

DEEP ECONOMIC FACTORS CAUSING MIGRATION

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Abstract

Immigration policy is a part of the important policies that regulate the entry and stay processes of immigrants in the country, determined by countries through laws, rules, and policies. Immigration policy is generally determined by considering the country's economic situation, population structure, security concerns, cultural differences, and other factors. Economic migration policy covers the policies countries take to regulate the situation of immigrants who come to the country for economic reasons. These policies aim to attract qualified and talented immigrants who will contribute to the country's economy, eliminate labor shortages, and support economic growth. Successful implementation of economic migration policies can support the country's economic growth, strengthen the labor market, and stimulate innovation. These are economic migration policies that we are familiar with, but what kind of policy is needed to prevent unwanted migration? For example, what should be done if it is desired to prevent migration at its source or if it is preferred that possible displacements do not occur? Of course, to produce a solution, the problem must be clearly understood. The article evaluates the economic problems that cause migration through the "source country" country of origin. The article presents a highly detailed analysis of the causes using intensive literature review, observation and brainstorming techniques. The interaction and combination of these factors may complicate migration movements and make it difficult to establish migration policies, but it brings us closer to a solution.

Key words: Economic migration, Immigration policy, Income distribution, Welfare level, Cost of living.

GÖÇE NEDEN OLAN DERİN EKONOMİK FAKTÖRLER

Özet

Göç politikası, ülkeler tarafından kanun, kural ve politikalarla belirlenen, göçmenlerin ülkeye giriş ve kalış süreçlerini düzenleyen önemli politikaların bir parçasıdır. Göç politikası genellikle ülkenin ekonomik durumu, nüfus yapısı, güvenlik kaygıları, kültürel farklılıklar ve diğer faktörler dikkate alınarak belirlenmektedir. Ekonomik göç politikası, ülkelerin ekonomik nedenlerle ülkeye gelen göçmenlerin durumlarını düzenlemek için uyguladığı politikaları kapsamaktadır. Bu politikalar, ülke ekonomisine katkıda bulunacak, işgücü açığını ortadan kaldıracak, ekonomik büyümeyi destekleyecek nitelikli ve yetenekli göçmenleri çekmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ekonomik göç politikalarının başarılı bir şekilde uygulanması, ülkenin ekonomik büyümesini destekleyebilir, işgücü piyasasını güçlendirebilir ve yenilikçiliği teşvik edebilir. Bunlar aşına olduğumuz ekonomik göç politikaları ama istenmeyen göçü önlemek için nasıl bir politikaya ihtiyaç var? Örneğin göçün kaynağında engellenmesi isteniyorsa veya olası yer değiştirmelerin yaşanmaması tercih ediliyorsa ne yapılmalıdır? Elbette çözüm üretebilmek için sorunun net bir şekilde anlaşılması gerekiyor. Makalede "kaynak ülke" menşe ülkesi üzerinden göçe neden olan ekonomik sorunlar değerlendirilmektedir. Makale, yoğun literatür taraması, gözlem ve beyin fırtınası tekniklerini kullanarak nedenlerin son derece ayrıntılı bir analizini sunmaktadır. Bu faktörlerin etkileşimi ve bir araya gelmesi, göç hareketlerini karmaşık hale getirebilir ve göç politikalarının oluşturulmasını zorlaştırabilir fakat çözüme daha fazla yaklaştırır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ekonomik göç, Göç politikası, Gelir dağılımı, Refah seviyesi, Yaşam maliyeti.

INTRODUCTION

In the last century, factors such as increased mobility, globalization, technological advances, and political events have rapidly changed the world. Migration has also become an important part of this change, leading to a significant segment of the world's population moving

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between countries. Migration can be caused by people seeking a better life, job opportunities, family reunification, education, and other factors. However, migration brings with it controversy due to its social, economic, and political effects in source countries and destination countries. While immigrants establish a new life in the places they go to, they are often exposed to cultural differences and discrimination. Sometimes they open Pandora's box by refusing to integrate into the target country they go to. At this point, it becomes clear how vital a functioning immigration policy is.

Immigration policies; aim to address various aspects of migration, including entry conditions, integration of migrants into the host society, protection of migrant rights, and the overall impact of migration on the economy and society (Bauböck and Tripkovic, 2017). In general, migration policies play a crucial role in how countries manage the movement of people, how they meet the needs of migrants (Brochmann and Hammar, 2020), and how they integrate and shape them into society, taking into account how migration produces broader (Hammar, 2020; Bauböck, 2001; Rudolph, 2003). So where does a good immigration policy start? I think the answer to this question lies within itself. A good immigration policy starts with solving problems at the source before migration has occurred yet (Money, 1999). So, what are the conditions that create the possibility of economic migration? What kinds of problems exist in the source? To solve migration at its source, it is necessary to analyze the problems in its source very well. This article tries to explain in great detail the economic reasons that cause international migration.

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Migration is the permanent or temporary relocation of people from one place to another for various reasons. Migration can be individual or collective and is caused by various factors (Castles and Miller, 1998; Loescher, 2021). For example, reasons such as finding a job, receiving an education, seeking better living conditions, and escaping from war or natural disasters may force people to migrate (Geddes, 2016; Zlotnik, 1999; Telsaç et al., 2022). The phenomenon of migration can create major social, economic, and demographic impacts on both migrating individuals and the migrated regions (Lee, 1966; Kritz and Zlotnik, 1992).

Migration within the borders of a country, generally from rural areas to urban areas, is (national) internal migration. Migrations that cross the country's borders to another country are considered (international) emigration (Telsaç and Yılmaz, 2022). Forced displacement of people due to reasons such as war, civil unrest, and natural disasters is considered forced migration. On the other hand, the concept of voluntary migration is used in cases where it occurs for reasons such as better living conditions, job opportunities, and education. In addition, periodic relocations for temporary lines of work such as business or agricultural activities are called seasonal migration (Bauer and Zimmermann, 2018; Cornelius and Rosenblum, 2005; Massey, 2001; Zimmermann, 1996; Yılmaz and Telsaç, 2021).

Migration of people for economic reasons can have significant demographic, social and economic impacts on both sending and receiving regions (Freeman and Mirilovic, 2016; Fetzer, 2000). While there may be a decrease in population, a slowdown in economic activities and a loss of workforce in the regions receiving immigration; labor surplus, infrastructure pressure and potential social tensions may arise in regions receiving immigration (Borjas, 2018; Card, 2001; Bauböck, 2002). These dynamics reveal the importance of both national and international strategies in terms of management of migration (Stark and Taylor, 1991; Borjas, 2002).

Migration is a multidimensional and complex phenomenon (Freeman, 2002; 1995). It is strongly related to economic, social, political, and environmental factors and creates profound

effects on both migrating individuals and migrating societies (Hanson, 2005). Each type and reason of migration presents unique challenges and opportunities. It is of critical importance that migration policies and management are handled effectively and humanely. Protecting the rights of immigrants and supporting social harmony and integration processes are also of great importance in this context (Massey, et al. 1998; Ravenstein, 1889).

Migration behavior is a reaction to the multifaceted emotions of human behavior, but also the implementation of independent wills (Stark and Bloom, 1985:174). Immigrating is a very difficult decision. In the background of migration, there are unknown voices, unheard sighs, and many experiences.

Understanding the deep causes of migration can help policymakers develop more effective solutions. For example, solutions such as developing economic development projects in emigration regions or supporting adaptation processes in emigration regions can be implemented to reduce migration.

2. ECONOMIC REASONS

The disciplines of economics and political science have much to offer each other in the examination of immigration policy (Freeman and Kessler, 2008; Benhabib, 1996; Trefler, 1998). In this sense, economic factors have a large share. General economic reasons for migration include job opportunities, economic opportunities, higher wages, better working conditions, and the hope of access to developed economies (Mueller, 2013; Porumbescu, 2015; 2018). People may choose to migrate as a way to increase their income to achieve a better standard of living, advance in their careers, or provide a better future for their families (Borjas, 2011; Freeman, 1995; Grether et al., 2000; Messina, 2002; Buckley, 1996; Meyers, 2000). Under this heading, there will be 13 main reasons and related issues.

2.1. Income and Employment Gap

Income and employment differences are important factors that can cause migration. People often migrate to obtain better living conditions, higher salaries, and more job opportunities. Insufficient income may lead to migration from regions with unemployment or low employment rates to regions with better conditions. This situation may be closely related to the desire to provide a better future both at the individual and family levels (Haus, 1995). The desire to migrate; can be affected by many factors such as differences in economic opportunities, health services, educational opportunities, and general quality of life. Below are some factors related to income and employment differences (Nikolinakos, 1975; Telsaç and Telsaç, 2022b):

- People generally migrate to regions where they can earn higher income. Higher income means better living standards, and access to better quality housing, education and healthcare (Income Gap).
- People in high-income regions may have more savings and investment opportunities. This provides financial security in the long term (Income Difference).
- Migrating from a region with a high unemployment rate to a region with a lower unemployment rate may be a logical choice. Unemployment reduces the ability of individuals and their families to survive (Employment Gap).
- Some regions offer more jobs in certain industries. For example, someone who wants to work in the tech industry might consider migrating to a tech hub like Silicon Valley (Employment Gap).
- A person can migrate to another region or country in order to advance his career and increase his career opportunities. Larger cities or developing regions often offer more opportunities for career advancement (Employment Gap).

The relationship between income and employment is an important concept regarding the level of use of production factors in an economy and the results of economic activities. Income is considered as the results of production and consumption activities in an economy. Employment is a concept related to the level of use of production factors in an economy and the results of economic activities. Employment is expressed as the employment rate, which indicates the extent to which the existing workforce in the country is used in production. The employment rate is the data showing how much of the population eligible to work in the country is working, that is, participating in employment. This rate also affects the country's welfare level (Bommes and Geddes, 2000; Epstein and Hillman, 2000; Kenen, 1971; Yılmaz and Telsaç, 2022). Therefore, the difference in income and employment causes migration as an important economic factor.

2.2. Income Distribution

Inequalities in income distribution can directly affect the living conditions of individuals and families, which can lead to migration movements. Some basic reasons why income distribution inequalities cause migration (Karpestam and Andersson, 2013; Lindstrom and Lauster, 2001; Taylor, 2001):

- In a region experiencing high-income inequality, individuals and families at the bottom of the income distribution often have difficulty meeting their basic needs. This situation pushes people to migrate to regions with more equal or higher income levels to achieve better living standards.
- In regions where income distribution is unbalanced, especially low-income segments may live at or below the poverty line. This forces individuals and families to migrate to places that offer better economic opportunities.

Income distribution is an economic indicator that shows how the income generated in an economy is distributed among the players. It shows the distribution of income among social classes at the country level. Income distribution consists of two stages: primary distribution (gross income) and secondary distribution (redistribution as a result of state intervention). Inequalities regarding income distribution in the source country can directly cause migration.

2.3. Wage and Salary Levels

Wage and salary levels are some of the main reasons for migration. People generally migrate to regions or countries that offer high salaries and wages to have better economic conditions and financial security (Grogger and Hanson, 2011; Massey et al., 1993; Pritchett and Hani, 2020). Reasons for wage and salary levels that cause migration:

- People tend to migrate to places where they can get higher wages doing the same job. It is about the desire to increase their material well-being and provide better living conditions.
- Higher wages allow individuals and families to save more and be better prepared for future economic uncertainties.

Wage and salary levels determine the level of wages employers pay their employees. This level is determined by various factors and may vary depending on the employee's contributions, productivity level, rank and tenure. Compensation analysis and structuring is used to analyze the distribution of wages, decide on pay levels, determine pay rates, and develop tier-based pay structures. Wage policies are a set of rules and principles used to determine wages. These policies are used to determine the distribution of wages, pay levels, pay rates, and grade-based pay structures. Wage policies can be implemented on an unfair and favoritist basis in many countries. This situation is a factor that directly causes migration.

2.4. Investment and Entrepreneurship Opportunities

Investment and entrepreneurship opportunities are important reasons for migration. People look for more favorable economic environments to start their own businesses or expand their existing businesses (Massey et al., 1993; Yang, 2005; Telsaç, 2022; Wassink, 2020). The causal link between investment and entrepreneurship opportunities and migration can be explained under some headings below:

- Investors and entrepreneurs may migrate to gain access to larger consumer markets. Market size is a critical factor for business growth and profitability.
- Some regions or countries offer tax breaks, incentive packages and other financial benefits to attract entrepreneurs and investors. Such incentives could make it attractive for immigrants to move to these places.
- Regions with highly qualified workforce, advanced technology and advanced R&D opportunities may be attractive for entrepreneurs and investors. For example, technology entrepreneurs may consider locating in technology hubs such as Silicon Valley.
- Businesses operating in sectors such as agriculture, mining or manufacturing may migrate to regions where access to the necessary natural resources and infrastructure is easier.
- Being close to venture capital firms, angel investors and other financing sources can be a great advantage for entrepreneurs. For this reason, it is common to migrate to regions where financial opportunities are wider and more accessible.
- Places with strong banking and finance sectors provide investors with the opportunity to grow their businesses by offering a variety of financial services and products.

Entrepreneurship always refers to a strong interaction between entrepreneurial opportunities and entrepreneurial individuals. Opportunity values entrepreneurship, competitiveness, individual success and taking initiative and contributes to the realization of these goals. This stage causes people who can use initiative to migrate for investment purposes to countries that provide stronger opportunities and facilitating regulations.

2.5. Tax and Fiscal Policies

Tax and fiscal policies can cause migration. Different countries or regions implement various tax and fiscal policies in order to stimulate economic growth. These policies can significantly affect the decisions of individuals and businesses to settle in that region (Karpestam and Andersson, 2013; Kleven et al., 2011; 2020; Telsaç and Telsaç, 2022a). Ways tax and fiscal policies cause migration:

- Individuals and businesses can generally choose countries with low tax rates. Especially high-income individuals and companies that want to maximize their profits can migrate to places where tax burdens are lower.
- Some regions may offer tax reductions or exemptions specifically for companies operating in certain industries. These opportunities may lead investors and entrepreneurs to choose that region.
- Stable and predictable tax policies make it easier for businesses to make long-term planning. This type of predictability can influence businesses' decisions to migrate.
- Transparent and open financial regulations help investors and entrepreneurs better understand the costs of doing business and their legal obligations in that region.

Fiscal policy ensures that the economy reaches the desired balance or maintains the current balance by using public expenditures, taxes, borrowing and similar financial instruments. By implementing fiscal policy, the state tries to ensure full employment, growth and improve income distribution. Fiscal policy instruments also assist in the task of monetary

policy to ensure price stability. The most important of the four basic sub-policies of fiscal policy is tax policies. Tax policy is implemented by increasing or decreasing taxes according to the course of the economy. Accordingly, if tax rates or the scope of the tax are increased, less disposable income will be left to individuals and institutions, and in this way total demand will be kept under control. If the opposite is done and the tax rates or the scope of the tax are reduced, individuals and institutions will have more disposable income, thus increasing expenditures and thus total demand. The fact that exactly which way this needle is trending creates a strong reason for migration.

2.6. Sectoral Migration

Sectoral migration refers to the movement of individuals or labor from one particular sector to another. This type of migration usually occurs for economic reasons; for example, reasons such as decreasing job opportunities in one sector or better salaries and working conditions in another sector are factors. The main reasons for sectoral migration can be expressed as follows:

- New technologies may reduce the need for labor in some sectors.
- Economic recession or significant changes in the profitability of industries may cause workers to move to other industries where they seek better opportunities.
- Global redistribution of production and services may lead to job losses in certain sectors and increased demand in others.
- Changes in education systems or new opportunities to improve the skills of the workforce may encourage employee relocation. Such migration can cause significant changes in the labor market and economy, and the workforce may need to undergo on-going training and retraining to adapt.

Some people may move to areas where there are more job opportunities in certain industries (e.g., technology, healthcare, construction). Sectoral migration refers to the movement of individuals or workforce from one sector to another. This type of migration can be affected by various factors such as economic conditions, job opportunities, technological developments or changing demands in sectors (Simon, 1999). For example, an agricultural worker may switch to the service sector due to better pay or job opportunities. Sectoral migration is an important part of labor market dynamics and economic transformations, often creating significant impacts on regional and national economies (Abreu, 2012; De Haas, 2010; Borjas, 2018; Bahna, 2013).

2.7. Economic Development

Economic development generally produces positive results such as better job opportunities, higher wages, and increased living standards (Borjas, 1995). This situation may cause people to migrate in search of better living and working conditions (Freeman and Kessler, 2008; Harris and Todaro, 1970; Reitz, 2018; Todaro, 1969). Reasons related to economic development that can be considered as a holistic reason:

- More and better-paying job opportunities are available in economically developed areas. This may lead to migration of job seekers to these areas.
- Economic development provides access to better education and healthcare, which encourages people to migrate to these areas.
- Economically developed areas generally have a higher quality of life, increasing people's desire to move to these areas.
- Developed economies often have better housing and infrastructure, which can encourage migration.

Both internal migration (from one region to another within the country) and external migration (from one country to another) can be direct or indirect consequences of economic development. However, the type, amount and effects of this migration may vary regionally and nationally.

2.8. Living Costs and Living Standards

People generally migrate in search of better living conditions, a more economical life, or higher living standards (Barkin, 1967; Bommess and Geddes, 2000; Fix and Passel, 2002, Macmillen, 1981). The impact of living costs and living standards on migration can be summarized as follows:

- People, especially retirees or those on low incomes, may move to regions or countries where the cost of living is lower. In this way, they can spend less on rent, food, and other basic needs. It can also be difficult to live in areas where the cost of living is relatively high, and people can alleviate their financial difficulties by moving to areas that offer a cheaper cost of living.
- Regions with high standards of living, such as developed infrastructure, educational opportunities, healthcare, security, and other social services, can be attractive to individuals and families seeking a better life.
- Regions with higher living standards generally have better job opportunities and higher salaries. This can be encouraging for individuals looking for career opportunities.

Living costs and living standards play important roles in individuals' and families' migration decisions. The search for a better life can determine and direct migration movements under the influence of these factors.

2.9. Market and Consumer Demands

This type of migration is generally related to economic opportunities and occurs in response to labor needs (Massey, 2003; Massey et al., 1993; Scheve and Slaughter, 2001). The effects of market demand and consumer demands on migration can be summarized as follows:

- The development of new sectors (e.g. technology, energy, or tourism) in a particular region creates job opportunities in that region. These new opportunities can attract labor and cause people to migrate to that area.
- The need for seasonal workers in sectors such as agriculture, tourism or construction may cause migration. Workers can move to regions where employment opportunities are high during certain periods.
- In regions where consumer demands are concentrated, the need for employees for services and products increases. This encourages labor migration. For example, high consumer demands in major cities can increase demand for labor in areas such as retail, food services, and healthcare.
- In regions where new technologies and innovative products become widespread, there is a need for expert workforce for the production, development and sale of these products. This may be an attractive reason for migration for people working in the technology sector.
- Large cities and economic centers create migration attraction because they offer a wider market and customer base for businesses.
- Business owners residing in areas with higher consumer demand can earn more.

Market and consumer demands are the factors that determine consumers' purchasing behavior and desires. These demands are determined based on consumers' demographic, economic, and behavioral characteristics. Economic factors, which are extremely important determinants of market and consumer demands, can lead to decisions regarding migration.

2.10. Globalization and Economic Integration

The globalization process has increased the mobility of the workforce around the world. The growth of international companies and the increase in international trade have accelerated labor migration. Especially highly skilled workers can migrate for better economic opportunities by providing easier access to the international labor market (Aleshkovski, 2016; Brunow et al., 2015; Hansen, 2002; Stancu and Popescu, 2018; Watts, 2002). The main reasons for this are:

- The existence of multinational companies creates opportunities for employees to be transferred to branches in different countries or to find employment in these companies.
- Tax advantages and incentives offered by places such as free trade zones, special economic zones, and technology parks can be attractive to capital owners and employees.

Globalization is a process in which borders between countries in economic, political, social and cultural fields gradually disappear and the world becomes a single market. Globalization is gaining momentum due to factors such as the reduction of obstacles to the circulation of production factors, the rapid spread and cheapening of technology, and the transition of countries to a free market economy. Economic integration is the coming together of countries to increase productivity and increase the level of social welfare by expanding their economic production capacities. Economic integrations aim to create a common market by freeing the flow of goods and services and removing restrictions that hinder trade. Exactly here reveals the main factor that causes migration. Because the freedoms granted to the flow of goods and services are a convincing reason for migration.

2.11. Professional Development Opportunities

Professional development opportunities are extremely valuable for individuals to advance their careers and improve their skills. Accordingly, better education opportunities and professional development opportunities are also economically important reasons for migration. People may migrate in search of better educational opportunities for themselves or their children. Regions where vocational training and higher education opportunities are more widespread can enable individuals to be more successful in their careers (Al Ariss, 2010; Findlay et al., 2017; Fortney, 1970; Iredale, 2001; Williams and Baláz, 2014). This causality, which fits more into the concept of voluntary migration, is one of the important factors in terms of individual displacement tendency.

2.12. Agriculture and Natural Resources

The productivity of agricultural land and the availability of natural resources can influence migration decisions. Loss of productivity of agricultural lands or depletion of natural resources may force villagers and farmers to move to more productive areas. People working in sectors such as fishing, mining, or forestry tend to migrate to places where these resources are more abundant or profitable (Aguilar-Støen et al., 2016; Bilsborrow and DeLargy, 1990; Corrado et al., 2017; De Haas et al., 2001).

2.13. Money Transfers and Family Support

Many immigrants migrate to other countries in order to provide better financial support for their families. Migrant workers can send the money they earn to their families, which can improve the quality of life of family members who stay at home (Lauby and Stark, 1988). While these money transfers create an economic revival in the countries where immigrants come from, they also make a significant economic contribution to the countries they send to. Migration is not always the result of an isolated decision. Often this decision is part of a family strategy (Hoddinott, 1994, Stark and Taylor, 1991). Rational, utility-maximizing immigrants bear the

costs of migration to earn income they cannot obtain in their home countries. This is a rational and measured choice. However, when immigrants earn higher wages in their host countries, this additional increase in income is not always directed at individual consumption (Chen et al., 2003). Often, immigrants share their new income in the form of transferring money across national borders to a family member. New economics of labor migration (NELM) theory (Abreu, 2012:48; De Haas 2010:242) suggests that migration itself is motivated by a family's need or demand for remittances, meaning that remittances are an integral part of a family's income strategy to diversify. (Helms and Leblang, 2019; Telsaç and Telsaç, 2022c). This situation constitutes an important causality in terms of migrations to support family members.

Economic reasons for migration are directly linked to the quest for many individuals and families to improve their living conditions and livelihoods (Curran and Rivero-Fuentes, 2003; Loescher, 1989). Economic factors are an important element influencing migration decisions, reflecting individuals' efforts to achieve better job opportunities, higher incomes, better social services and better living standards. Therefore, understanding the economic dimensions of migration for both individuals and societies is critical in the development of migration policies and economic strategies (Loescher, 2013).

CONCLUSION

The policy of managing migration at source is very important for countries to improve economic, political and social conditions in their countries of origin to ensure that immigrants find better conditions in their home countries. It allows destination countries to implement collaborations, programs and measures to ensure that migrants find better conditions in their countries of origin. In this context, it primarily emphasizes the measures of policies that will ensure economic, social, political and cultural development within the country of origin. In this way, job opportunities for citizens increase and the unemployment rate decreases. Additionally, providing basic services, including education, healthcare and social benefits, helps people achieve a better standard of living. People living in rural areas can be offered local job opportunities such as agriculture and animal husbandry. In addition, programs that will increase the employability of the young population can be implemented, thus reducing the likelihood of young people migrating. While the policy of managing migration at source helps immigrants find better conditions and opportunities in their home countries, cooperation must be made for this policy to be effective. A multidimensional approach is required to ensure that immigrants have better living conditions in their home countries. From this point; it requires producing appropriate solutions to different problems and needs in the economic, social, political and cultural fields. In addition, when calculating these policies, they should especially focus on human rights, social justice and environmental issues. In this way, it may be possible for immigrants to stay in their own countries and have better living conditions.

Any policy created in the first instance should aim to create better conditions and opportunities for countries' citizens, not to stop migration flows. The main purpose of this policy is not to prevent migration flows, but to focus on ensuring that immigrants find better living conditions in their own countries. Accordingly, negotiations, incentives and support can be offered for improvements in key areas such as investment, job creation, education and health services, social justice, security and human rights within the country of origin. In addition, programs can be implemented where immigrants can earn a living by staying in their own countries. In this way, while keeping immigrants in their own countries, immigrants can also have better living conditions in their own countries. However, the policy of managing migration at source is also controversial. While some argue that this policy is difficult to implement and that getting results may be possible in the long run, others may think that this policy interferes with the economic and political independence of foreigners and interferes with the internal

affairs of countries. As a result, the policy of managing migration at its source is an important policy to ensure better living conditions for immigrants in their own countries. However, for this policy to be effective, a multidimensional approach must be taken and countries must produce appropriate solutions to different problems.

The reason why the article focuses only on economic factors is to enable a more isolated research. In terms of future research, the effects of these factors in the target country can be considered in isolation. Other main factors, namely political, social and environmental factors, can also be evaluated in isolation.

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