centers harbor large immigrant masses for a long time thanks to their absorbent feature. The diffusion and absorption in the migration process support each other, since the common point of both actions is unity of purpose (Adıgüzel, 2016). According to Ravenstein, migration is not an end in itself. Individuals do not move because they want to migrate (Özyakışır, 2013). Their goal is to take a share from the developing economic and commercial activities in the city and live in prosperity. This goal, in turn, contributes to the spreading of migration moves. In this sense, migrants meet the need for labor in the rapidly developing industry, and thus, the incoming immigrants are absorbed by the urban industrial centers, as can be understood from Ravenstein’s

presuppositions. Hence, migration meets needs both in rural and urban areas, and there is a union in terms of purpose. Referring to a chain of migration, the scholar also draws attention to the fact that migration produces a countercurrent balancing each stream (Özcan E. D., 2016)

Ravenstein argued that migration will develop in a chain over time and the settlements that receive migration will become the source of migration (Ravenstein, 1889). In other words, he suggested that each migration wave will trigger another migration wave. It is clear that for Ravenstein, migration is a process that continues with consecutive waves and it never stops once it started. Each wave of migration encourages another migration, in other words, prepares the ground for the emergence of a new wave (Adıgüzel, 2016). As Ravenstein referred, each migration stream produces a new counter-migration stream. As mentioned before, in his theory, Ravenstein also defines direct (short-distance) migration and long-distance migration as well as migration chains. The long-distance type of migration is direct and not gradual as migrants directly turn to major commercial and industrial centers (Ravenstein, 1889). Despite some views that Ravenstein advocated the existence of short-distance migrations over the other types, he suggested that many direct long-distance migrations took place to centers where industry and commerce had been rapidly developing (Çağlayan, 2006). In another Ravenstein approach, several differences are seen between rural and urban settlers. In this context, he observed that people living in rural areas were migrating more than those living in urban life. However, migration from rural to rural areas is not affecting the migration of local people living in cities (Özyakışır, 2013). The gender difference among the settlers also occupies an important place in Ravenstein's theory. Stating that women tend to migrate more than men according to the migration law, Ravenstein reveals in his

second article published in 1889 that women tend to migrate more than men in internal and short-distance migrations (Ravenstein, 1889; Adıgüzel, 2016). In recent years, migration theories refer to women with the status of migrant worker women, apart from the roles they play in the family.

With the influence of feminist movements after 1980, the concept of gender matured. Formerly, women's identity was evaluated in terms of social status or roles attributed to them rather than considered as independent individuals. Yet, the increasing demand for women's labor in international labor markets also increased the importance of women in migration movements. In short-distance migrations, there has been an increase in the rate of female migrants. In fact, the number of female migrants has been increasing more than the male population, and women are observed to prefer short-distance migrations more than men (Özcan, 2018).

2.3.2. The Push-Pull Theory

In his article titled "A Theory of Migration" written in 1966, Everett S. Lee determined the common characteristics of the factors that initiate migration in addition to identifying the driving forces and attractive factors (Lee, 1966). According to Everett S. Lee's theory, the push factors in the country of origin and the pull factors in the receiving country are the starting points. Pushing and attractive factors can be different in each region. In fact, there are numerous factors that keep people in the country of origin and attract people to the receiving country. The pull factors include good living and working conditions, a good school and education system, while the push factors might be difficult climatic conditions, heavy tax burden, political reasons, or a threat to life safety. However, the factors that attract and push people are not sufficiently known by both people and social scientists (Lee, 1966; Akış & Akkuş, 2003).

In the Push-Pull Theory, the driving factors of migration refer to the reasons for an individual's departure from a particular nation, and the attractions for the individual to move to another country. Similar to Bentham's calculus of pain and pleasure resulting from a specific action, the effect of the country of origin and the destination is not always precise. In other words, the distance between the source and the receiving country is different in each case. Moreover, there is always a level of uncertainty as well as lack of information pertaining to the receiving country and long-distance migration (Lee, 1966). An example to this is the Middle East geography, which has been the source of the largest migration movement in recent years. The driving force behind these migration movements is economic, social, and political disadvantages, wars, terrorist incidents, coups, internal conflicts, poverty, unemployment, rapid population growth, and unhealthy living conditions (Öztürk & Altuntepe, 2008).

Economic disadvantages in a country of origin might include the rate of per capital far below world standards, high unemployment rate, prolonged stagnation, insufficient investments, the country's dependence on imports, as well as excessive and prolonged poverty. Social disadvantages, on the other hand, include inadequate education opportunities, lack of health care services, malfunctioning justice system, high fertility rates, violation of human rights, political disadvantages, ethnic discrimination, terrorism, war, and internal conflict (Lee, 1966). In Ravenstein's migration theory, the driving forces of migration are put forward as the attraction of developed commercial and industrial regions while migrants often experience economic, social, and political problems in their country of origin. Therefore, they tend to migrate with their own free will or due to the sense of necessity. From this

perspective, Lee's push and pull theory is generally based on Ravenstein's theory of migration (Çelik, 2005).

According to Lee's migration theory, factors that push some people to migrate might be attractive to other people. While attractive factors such as high income and wage level, a good education and health system and high living standards encourage people to migrate, driving forces such as low income and low living standards, inadequate education and health services, and infrastructure problems may not only encourage people to emigrate from the country, but also prevent other migration flows to these problematic countries (Lee, 1966; Çağlayan, 2006).

Within the framework of this theory, there are push and pull factors in the country of origin and in the receiving country. These factors, altogether, form a unity. In some cases, migrants attach importance to their own country's economic and social values. They believe that their assets in their country will gain value in the future. Thus, they think these assets are preferable to the attractions of the receiving country. This is an example of the effects of comparative factors preventing migration. In this line, while positive factors represent pull towards migration, negative factors correspond to push. The integrity revealed by this union is that the source country and the receiving country have positive and negative factors, namely "push and pull" (Lee, 1966; Özyakışır, 2013).

The life cycle of migration, indeed, reveals the significant differences between a country of origin and the factors associated with migration in the receiving country. However, there are a number of barriers in migration points. While some of these barriers may be simple, some of them are insurmountable obstacles. Distance between the regions is a major obstacle and sometimes, migration regulations tend to prevent migration movements. For example, physically placing the Berlin Wall between the

two countries emerged as a different approach that restricts the migration movement. On the other hand, the cost of moving household items might be insignificant for some migrants, while it may well constitute a significant barrier for others (Lee, 1966; Yalçın, 2004).

In migration theory, push and pull factors are personal and relative. In other words, demographic factors such as age, gender, education, race, and occupation personally determine the advantages and disadvantages for migration (İçduygu et al., 2014). Therefore, it is critical for migrants to calculate personal advantages and disadvantages within the framework of social and economic context. For a family with children, the education system of the receiving country and the opportunities offered can be attractive, but they may not be that important or attractive for a family without children. For this reason, Lee states that the push and pull factors should be defined correctly for different classes, and the content of these factors should be established correctly with sufficient details. There are many personal factors that influence individual preferences, facilitate or delay migration. Some of these are more or less constant throughout the life of an individual, while others are associated with sharp breaks in phases in the life cycle, particularly during the transition from one stage to another (Özdemir, 2008).

2.3.3. Petersen's Models of Migration

The decision to emigrate is not entirely rational. Temporary emotions, mental disorders and accidental occurrences make up a significant part of the total migrations, but not everyone is capable of making this decision. In this regard, some positive elements attributed to the country of origin are of great importance in limiting migration. These elements include completing one's education, already having a place in the workforce or retirement services of the country of origin. In response to the

question, “if all people are claimed to be migrants by nature, why some are migrants while others are not?”, Petersen categorizes migration as “conservative and innovative” (Petersen, 1958; Çağlayan, 2006). In innovative migration, people want to change their current situation by taking the decision to migrate, while in conservative migration, they want to change their geography (Yalçın, 2004).

In the same vein, a country’s economic organization plays a vital role in migration. In economies with unstable macroeconomic values, migration can generally be preferred for geographical change and innovation pursuits. While Petersen emphasizes the benefits of categorizing migration originating from the economy, he also produces five different groups of migration: free migration, forced migration, mass migration, directed migration and primitive migration (Petersen, 1958). While free migration takes place in the form of migration from the country where the individual is living without being under the pressure of any institution and ideology, forced migrations are defined as people having to leave their country against their will as a result of oppressive political decisions and practices of the state or institutions (Çağlayan, 2006).

Mass migrations, on the other hand, are affected by developing transportation and communication channels thanks to advancing science, technology and globalization (Petersen, 1958). Petersen defines directed migration as movement by acting in line with the decisions of some individuals due to political and social pressures in a country, while primitive migration is a population movement that emerges with the effect of environmental factors and is mostly preferred by nomadic communities (Petersen, 1955; Evin, Sancar, & Akbaş, 2020).

2.3.4. Network Theory

Social networks provide migrants with the opportunity to get to know different cultures, and also facilitate access to and explore attractive labor markets in developed countries. As science and technology progress, social networks that play an active role in sharing information between labor markets increase their effect on migration.

Technology that facilitates the development of social networks among migrant groups accelerates international labor migration. Also, such powerful networks accelerate international migration by providing new employment opportunities (Massey, et al., 1993; Ihlamur & Öner, 2012).

The Network Theory explains migration movements through social networks established between source and the receiving countries. This theory, which is also defined as “chain migration” in recent studies (Haas, 2007), refers to strong or weak networks among migrants established depending on all kinds of social bases and variables. In this context, migrant relationships are established between people with old kinship and friendship ties in their country of origin and their newly settled countries. The development and expansion of global networks has paved the way for the use of technologies that are the basic inputs of the information society such as telephone, satellite, satellite dish, video, digital broadcasts, television channels and smart phones. With the world becoming a village, it has been easier for developing societies to open up to the world. Therefore, globalization both encourages and facilitates a kind of economic migration (UNHCR, 1995).

Further, globalization and information technologies provide easy access to information on job opportunities and wages in labor markets for possible migrants before they reach a decision. In other words, social networks help migrants learn about labor markets, different cultures and attractive countries more easily. Since

individuals' decisions to migrate should be related to economic reasons (Massey, et al., 1993), these social networks that encourage migration are a kind of social capital that people use to get help and find a job when they need it (Çağlayan, 2006). In this line, migration facilitates the development of social networks among migrant groups, and has an accelerating effect on international labor migration. Also, these powerful networks provide new employment opportunities (Aktaş, 2015). Thanks to network connections, migrants can move without much difficulty to their destinations.

However, the size of the migrant flow between the source country and the receiving country is not much related to wage differentials and employment rates. Regardless of the initial effects of the factors that encourage migration, wages will be in the background when it comes to labor migration flows, while the development of migration networks over time will contribute to stronger relations and reduced risks migration-costs (Massey, et al., 1993). This theory accepts international migration as a decision-making process made by individuals or households. In addition, the place of migration might systematically change the migration decision. The theory also suggests that target countries may greatly increase people's likelihood of deciding to migrate in the future thanks to their distinctive characteristics. Accordingly, migration is a self-sustaining process of diffusion, and appears to reach different conclusions than typical migration analyses (Evin, Sancar, & Akbaş, 2020).

Migrants can help others to come in the destination country, while this process will facilitate flow of information from the destination to the country of origin. Once international migration becomes institutionalized with the formation and strengthening of social networks, it becomes independent by moving away from the structural and individual reasons that initially caused migration (Massey, et al., 1993). The widening of networks will reduce the costs and risks of migration, and this will

also contribute to decreasing selectivity in social and economic attractions in migration flows. Since international migration movements are not easy to control after they start, governments may have difficulties in this regard. Hence, emerging migration networks can be considered a social development that is out of control (Massey, et al., 1993). However, since some migration policies that encourage family reunification serve the purpose of controlling immigration, members who are included in a certain network of relationships can be given ease in entering the relevant country (Abadan-Unat, 2002).

2.3.5. Migration Systems Theory

The theory of migration systems approaches the phenomenon of migration from the economic, social and political levels in the context of international relations. In this vein, it is assumed that a migration system can be established with the exchange of immigrants in two or more countries at a close/long distance (Massey, et al., 1993). According to the migration systems theory, migration movements take place through previously existing ties based on colonialism, political interaction, trade, investment, and cultural ties between the emigrant and receiving countries (Abadan-Unat, 2002).

According to the basic assumption of the theory, migration changes social, cultural, economic, and institutional conditions in both countries [migrant sending and receiving]. Advocators of this theory focus on the vital role of the relationships between immigrants and non-immigrants. In this sense, social capital not only facilitates migration processes but also contributes to its continuation, while affecting the relationship between immigrants and locals. The theory of migration systems does not only look at whether migration is directly affected by the social environment of immigrants but goes beyond and emphasizes that the physical regions where

migration takes place restructure the social “developmental” context for migration (Massey, et al., 1993). Geographer and founder of the migration systems theory, Mabogunje describes the migration system as a means that facilitates movements with flows and counter-flows of people, goods, services and information (Mabogunje, 1970). The theory also emphasizes the importance of feedback mechanisms by providing information about the acceptance of immigrants and their progress at the destination country (Castles & Miller, 1998).

In this line, some countries are observed to have specialized in hosting immigrants in certain developed regions at a macro-global level. Their migration policies are a part of the international migration system they have built. Examples include the North American immigration system connecting Mexico and Central American countries to the USA as well as Canada; and the European Mediterranean immigration system connecting North African countries and Turkey to the European Union (Haas, 2007). While micro-level migration systems represent immigrants’ beliefs, behaviors and communication networks among them, macro structures represent institutional factors. Micro structures, social networks, and macro structures represent immigration control and resettlement between the source country and the receiving country (Massey, et al., 1993; Güllüo  n, 2011).

It is also known that the theory of migration systems contains some other assumptions that stand out. In this sense, some scholars suggest that countries do not have to be geographically close in a migration system. As a matter of fact, migration is affected not by physical proximity but by political and economic relations between the countries. Thus, it is claimed that close distance does not increase migration movements, while long distance is not an obstacle to migration either. Thus, it can be understood that there may be multipolar migration systems, and countries scattered

around the globe may well accept immigrants from various countries. It is obvious that some countries may be subject to multiple migration systems, however, multiple migration systems are most often observed in source countries. Besides, countries may choose to exit or join a system depending on any social transformation, economic fluctuation or political reasons (Çağlayan, 2006).

2.3.6. Dual Labor Market Theory

In his work titled “Notes for a Theory of Labor Market Stratification”, Michael J. Piore, (1972) investigated the problems of disadvantaged workers (especially people of color) in urban areas struggling with unemployment and other issues. The core hypothesis of the dual labor markets theory is that labor markets are divided in two categories: primary and secondary labor markets (Piore, 1979). While the first (primary) offers relatively higher wages, better working conditions, career opportunities, equality, fair and stable approach, secondary labor markets are characterized by jobs that do not require many skills, poor working conditions and low wages (Piore, 1979). As can be understood, there is usually a significant gap between workers and employers/supervisors in secondary labor markets. Professional life is built upon a harsh work discipline marked by extremely unstable and individualized relationships (Sert, 2016).

According to this theory, the most important factor leading to international labor migration is the current employment gap in industrial societies. In fact, two characteristics stand out in the labor markets of modern societies (Piore, 1979). Firstly, capital-intensive jobs make up the labor market. Secondly, local people are not interested in that labor market, and the labor gap is filled by migrant workers (Adıgüzel, 2016). According to this theory, the demand for migrant workers arises from the needs of the economy of a given country, while wage offers and international

wage differences do not affect labor migration (Piore, 1979). An increase in the number of migrant workers in receiving countries does not lead to an increase in low wages. Policies generally aim to keep wages constant. The supply of migrant workers might lead to lower wages; however government policies often do not include measures to prevent further reduction of wages (Piore, 1979). It As a matter of fact, it will be difficult for governments to prevent migration movements with their policies that make only small changes in employment and wage levels (Özyakışır, 2013).

In his influential article known as the “Economic Development with Unlimited Supply of Labor” Lewis (1954) suggested that labor markets in countries with open and closed economies have unlimited supply of labor (Lewis, 1954). According to Lewis, however, unlimited supply of labor does not apply to all regions in closed economies. In the distribution of prices and income, interest rates continued to be applied until the neo-classical era, while unlimited supply of labor remained. Compared to the amount of capital and natural resources, country populations were larger, and the marginal productivity of labor was insignificant. There was also unlimited supply of labor in developed economies (Lewis, 1954). In this regard, closed economies had only subsistence wage for labor, which is also the case now. This led to the following equation: As long as the supply of labor is demanded at this price, the supply of labor is unlimited. Furthermore, this will pave the way for the emergence of new industries while also expanding existing industries without any limitation by worker wages (Lewis, 1954). The limitation of wages will ensure that there is no shortage of labor and that there is no obstacle in creating new human resources (Toksöz, 2006).

On the other hand, when capital accumulation catches up with the labor supply in open economies, wages will rise above the subsistence level and in this case, the capitalist surplus will be adversely affected. If there is a surplus of labor in other

countries, they will encourage migration by exporting their capital to countries where there is abundant labor force working only for the subsistence wage (Lewis, 1954). Nevertheless, it is thought that migration of skilled workers may reduce the demand for unskilled workers' services. This probability is very low, the demand for all kinds of labor can be increased by possible new investments. In fact, unqualified workers mostly tend to migrate to countries with numerous investments and economic opportunities to free themselves of the subsistence wage in their country of origin. Capital export is an easier route for capitalists since unions restrict immigration but are not very effective in controlling capital export (Lewis, 1954).

According to Piore (1979), international migration has arisen from an internal and continuous labor force requirement arising from the economic demands developed countries. Piore, one of the strongest and prominent advocates of this theoretical view, argues that international migration is not caused by pushing effects (low wages or high unemployment rate) in countries of origin, but by pull effects (a chronic and inevitable need for foreign workers) in receiving countries (Piore, 1979). According to the same theory, the systematic demand for immigrant labor arises from the four fundamental characteristics of developed industrial societies and economies: structural inflation, motivation problems, economic dualism, and the demography of labor supply (Massey, et al., 1993). However, it can be argued that migration theories are weak in explaining labor markets properly, since they ignore macro-economic components of labor markets such as the labor market structure of the destination, income levels, whether there is inequality in the market, social security system, conflict or relevant public policies. Besides, labor market theories elaborate only on population growth, poverty and wars in developing countries as the reasons for

migration. Theoreticians in this regard suggest that low quality labor force will definitely lead to the formation of unlimited resources (Adıgüzel, 2016).



3. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS

3.1. International Migration Policies Throughout History

Known as the “migration of tribes”, the first mass migration in history took place in the 4th century, paving the way for the establishment of most states or empires in Europe. In the 16th century, people began to migrate to the new world, in other words from Europe to America. Between the 15th and 18th centuries, Europeans subjected fifteen million individuals to forced migration as slaves. In addition, various factors such as wars, industrial developments, social and economic problems, as well as cultural conflicts had led more and more people communities involve in various migration movements. In this process, generally vulnerable and poor individuals were displaced by state coercion and pressure in an attempt to fill the gap in the workforce of certain regions (Demirhan-İnelçeliler, 2019). Yet, universal migration movements gave rise to interactions in the world regarding security issues and demographic, ethnic, social, and cultural developments. For instance, there is plenty of scientific research demonstrating that the Ottoman Empire treated migrants and all members of society with tolerance and without discrimination against religion or race (IOM, 2013).

From this perspective, it can be understood from historical archives that countries started to take the issue of migration consequences on their agenda only after World War I. during the Cold War years, as well, migration and its consequences were of great importance for nation-states of the world. As a matter of fact, this century was marked by global migration movements due to various reasons including unfavorable geographical conditions, political instability, human rights violations, civil wars, repressive regimes, reduced demand for labor force, ethnic

conflicts, economic inadequacy and, most importantly, the concern for life safety (Şener, 2017).

The main reasons for migrations in the 20th century included:

- Accelerating globalization,
- The revolution in Iran,
- The Iran-Iraq War,
- The collapse of the USSR,
- The collapse of Yugoslavia,
- The turmoil in Afghanistan.

The factors that affect the experience of illegal immigration are divided into two categories as “attractive” and “repulsive” factors in analysis:

Repulsive Factors:

- a. Rapidly increasing world population
- b. Steady increase in unemployment rates of the third world countries
- c. Lack of effective legislation against migrant smuggling and illegal migration.

Attractive Factors:

- a. The desire to take a more active role in policies supporting refugees and asylum seekers through international aid organizations to combat human rights violations,
- b. Increasing demand for cheap labor,
- c. Lack of effective laws against illegal migration and migrant smuggling.
- d. Actions to advocate for the rights of migrants to discourage criminal networks.

As world wars in the 20th century changed the borders of countries, this led to severe border problems and people were victimized and had to leave their place of residence. There had been grave irregularities after the wars pertaining to migrants. In this context, those who had to abandon the lands they were born in were considered

asylum seekers. Indeed, the migration movements resulting from the consequences of the world wars must be assessed differently from cultural, economic or social migrations. For instance, the Habsburg and Ottoman Empire disintegrated after World War I, leading to migrations of people from various ethnic origins including Turkish, Greek, Polish and Serbian due to the formation of new states. These newly-independent states were almost incompatible with the borders of ethnic groups in Europe. Therefore, migrations gained momentum in this century in an attempt to create homogeneous societies with the ideal of nationalism. In other words, certain developments cause migration movements in some cases, while in others, new states lead to migrations (Yılmaz, 2014). For example, mass migration movements to Turkey continued after the proclamation of the Republic. Below are some figures showing the migration movements to Turkey in the given years (Directorate General of Migration Management, 2017):

- 384,000 people immigrated from Greece between 1922-1938,
- 800,000 people immigrated from the Balkans between 1923-1945,
- 800 people immigrated from Germany between 1933-1945,
- 51,542 people immigrated from Iraq in 1988, and an estimated 3 million Europeans had to migrate from their countries to Turkey or others after World War I.

Laws were enacted on foreigners coming to France in 1915, Belgium in 1922, Italy in 1926, Austria in 1933, and Germany in 1935. Since migration movements in Europe after World War II led to severe problems, several other solutions were proposed and implemented to address the issues of migration in the aftermath of the global war. For instance, the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights” in 1948 first included the issue migration as a significant agenda item. Article 14 of the

Declaration rules that “everyone has the right to escape from persecution, to apply for asylum and to benefit from them”, however, it is also stated that one cannot benefit from these rights if the relevant prosecution is on non-political crimes or if one acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations (Bozbeyoğlu, 2015).

Causes such as inter-state wars, non-ethnic civil conflicts, ethnic conflicts, natural disasters, and regime types are among the main causes of global migration. In particular, wars between states have been the most important reason for migration and refugee crises around the world. Turkey is a bridge between the East [which is generally in a state of poverty, economic instability and political struggle] and the West [that is prosperous and stable]. Besides, the geographical characteristics of the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts are ideal for illegal crossings for people who wish to flee from the conflicts and various instabilities in the Middle East – the neighboring countries of Turkey. Turkey’s eastern borders are mountainous and difficult to control, thus it is a “transit route for migrants who try to cross into EU countries”. In this context, Turkey has become a center of attraction for irregular and regular migration movements, especially with its recently increasing environmental and economic power. This situation greatly affects Turkey’s demographic, economic and socio-cultural structure, public security, and order. Due to its strategic and geographical location, Turkey has been the last stop of large-scale migration movements, including mass asylum seekers, and has been hosting millions of immigrants.

Turkey has welcomed more than 6.5 million people since 1922. On top of this, number does not include foreigners who come for purposes such as education or work. When the number of foreigners coming to Turkey for education, work, and other purposes is included, approximately 3.3 million foreigners received residence

permits in the last 15 years. In fact, Turkey has been exposed to migration movements from its lands towards Western Europe, since the 1990s especially by people of Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Turkey became the target of the illegal immigration for the citizens of countries such as Belarus, Romania, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. On the other hand, it also became a country of origin in terms of illegal passage of Turkish citizens to Europe. When the nationalities of illegal immigrants are examined, it can be seen that they are mostly of Middle Eastern origin, since these countries have been heavily affected by ethnic conflicts and inter-state wars. Ethnic conflicts emerged after the weakening of empires and the emergence of new states, and millions of people had to migrate to other regions. For example, after the Turkish-Greek population exchange and the developments in Iraq after 1990, an estimated one and a half million people faced the obligation to take refuge in Turkey and Iran (İçduygu et al., 2009).

3.2. Effects of International Migration

As suggested before in this study, migration as a phenomenon is as old as history of humanity. Mankind has routinely traveled long distances to establish a safe haven, habitat for themselves to hunt and fish. Wars, famine, drought, the discovery of new geographies were seen as the most common reasons for migration. On the other hand, the concept of international migration could only be expressed more clearly after the Westphalia Peace Agreement and the formation of the modern nation-state and its legal political powers. After this date, states gained the right to sovereignty over their lands as political societies, the right to control the movements within their borders and the right to grant official citizenship. With this historical process, nation-state and citizenship started to be considered together in unison, and

the phenomenon of international migration was defined as non-citizens or foreigners crossing the nation-state borders for purposes other than travel or short stay (Toksöz, 2006).

Today, approximately 175 million people live outside their country of origin. This is the highest figure in the history of international migration so far. Among this number, there are 17 million asylum seekers and refugees addressed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Australia, Canada, Israel, New Zealand, and the USA are considered as common routes for migration, while many European countries have been added to migration routes over the last two decades (Messina & Lahav, 2006).

Although individuals or groups decide on international migration, it becomes complex and controversial due to the involvement of states with laws and policies. From this perspective, international migration is naturally a subject of high tension between the right of individuals to act freely based on international human rights and the right of states to protect their borders based on their sovereignty, which is internationally institutionalized (Aksoy Z. , 2012).

According to Article 13 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), although a person has the right to leave his country, he is not allowed to enter any country without permission. On the other hand, liberal democratic states seem to have overcome this contradiction thanks to their free markets and open borders. Yet, in today's globalizing world, increasing security concerns, economic crises, and the contradictions pertaining to migration challenge decision-makers in maintaining the balance between the parties of migration (United Nations, 1948).

Another reason why international migration is one of the few topics that sparks heated debate is that it also touches upon issues such as economic, demographic, political, national security, culture, language and religion. This multifaceted phenomenon is further complicated by the countries in which the immigrants settled and the countries they left behind. On top of this, immigrants often push for designing policies to maximize their advantages in the country and this also makes the process of integration complicated (Keely, 2014).

Many believe that migrations all over the world will continue with different intensity levels, and that it will continue to be a hot topic on various platforms. As a matter of fact, although migrations take place for various reasons, these movements always bring opportunities and challenges for both sending and receiving countries. In this sense, it is important to analyze the effects of migration in terms of sending and receiving countries individually (Yılmaz, 2014).

3.2.1. Revisiting the Effects of Migration on Receiving Countries

Migration has significant effects on the receiving country in social, cultural, demographic, and economic terms. In addition, large movements of people affect government policies when it comes to migration management in the receiving country. Undoubtedly, these effects are related to many factors that can vary depending on the nature, extent, and size of the migration and who is migrating.

3.2.1.1. Effects on Population

One of the effects of international migration is on the population of the receiving country. While some highly populated countries encourage birth control; some other countries take measures to encourage marriage and having children. Based

on a general comparison and contrast, developed countries need young, productive population to maintain their development and welfare since their populations are getting older by day. They need labor force to fill in the gap in the labor market. In developing countries, on the other hand, there are young populations. Yet, are often unemployed. Therefore, this imbalance between developed and underdeveloped countries is largely eliminated through migrations. In other words, migrant labor has become a great need, especially for developed countries whose population is aging and tends to decline, and they are observed to meet this need by hiring migrants from other countries. However, due to its possible effects, migration is also seen as a security problem and it is desired to be strictly controlled (Güllüpinar, 2012).

In this line, immigrants are more likely to have larger families because they are younger than nationals of their home country. Considering the aging of the population and the decrease in fertility rates in developed countries, it is clear that cessation or decrease in immigration to these countries will further accelerate the decline in employment due to aging populations. Nevertheless, migration is a temporary solution for preserving and rejuvenating the general population in a country. Half of the population growth in many developed countries is through immigrants. On the other hand, immigrants are usually outcast from citizens of that receiving country as they are younger, poorer individuals who have extended families with many children. However, it is seen that immigrants have recently started to prefer building smaller families with the effect of the social and economic pressures from the country they live in (Sayın, Usanmaz, & Aslangiri, 2016).

3.2.1.2. Effects on Job Opportunities and Employment

As can be understood from the above analyses, immigrants may fill vacant positions in the job spectrum from the lowest to the highest position in a country,

allowing the economy to work more effectively. Especially in rapidly growing economies such as Singapore, the need for professional human resources at the upper levels of the labor market is met by immigrants. European countries, including Germany and England, which do not see themselves as immigration countries, have started to be more realistic in meeting their professional workforce needs through immigrants (Ünsal, 2019).

On the other hand, immigrants are often seen in non-skilled jobs (construction work, babysitting, cleaning, etc.), which are described as “dirty, dangerous, and difficult” by local people. Further, although textile and apparel industries have shifted in developing countries, immigrants still continue to serve in these industries (Angrist & Kugler, 2003).

Although it is assumed that immigrants may negatively affect employment rates in the country they settle, some studies in Western Europe describe the effect of immigrants on employment as very weak and uncertain, since migrant workers usually have a complementary role in the labor market rather than a competitive one. Yet, there are many studies in Europe showing that temporary workers reduce the general wage level. Nonetheless, it is critical to make these evaluations without ignoring the kind of jobs that immigrants do. In general terms, immigrants work in jobs below their qualifications at a much lower rate than natives. There are many reasons for this: Employers do not recognize diplomas earned abroad or cannot determine their equivalence with domestic diplomas. In addition, immigrants do not know the local language well enough and their ties with the local social environment is often weak. This prevents them from being aware of suitable job opportunities. While hiring people based on their ethnicity or nationality is now prohibited in most countries, discrimination unfortunately still remains a problem. Thus, at times of rapid

economic growth, the need for immigrants is considered a relatively understandable phenomenon (Engin & Konuk, 2020).

Evaluating the EU policies in this regard, it can be seen that the Union has a common policy to make the best use of immigrants as human capital to benefit both these immigrants and the countries they migrated to. The EU considers this policy as the precondition for the success of integration process. For this reason, governments in many EU countries have implemented programs and initiatives to promote the employment of immigrants. Among these, it is observed that policies such as providing language courses, starting guidance programs, and taking steps for the recognition of diplomas earned abroad are widely implemented (Atasü-Topcuoğlu R. , 2012).

3.2.1.3. Effects on Welfare Level

It is a widespread complaint and still a topic of hot debate that immigrants usually prefer to go to countries with a high level of welfare to exploit their assets and public services. Concerns are centered around the abuse of the welfare that the states owns as well as causing vulnerability in the social security due to the high cost of asylum systems. There seems to be fear that immigrants will hamper local workforce in the receiving country (Boswell C. , 2007).

Besides, the inability of foreign workers to adapt to the new society causes social reactions. In particular, what makes adaption quite hard is the concern that foreign workers will disrupt cultural homogeneity and damage the indigenous “lifestyle” (Şener, 2017). Since immigrants tend to save highly so that they send this money back to their home country, people believe that they fall behind the average welfare and cultural development levels. This situation is referred to as “ghettoization” or “social and cultural corruption”. When the problems brought about

by social and cultural incompatibility are fed by threats and security concerns, this leads to opposing groups in the country that do not want to allow exploitation of their social and economic welfare.

Concerns about abuse due to asylum have become important in Western European countries such as France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the UK (Zimmermann, 2005).

There is a wide acceptance that immigrants create an economic burden for local people by exploiting public services [provided by citizen taxes]. As a matter of fact, immigrants usually have a higher number of young family members and school-age children compared to locals. This increases the cost of integration due to education, health care, social and other integration services (Aktaş, 2015).

In this sense, international migration might be resembled to an hourglass. Particularly with regard to education, the vast majority of North-South immigrants have lower levels of education than citizens of their home countries, and this continues in a vicious cycle. Albeit a small majority, some immigrants are highly skilled and have professional qualifications (Smith & Edmonston, 2007).

3.2.1.4. Effects on Economic Development and Growth

Countries that employ migrant workers are generally industrialized countries rich in capital and natural resources but poor in labor. Labor imports from abroad solve the professional labor bottleneck and contribute to the full capacity of the capital, while also increasing investment and export rates, as well as economic growth and welfare.

In the past, Western Europe, especially Germany, was able to overcome the bottleneck and inflationary pressure in production with migrant workers (Aydın G. , 2016). In this regard, German economy has grown thanks to migrant workers. On the

other hand, it can be said that immigrant workers are under pressure for the transition to obtain more skills as local workers in order not to weaken the union power through cheap wages.

In capital-rich countries, immigrants benefit from higher wages and productivity. Yet, employing migrant workers imposes certain burdens on the host country: housing, school, road, hospital (due to increasing population). In this sense, when the number of foreign workers reaches a significant share of the local population, this may lead to an additional need for capital, while causing problems due to social and cultural incompatibility of the host country. Therefore, increasing social tension will further contribute to the cost of the integration process (Sirkeci, Cohen, & Yazgan, 2012).

In the last century, the population of migrants all over the world has doubled. However, some countries have increased their economic power at a rate higher than their population growth. All advanced industrial economies, with the exception of Japan, have experienced massive migration flows. However, there is a general opposition to the participation of immigrants in the workforce, since it is believed that they would exploit the job opportunities of local people. In fact, this is a baseless argument, since there are fixed jobs in every country. There can be population growths whether natural or through migrations. Population growth does not necessarily mean that national income will decrease. On the contrary, it might well increase national income. The reason for this is that immigrants often do jobs that locals do not or cannot do. In this sense, while working in these jobs, immigrants create new job opportunities for others. And in many countries, governments apply policies to support “immigrant investor schemes” for creating job opportunities (Seyidoğlu, 2003).

3.2.1.5. Effects on Social Impact

Since international migration waves reveal ethnic differences between immigrants and citizens of the receiving country, this causes the development of nativist (indigenous) policies to protect the rights and interests of locals in a country (Huntington, 2004). Thus, local society might criticize immigrants for their different culture, religion, traditions and social values. This is opposed to the concept of “multiculturalism” indicating the coexistence of many different cultures in the same country with their customs, values and religious differences. This also refers to the harmonious coexistence of immigrants and natives in a country. Societies seeking abidance to cultural majority due to an associative ideal are not fit to the concept of multiculturalism (Kane, 1995).

The understanding of multiculturalism is based on the idea that cultures with different interpretations of life quality deserve equal respect from all segments of society. Accordingly, the multiculturalism policy suggests that giving minorities equal rights by governments will make sure that they come a part of the host country. With this approach, multicultural societies today include Austria, the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden (Keeley, 2009).

On the other hand, some societies are marked by “xenophobia” with the lack of the understanding of multiculturalism. In these types of societies, there is a widespread fear and hatred towards foreigners. Citizens or natives of that country cannot overcome xenophobia. They believe that foreigners intervened in every aspect of life from language to religious practices, from traditions to social services. Locals consider this a threat to their lifestyle. Moreover, what is more dangerous than xenophobia is undoubtedly “racism”, which indicates negative feelings or hatred towards some groups or a community within a society. In different countries, racism

has caused quite a visible hierarchical structure or stratification based on people's race (Erbaş, 2019).

As opposed to xenophobia and racism, integration is the process by which immigrants in a country can be accepted as equal individuals and part of society. In this sense, when immigration takes place, not only immigrants but also the host society should be responsible for integration of the newcomers. However, if immigrants are not integrated, or if they are subject to assimilation policies in that society, it can be said that racism and xenophobia will justify. Assimilation is defined as the process to ensure that immigrant gradually emulate the majority in the host society and try to resemble local individuals in cultural and economic terms (Eker, 2008).

3.2.1.6. Effects on Security

The concept of "security" has been expanding since 1980 thanks to international cooperation responding to illegal migration, asylum-seeking, cross-border crimes, tensions regarding ethnic groups and organized crime. Thus, security is no longer related only to military security, as it has been expanded to include economic, social, and environmental security beyond military issues. In this context, unconventional security threats such as illegal migration, insecure borders, organized crime and terrorism have been redefined as "soft security threats". Moreover, it is accepted today that merely military power and individual efforts are not enough to overcome these complex threats (Council of the European Union, 2009).

In this context, international migration might bring along security issues in the demographic and economic spheres. As such, a high level of migration flow can pose a safety hazard, and this will most probably hamper integration efforts and lead to intergroup conflicts in the receiving country (Gür, 2017).

Huysmans defined migration management from the perspective of security, or, more precisely, securitization. He assumed that migration was a problem in the field of security rather than one in political, social, and economic fields (Huysmans, 2006).

After the incidents of 9/11, security discourses in relation to immigrants prevailed in the USA. Particularly politicians and the media often cited immigrants as a threat to national security (Boswell C. , 2007). Likewise, European societies have started to approach immigration with suspicion. In fact, cultural, religious, linguistic, and ethnic concerns and prejudices play a major role in this suspicion. In addition, specific host communities are observed to believe that immigrants will adversely affect the socio-cultural structure of the receiving country and cause degeneration. This clearly shows the recent link between immigration and security.

From this point of view, the focus of migration management should not be regulating migration movements, but keeping the entrances and exits under strict control to ensure border security. Nevertheless, strict measures might render immigrant groups a target for human smugglers and traffickers. Thus, immigrants might well be victimized by organized crime groups. This has been a “paradoxical cost” for states. While states take more restrictive measures to prevent immigration, this increases human trafficking rates, causing a paradox difficult to handle. In this case, immigration or illegal entry to a country is considered a crime and both an internal and external threat (Waever, 2005).

As mentioned above, security concerns may emerge from the perceived link between immigration and crime. In 2002, the European Social Survey revealed that 70% of respondents believed that immigrants were increasing the crime rates in European countries. According to data provided by the Council of Europe, foreigners cause higher level of crime rates in Europe (UNDP, 2009).

However, it is controversial in literature whether immigration is a threat and a security problem in a receiving country. Scientists and experts seem to lack an agreement regarding whether immigrants or uncontrolled illegal immigrants cause a security threat in a country.

Following the 9/ 11 attacks in the USA, the bomb attacks in Madrid and London on March 11, 2004, EU member countries started to experience increased anxiety out of the fear of similar attacks. Thus, the EU has been increasing its border control measures especially to prevent illegal migration. With the EU Constitution signed in October 2004, an External Border Management System was established within the EU. Hence, it can be understood that the EU sees migration as a security issue. Particularly in the post-9/11 period, both the EU and the USA have been taking stricter measures to combat illegal immigration to their countries (Baldaccini, 2008).

In this line, it is observed that certain countries have a strong tendency to limit and control immigration through their policies, leading to enacting strict legal regulations. For instance, the EU formed the European Security Strategy Document in 2003, where illegal immigration was accepted as organized crime. In addition, this document listed illegal immigration as a new threat to European security. In the same vein, the European Security Strategy Document defined three strategic goals for the EU (Council of the European Union, 2009):

- To address the existing threats: The EU must be actively engaged in combating these fundamental threats. Especially after the 9/11 attacks, the Union should continue its cooperation with the United States in the fight against terrorism and strengthen its defense.
- To build border security: Even in the era of globalization, geographical distinction still maintains its importance. Problems in neighboring countries such as conflicts,

weakened governments or organized crimes can also create problems in Europe.

Therefore, the EU should support good management of neighbors in Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean regions. On the other hand, resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict is of primary importance for Europe.

- To establish an international system based on effective multilateralism: Europe's security in a globalizing world order is based on a multilateral system.
- To contribute to the development of international law: The best way to ensure security is through the existence of well-governed democratic states around the world.
- To strengthen the international order by spreading good governance, supporting social and political reforms, fighting corruption and abuse of power, and establishing the rule of law to protect human rights.

Koser argues that two new trends emerged in European countries as a result of the securitization of migration: The first is the transformation of immigration and asylum-seeking policies of the EU into restrictive policies. However, inclusive cooperation in foreign policy is one of the most influential methods to produce effective immigration and asylum policies within the EU (Koser K. , 2007).

In this context, it can be argued that there is controversy in practices to reduce undesirable migration flows such as strict border controls or limited visa policy with the securitization approach in migration management. Huysmans emphasizes that the issue of migration is treated as an illegal issue. However, the author advocates that the relationship between migration and security should be evaluated without ignoring social, economic, demographic and cultural effects. This also includes social security system in a host country. Therefore, it is suggested that the issue of migration should be tackled in terms of human rights. The focus of security must contain social rights and freedoms – particularly free movement of people.

Although the securitization approach is evident in the EU common migration policy documents and practice, it is also observed that the EU follows a balanced policy by emphasizing immigrant rights and non-discrimination. However, migration is still tackled under the heading of security in EU policies. In other words, EU policies include migration management as part of efforts to fight against organized crime and drug smuggling by means of actions such as reinforcing border controls and enacting regulations at institutional level.

3.2.2. Revisiting the Effects of Migration on Sending Countries

Migration has many significant effects on the sending country depending on its size and characteristics. In literature, studies in this field often analyze the effects of migration on demographics, social structure, labor market, economy and development, brain drain, recovery of brain drain, and diaspora. These experiences vary from country to country, as well as from time to time.

3.2.2.1. Effects on Population and Social Structure

The first and foremost effect of international migration is on the population of the sending country, causing a significant drop in the population of that country. In this context, population mobility has a significant impact on economic and social life. In particular, migration of laborers changes the whole population in terms of age and gender. Those who go abroad to work generally consist of young males. In other words, the young male population decreases in the sending country, while the opposite applies in the receiving country (Keeley, 2009).

Migration also affects the rate of the working population in the total population. This is mostly seen in temporary migrations with no aim to settle. Those who go abroad to work for a short period of time generally do not take their non-

working family members (children, the elderly, etc.) with them. Foreign workers in the Middle East countries and in the republics established after the collapse of the Soviet Union generally consist of such individual workers. On the other hand, people have recently been migrating to the American continent, Australia and New Zealand for permanent settlement. Thus, people have mostly migrated together with their family members. Indeed, the same applies to Turkish people in Western Europe. Laborers of Turkish origin in this geography are no longer living alone in these countries. Most of their family members have also migrated (Bayraklı, 2007).

While the population structure of the sending country changes in the short-term, other population parameters such as birth or death change in the long-term. Especially in the long run, the social behavior patterns of the population can change unpredictably due to immigrants in a society. Considering that the majority of immigrants are young men, women bear the burden of the process. Married women with children face increasing responsibilities and workload as they become the head of the family.

Generally, women immigrate legally. While women used to migrate due to family reunification, today they migrate for economic reasons. In microeconomic theory, it is argued that in the past, women were treated as passive participants on the basis of the household. Today, however, they have become active decision-makers. From this point of view, qualified workforce is considered vital in overcoming social and institutional barriers to development of a country. Still, it can be said that the “best and brightest people” of developing countries continue to migrate to other countries (Huysmans, 2006).

On the other hand, it is argued that immigrants can gain significant benefits in economic and other fields by transferring knowledge and technology of their own

countries to those they immigrate. As a matter of fact, they can form networks to transfer knowledge between developed and developing countries. It is thought that especially professional immigrants and global businessmen can establish a connection between their own country and the world (Guild, 2009).

3.2.2.2. Effects on the Business World

International migration has many contributions/benefits for receiving countries: It can increase the amount of labor supply and reduce the burden of working long hours especially in certain categories.

However, it depends on immigrants' qualifications whether immigration will reduce the pressure of unemployment, budget limitations. In addition, their job status will determine whether the burden from social support programs will decrease. This also affects the rates of wages in the labor market. As a matter of fact, some immigrants may stay unemployed for a prolonged time period, while others may have professional jobs. Hence, it is necessary to evaluate the excess supply of labor in a particular business area. This analysis must also include institutional barriers to wage flexibility and the role of international trade in the relevant production market. In particular, the impact of unskilled labor migration on the economy can be explained through two basic assumptions: The first is related to the market where the labor supply is tightly controlled, unemployment is low, and disguised unemployment is rare. In this type of market, wages increase as the gaps caused by migration are filled. While the unqualified labor force benefits from this situation due to increased wages, employers might be adversely affected. The second assumption, on the other hand, is that vacancies with flexible labor supply are quickly filled by unemployed people at very little costs. Underpaid employees prevent any increase in wages (Altunç & Uçan, 2017).

Consequently, while unskilled job categories can be quickly filled in the labor market, the lack of skilled labor force can cause internal migration with the effect of regional inequality. This is one of the reasons why there has been intensive migration movements from rural to urban areas in various countries of the world. People tend to migrate especially to capitals. These developments have reduced the pressure on wage increases (Chletsos & Roupakias, 2012). As the global financial and economic crisis deeply affects local labor markets, wage increases have been slowed down, and governments have started to reduce the number of their social protection programs.

3.2.2.3. Effects on Workers' Remittances

The most important advantage of migration for a sending country is remuneration and transfer of technology and knowledge. In this regard, immigrants make money abroad and send it back to their home countries, which is referred to as "worker remittances". This constitutes an important and critical resource especially in monetary, financial, and foreign exchange policies (Jennissen, 2005). For some countries this is an important source of income and livelihood. In addition, it is a vital resource that determines the consumption and investment behaviors of immigrant families. It is for this reason that there has been a new trend to measure and record this resource.

According to the reports of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global volume of remittance is at a significant level, and this volume continues to increase day by day. The IMF calculates the annual remittances of sending countries in its annual reports. The focus of the IMF has been to make sure a reduction in workers' remittance transfers in order to contribute to the development of local economies (Dişbudak, 2004).

It is considered that the actual figure is much higher than stated, as most of the money sent by immigrants to their countries goes through unofficial channels. However, this figure has decreased as a result of the global economic recession and although its role in promoting economic growth is not clear in this respect, it is likely that these foreign exchange inflows will continue to have a significant impact on poverty reduction in developing countries (Alper, 2005).

On the other hand, it is considered that the said foreign exchange incomes have a multiplier effect on the economy with the expenditures made in different areas. For example, remittances can be invested in construction, agriculture, education and health care, thus stimulating savings. In addition, remittance contributes to reducing poverty by providing a regular income, especially in rural areas, and provides an opportunity to invest in existing human capital assets (Siddiqui, 2012). In the same line, remittances support the livelihood of workers' families living in their home countries, as in the case of Mexico-USA and Mali-France. They also contribute to these countries' social development as a whole.

Nevertheless, remittances tend to remain stable or even decrease in the face of economic hardship, financial crisis, natural disaster or political turmoil in the countries receiving those remittances (Bozkurt, 2015).

3.2.2.4. Effects on Brain Drains

The loss of highly skilled and specialized workers is referred to as "brain drain". It is accepted as one of the main dangers of migration since movements of people permanently can cause poor countries to lose valuable human resources trained in science and technology. In particular, they lose their human resources, such as doctors and engineers, whose training costs are quite high.

Thus, the loss of professional and skilled workforce of the sending country is expressed with the concept of brain drain. In relation to this concept, “skilled labor migration” is not synonymous with brain drain, and skilled labor migration does not always mean loss for a country. In fact, brain drain is also defined as the flow/migration of well-educated, qualified, and talented workforce from an underdeveloped/developing country to a developed country. More comprehensively, it can be defined as the relocation of well-educated, qualified, elite, professional, expert, and gifted workforce from an underdeveloped/developing country to a developed country in their most productive period in order to work/research at best conditions definable (Gökbayrak, 2008).

From this perspective, underdeveloped/developing source countries lose the valuable brains they raised with their scarce and limited resources. This slows down their development. Nevertheless, since developed countries provide higher wages and better opportunities to the trained brains, these people can also contribute to their home countries’ economies by transferring their assets, albeit this can be only a limited increase in the country’s development rate. Therefore, brain drain leads to a growing gap of development between countries. UNESCO defines brain drain as an abnormal form of scientific exchange between countries which is characterized by a one-way flow to highly developed countries. Hence, UNESCO regards this exchange as an important problem not only of developing countries but also of the international community (Docquier, 2006).

It is stated that although there has been continuous brain drain throughout the history, the concept of brain drain was first used by the British Academy of Sciences to describe scientists who immigrated to the USA and Canada in the 1950s.

The IOM refers to the concept of brain drain as the loss of training and skill investments in human resources. In migrations where brain drain occurs, there is a clear loss for the sending country. Studies have shown that brain drain, especially in underdeveloped countries, negatively affects economic development. Legrain, on the other hand, argues that those who have increased their skills and technological expertise abroad will contribute to the development of their home country when they return. Legrain defines this return of immigrant groups as “brain gain/brain circulation” (Legrain, 2007).

Due to unplanned and cheap education, the limited labor requirement in the market creates a supply/demand imbalance in skilled labor despite the high number of qualified, well-educated, and qualified manpower in underdeveloped or developing countries. Yet, developed countries are well aware of the fact that qualified workforce will greatly contribute to the growth of the country’s economy. Due to the fact that the training of qualified personnel requires investment in education and takes a certain amount of time, developed countries tend to fill the gap in professional workforce by importing skilled labor force from underdeveloped countries (Bakırtaş & Kandemir, 2010).

In this regard, one of the most important reasons for the displacement of human capital by brain drain is that the world economy has a dual structure. On the one hand, there are high-tech industrialized countries, and on the other hand, there are developing countries that have started development initiatives dominated by agricultural production, which suffer from capital insufficiency. In this dual structure of the world economy, the reasons forcing people to migrate can be analyzed through a bipolar model. In this model, the receiving country has “attractive” aspects and the sending country has “repulsive” aspects. In this sense, countries encourage qualified

migration with conscious policies. People basically migrate for a certain period of time to earn more money and increase their experience. For instance, there are some programs in the USA, France and the UK that only accept PhD and postdoctoral students. However, the attractive opportunities offered in these countries lead people to become permanent residents in these countries (Babataş, 2007).

In fact, immigrant scientist can make inventions and discoveries in the countries they settled thanks to vast economic and technological opportunities. These discoveries will undoubtedly benefit the entire humanity. In addition, the fact that these people go abroad due to unemployment may not be considered a great loss for the home country. Yet, the source country can seek ways to increase its education quality that does not meet the needs of qualified people. There is obviously a need for better education policies in underdeveloped countries. A change of such policies can be a positive development for the country that provides qualified workforce. As stated before, migration of qualified individuals may not necessarily be a loss for the home country, since they may return to their homeland with new skills and technological expertise. In literature, advanced professionals and scientists are also referred to as “brain teams”. Furthermore, skilled and qualified individuals include think tanks consisting of highly qualified people who have a university degree or extensive knowledge in a field, from academicians to qualified technicians, from managers to businessmen (Seyidoğlu, 2003).

These highly qualified persons have important roles in the development process:

- They constitute an intellectual bridge to the world of development. That is, they evaluate and accept ideas and technologies related to development anywhere.

- They develop, protect, and manage production processes, resources and complex structures of contemporary society.
- As intellectual elites, they bring about the necessary structural and institutional changes for a nation to become a modern state (Yalçın, 2004).

Therefore, the possible and unpredictable consequences of the brain drain have brought forward the need for developed countries to follow more balanced policies that take developing countries into account.

3.2.2.5. Effects on Returnees and the Source Country

International organizations have been focusing on the relationship between migration and development in recent years. This has also brought along the need to evaluate what is called as return migrations. In this context, there are several categories under return migration, which need to be clarified in order to avoid confusion. Return migration is a concept covering a wide range of migrant types from workers to contracted laborers, refugees, asylum seekers to voluntary and forced returns. Return migration can result from numerous different reasons, which have been studied in many researches so far, since it is a multifaceted and heterogeneous phenomenon. Yet, there has been no consensus as to the common reasons of return migrations (Faist, 2003),

As can be understood from the analyses given in the previous chapters of this study, a country with better opportunities may well be a pull factor for migrants, as in the case of Ireland. Return migrations mostly apply to contracted workers. For example, South Asian workers return to their countries after working for a while in the Gulf countries. In the 1961-1980 period, although there is no exact information about the rate of returnees from Europe to Turkey, it is estimated to be around 250 – 300,000.

In return migration studies, it is also investigated on which goods and sectors migrants are investing in foreign countries as well as the rate of their investments. These studies differ by country and specific time period (Cassarino, 2004).

Return is used as an important policy tool in migration management, especially in EU countries. For example, the Dutch Government encourages returns by providing financial assistance to returnees to their homeland. Their Law on Return regulates who this aid covers and what conditions must be met in order to receive this aid. However, returning to the country is not an easy process for both the individual and the country of origin. It is a case where there are serious problems in the integration of returnees into the economy and social life.

3.2.2.6. Effects on International Society

Developments in the last five centuries, such as mass migration movements, colonialism, industrialization, the emergence of nation-states and the development of the capitalist world market, have an important place in the formation and/or development of diasporas (Bijak, 2006).

In this regard, it can be observed that international migration creates new social spaces. In fact, overseas diasporas are not a new phenomenon. The word diaspora, in its simplest form, can be defined as the branch of any nation that has left its homeland. Today, diasporas have become much more harmonious and connected societies together. Cheap transportation and communication opportunities allowed diasporas connect more easily with their homelands.

In this line, the increasing strength of actors such as civil society in the international system and administration has increased the importance of the diaspora phenomenon. Moreover, Eurocentric analyses have shown that diasporas have an important role as transnational actors and that they contribute greatly to international

relations (Reis, 2004). It is evaluated that the organized structure of diasporas and their experience, equipment and knowledge can make important contributions to the homeland in economic, political, social and cultural terms in proportion to their influence.

Diasporas and their increasing role in international politics have been of interest both in the scientific and public spheres. This interest has facilitated the emergence of state-run diaspora organizations in “host countries”, especially in developing countries. Indeed, these countries have started to produce peculiar policies towards diasporas. Turkey is a country that has this experience, albeit late. In 2010, the “Presidency for Turks Abroad and Related Communities” was established under the Prime Ministry (YTB, 2021).

In general, the relations of diasporas with the country they live in have an important place in diaspora studies: Issues such as political identity, assimilation, preserving cultural values and ways of political, social, and economic empowerment, establishing strong networks are studied in the disciplines of anthropology, sociology, and political science.

3.2.2.7. Physical and Psychological Issues

Migrants experience a sudden change of environment, and this affects both the host society and the individual in social, cultural and physical terms. More importantly, this phenomenon affects one’s health status. In this context, it is observed that migrants from less developed countries moving to developed countries have their health status improved thanks to higher quality health care services in the destination. However, individuals who are subject to forced migration due to war, disaster, terrorism or political turmoil, face the dangers of malnutrition, violence, stress and epidemics [if it is mass migration under hardship]. These migrants might

bring health issues to the region where they migrated and which did not have any such health issue in the past (Waldinger, 1999). However, insufficient health care services in the destination and lack of health insurance for immigrants may lead to an increasing number of untreated diseases. This can also lead to the emergence of the diseases that did not appear in the past or were under control. Besides, migrants may experience both psychological and physical health problems. Psychological problems may result from adaptation difficulty since migrants have a different cultural background than the locals in the destination or the receiving country. These adaptation problems will ultimately lead to inconsistent behaviors by immigrants. Therefore, immigrants may suffer from mental health disorders such as anxiety, somatoform or depression. Most simply, immigrants always have to deal with the stress factor. Indeed, unemployment leads to stress as individuals feel concerned about having a livelihood in the future. Furthermore, loss of social status as well as language and education barriers make immigrants feel overwhelmed. In the adaptation process, they feel social isolation as well. All these lead to psychological and/or psychological problems as well as physical health issues in immigrants (Hayter, 2000).

3.2.2.8. Language and Education

It is of great importance for immigrants to gain language proficiency in order to express themselves effectively, and to learn the material and spiritual elements as well as the behavioral patterns of the culture they live in. In order to overcome the problems related to language and cultural adaptation experienced by immigrants during the integration process, government of the receiving countries provide language courses to immigrants, organize various orientation programs and offer guidance services to make sure they interact with their social environments (Brettell

& Hollifield, 2000). However, in a new life, it is not easy to learn the language that has the characteristics of that culture and to use it in daily life. Indeed, there are many examples of immigrants living in the place where they migrated for years and still not speaking the language of that country. Since language is the main barrier, immigrants also experience difficulties in education. The majority of migrant children cannot benefit from basic education opportunities due to this barrier. In addition language, most children of migrant families encounter other problems in education life as well: lack of finances to support education, discrimination or isolation at school due to peer pressure. This situation makes it difficult for children to have a healthy education process and to adapt to this new culture they live in (Chen, 2007). Besides, the language barrier alienates immigrants from the society and causes them to feel lonely. Since immigrants have to live in shantytowns due to financial problems, they lack quality education and cannot learn the language spoken in the country even after years from their settlement. Immigrants who cannot interact with local people have negative effects on the region they live in, along with the economic and cultural problems in their own lives.

3.2.2.9. Cultural Dimension

There is a reciprocal relationship between migration and culture. Immigrants carry their culture to the regions they migrate to and are also affected by the cultures of those new regions. As communities with different cultures and religious backgrounds come together, this ends up in social transformation and interaction (Aksoy Z. , 2012). The main determinant factor of cultural interaction is socio-cultural differences between immigrants and people in the new settlement. In this case, social profiles come to the fore and it is difficult to achieve interaction and harmony if socio-cultural differences are evident. When this interaction is

problematic, it leads to social isolation and assimilation problems, while in societies where interaction is problem-free, social changes are observed as a result of integration and acculturation (Giddens, 2004).



4. MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

4.1. Measures Taken against International Migration

Illegal migration movements have been increasing due to the end of the Cold War and the start of the globalization process. When they reach massive and uncontrollable dimensions, such movements lead to economic, political and social security problems in the receiving countries (Öner & Öner, 2018). Accordingly, states start to follow policies restricting migration movements and endeavor to control these mass movements. While some states can control migration movements with their own policies, others may need to establish cooperation with several institutions and organizations. Indeed, states that have the sole purpose of protecting their border security have taken many precautions against international migration from past to present.

4.1.1. Securitization of Migration in America and Measures Taken

Although its borders seem to be more closed to the outside compared to Europe, the migration movements within the American continent have caused the USA to take policies against migrations. The USA was predominantly receiving migrations from the American continent until recently, yet people have started to migrate from outside the continent too due to the effect of globalization. In this context, American far-right parties held immigrants responsible for the 9/11 attacks and advocated that they should be sent outside the country. When Donald Trump came to power in 2017, he made use of anti-immigrant rhetoric. Arguing that immigrants in the USA caused crime and other serious problems, Trump [the securitizing actor] warned thousands of people about the immigrants from Central America to the USA and called them to “go home” indicating that he did not want

them in the country. Upon this discourse, “local” people took to the streets and chanted slogans saying that they did not want immigrants in their country.

Trump also alleged that Mexico – the route for immigrants to the USA – threatened their security and invaded the country. Upon these calls, locals declared that immigrants were aggressive, armed and invasive groups. Yet, there was also criticism pointing out to the need to determine whether there were any criminals among immigrants.

Addressing the immigrants at the Mexican border – where the USA’s most immigration movements are coming from – Trump stated that if a stone was thrown at someone within the USA borders, the security forces would respond by opening fire, claiming that these immigration movements were an invasion movement against the country’s territory (BBC Türkçe, 2018).

Describing the thousands of refugees trying to reach the USA from Central America as terrorists, Trump shared a message that “the group including Middle Eastern terrorists is marching to our borders” and warned the “indigenous” people about not experiencing another 9/11. Thus, citizens of countries affected by all these discourses started to hold immigrants responsible for all the attacks and incidents and started to grow interest in anti-immigrant parties (Evrensel, 2018).

Most evidently, these developments affected the immigration policies of particularly the USA. Since its national security was threatened by the 9/ 11 terrorist attacks, xenophobia started against immigrants, and this had repercussions on the immigration policies of the USA. State administrations started to develop policies against all immigration movements.

In this context, it is the federal government’s mandate and jurisdiction to enact laws and regulations. All immigration laws adopted and enforced by the federal

government must also be passed and implemented by the states. Yet, the states are observed to have enacted and enforced anti-immigrant laws apart from the decisions taken by the federal government. For instance, while the state of California prepared a new bill and submitted it to the federal government in 1994, the state of Arizona also declared an emergency in the region in 2005 to prevent the immigration wave from Mexico. Today, the state of Indiana has declared that it will not help refugees of Syrian origin by acting unconstitutionally (Şener, 2017).

Analyzing the USA's policies on international immigration, it can be seen that the most comprehensive law prepared for immigrants is the "Border Security, Economic Opportunities and Modernization of Immigration" law, which was made in 2013 during the tenure of former President Barack Obama. The main purpose of the law is to contribute to the growing economy by increasing the labor potential of the region thanks to immigrations to the USA. It also includes all kinds of legal and social issues that may be related to immigrants. Defending that he had done his part in this matter, Obama stated that immigrants entering the country have legal rights as they contribute to the country by working under the worst conditions. He underlined that American citizens and members of the Congress must advocate to pass the law and that the Assembly needed to take action to improve immigration conditions.

However, illegal immigration is one of the major problems that the United States has to overcome. In fact, it is very worrying that it is not known how many illegal immigrants have been brought to the country. Being aware of this situation, the USA introduced the "green card" system in order to keep immigration flows under control and identify the number of illegal immigrants in the country. The card includes an amnesty law for illegal immigrants entering the country.

In this direction, 2.7 million illegal immigrants applied in 1986 to benefit from the “green card” amnesty law and succeeded in obtaining a residence permit in the country (Günay, Atılğan, & Serin, 2017).

Another policy implemented by the USA against immigration movements is the “Mass Immigration Reform” bill, which aims to prevent human smugglers who cross the border for money and do this job mostly by smuggling children. In this respect, the bill includes heavy penal provisions in an attempt to end human trafficking. However, these measures have not stopped human traffickers or the people who want to migrate to the USA. Nevertheless, the USA tries to take every precaution necessary to reduce the crime rates increasing with the illegal immigration. To that end, American authorities have announced that they will not accept foreigners who are members of any group involved in crime and those who have a habit of drink and drive as immigrants (Şener, 2017). These measures have encouraged people to become legal migrants in the country and lead a more careful and regular lifestyle.

In fact, the fact that the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks on 9/ 11 used the illegal immigration routes laid the groundwork for all kinds of legal or illegal opposition to immigrants in the country. This resulted in the deportation of 299,000 immigrants from the USA. Thus, this was marked as a transformation of anti-immigration attitudes into xenophobia and racism. This rhetoric has been constantly expressed by far-right parties that do not want immigrants in their countries. From this point of view, it is not surprising that the far-right parties assert that their first policy will be on immigration and immigrants during election campaigns (Şener, 2017).

After the 9/11 attacks, the USA government tightened its immigration policies and in 2008, the USA President Obama deported 2 million immigrants who had entered the country illegally, uttering that he had to implement the laws, although he

argued that deportation of immigrants was not a solution (Kocaoğlu, 2016). Under Obama's presidency, the "Immigration Amnesty Bill" was enacted to benefit only legal immigrants in the country. Indeed, this was sort of a continuation of the "green card" system to facilitate post-attack inspection and improve identification of immigrant profiles. Except for those who entered the country legally but lost their legal status afterwards, this bill was to be applied to anyone who entered the country's borders illegally until December 31, 2011. For some, this law legalized the status of immigrants that posed a problem for the USA.

Yet, the aim of the bill is to provide education to immigrants and facilitate their control in the country. Furthermore, the aim is to renew the status of immigrants registered with this bill every six years. Criteria for renewing their status included that the immigrant should not be unemployed in the past sixty days and have a living standard above the poverty line (Kalır, 2008).

The USA "National Security Entry and Exit Registration System" law was put into effect on October 1, 2001. This law regulated border control by taking pictures and fingerprints of especially Arabs and Muslims from countries such as Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Sudan. Indeed, these foreigners were perceived as a direct threat, associating Muslims with terrorism. Thus, those who entered and exited from these countries were strictly controlled (Karakaya, 2010). Fingerprints and photographs were taken from people who were considered a threat to the national security. Among the measures taken after the 9/11 attacks was the appointment of immigration and liaison officers to the source countries. These officers were responsible for making travel plans in advance and establishing passenger information systems (Gök, 2016).

In order to reveal possible terrorists after the 9/11 attacks, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) almost consistently arrested all Arabs and Muslims who violated the immigration law and deported the majority of detainees (Spencer, 2008). Besides, the USA increased its security measures and the number of personnel at the US border gates. Authorities reviews the existing measures to better control the immigrants applying for visas with a particular attention to the student and refugee admissions program. Furthermore, registration procedures were developed for those that entered the country in order to track those who enter the borders of the USA. After the emergency measures and the so-called witch hunt, the US Congress passed a new legislation that introduced wide-ranging discriminatory measures against non-citizens. With the Patriot Act enacted, the government and its related institutions were equipped with extraordinary powers. This law paved the way for imprisoning foreigners without even a trial if there was a reasonable justification, as well as deporting them regardless of whether they were related to terrorist activities or organizations (Azarkan, 2008).

In addition to the measures taken by the states within the scope of the fight against international terrorism, the United Nations Security Council took the Resolution No. 1373 on September 28, 2001 right after the 9/11 attacks (Security Council Resolution 1373, 2001). To maintain international peace and security, this resolution determined the mandatory rules that the members states of the United Nations organization needed to follow. This resolution aimed to eliminate the financial resources of terrorism, prevent terrorist acts at all levels – including the preparatory phase – ensure cooperation between members states to combat terrorism, prosecute those who commit terrorist acts as aggravated criminals, reject recognition of refugee status for terrorists and encourage UN member states to take part in

international cooperation against terrorism. Further, this resolution includes issues such as the rapid participation in all agreements envisaging the unity of states against terror attacks. In the same vein, the Resolution No. 1624 of the UNSC in 2005 (Security Council Resolution 1624, 2005) refers to the relationship between international terrorism and migration. In this line, all states were encouraged to cooperate in preventing the use of fake travel documents in addition to reinforcing passenger tracking and tracing practices in order to ensure security at international borders. Also, although it was a recommendation, the “UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” No. 288 was adopted on September 20, 2006 at the UN General Assembly (Ayhan, 2015). This decision was an advice to the member states on the exchange of information to prevent terrorism and the mobility of terrorists.

As Donald Trump became President of the USA, the country’s refugee policy became even tougher in 2017. Trump claimed that in order to reduce the number of immigrants in the country, the borders should be raised and immigrants in the country should be stripped of their legal rights. This policy proposed by Trump, who was the securitizing actor, included not only unregistered foreigners and asylum seekers, but also citizens of some Muslim countries, temporary status holders and refugees who entered the country for travel purposes. In this context, citizens of some Muslim countries were prevented from entering the USA for 120 days in 2017 ((BBC Türkçe, 2017).

Presenting a new bill in 2017 that would impose limits on the immigration rates in the USA, Trump stated that by changing the existing “green card” system, poverty level would decrease, while wages would increase. Accordingly, the country’s economy would be strengthened by saving on taxes.

This bill was referred to as the “American Immigration Reform Act for Strong Employment”. It was claimed to be drafted based on merits. The aim was to prevent new immigrants from coming to the country to save money in addition to saving American employees from being fired due to immigrants. For this reason, it was promised that the USA, which had its doors open to everyone with a green card in the past, would only open its doors to well-educated immigrants thanks to new restrictions in this bill. In this regard, Trump announced that a scoring system would be used when accepting well-educated people into the country and they would be accepted based on their scores. According to this bill, a maximum of 50,000 immigrants would be accepted every year. The aim behind was not only to limit immigration, but also experience economic growth thanks to well-educated immigrants (NTV, 2017).

Advocating harsh policies against foreigners entering the country illegally, Trump abolished the law enacted by former President Obama in 2012, claiming that this law privileged undocumented youth who had entered the country illegally as children. However, this decision taken by Trump was blocked by the judge and the law was re-enacted. In addition, the judge argued that they needed to allow applications for the program projected by the former law.

Another policy that Trump implemented to prevent illegal immigration was the “Zero Tolerance Policy”. In line with this policy, 2,500 children were separated from their families and approximately 450 of these families were deported. However, this extremely harsh policy caused great reactions in the world public opinion and led the USA to take a step back (Altunkaya, 2019).

The most important physical measure taken by the USA against illegal immigration movements has been to surround the Mexico-US border with fences as a

wall. This border gate has been the crossing point of illegal immigration since its foundation. In this direction, the border surrounded by wires is now guarded 24 hours a day by border patrols using all kinds of technological equipment. Although this situation has led to a decrease in illegal immigration movements, it has not been able to completely stop them. Therefore, while there is a discussion of building a steel or concrete wall instead of the wire fences built by Trump as a wall on the US-Mexico border, it is doubted whether this measure would really work to prevent illegal immigration towards the USA (Macchi, 2019).

4.1.2. Securitization of Migration in Europe and Measures Taken

The European region is a center of attraction for the citizens of other countries due to its strategic location and high political and socio-economic development level. While European countries such as the UK and France were sending migrants from their countries to other regions before World War II to colonize Africa, they started to accept migration from third countries after the war for in order to restructure and restore economic development by eliminating the labor shortage caused by the war (Manners, 2006). In this period, it was thought that the incoming immigrants were temporary and that there would be no difficulty in stopping their arrival when it was necessary. With the oil crisis that emerged in the 1970s, Europe's perception of migration began to change, and immigrants and asylum seekers began to be seen by the EU as people who exploited social services and threatened the social order and borders (Uitermark, 2014).

In Europe, especially after the 9/11 attacks, the far-right parties that were on the rise succeeded in gaining votes in the elections by announcing the need for securitization of migration (via the media) to their "native" audience. In this respect, former Austrian Prime Minister John Howard equated the perpetrators of the 9/11

attacks with all immigrants and stated that immigrants harmed society. Therefore, he claimed that he did not want immigrants in his country no matter what conditions they came under.

Likewise, former British Prime Minister David Cameron argued in a statement he made in 2011 that radical Islam had increased with the immigration movements and threatened the British society and therefore, there was an urging need for taking measures. Nicolas Sarkozy, former President of France, who is another leader trying to securitize migration through social security, argued that “local” people would be safe by deporting Muslims, whose numbers had been increasing due to immigrations (BBC Türkçe, 2011).

The French National Unity Party has brought the “zero tolerance” policy to the agenda by stating that immigration policies should be priority compared to all other policies. Party leader Marine Le Pen, who stated that migration movements are dangerous for their social identity, argued that border controls should be increased and foreigners who are involved in any crime should be deported without tolerance (Aras & Sağiroğlu, 2018).

The Guardian newspaper pointed out to the rhetoric that immigration poses a threat. This rhetoric started to be voiced not only by far-right and racist parties, but also by centrist parties. Indeed, in 2010, German President Angela Merkel said that the securitization of immigration and seeing it as a threat resulted from the axis of far-right parties only (Berry, Garcia-Blanco, & Moore, 2016).

With the current Syrian crisis, far-right parties in Germany have made anti-refugee statements and desired to close their borders. In addition, they have stated that it is a security issue and included these discourses in their party programs. Expressing that the immigrants who settled in their countries cause chaos, the extreme right

parties demand to stop the asylum chaos that the country is exposed to (Çolakoğlu, 2019).

These securitization movements against immigration in Europe have been made by the “indigenous” people. This has led governments to adopt policies that pressure immigrants to return to their countries. Thus, European countries have been endeavoring to restrict migration movements through several policies to better protect their internal security. They have been creating individual migration policies to tackle the issue.

The expansion of the EU borders with new member states, however, has affected the increase in migration movements and the process of securitization of migration. Although it was signed in 1985, the Schengen Agreement, which was ratified in 1990 and entered into force in 1995, has been one of the most important steps taken in the field of interstate migration and asylum policy in Europe. According to this agreement, citizens of every country that is a member of the European Community gain the right to freely move within the Schengen area created by the agreement. However, immigration has recently been associated with terrorism and supranational crimes, thus, the European countries have been trying to ensure security through strict border controls (Development Initiatives, 2017).

A joint database (Schengen Information System) has been established to implement the laws enacted as per the Convention. This database is intended to prevent all possible vulnerabilities at border crossings, stop future crimes or punish perpetrators of criminal acts in addition to regulating visa issuance and residence permits. Furthermore, it was created to collect and share relevant information. After the Schengen Agreement, the second step taken by the EU in the field of migration and asylum policies was the Dublin Convention, which was signed in 1990 and

entered into force in 1997. This convention is the only one accepted by European countries on immigration and asylum, guaranteeing that everyone who applies for asylum will have their application examined (Çilingir, 2018).

Regardless of the country the asylum application was made, it shall be evaluated by authorities, however, in case of an illegal transfer of documents within the EU borders, the applicant's documents shall be sent back with no assessment within the scope of the contract. This was projected to prevent the abuse of the system via stopping an individual from applying for immigration from multiple countries (Boswell C. , 2003).

The Maastricht Agreement, which was signed in 1992 and entered into force in 1993, added a new dimension to the economic, political, and legal relations between member states of the European Union. It is believed to be a turning point in the EU's common migration and asylum policy. The outstanding aspect of this agreement is that it formalizes cooperation between member states by including justice and home affairs in migration issues. In addition, it laid the groundwork for establishing migration and asylum management mechanisms according to joint decisions by the EU leaders. With this agreement, member states agreed to authorize the EU organs in the decisions to be taken on migration. In line with this decision, studies on migration and asylum policies have focused on the Union practices (Koçak & Gündüz, 2016)

After the Maastricht Agreement, the second turning point in the EU's history of migration and asylum-seekers management was the Amsterdam Agreement, which was signed in 1997 and entered into force in 1999. The said agreement created an area of freedom, security and justice while regulating the issues of immigration and asylum by an additional article, and authorized the Council of Ministers to prevent

discrimination on the basis of ethnic identity or race. In addition, European Communities became entitled to evaluate free movement, immigration, asylum, control of external borders and protection of the rights of third country citizens who do not have a membership in the first column of priorities. Last but not least, this agreement determined the terms and rights of third-country citizens to reside in the territory of any of the member states (Rosamond, 2000).

After the Amsterdam Agreement, member states attended many summits, programs and directives instead of drafting further agreements. These summits were held with the highest-level executives of the EU member states. The first of these is the Tampere Summit, held in 1999. It included a program covering the years 1999-2004 aiming to determine a strategy in order to ensure the freedom, security and justice area established in the Amsterdam Agreement within the Union. It was emphasized at the Summit that it was essential to act jointly in measures against migration movements from abroad as well as addressing the unstable economic, political, and social conditions in the regions. In addition, the Summit determined four areas of action in terms of asylum, visa and immigration policies: To cooperate with the home countries of immigrants, build a common asylum system, treat citizens of non-member states fairly and impose heavy penalties on those dealing with illegal immigrant trafficking (Topcu, 2019).

Despite all these policies and decisions taken, the continuation of migration movements to the region shows that the EU is weak against these migration movements. However, the terrorist attacks in the USA in 2001 as well as those in Spain in 2004 also caused the EU to focus more on illegal immigration issues. In this vein, the members of the Union came together in Brussels in 2005 and accepted the Hague Program, which includes important provisions on the common migration and

asylum policy of the EU covering the years 2005-2010. The program's priority is to protect external borders, and it also aims to strengthen fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, fight against terrorist incidents, and manage migration. Moreover, the program goals include: Developing systems, combating illegal immigration, regulating the common visa application at the borders to make the external borders of the Union safer, creating common refuge areas while protecting the humanitarian values of the Union, establishing an adaptation process to increase the positive effects of migration movements on society and economy, and combating organized crime (Duruel, 2017).

The EU carried out the most striking changes in the field of migration by the Lisbon Treaty signed by all member states in 2009. Regulating the functioning of the EU, the treaty included amendments on migration and asylum under the fifth article titled "Freedom, Security and Justice" (Yıldırım & Mozakoğlu, 2019).

In this context, the treaty paved the way for abolishing the requirement to take unanimous decisions in the field of "Liberty, Security and Justice" with the exception of some areas. Instead, decision-making based on the majority system was introduced. This was the first agreement that organized integration process for domestic security as well as the security of external borders. With this agreement, the parties affirmed that their fight against illegal immigration would continue, while deportation or repatriation procedures would be in place for those residing within the borders of their countries without residence permits. The Union also initiated the Stockholm Program in 2009 to ensure the continuity of the decisions taken at the Tampere and The Hague Summits. This included the decision that citizens of the member countries shall act legally in the region, while legal arrangements were made to combat illegal

immigration and cross-border crimes in order to protect the Union's security (Council of the European Union, 2009).

Within the framework of all these policies it has developed, the EU has imposed restrictions on migration movements, yet it has not been able to prevent all migration movements towards its territory. Thus, member states have entered into agreements with third countries to prevent migration movements from outside the Union in an attempt to prevent illegal migrations. In this regard, the EU signed the first readmission agreements with Central and Eastern European countries, and then included countries in Africa and the Pacific Region (Rodier, 2006). In other words, the EU has been endeavoring to secure its borders by preventing illegal immigration through various policies and actions. Hence, numerous summits have been held by the EU bodies to address the issue by joint action. Being well aware that the EU cannot prevent illegal immigrations only via policies and agreements, it has built up certain systems and mechanisms that function to protect border security. Some of these mechanisms are as follows:

EURODAC (European Automatic Fingerprint Identification System): It was established in 2000 with the decision taken by the European Council at the Tampere Summit. This body functions to identify individuals moving illegally in the region and check whether there is a request for asylum in member states. The system digitally saves the fingerprints of people over the age of 14 and all member states have access to those fingertips. This system was established to fully abide by the decisions of the Dublin Convention (Eren & Çakran, 2017).

EUROPAL (European Police School): Established with a contract signed in 1985, EUROPAL entered into force in 1998. The task of EUROPAL is to work in cooperation with the security forces of EU countries and third states in partnership

with the Union (Europol, 2021). EUROPOL, whose main task is to fight terrorism, smuggling, illegal crimes, and illegal immigration, that crime victims are usually women and children who came or were brought to the region illegally. Therefore, this EU body mainly serves to ensure the safety of women and children through its operations.

FRONTEX (European Union Border Security Unit): FRONTEX, which was established in 2005 with the regulation of the EU in order to protect the external borders, is tasked with protecting the region against all kinds of threats that may come from beyond the borders. In other words, FRONTEX aims to enable citizens of the member states to roam freely by strengthening the security the Union's external borders (<https://frontex.europa.eu/operations/types-of-operations/>). In fact, FRONTEX is building new walls to prevent illegal immigrants from entering the region. In this regard, it has been actively carrying out border operations in seas, air and lands since 2009.

FRONTEX uses some routes in these operations: Greece and Spain routes are used for naval operations; Italy is used for air operations via teams built in Italy and land operations are performed in Germany (Aydın A. , 2017). One of the most important of such operations was the land operation in the eastern border of the EU in 2008. This operation took place on the border between Turkey and Greece to prevent immigration waves from Georgia and Ukraine. Thanks to this FRONTEX operation, the number of immigrants trying to enter the region dropped from 2,653 in 2008 to 828 in 2010. In addition, one naval operation was performed in the Canary Islands in 2006 at the request of Spain. Combating the migration flow, FRONTEX prevented the passage of 5,000 illegal immigrants in this operation.

INTERREG (European Union Cross-Border Cooperation Program): Another EU mechanism functioning in the field of migration management, INTERREG aims to prevent possible negative consequences of the EU enlargement while removing the borders between regions within the EU. This body also works to develop cross-border cooperation. This is aimed to be both an inter-regional and supra-national cooperation (Association of European Border Region, 2000). With the INTERREG policy, the borders between EU members are removed, while working to ensure security in four phases. These phases are as follows respectively: economic development, reconstruction of border regions, inter-regional cooperation and information exchange. In this context, the first phase, also referred to as the INTERREG I, included projects to increase economic development while refurbishing borders between the years 1990 and 1993 (Sezgin & Erkut, 2014).

The INTERREG II program was initiated in 1994 and lasted until 1999 with initiatives to improve cross-border cooperation. The main goal with this phase was to overcome development problems, protect internal and external borders, revitalize the domestic market and evaluate cooperation opportunities with third countries. The third phase, the INTERREG III, was implemented between 2000 and 2003 to establish cooperation between member states and other states bordering the EU. This program was divided into several categories as A, B and C to include initiatives in the wider regions beyond the borders. Finally, the INTERREG IV was implemented between 2003 and 2006 with an aim to build an equal balance between countries through sharing of experience and knowledge (Ohtamış, 2008).

Despite all the measures taken, Europe still remains one of the regions receiving major immigration waves today. The fact that immigrants who entered an EU country legally or illegally have been held responsible for terrorist attacks in

recent years has led to an increase in racism and xenophobia against immigrants within the EU. In line with the problems experienced in the region due to migration movements, European citizens participating in Eurobarometer surveys (conducted by the European Commission) express their concerns by referring to immigration and terrorism.



CONCLUSION

There is no single agreed-upon idea about the origin and aftermath of international migration. Different views have been put forward by different social scientists. Therefore, it can be deduced that international migration is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon in terms of its root causes and consequences. Triggered by economic, social, political, and cultural reasons in receiving and sending countries, international migration also leads to economic, social, political and cultural transformations in both the source and the destination. It is not surprising that international migration waves are of great importance not only for the source and target countries, but also transit countries where migrants pass through. Since each border crossing is a political activity in itself, it is natural for states to take political positions and produce policies on these population movements. The intensity and diversity of the phenomenon of international migration among global factors has increased the importance of this policy area today. In addition, there has been an increasing trend to examine the historical background of such movements to better comprehend today's circumstances with regard to international migration.

Increasing numbers of immigrants and migration movements have led to the expansion of settlement areas in cities, and it has been observed that unplanned urbanization has become a severe issue since public authorities fail to meet the need for new settlements. This increase has also created a nationalist fear of loss in urban people and caused social, political, economic and cultural clashes.

Conflicts in the social sphere resulting from polarization lead to an unruly obstacle in ensuring cohesion and proper functioning of social interaction. In case of a lack of adequate supervision and control, it can be argued that such social conflicts will undermine the trust in state institutions, while increasing crime rates. Considering

the size of the migration impact, one must also leave aside the negative consequences of migration and dwell upon undeniable positive developments triggered by migration. These include increasing interaction between societies and countries and progress in development as a result of this interaction. As individuals or groups leave their country of origin and settle in another society, this paved the way for cultural transitivity bringing momentum to social, economic and political interactions and mutual gains.

Various theoreticians seek answers in their studies to the question why people migrate from one country to another to understand different aspects of migration. In fact, there is not any exact answer to this question. As a matter of fact, each internal or external migration movement has idiosyncratic characteristics. In the case of political instability in a country, for example, people in this location will undergo forced and mass migration. On the other hand, people may migrate from one country to another in order to seek better life standards and rights. Due to the peculiarity of each migration movement, the issue of migration has gained more value in the eyes of experts and politicians. In this case, if they are knowledgeable regarding migration theories and international migration, politicians and decision-makers may be provident against migration waves. In fact, they can make better assessments of migration and build more effective migration management policies thanks to the background information they have.

On the other hand, people may also migrate within the borders of their countries as well. Referred to as domestic migration, this movement is usually marked by economic reasons or natural disasters pushing people to change their place of residence. To illustrate, farmers, whose hometown is hit by drought, will be highly likely to migrate to other regions of their country. In another case, it is quite often that

people migrate to industrial or economic centers in their country to improve their finances and enhance life standards. In this line, international migrations share many similar reasons with domestic migrations, although international movement of people might well be the result of different reasons in one's home country.

Despite their peculiar characteristics, every international migration is explained by different theories. Individuals or groups may decide to migrate for a short- or long-period of time. In the globalized world, people do not just migrate due to political reasons. Indeed, globalization has allowed people to find job opportunities anywhere around the world. Hence, the locations that people chose to migrate are transforming with the effect of globalization as well. If there is no political pressure or natural disaster that forces people to migrate, people often choose to migrate from one location to another in order to achieve better standards of life. To put it another way, migration due to changes in economic, social and political spheres in a country affect both the receiving and sending country.

Overall, it can be deduced that international migration and asylum movements are one of the most significant issues for countries in the globalized world. Hence, states must develop proper migration policies and always be ready for migration waves. Particularly countries that are located in the intersection points of continents, including less developed and developed nations, must be on guard when it comes to handling migration movements in a systematic manner. Indeed, it is known that international migration may well have negative impacts on a country's political stability, demography, security, cultural identity, social security system as well as cultural characteristics. Furthermore, international migration might threaten the security of states by opening an entry channel for terrorists. As a matter of fact, organized crimes such as illegal immigration, human trafficking and human

smuggling have become a concern for almost all countries, not just one or a few states.

In general terms, the major problem related to illegal international migration pertains to data collection. In other words, due to their illegal entrance to a country, immigrants' data cannot be authentic. Furthermore, illegal migrants are often not accepted in the area where they settled in the host country and have to leave that area in a short time, causing missing registers of address. Besides, they are not allowed to buy property, which also leads to a lack of legal records. Consequently, there is often not enough data reflecting the truth about the number of immigrants in a country. On top of that, immigrants tend not to cooperate with researchers in statistical studies due to the language barrier. Thus, they continue to live illegally within the borders of that country. Therefore, it can be uttered that despite many attempts to measure illegal migrant movements, there is no way to reach assertive data about them.

Another reason for the lack of precise data about immigrants in a country is that even if the sending country has the data on the exact number of migrants leaving the country, it never shares these data to evade the responsibility for migrants. In other words, if sending countries thoroughly share the data of migrants, they must accept migrants back when receiving countries do not accept them. As a result of this attempt to avoid responsibility, the number of illegal international migrants has been increasing all over the world each passing day. A solution proposal to overcome this problem is, of course, state cooperation to fight against illegal immigration.

In addition, there is a need to carefully address the factors that make illegal immigration attractive, such as the need for cheap labor. In this regard, it is important to provide immigrants the necessary means to flourish in the host society, preserve their cultural and ethnic identity, fulfill their potential and cohere with the local

populations. Likewise, cohesion policies should also guide locals with regard to promoting the rights, culture and traditions of immigrants in addition to responding to their needs as part of the efforts to protect human rights. Indeed, many countries offer adaptation programs and language courses to immigrants to foster their social integration. Similarly, refugee issues have severe effects on both sending and receiving countries, and thus, there is a need for a solid approach towards refugees all over the world.

Fleeing a conflict or turmoil in the home country, refugees affect both the source and the target country and its citizens, while individually suffering from great difficulty. Therefore, like environmental problems, refugees constitute an issue that concerns the entire humanity. At the same time, the refugee issue affects peace, stability and security in the international context, which is why there is an urging need to develop policies to address the refugee crises taking is several region of the world. In fact, refugee movements can be minimized by the source country through various measures. In addition, regular control at borders, solid record-keeping and proper follow-up of new arrivals will also contribute to restoring order. Of course, such measures cannot eliminate refugee movements completely due to their root causes, but at least minimize such movements.

Minimizing the problems that cause refugee movements will ensure that not only the refugee problem, but also different problems related to democracy, rights and freedoms are minimized or eliminated. Thus, both source and destination countries must fulfill their responsibilities in order to solve the refugee problem. Not only these states, but all states that are likely to be affected by this problem should take responsibility, since refugee crises often come along with other problems in political, social and economic life. In conclusion, it is crystal clear that solving the problems

related to refugees and illegal migrations will definitely make the world more livable. Although it seems impossible to eliminate illegal migrations and refugee crises even in the long run, inter-state cooperation and active participation of non-governmental organizations are vital in addressing the need to tackle these issues, since regional measures and policies do not suffice to alleviate the negative consequences of refugee crises and illegal international migrations sprawling around the world.



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