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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES AND RESULTS OF MIGRATION: THE CASE OF TURKEY AND MIGRATION OF SYRIANS

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ABSTRACT

Migration is a very old phenomenon, which means that the person is born, the people he lives with, the people he leaves. There are many compulsory or optional reasons for addressing the person. Migration has both positive and negative consequences for both the abandoned place and the migrated and settled region. The general type of migration is the direction of migration from rural to urban; when abroad, it is towards the rich countries of the poor countries. Even this type of development shows that there are many socio-economic factors on the basis of people's migration. The reasons, intensity and date of each country or society may vary depending on its specific characteristics. In Turkey, the acceleration began in the 1950s, internal migrations, increasing with each passing day and continued until today. Migrations from rural settlements to cities are called rural migrations and constitute a significant proportion of internal migration movements. When the migration from the village to the city cannot be prevented, the population is decreasing each year in rural areas. For example: in Turkey, in 1960 while 68.1%, in 1980 to 56.1%, and to 22.7% in 2012 and decreased to 22% as of 2014. Especially the young population is decreasing significantly and the increase in the number of the elderly causes agricultural production to decrease. It has been determined that some provinces in Central Anatolia, Western Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia, which have a large number of rural population, give more migration than the provinces with low rural population. Similarly, out-migration countries in the past that Turkey has become an immigration country in the last way. In particular, the most significant refugee movements in recent years that "immigration from Syria to Turkey" is very remarkable. Indeed, migration from Syria to Turkey, is much higher than migration to Europe. Syrians, especially as a place of political migration to prefer Turkey, said that based on religious and geographical reasons. As a result; In this study, it was historically part of Turkey's efforts to remove the map of migration both domestic and overseas; In addition, the reasons and effects of migrations were analyzed in order to shed light on the future economic and socio-cultural policies. In this study, literature review, econometric and statistical study results and expert opinions obtained by qualitative data analysis are included.

INTRODUCTION

Immigration means that a certain part of the population living in a particular settlement is going to move from one place to another, or to go on a relatively continuous basis, for various and different reasons. According to the United Nation (UN), it is considered to be the property of being continuous for more than a year. It is possible to define migration in accordance with different criteria such as reasons (compulsory and voluntary migration), objectives (work, asylum) and methods used to arrive at the target (legal, illegal). In addition, different scientific disciplines, such as economics, sociology, demography, geography, history, psychology, international relations, political science, and other related disciplines, refer to issues related to migration from different perspectives.

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Immigration due to war, natural disasters (earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, erosion, desertification, drought), exile, and forced compulsion or forced compulsion are defined as "forced migration". The earthquake of 7.2 magnitude in the city of Yerevan in Armenia caused the deaths of approximately 25 thousand people and caused some 500 thousand people to migrate to Russia and Ukraine. In 1994, 270 thousand people were forced to migrate as a result of the landslide that occurred in Kyrgyzstan. In Turkey, the Marmara earthquake occurred in 1999, about 50 thousand people lost their lives and this event has forced many people to emigrate and leave from their family (ŞEN, 2014: 242). In the case of voluntary immigration, where individuals decide to migrate, the main impulse is that people expect better living conditions. Migration of migrants who have been unable to find employment in their country of residence or who have gone to work to find jobs in other countries for any reason (such as economic and social dissatisfaction, inequality of opportunity, etc.) or to work in the country they live in is defined as worker migration.

Starting in the 1960s, mainly from Turkey to Germany and labor migration towards developed countries, including other European countries has lived. Turkey has made bilateral agreements with other countries between 1961-1967 to Western Europe for sending workers to the countries (the labor demand is highest). (GÜLSÜN, 1974: 7-10). During the history of humanity, sometimes societies have migrated as compulsory due to war, deportation, disasters or have migrated voluntarily in the hope of achieving better living conditions. These migrants have also been affected by the cultures of the places they go and by moving their own culture to the places where they migrated, and have also led to interactions between material and spiritual cultures. With the industrialization movement, labor deficits emerged in the West, and this has been turned into a planned migration as a result of the World Wars after slavery and contract work. The migration of the new era, which is different from the economic migration after the World War II, is a refugee problem, as it is often the result of irregularities caused by the disintegration or establishment of states (YILMAZ, 2014:1688). After the World War I, in the Middle East and Southern Europe with the dissolution of the Ottomans and the Habsburg states, new states were formed that did not match the borders of the ethnic communities they covered. On the other hand, in the effort to create a homogenous nation, new immigrant masses, consisting of Greek, Polish, Jewish, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Serbian and Turkish, were formed. In the same period, Jews who fled from the Russian revolution and Nazism were added. In the aftermath of World War II, the ethnic conflicts that emerged in many independent but problematic states established in Asia, the Middle East and Africa, with the liquidation of the colonies, caused new migrations. With these migrations, new states were established as in the case of Bangladesh. In short, in some cases immigrants have created a new state, in other cases new states have created new immigrant groups (ABADAN-UNAT, 2002: 32-33).

The economic, socio-cultural or political crises in different parts of the world, as well as the aging population of the West, the reason of some jobs not wanting to be done by the people of these societies, the resulting labor deficits increase the migration in this direction. Western countries, with the 1980s, said that the labor deficits were closed, imposing huge restrictions on immigration movements and making it almost impossible. There is a general view that illegal migration, especially the border crossing phase, can be prevented by security measures to be increased. As in the case of the United States, the difficulty of border crossings for the prevention of immigration causes many immigrants to remain in difficult conditions or death during migration. In this very risky and difficult migration process, migrants are sometimes exposed to abusive behavior and abuse of traffickers and sometimes lose their lives by succumbing to geographical conditions. Which types of immigration is depending aims and on the location of the migrants. For example, migrants are considered as transit migrants in Turkey are considered as refugees by the Europeans when they requested asylum in Europe. The concept of refugee in international law refers to persons outside the country of which he/she is a citizen and who cannot or do not want to return to the country of his/her nationality because he/she feared for reasons justified by persecution due to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political thought. An asylum seeker is a person who seeks international protection as a refugee, but whose status is not yet officially recognized.

This term is often used for those who are awaiting a decision by the government or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to apply for refugee status. Although their status is not officially recognized, asylum-seekers cannot be forcibly returned to their country of origin and their rights must be protected.

Social, Economic and Political Effects of Migration:

Migration is a consequence of social and economic changes and it is a reason why it contributes to social and economic changes. The social, economic and political impacts of migration for both the emigrant and the migrant countries, regardless of what purpose or method, can be negative or positive. Migration theories are clarified with the causes of migration. Some theories related to migration; E.G. Ravenstein's Immigration Laws (1885-1889), Intersecting Opportunities Theories, Push-Pull Theory (Lee, 1966), Center-Environment (World Systems) Theory (Addiction School thinkers) Parekh's Migration Theory Classifications (Liberal, Socialist, Ethnic or Nationalist view), Marxist Theory, Network of Migrant Relations, Assimilation Multiculturalism, Ethnicity Theories, Economic Based Migration Theories (Neo-Classic, New Economy and Two-Divided Labor Market Theory, Socio-cultural migration theories (equilibrium) Theory of Immigration Systems with Theory, Corporate Theory, Cumulative Causes of Causality. Economists divided into classical and neo-classics are; explained the cost-benefit approach with migration. According to classical economist T.W. Schultz, individuals migrate to cities to find better jobs. Nevertheless, Neoclassical economist M.P. Todaro argues that interregional socioeconomic inequalities can cause migration (BOSTAN, 2017:4).

In terms of migrant countries, it can be said that immigration has created some social and economic gains. Migration is seen as an opportunity in some cases to reduce unemployment and population and to provide a labor exchange input. In 2014, the remittance came to India at \$72 billion. This is a larger figure than informatics exports. In Egypt, remittances are three times the size of the Suez Canal revenue. In Tajikistan, remittances have 42 percent of gross domestic product. In poorer, small, fragile and war-victimised countries such as Somalia or Haiti, remittances are like lifelines. The distribution of poor people in Nepal, the distribution of poor people in the population was 42 percent in 1995. In 2005, 10 years later, during the political crisis and economic crisis, the distribution of poor people fell to 31 percent. Most of this decline in poverty is believed to be due to remittances from around half of another poor country, India. The rate of dropout among children in El Salvador is lower than in families with workers. The weight of the newborn baby in Mexico and Sri Lanka is higher in families from workers' foreign exchange (RATHA, 2014). For example: Between 1960-1987 the continent of Africa had lost 30% of its qualified population as a result of migration. Jamaica has to train five doctors in order to hire one doctor at home. However, as the level of education and mastery of the outgoing migrant's increases, their commitment to their homeland declines and the foreign exchange input they provide to their homeland is decreasing (YILMAZ, 2014:1964). Although there are some assessments that migration contributes to increasing inter-communal communication and sharing of cultural riches and increasing social skills, there are also criticisms that nation identities have been eliminated by leading to cultural degeneration. There are also opinions that immigrants have started to engage more closely with their

homelands and to become more interested in what is happening in their homelands by utilizing the possibilities of globalization (eg, mass media). As a result of international communication between the source country and the target country, transnational and diaspora concepts emerged. (SCHILLER, 1992). There is another discussion that the skilled migrants raise economic welfare at home by sending a relatively larger flow of remittances (FAINI, 2007:177-191).

While capitalism closed the labor force gap with the immigrants in the period when the economy was going well, in the periods of economic crisis, these migrants formed the first groups to be dismissed from work and they were used as safety valves against economic depressions (ABADAN-UNAT, 2002: 21). It is estimated that the ratio of the working population to the non-working population over the age of 65 is 4.31 and falls to 2.42 in 2050 in the European Union (UN, 2000: 24). The European Union, which currently receives one million migrants a year, will need seven million immigrants in 2024 when it is assumed that the birth and mortality rates will not change to preserve the current demographic structure (YILMAZ, 2014:1965). Based on this example, it is understood that the migration movement will continue towards relatively rich countries.

Transit Country Example: Influences of Migration of Syrians to Turkey: It is more difficult to expose the effects of transit migration than others, because migrants are currently in transit in these countries. Indigenous public relations and interactions remain limited as immigrants think they are transitional in the countries. In transit migration, immigrants seeking to arrive in the final country must wait until they accumulate money in the transit country or have the conditions necessary to pass the border (save money /transfer; preparation of documents; air, climate and security conditions for illegal crossing of the border, etc.). In terms of community security, the main problems arising in the transit country can be listed as follows that: (i) the terrorist organizations benefit from this, (ii) there is a tax loss as a result of illegal work, (iii) leading to an outflow of foreign currencies, (iv) and (v) damage to the country's treasury due to the costs incurred to the migrants being arrested.

Since 2011, the war in Syria and the political crisis that has crossed the borders of the country have caused a huge migration crisis in the world. The movement of Syrians inside and outside the country caused them to be considered as migrants. Violence in the war, the cities to become uninhabitable, to be refused to be conscripted by someone, seeking better education and conditions are the main reasons of the Syrians' migrations. The estimated net outflow from Syria was 4.2 million persons in 2010-2015 (UN, 2017). According to HUGO's survey, it is noted that the number of Syrians fleeing the war has exceeded 6.2 million, and about 8 million Syrians have to move within the country. The survey highlighted that 52 percent of Syrians are forced to leave their country, 16 percent in Lebanon, 15 percent in EU countries, 11 percent in Jordan, 4 percent in Iraq and 2 percent in Egypt is reported. In the study reported that Syrians located in Turkey are 400 thousand people in the 0-4 age group have a rate 12.3 percent numbers, also pointed out that 50 percent of the more than them are 1 million 600 thousand people who they are under the age of 18. (HUGO, 2017:pa.4-5) According to the records of General Directorate of Migration Management; 2017 data show that living in Turkey 1,580,866 men and 1,376,588 women disclosed that a total of

2,957,454 registered Syrians. The majority of male Syrians are between the ages of 19-24 (246,439) and the majority of females is between 5-9 years of age (205,821) (YILDIZ, 2017:31). In an official report, 55 thousand 583 Syrians have been naturalized to date and 25 thousand of them are children between 0-18. According to information provided by the bureaucrats as of March 7, 2018 3 million 540 thousand 648 Syrians in Turkey. Of these, 234 thousand 529 live in camps and the rest in 81 provinces. Istanbul, Hatay, Antalya and Gaziantep due to the intensity of the "Red line" was declared. These provinces are no longer residing in Syria. So far 311 thousand Syrians child with stateless status was born in Turkey. (www.sozcu.com.tr/2018). Europe was indifferent to the crisis in Syria and the public pressure demanding warm and humane treatment of Syrian refugees, especially in Canada and other countries outside Europe. This caused many people to lose their lives. Turkey opened its doors to Syrian refugees with regional and humanitarian reasons. Therefore, a large part of the Syrian immigrant population took refuge in Turkey. However, kinship relations between Syria and Turkey peoples and religious similarity are important reasons to prefer Turkey by the Syrians immigrant (NECCAR, 2015:288)

Positive and Negative Consequences for The migrating Syrians and the Turks: There are both positive and negative consequences for the migrating Syrians and the Turks who have migrated. We can summarize these effects under certain headings. First, the Syrians in Turkey has created an economic dynamism. However, despite these positive developments, there are also negative developments. Syrian scholars, to migrate to Turkey and capital of economic experts have counted as a contribution to Turkey's economy. The north of Syria businessmen moved their investments to Turkey, especially to Gaziantep. According to recently published statistics, Syrians about four thousand five hundred companies established in Turkey. Syrians since the beginning of the Syrian crisis they did about six hundred and almost 670 million Turkish liras investment they bring to the market thus ranks first among foreign investors in Turkey. This crisis has strengthened trade and economic activities between Syria and Turkey. As a result, it caused the Syrians visible manner to increase their investments in Turkey (NECCAR, 2015:189). Secondly, it was created to opportunities for people coming from Syria at universities and faculties in Turkey. This situation allowed the establishment of social bridges between Arabs and other Muslims. It has been adopted to give citizenship to Syrian scientists who have academic qualifications perspective in Turkey. Thus, roads to European human traders have been closed. After these decisions, many faculties providing Arabic education were opened in many Turkish universities. One of them is Gaziantep University. Perhaps the most well-known of these universities is Mardin University. Academics and University Students Syrian refugees in Turkey, the number of Syrian lecturers working in universities in Turkey is 392 people and the number of students in universities has reached 14 thousand 747 were noted. Three thousand five hundred students (22%) are granted scholarships by the Turkish state. According to the Survey, Syrian students are desperate for their own country despite being hopeful for themselves. The problems experienced by young people are material, insufficient resources and uncoordinated. 27 percent of Syrian students in universities says I will never return. While the Syrian academics have difficulty due to their status, they cannot work in their fields and they do not speak Turkish. 45 percent of the college

students who left their education because of the war in Syria. (HUGO, 2017:pa:4). In addition to these positive developments, there are more negativities. For instance, Turkish worker's job opportunities are decreasing as Turkish employers and companies prefer to employ Syrian workers. One of the reasons for the preference of Syrian workers is that the labor force of the Syrians is cheaper than the Turks. To increase the employment opportunities of Turkish citizens and to prevent competition between local labor force and Syrian labor force for Syrians receiving temporary protection identification, a 10% quota for maximum employment is available. As a result of the law does not allow non-citizens to work legally, adult and child workers have started to work informally in areas such as construction, textiles, heavy industry and agriculture. The government is working to close this gap between Turkish workers and Syrian workers with various laws and decisions that guarantee the rights of Syrian workers and equalize them with Turkish employees. In the country, voices demanding the government to spend more on Turks than on spending on Syrians is rising.

The OECD average unemployment of 6.32%, with the data of 2016, this ratio was 10.84% in Turkey. Turkey is one of the countries of the highest unemployment rate in these. Considering that youth unemployment is 30% (OECD average 15%), the situation becomes more serious. (OECD, 2017). More than 225 thousand Syrian refugees were hosted in tents and container cities located in the Syrian border with the Directorate of Disaster and Emergency Management and the Red Crescent organization. Some of the refugees were broke in the city they came from because they gave their way to save their lives. Others were deceived by promises of work and abandoned on the streets in Istanbul. The number of Syrian families lying in the parks is increasing every day. Municipalities, non-governmental organizations (CSOs) and the public are the owners of these families. In these camps, 3 meals a day are given hot food, food, milk and cloth are provided for infants and children. Refugees are distributed in winter clothes and shoes. The rooms have bunk beds, bathroom and television. Meals are eaten in the common cafeteria, and the common laundries on each floor are also available. But, there is also a significant increase in the number of Syrians who have been begging on the streets. But these are people who have begging as a profession, hoping to accumulate for a better life that refuses to return to the Camps. (TÜRK& ÇAKMAK, 2015:pa:5) Especially in the areas where the Syrians are intensified, the conditions of living for both the Turks and the refugees made it difficult. Real estate and compulsory food etc. expenses have increased.

Temporary protection status applied by Turkey to the Syrian immigrant, open door and non-refoulement policies, generally the fact that the Turkish authorities ignored the unregistered Syrians and not imposing sanctions on them, it causes that increasing the number of immigrants in Turkey every day. Yet to be unfinished war in Syria and this causes prolonged the stay of Syrians in Turkey. This situation is deepening the social and economic impacts of migration to Turkey from Syria to Turkey. Turkey has become a target country status has ceased to be a transit country for migrants. The closure of the doors of Western societies to these people is the most important factor in this change.

Internal Migration in Turkey: Internal migration began with modernization in agriculture and industrialization activities

after the Second World War in Turkey. Migration first occurred from village to city, then from small- and medium-sized cities to large cities. Historically the causes of internal migration in Turkey, according to the period and the resulting impact on the social structure is different. In terms of better understanding of these differences, internal migrations are classified in the periods like as between 1923-1950 period, 1950-1960 period, 1960-1980 period, 1980-2000 period and after 2000. (see Table 1). For example, the implementation of the liberal economy in the 1980s led to significant increases in the services and industrial sectors, while in the agricultural sector had caused a fall. This has accelerated the migration from the village to the city. ... In the 1990s, the shape of a new migration emerged: from cities to villages. Internal migration has caused social changes in both city and village settlements. Along with these changes, a number of problems emerged, especially in those of cities, and these problems exist till date. 92,3% of Turkey's population (79.814.871) live in the provincial and district centers (in the cities). With the legislative amendment in 2013, some villages were connected to cities and converted into municipalities, so it can be said that the actual village population is 20%. According to population projections; the Turkish population belonging to 65 years and above will also increase.

It is envisaged that the population increase of Turkey will continue until 2050 (see, for details, BOSTAN, 2017: 1-16). The reasons of internal migration from the village to the city can be summarized by the characteristics the push-factors of the village and the attractive features of the city: (i) in the village increased population pressure, (ii) poor and poorly distributed soil, low productivity, (iii) natural disasters, (iv) blood feuds, (v) through inheritance of land; sharing and concentration in some people, (vi) in agriculture unemployment arising from mechanization; (vii) terror and security issues, (viii) previous out-migration of the farmer's relatives and (ix) the distance between rural and urban (PEKER, 2004:471; TurkStat, 2013:41). The past migration of farmer's relatives seems to be an important factor on migration, since there is a strong relationship between relatives in Turkey, culturally. According to Population and Housing survey (TÜİK-2011), it is 2,207,844 people who migrated within the scope of an annual migration between the provinces. The reasons for migration among provinces are as follows; one of the members of the household (41.5%), the purpose of education (22.6%), the appointment-assignment (13.4%), the job of searching (12.2%) and marriage / divorce (7.5%) migrants.

As is commonly known, in case of migration from the village to the city, the problems related to rapid urbanization are the problems created by the increasing population and accelerating industrialization. These occur in the areas of health, education and employment, which arise when urban resources are insufficient. Some of them can be listed as: (i) squatting and unhealthy construction causing excessive loss of life in earthquakes; (ii) improper use of land; (iii) transformation of agricultural areas into residential development areas with increasing population pressure; (iv) increase in crime rates in cities (especially theft, substance abuse, sexual abuse, etc.); (v) environmental problems; (vi) lack of infrastructure as a result of unplanned structuring; (vii) the increase in the number of people living on the streets and (viii) imbalances between regions. On the other hand, the problems experienced in village can be listed as; (i) village populations rapidly decay,

Table 1. Migration Population by Location in Turkey (1975-2000)

Migration / Periods	1975-1980	1980-85	1985-90	1995-2000
TOTAL	3.584.421 (100 %)	3.819.910 (100 %)	5.402.690 (100 %)	6.692.263 (100 %)
city to city	1.752.817 (48,90 %)	2.146.110 (56,18 %)	3.359.357 (62,18 %)	3.867.979 (57,80 %)
from village to city	610.067 (17,02 %)	860.438 (22,53 %)	969.871 (17,95 %)	1.168.285 (17,46 %)
from city to village*	692.828 (19,33 %)	490.653 (12,84 %)	680.527 (12,60 %)	1.342.518 (20,06 %)
To village to village	528.709 (14,75 %)	322.709 (8,45 %)	392.935 (7,27 %)	313.481 (4,68 %)

*Village means that rural living area outside the city center and districts.

Source: TÜİK (2016), BOSTAN, 2017:7.

(ii)village economy deformation, (iii) the loss of agriculture and farming;(iv) the loss of young and entrepreneurial population.

RESULTS

The current world population of 7.6 billion is expected to reach 8.6 billion in 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100, according to a new United Nations report being launched today. With roughly 83 million people being added to the world's population every year, the upward trend in population size is expected to continue, even assuming that fertility levels will continue to decline. In Europe, 25% of the population is already aged 60 years or over. That proportion is projected to reach 35% in 2050 and to remain around that level in the second half of the century. Populations in other regions are also projected to age significantly over the next several decades and continuing through 2100. Although international migration at or around current levels will be insufficient to compensate fully for the expected loss of population tied to low levels of fertility, especially in the European region, the movement of people between countries can help attenuate some of the adverse consequences of population ageing (UN, 2017). For this reason, Europe and others should open its doors to immigrants now, as they did in the past. Developing countries in the world population in 1992 77% of the total, this rate will rise to 85% in 2025. There were 16 cities in the world in 1900 with a population of over 1 million, this number increased to 276 in 1990.

The number of cities exceeding 10 million in 2015 increased to 29, and the number of cities with population between 5-10 million increased to 44. 60% of the world's population in 2025 would be in urban. World population growth will be intensified in developing countries. Urbanization and squatter caused by urban population growth will cause an increase in crime rates, and air, water and noise pollution. According to the census of 2016 Turkey 92.3% of the population live in provincial and district centers (cities). According to population projections; Turkey's the population of 2023 will increase to 84,247,088, the population above 65 years of age will increase from 7.5% to 10.2%. It is foreseen that she's population growth will continue until 2050. The population projections mentioned we will show us that carried on continue to experience the problems in the future (BOSTAN, 2017:12). EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRIT) has a total project budget of €6 billion, including both humanitarian aid and non-humanitarian aid. In this context, 3 billion euros were foreseen for the periods 2016-2017 and 2018-2019. To date, 72 project contracts have been made for 3 billion Euros and approximately 2 billion Euros have been paid. The most recent news from the European Commission about this subject, in the amount of 400 million euros for the training of Syrian refugees in Turkey has approved a new support package. (www.avrupa.info.tr/2018) Whereas, the government of Turkey

for his help Syrian immigrants officially exceeded \$30 billion. With the aid of associations, associations and civilian campaigns, the Turkish people provided 2.5 billion dollars for Syrian migrants. (see, for details, AKDAĞ, 2017:pa:12). The negative effects of the expenditures of the state on the economy as well as the negative effects of the Syrians on the informal economy cause unfair competition. In this direction, the future tax losses would be a serious problem. These issues have created unrest in the society and negatively affected the state-citizen relationship. We can say that immigrants from Syria will increase the degree of these problems and cause additional problems. Briefly emerging issues connected with immigration in Turkey will increase in the future. This situation effected not only to domestic policy but also to foreign policy of Turkey. As soon as possible, a solution to the Syrian crisis is needed in the international political arena and the public. It is a necessity for the Syrian people to return to their homeland in a safe environment and to repair the destruction caused by the war. Turkey and the Syrian refugees are not seen sufficient support from developed countries, especially European countries. In the global world, problems are spreading rapidly. As a result of the impact of the Syrian crisis is not only the problem of Turkey's hosting the most migrants. The problems of Syrian refugees need urgent and peaceful solutions in international cooperation. Reducing the attractiveness of cities is contrary to the logic of economics development. So the development of rural areas is the basic solution for the prevention of migration. Sustainable and balanced development policies will be effective in preventing migration in any direction.

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