



Immigration in Terms of National and International Security

Yeşim KUBAR¹

Keywords

Immigration,
Immigrant,
National Security,
International
Security.

Abstract

The phenomenon immigration that emerges on the reasons for economic, social, cultural, political, and etc. expresses an important mobilization, which is multidimensional and concerns all the world. Since the phenomenon immigration developing with history of humanity reveal many problems together with it, it shows a feature, which is necessary to be examined and researched. The phenomenon immigration is examined as a process, which has its past, today, and future, possesses cause-effect relationships, and includes the elements of time and space. Since the immigrating individuals not only make an action of physically shifting but also transmit their cultures, beliefs, life styles, and all material and nonmaterial values to the places they migrate, immigration is the domain of study, which has serious social effects.

That millions of people are obliged to leave their countries on the reasons for such as wars,, authoritative regimes, confliction of ethnical origin, and violations of human rights and that they continue their lives in other places not only remain a problem on the name of humanity but also threaten the national and international security. The people or populations leaving their countries due to the problem with security threaten the securities of the country, where they go. Refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers can make terrorist attacks, cooperating with the opponents in the countries, where they go; and form threat for the security of those countries. Refugees and immigrants are included in the crimes of weapons and human trafficking, and illegal drug trade. Thus, in the counties, where they go, they form threat for both social structure and security of those country. Therefore, it is emphasized that the phenomenon immigration leads to terror and terror to the phenomenon immigration. The aim of the study is to examine the individual and social results of the phenomenon immigration and research its effect on the security of country.

1. Introduction

The phenomenon immigration enters the domain of many scientific branch from sociology to geography, and from history to economy. Different scientific branches, looking at the phenomenon immigration from its own window, brings a different definition. The phenomenon immigration shows a feature, on which a consensus cannot be provided in terms of definition and a rich literature is formed regarding immigration with the narrow and comprehensive definitions. The phenomenon

¹ Corresponding Author. Assist. Prof., Firat University, Economy Department, ykubar@firat.edu.tr

immigration is generally examined in a large perspective with several different definitions. In this process, mass immigrations of people crossing political borders and the political, economic, social, and cultural problems, experienced depending on these, become the subject of increasing interest among academics, sociologists, historians, and political decision makers. Among the causes of this interest, the transformation of human mobilization concerned into security problems takes place. In this scope, the problems with immigration, refugee, and asylum seekers have been begun to take place among policy subjects terms of its reflections on defense, internal security, and foreign relationships. Security problems coming together with immigration are not only in question for the countries and societies allowing immigrants. However, the security problems the immigrating people experience have also importance.

Developments in the environment of mass communication and transportation generally make individuals more capable about going from a country to another country all over the world and this development makes many countries in the world a country allowing immigrants. Economic system and other international tendencies affect the economic and political priorities of the countries and power policies are also formed according to these priorities.

Immigration to urban areas changes the social, cultural, economic, and demographic structure of cities, and problems emerging suddenly and together with large mass immigrations develop in bidirectional way. On the one side, the problems the changes occurring in the established order of the city bring take place and, on the other side, the ones the immigrant masses experience. Together with large mass immigrations, the established structures of cities such as health, education, sheltering, employment, production, consumption, transportation, and security, which are in functional integrity to each other, are pressured. In parallel with this structure, while the look of established population to immigrants is shaped, it becomes negative. In case that the established facilities remains inadequate, xenophobic attitudes and various forms of social stress occur. This case leads immigrants to expose the difficult conditions in terms of sheltering, health, education, occupation acquirement, and employment. Just as immigrants, who incur orientation loss, cannot adapt to the established conditions of the city, generally, even without noticing, they cause these conditions to change. As a result, [this case] makes the policies at the local, national, and international level

2. The Phenomenon Immigration

Just as a comprehensive definition for the phenomenon immigration can be a short, medium, or long term return, made from a place to another place on the economic, political, ecological, and individual reasons, it can be done in the form of a geographical, social, and cultural shifting movement (Yalçın, 2004:13). In addition, immigration can be defined as going and moving of the individuals or communities from a country to another country, from a settlement place to another one (<http://www.tdk.gov.tr>). With a narrower expression, immigration can be expressed as going or shifting of a population from a place to another one. (Martin and Zürcher, 2008;3). Immigration is shifting of a population on a certain geography (Kearney, 1996;374). In the definitions, three important features belonging to the phenomenon immigration are emphasized. First of these

is spatial feature; the second, time feature; and the third, what the aim of immigration is (Taşçı, 2009; 180-181).

The phenomenon immigration, with its multidimensional feature, has been the subject of many studies and theories across the world, and the various models toward the phenomenon immigration were developed. Since the theories and models are shaped according to the specific conditions of countries they originate from, they can limitedly account for the immigration movement experienced in the other regions and counties. As a result, there is not any universal theory accepted by everyone, and many theoreticians and model are met. Some of the models are immigration laws by Ravenstein, push-pull theory by Lee, theory of crossing opportunities by Stouffer, triple immigration theory by Parekh, immigration classification immigration model by Todorov, and Okun-Richardson immigration model.

The phenomenon immigration can be dealt with the various axes as time, space, voluntary, and non-voluntary and is a large population mobility including not only human beings but also the other livings other than human being. With moving from here, it is subjected to the categorical divisions such as internal immigration, external immigration, obligatory immigration, and voluntary immigration. Internal immigration is briefly defined as immigration movement realized from a certain region within its own borders of a country to another region (Sağlam, 2006; 34).

External immigration, realized by crossing the borders of country, is defined, in order to work or settle for a certain time (Üner, 1972; 72). These two sorts of immigration are defined as voluntary immigration, when it actualizes in the direction of individuals' desire, and obligatory immigration, when it actualizes non-voluntary realized. Natural disasters, resource insufficiency, droughts, starvation problem, climatic changes, and attacks of other civilizations are expressed as factors making immigration obligatory (Yalçın, 2004; 1-3). Voluntary immigrations is expressed as the fact that people select to live in the countries on the personal reasons such as job, education, or family integration (Zülal, 2002; 60).

When regarded from historical point of view, it is seen that the great majority of mass immigration movements materializes as a result of certain obligation. In this scope, the first big mass immigration is known as migration of tribes, realized by German tribes escaping from Black Sea region, as a result of the Huns, which move to the west to be rid of Chinese hegemony in the mid-4th century, settles to the north of this region (<http://www.amnesty.org.tr>). According to Giddens, the biggest obligatory immigration is that after the division of India in 1947, 7 million Muslims went from India to Pakistan. According to Giddens, in the most of the biggest people movements of the history, immigrants do not voluntarily shift. In 17th and 18th centuries, 15 million people were taken from Africa as slave transported to Brazil, Caribbean, and North America. In 19th century the contractual workers between 10 and 40 million were sent to all four sides of the world in large societies especially from China and India. Again, in 20th century, the wars occurring in Asia and Europe led millions of people to live their homes (Giddens, 2010; 522).

Immigration is first of all the result of economic and social change. Immigration can provide development with the developing economic and social conditions or, as an alternative way, can lead recession and inequality to continue and even rise. However, immigration also becomes effective in crossing the traditional borders between the languages, cultures, ethnical groups, and national regions (Castles, 2000:269). The major economic determinants of the immigration movements are income and employment. Hence, immigration movements arise from economically less developed places toward developed places (Çelik, 2007;88). The main reasons for immigrations are especially problems experienced in terms of injustices and employment possibilities seen in interregional income distribution, because the possibilities of better and higher wage play important role on the immigrating decisions of individuals. Although the relationship of immigration and development is a subject for many studies, this relationship is discussed on two different axes. In the recent years, in the communities and countries sending immigrant, the relationship of development and immigration has become an important subject in the context of “immigration optimists” and “immigration pessimists”. The discussion also reflects paradigm division between social theory and development theories (Hass, 2010;3). The effect of immigration on development is generally expressed as negative.

In industrialization process, in the regions, which the sufficient share cannot take from the distribution of resources, and is less developed in terms of infrastructure facilities, as a natural result of that effective demand is insufficient, industrial activities are densified in developed countries instead of these regions. Hence, immigrations actualizing from the region already recessed industrial activities due to low employment to the developed countries, as a consequence of this, constrict the volume of local demand and push the region to recession (Öztürk and Uzun, 2010;103). Most immigration movements resulted from socioeconomic development differences, forming a big population pressure, leads to the various problems affecting all spatial units. Settlement problems emerging across country, changing its quality in time, penetrate the economic, social, and political structures and increasingly deepen interregional gap. In the cities, which becomes more crowded with immigration waves, the educational and health services remain inadequate; the need for parcel and housing, services of water, energy, infrastructure, and, in general, municipal services becomes insufficient; and the problems such as traffic jam, noise, and environmental pollution occur. Since these problems also increase the need for public investments in the cities concerned, it brings extra load for the public finance. Immigrations lead the young labor force and capital to go out the region. Thus, that the phenomenon immigration emerging in the form of absorbing dynamic factors of backward regions engenders several negative results in terms of national economy and use of resource becomes unavoidable (Öztürk and Uzun, 2010;106).

3. Causes of the phenomenon immigration

When the causes of immigrations are examined, it is seen that they are realized based on the main causes such as economy, politics, and education. While economic aimed immigrations (labor force immigrations) are individual – weighted, war and exile induced immigrations and natural disease originated

immigrations keep an important place. The main cause of labor force immigrations is that in the developed countries, the work principles are measurable and taxable and that the protection of personal rights toward business life and social securities are applied by the government – employer – labor force owners at the high level. With labor force immigrations, immigrants aims to catch better life standards, save, and minimize their financial concerns and worries. At the background of the phenomenon immigration called obligatory immigration, causes take place such as wars, natural disasters, that violation becomes widespread and disturbs the course of daily life, violations of human rights, that life and property freedoms are under risk as a result of disturbance of public order, that vital process is threatened as a result of changes occurring in climatic conditions, and transnational exchange agreements. While this immigration movements bring together with it mass asylum seeking, they are generally carried out with illegal ways (Aydin, 2016;15).

3.1. Individual and Social Results of the Phenomenon Immigration

Being able to understand and evaluate the individual and social results of immigration require to understand the relationship of many different elements with each other. While immigration in individual meaning affect the individual from economic, sociological, and psychological point of view, the cultural elements, features of environment migrated, and ways of immigrating also affect social outcomes (Erder, 2011, 226). Imbalances, seen population distribution, are expressed as not being able to make the effective and efficient investments in the rural areas, problems experienced in the phenomena of urbanization and urbanizing, squatting and housing trouble, not being able to provide the adequate social services in cities, and also increase of unemployment in urban areas as in rural areas

The first effect of immigrations, which can be as a social outcome in a settlement place, is that it reveals the rapid and irregular urbanization. In addition, the communities immigrating to the city, which causes irregular urbanization, due to social and cultural differences, and pressure this forms on them, turns in upon themselves and alienate to the environment they live in (Oktik, 1997: 82). That the people belonging to social and cultural groups, different from each other, live together in the same place leads social problems, which are important in terms of social integration, to emerge (Güler, 1997: 340).

The changes occurring in the sociocultural structure of city center cause the stress and conflictions, and this state most affects the immigrating young people. The immigrating young people and children behave more desirable about adaptation to their environments and want to benefit more from the facilities the city presents (Akan and Arslan, 2008;62). Despite this, that the foreigners and immigrants are perceived by the urbanites as the individuals threatening cultural identity and social relationships isolates those immigrating from the environment they are in and makes it difficult their adaptation process (Faist, 2007; 27). As a result of maladaptation, the tendencies of young people to turn into crime increase. After immigration, that the family cannot immediately means of living obliges to work the young people and children, who have to receive education, in hack jobs. This state negatively affects developments of

the young people and children and causes them to acquire bad habits in work environments (Karakoç, 2011; 572).

While immigration and terror point out a process in terms of the relationship of cause and effect, immigration brings squatting together with it and squatting, illegal organizations toward supplying member for terrorist organizations. The immigrated individuals living in slums are viewed target mass of terrorist organizations and these settlement places are used by terrorist organizations as human resource or in spatial meaning in the preparation stage for the actions they are going to realize (Eren, et.al., 2010; 262).

Among the causes of increase of crime rates in slums, that the immigrating people do not have the necessary background in terms of education and specialization and that a criminal sub culture is formed on immigrants marginalized by urbanites take place (Sağlam,2006;34). Inadequate possibilities in slums, not being able to sufficiently utilize the infrastructure and many social services, disorder, and irregularity increase the rates of crime of the individuals living here (Odabaşı, 2006: 6). All of these are important in terms of that they introduce the social result of immigration

3.2.1. The concepts emerging with immigration

The phenomenon immigration led the concepts such as refugee, immigrant, muhajir, environmental refugees, and asylum seeker to be used. These concepts are generally expressed as follows.

Refugee: According to Convention 1951 regarding the status of refugees, refugee is defined as a “person, who carries a right fear about that he will be oppressed, due to his/her race, religion, and belonging to a certain social group, or political thoughts, and leaves his/her country in view of this, and who cannot return to his country due to his/her fear”. Refugees have some obligations and they should comply with the laws of countries they take refuge. The rights and aids, which equal to those provided for foreigners legally dwelling in the country, must be given to refugees in such a way that these rights will include the main needs each individual has to have. Thus, refugees benefit from the main civil rights such as freedom of thought and travel and not subjecting torture to indignity. Each refugee must be able to benefit from health service. Each adult refugee must have right to employment. Any refugee child must not be devoid of going to school (www.unhcr.org).

Immigrant: The person who migrates is called immigrant. These people voluntarily migrate to the other countries due to economic, social, and political causes and with the desire to reach better living conditions (Castles and Miller;2008;144). There are some differences between the concepts of immigrant and refugee. One of these differences is that while refugees immigrate, the reasons for this action of them is the fear they feel and that they cannot benefit from the protection of countries, whose nationality they have. Therefore, refugees do not have official documents (passport, visa, travel documents, etc.) to ease immigration. However, although immigrants benefit from the protections in their own countries, since they immigrate, being convinced that these protections are inadequate due to the social and

economic conditions, they have official documents to ease their immigrations compared to the refugees (Atayün,2002;8). Since immigrants migrating for economic reasons are not suitable for the status that is necessary for the refugees, they cannot the rights recognized with Convention 1951 and international protection (Jastram, 2001;41).

Environmental Refugees: This is a term, which began to become a current issue in the second half of 1980s. The people displaced by environmental changes such as erosion, desertification, deforestation, air and water pollution, and deluge; natural disasters such as floods, volcano, landslides, and earthquakes; and human –induced disasters such as industrial disasters and radioactivity are defined as environmental refugees (Castles and Miller;2008;146).

The concept of climactic refugees expresses the people displaced in connection with global warming and climactic changes, experienced today.

Asylum seeker: While the concept refugee is defined in both in 1951 Geneva Convention and the arrangements carried out by the other international and regional organizations, there is no such a clear definition for the concept asylum seeker. The term asylum seeker is used for the individuals waiting for having the status “ refugee”. Asylum seekers have all rights a refugee has until their legal statuses are declared. That is, they cannot forcibly be sent back and cannot be deprived of universal standards of human right (www.unhcr.org).

3.2.2. The state of Refugees in the World

In the report of UN Geneva Organization of UNHCR, published on the date of February 17, 2017, in the first half of the previous year, as a result of confliction, cruelty, and violation, it was expressed that at least 3.2 million people were displaced and all over the world, in hosting to the people displaced, that the low and middle income countries played the most important role. According to the report by UNHCR on Tendencies of The mid-2016, in the first half of the previous year, while 1.7 million people were displaced within their own countries, 1.5 million people, crossing international borders, were obliged to leave their countries. Although the number of people displaced in the first half of the year 2016 decreased in the rate of one-third compared to the same period of the year 2015, when 5 million people were displaced, the total number of people displaced in the world have continued to increase. While the studies are intensified, the possibility and hope to return of the displaced people to their homes decrease. In the first half of the year 2016, more than half of the displaced refugees escaped from the conflictions in Syria, most of those escaping took refugee the countries in the region such as Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt. The other groups, formed by the displaced refugees representing a considerable size of population, escaped from the countries such as Iraq, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Congo Republic, Eritrea, Somali, South Sudan, and Sudan (www.unhcr.org).

Although it is smaller scale than Syria crisis, the case of refugee in South Sudan continue to increasingly grow and influence some of the least developed countries of the world including Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Democratic Congo Republic, Central African Republic, and Ethiopia. While the number of refugees

of South Sudan was 854,200 in the mid-2016, an increase more than 8 times was experienced in the last three years in the number of people displaced. The numbers increased much more in the second half of the year 2016. Turkey, in respect with the mid-2016 had been a country hosting the highest refugee population in the highest number among all countries with 2.8 million refugees. Turkey was followed by Pakistan (1.6 million), Lebanon (1 million), Iran (978,000), Ethiopia (742,700), Jordan (691,800), Kenya (523,500), Uganda (512,600), Germany (478,600), and Chad (386,100).

Table 1: The numbers of refugees in the various region of the world

Region	The early 2015	The late 2015	Difference %
Central Africa and Great Lakes	662,600	1,189,300	79
East and Horn of Africa	2,601,400	2,739,400	5
Southern Africa	177,700	189,800	7
West Africa	243,300	295,000	21
Total Africa	3,685,000	4,413,500	20
Americas	769,000	746,800	-3
Asia and Pacific	3,895,300	3,830,200	-2
Europe	3,075,200	4,391,400	43
Middle East and North Africa	2,963,900	2,739,500	-8
Total	14,388,400	16,121,400	12

Resource: <http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf>

In Table 1, at the beginning and end of the year 2015, the numbers of refugees in the different region of the world take place. The numbers of refugees showed an increase in many regions in a short time like 1 year. In related to the numbers of refugees, the report prepared by UNHCR, makes it possible to see the contribution provided by the host countries very clearly, comparing the number of refugee in a country to the population of the country or the size of its economy. For example, while Lebanon and Jordan host the most number of refugees, when compared to their populations, when regarded to the sizes of their economies, South Sudan and Chad undertake the biggest load. According to the evaluation carried out through comparison with country economy, 8 of the top 10 countries hosting the most number of refugees across the world are in Africa, the other two of them take place in Middle East. Lebanon and Jordan take place among 10 countries hosting the most number of refugees across the world in terms of absolute number, economic contribution, and the number of refugees per capita (www.unhcr.org).

4. Sorts of International Immigration

When international immigrations are classified in terms of quality, content, and scope, they are expressed as primitive immigration, forced immigration, obligatory immigration, mass immigration, free immigration, temporary immigration, permanent immigration, labor force immigration, and brain drain.

Primitive Immigration: When the people cannot cope with natural disasters such as drought and famine, it is an immigration movement they start to get rid of these effects.

Forced Immigration: It is that the people or groups are taken or obliged to go

from the regions they settle to another region by the force of a big and powerful group like political authority.

Obligatory Immigration: This sort of immigration is different from the primitive and forced immigration. There is no force including exile or violation. It actualizes in the form of that two countries exchange masses being in their own ethnic origins and taking place their own cultural environments or that only mass/group immigrates to the other country (Hess; 1988; 505).

Mass Immigration: Without being any agreement between two countries in the distance of geographical closeness and cultural similarity, due to the pressure and discrimination policies they undergo, it is that the people sharing the common values such as religion leave the country they live in groups

Free Immigration: It is a sort of immigration that is more flexible than obligatory immigration and leaves the realization of the phenomenon immigration to the will of people having the possibility and desire to immigrate. This sort of immigration is carried out according to the agreement between the emigrant country and immigrant receiving country and the bases decided between them. As a rule, it covers the individuals not groups. Immigration applications are individually performed. Being able to make immigration application depends on that the immigrants fulfill the conditions imposed by the authorities of two countries and hold certain conditions in advance.

Refugee Immigration This is a sort of immigration realized by the people or large groups, who are in confliction with the political authority or regime in the country they are in, and whose safety of life and property are under threat, to the other countries generally with illegal ways or with false documents (Kritz and Keely,1981;18).

Permanent Immigration: It is a sort of immigration, which is opposite of temporary immigration. Every international immigration aiming to stay limitlessly and clearly settle in the immigrant-receiving country is also expressed as permanent immigration.

Labor migration: It is a sort of immigration, in which the people or groups in a country, accepting to sell their labor forces i.e. labor status, immigrate from a country to another one to perform the functions of this status. Labor migration shows a characteristic, which has become a current issue since the early 20th century and became widespread in the industrialized Western Europe Countries and United States (Martin, 1991; 25).

Brain Drain: It is a sort of immigration realized by the people educated in home or abroad and specialized on their domains, in order to have better working conditions, more appropriate status, and a higher income level, from less developed or developing countries, in which there is no possibility to reach the conditions, status, and income concerned, to the developed /industrialized countries (Çavuşoğlu,1995;23).

Illegal Immigration: It is defined as crossing border or continuing to dwell without permitting after accessing to a country through legal ways, not by complying with the terms of a country that are necessary to come in or go from a

country. Illegal immigration is evaluated in the scope of irregular immigration by World Immigration Organization. World Immigration Organization emphasizes the distinction between trafficking in person and smuggling of migrant, which are two concepts that are connected with illegal immigration (www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/about). The official definitions on this subject first took place in international document, known as the Vienna Protocol in UN general assembly in 2000. According to this document, smuggling of migrant includes to make action with illegal ways to make profit. What is in question is that the people pass to another country through organized formations. Trafficking in person expresses to cheat the people to exploit with force and trick.

4.1. Positive and Negative Effects of International Immigration

That individuals decide to work, leaving the country, society, and culture, in the other countries, affects both themselves and the society they belong to and the economic and social structure of the country, where they decide to immigrate and leads to changes. Just immigrations create social and cultural changes as well as many sorts of new relationships in the emigrant and immigrant – receiving countries, they also cause radical changes in the psychological states, behaviors, and worldviews of the people both parts (Karpas, 2003; 8). The phenomenon immigration, with its dynamic structure and feature of being bilateral, has both positive and negative features. The advantages and disadvantages of the phenomenon immigration shows difference according to its measure, direction, and size. Among the negative effects in terms of immigrant-receiving countries, that it causes some social and cultural adaptation problems take place. These adaptation problems require to be made legal arrangements for solution. Immigration has some negative effects such as making deterrence effect on the local labor force to acquire higher skills in certain areas; leading local people to leave good schools or not to access to these schools; and causing technology transfer to foreign competitors. The immigrant –receiving country is also obliged to increase social fixed capital investments such as housing, school, hospital, and road due to increasing population.

Since immigration is a shifting movement affecting the society with its all components such as economy, politics, and health; taking the people to new community, thus, facing them with the reaccommodation problems, it causes the feeling of getting lost, deprivation from family, home land, status, and wealth; feeling sloughed off; complexity in the look at identity, values, and roles; and disorder in mental health in the immigrant people. However, when those adapting to new settlements return to motherland, they also experience a set of problems with social maladaptation and cultural differentiation. New cultures, which are blend of two societies, and particularly the second and third generations, cause the problem of identity crisis. The emigrant country, depending on going of students but a temporary time, includes some negative effects such as causing the loss of productive capacity and being able to lead to return rate that are lower than public investments in higher education (Uguz et al., 2004; 387).

The phenomenon immigration, despite all negativities of it, holds some features that are useful for both countries. For the countries, whose labor force supply is

inadequate, external immigration is an advantage. For, the coming immigrants, increasing employable population, remove labor force deficit in the country and makes contribution to country economy. This case reveals another phenomenon. That preferences of immigrant- receiving country about population receiving according to immigrant personality are in the direction of improving country economy is concluded with the choice of immigrants as young, workable, and man. The newly coming labor force in the country provide wage modernization, first of all, in the sectors showing high development and, thus, impedes the increase of business costs. The firms keeping cost advantage at their hands do not suffer from international competitive conditions. For immigrant –receiving countries, that extra labor force is existent makes contribution to the increase of R&D and economic activities; increases entrepreneurship in high development areas; provides cooperation and information flow; and balances the loss of teaching members and researchers in university that can form with retirement. Another feature of international immigration that is positive and will make itself feel in the long term is expressed with the skill the workers, who will come back after working abroad for some time, learn; work experience and relationships they acquire (know-how), as the contributions they will make to country economy. With the information obtained and income acquired in the country immigrated, the entrepreneur immigrant workers transforming their savings to investments, increasing international employment and export, provide important benefits to both own vicinity and country economy. This case is expressed as one of the reasons for supporting (Dişbudak,2004;88). The phenomenon immigration also includes a feature accelerating modernization process.

5. The Relationship of Power and Security

The phenomenon immigration was perceived as an economic and social phenomenon at the beginning. However, together with 1960s, while ethnic conflictions experienced in many regions as Balkans, Middle East, and Africa cause large humanistic crises, with managerial vacancies in the countries such as Somali and Ruanda of Africa and conflictions accompanying with them, an increase was experienced in the amount of immigration. New searches fir system and increasing immigration movement together with ending of cold war were mostly defined as of the threat of national security in the framework of classical security definitions. Together with 1990s, these changes international immigration created in both developing and developed countries and increasing tendency of immigration, when reached 2000s, with a dimension of “security” of the phenomenon immigration, caused the formation of a new literature.

Hollified emphasized that the role of nation-states about impeding immigration flows and supervising borders became an important issue. The main problems was identified as the roles of nation–states in determining the rules of accessing and leaving the countries. The questions attempted to account for were expressed as “At what degree governments can supervise their own borders? ”, “What are the factors determining supervisions of governments these supervision capabilities and borders?”, “What is the role of nation-states

in preventing the flow of immigration?" Such questions are focused on the role of governments at the point of supervision of immigration. According to Hollified, since politics is closely related to the concepts of power, effect, and authority, who gains or losses and when from immigration; whether or not immigrants weaken the authority, power, and hegemony of government; and who the phenomenon immigration serves gain importance (Brettel and Hollified, 2000: 137-187).

According to Aniol, in the framework of international security, the phenomenon international immigration has three important roles. Violation of human right can emerge as a result of other security threats such as ethnic confliction, and threat of civil war. When it turns into an intensive and uncontrolled state, it can be the threat of international security alone and can cause security threats such as fear from foreigner and radical violation (Kicinger,2004;2).

The phenomenon international immigration and policies toward the phenomenon immigration together with 2000s turned into the policies, which aims at supervising and impeding, rather than soft security perspectives. In this transformation, September 11 attacks, the developed countries, evaluating the phenomenon immigration from security window, caused them to refer to the rhetoric "We are under threat" to develop border security -oriented policies toward preventing undesired population movements (Akçapar, 2012: 564-565).

In 2000s, that terror events increasing in Middle East region also spread to West, Syrian civil war, the phenomenon Syrian refugees led the concepts such as "invasion", "others", "guilty", and "identity" to emerge as rhetoric against immigration (Mandacı and Özerim, 2013:108).

When the phenomenon immigration is evaluated in the framework of security relationship, it can be expressed that one of the most important developments emerging in the studies on critical security as emergence of the concept of human security. As a matter of fact, in 1994, in human development report of United Nation Development Program, the concept of "human security" was attributed for first time. In the report concerned, the scope of human security was discussed under 7 titles as economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, individual security, security of society, and political security. At the plane of United Nation, human security was defined in a very large range from protecting individuals from poverty, starvation, epidemics, forcibly being displaced, environmental threats such as drought to protecting their own cultures as a society and their becoming away from each political pressure (www.orsam.org.tr).

Immigration occurs as a result of deficiencies in providing human security. Then, it again becomes a threat toward human security due to the excessive constrictive and discriminative actions toward immigrants. Furthermore, evaluating the issue immigration as an only international security problem can lead the positive effects of immigration toward the development of individual himself/herself and society to be forgotten. That immigrants reach better living conditions in immigrant -receiving country, its contributions to

economic development, and their roles on one lateral and bilateral relationships, its contributions to economic developedness, and roles in the bilateral and unilateral relationships are mostly ignored (Akçapar, 2012; 571-572).

Identity the person or people in immigrant or refugee status have determines their forms of being perceived by the government they are in and society forming this government. In this meaning, the relationship between immigration and security, distinction between “we” and “they” are evaluated as both cause and effect (Buzan et al., 1998; 42). For example, due to immigration, local society can face with a process, in which its own original identity values are worn, as a result of cultural pressures of migrating society. In return to this, migrating society also can come to a state threatening identity of local society. The perception of threat in this form can change, depending on the intensity of immigration, and integration capacity of local society. as well as process of building identity (Buzan et al., 1998; 124). Threat of immigration, in fact, is closely related to the quality of interaction the immigrant society makes with local society.

In the formation of threat perception depending on immigration, the state of the past and present relationships between immigrant community and local community plays important role. When immigrant community shows an integration effort with life style of the society it lives in, it is viewed as less threatening by local society. But, if it does not show of integration effort and does not respect to life style of local society, the existence of immigrant community can be perceived as a threatening element by local community (Stivachtis, 2008; 4). Therefore, the capability of the social, economic, political, and administrative institutes to integrate immigrant communities and challenge of these groups to assimilation affect the society they are in and, thus, stability of government. This effect becomes more intense, in the places where important economic problems are experienced, there are ineffective administrations, and deep political polarizations or rapid social changes are experienced.

Immigrants, with their interests to the economic, social, and political relationships, form important problems in terms of weak governments. In certain conditions, insomuch as the presence and activities of immigrants increase the probability of domestic violation in this kind of countries, can affect the stability of these countries in negative direction, because it is put forward that the efforts of immigrant communities to protect their own identities may be a reason for domestic conflictions in the society they live in (Stivachtis, 2008; 10). In terms of negativities, which may occur in the country, it is expressed that immigrants may organize terrorist actions, make activities such as arms smuggling, or make cooperation with the ethnic, religious, and class political opponent organizations being active in the country, to which they are accepted. (Weiner, 2011; 257). The causes concerned lead the governments hosting immigrants to increase their internal security arrangements. As a result, the ethnic, religious, or cultural identity of immigrants can increase the problems in the governments, whose sociopolitical accommodation level is weak. That weak governments slide into instability

depending on the phenomenon immigration can also form the problems in terms of regional security (Stivachtis, 2008; 16).

In the scope of analysis that the phenomenon forms a threat toward national security of a government, in the cases, where the issues of immigration and security come together, the actor government is dealt with as reference object of security. Together with intensive immigrant flow, risk of losing the capability of a state to control its own political borders is introduced as a threat of national security. In addition, it is considered that immigrant communities may be a threatening element against the political regime or social accommodation of the society they live in (Weiner, 2011: 254). It is thought that this case can bring together with a confliction risk between emigrant country and immigrant -receiving country. In the formation of threat perception depending on immigration, the state of the present and past relationships between immigrant community and local community play important role. When immigrant community shows an integration effort with life style of the society it lives in, it is viewed as less threatening by local society. But, if it does not show of integration effort and does not respect to life style of local society, the existence of immigrant community can be perceived as a threatening element by local community (Stivachtis, 2008; 4). Therefore, the capability of the social, economic, political, and administrative institutes to integrate immigrant communities and challenge of these groups to assimilation affect the society they are in and, thus, stability of government. This effect becomes more intense and destructive in the places where important economic problems are experienced, there are ineffective administrations, and deep political polarizations or rapid social changes are experienced.

6. Conclusion

Today, the phenomenon immigration is one of the most important and unchangeable facts of the governments and societies. Different geographical areas, different social structures, and different reasons for immigration also bring together with it the different definitions. Better living conditions, welfare search, attractive educational facilities, political and social pressures, and natural events are of the most important determinants of migration. Today, it is possible to mention about every kind of migration on the earth. International migration movements increasing together with globalization process actualize as a result of global problems, such as international economic crises, terror, civil war, climatic changes, ecological problems which threatens all people without making distinction of rich and poor, negatively affect the welfare of emigrant country. Whatever the cause is, one of the issues that are necessary to be considered are socioeconomic problems experienced after immigration.

Immigrants and particularly refugees, due to the effect they will make on the economy of the country they go, can become the easiest target of prejudice and discrimination. The immigrants and refugees are viewed as the source of economic problems in the regions they go. The main factor in "marginalization" of the sector concerned with prejudice and discrimination results from the thoughts and prejudice in the direction of that they share employment possibilities of local population and cause unemployment in the country they

go; and that they come to a full stop the expenditures the target country will make in the different sectors and areas as development -aimed. In addition, immigrants, as both producer and consumer actors, contribute the development of the existent economy. This case points out that a state, in which the opportunities and risks are intertwined in the phenomenon immigration. However, the effect emerges in developing countries as negative. These negative effects can be expressed as squatting inadequate education, health, and infrastructure services, irregular urbanization, injustice of income distribution, employment problem emerging for local people and immigrants, disidentification, moral degeneration, increase in the rates of crime, terrorist attacks, and increasing smuggling. Beside all of these, the security problem the phenomenon immigration forms, spread of immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and illegal immigrants across the country and, in addition, domestic conflictions reveals that the phenomenon immigration has a potential that can lead to the division of a country. At just this point, I consider that it is extremely important that the policies to be applied toward the phenomenon immigration has a structure taking necessary actions in terms of protecting the existence and integrity of the country and compatible with human rights

References

- Akan, Y. and Arslan İ. (2008), 'Göç Ekonomisi', Ekin Basım Yayın ve Dağıtım, Bursa.
- Akçapar, Ş. K. (2012), "Uluslararası Göç Alanında Güvenlik Algılamaları ve Göçün İnsani Boyutu", Küreselleşme Çağında Göç, İstanbul: İletişim, 539-563.
- Atayün Y. (2002), Mülteciler Sorununa Sosyolojik Bir Yaklaşım: Van Örneği, Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sosyoloji Anabilim Dalı, Yayınlanmamış YL Tezi, Van. 2002, s. 8.
- Aydin İ. (2016), Dış Göçlerin Türk Ekonomisine Etkileri: Suriye Kaynaklı Dış Göçün İktisadi Açından İncelenmesi ve Değerlendirilmesi, Türk Hava Kurumu Üniversitesi, İşletme Anabilimdalı, Yüksek Lisans tezi, Ankara.
- Brettel, C., and J. Hollifield (2000), Migration Theory, Talking across disciplines, Routledge, London and New York: 137-187.
- Buzan, B., Wæver O. and Wilde j. (1998), Security: A New Framework For Analysis, London: Lynne Reinner Publishers.
- Castles S. and Miller M. (2008), Göçler Çağı, Modern Uluslararası Göç Hareketleri , İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Ceran, Y. (2011), 'Göç Sorunu ve Yeni Göç Politikalarının Uygulanmasında Kent Konseylerinin işlevi', Bursa Kent Konseyleri Sempozyumu, 2 (3), http://www.academia.edu/874442/GOC_SORUNU, (Erişim Tarihi: 12.02.2017).
- Çelik F. (2007), 'Türkiye'de İç Göçler: 1980-2000', Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, 22(1), 87-109, <http://dergipark.gov.tr/erusosbilder/issue>, (Erişim Tarihi: 03.02.2017).

- Çavuşoğlu D. (1995), *Beyin Göçü, İstihdam Dergisi*, 19, İş ve İşçi Bulma Kurumu, Ofset Fotomat, Ankara.
- Dişbudak, C. (2004), “Uluslararası Göç ve Türkiye”, *İktisat, İşletme ve Finans*, 217, 84-93.
- Erder, S. (2011), ‘İstanbul’a Bir Kent Kondu Ümraniye’, İletişim Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Eren, V., Altunkaya, Ö. F. ve Özel, M. (2010), ‘Türkiye’de Göç, Gecekondu ve Terör Üzerine Bir Araştırma: Adana Kenti Örneği’, (Ed.: Sever M., Cinoğlu H. ve Başbüyük O.), *Terörün Sosyal Psikolojisi içinde*, Polis Akademisi Yayınları, Ankara.
- Faist, T. (2007), ‘Göç-Güvenlik Bağı: 11 Eylül Öncesi ve Sonrası Uluslararası Göç ve Güvenlik. Kökler ve Yollar: Türkiye’de Göç Süreçleri’ (Der. Kaya ve Şahin), İstanbul Bilgi üniversitesi Yayınları, İstanbul.
- Giddens A. (2010), “Göçmenlerin Emek Piyasası Üzerindeki Etkisi”, (Ed. Anthony Giddens), *Sosyoloji Başlangıç Okumaları*, Say Yayınları, Ankara.
- Gök G. O. (2015), *insan Güvenliği ve Süriyeli Sığınmacılar*, <http://www.orsam.org.tr/files/OA/71/3.GoncaOguz.pdf>, (Erişim Tarihi: 15.02.2017).
- Güler, A. (1997), ‘Doğu Aşiretlerinde Göç Olgusu ve Bunun Doğurguları’, II. Ulusal Sosyoloji Kongresi, Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü Matbaası, Ankara.
- Haas H. (2010), ‘Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective’, *International Migration Review*, 44 (1), 1-57.
- Hollified, J. F. (2000), “The Politics of International Migration: How Can We 'Bring the State Back” in Caroline B. Brettell, James, F. Hollified. *Migration Theory, Talking Across Disciplines*, Routledge.
- Hess B., Markson E. And Stein P. (1988), *Sociology*, MacMillan Publishing Company, NewYork.
- International Organization for Migration, www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/about-migration/lang/en, (Erişim Tarihi:16.02.2017).
- Jastram K. (2001), *Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteciler Yüksek Komiserliği, Mültecilerin Korunması: Uluslararası Mülteci Hukuku Rehberi*, Damla Matbaası, Ankara.
- Karakoç, R. (2011), ‘Göç Olgusunun Kentsel Toplumsal İlişkilere Etkisi’, *Kuram ve Yöntem Açısından Türkiye’de Kamu Yönetimi Bildiriler Kitabı*. Ankara: IX. Kamu Yönetimi Forumu, Türkiye ve Orta Doğu Amme İdaresi Enstitüsü.
- Karpat, K. (2003), “Göçler ve Türkiye”, *da Diyalog Avrasya*, 10, p. 8-17.
- Kearney M. (1996), ‘From the Invisible Feet: Anthropological Studies of Migration and Development’, (Ed. Robin Cohen), *Theories of Migration*, Edward Elgar Publishing England.

- Kritz M. Ve Keely C. (1981), Introduction, Global Trends in Migration (iç.) Mary M. Kritz, Charles B. Keely and Silvano M. Tomasi (ed.), The Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc., New York.
- Kicinger A. (2004), International Migration as a Non-Traditional Security Threat and The EU Response to This Phenomenon, Central European Forum for Migration Research, October, Warsaw.
- Kınık K. (2011), 'Göç, Sürgün ve İltica', https://www.amnesty.org.tr/uploads/Docs/1538-kerem_kinik.pdf, (Erişim Tarihi: 23.01.2017), 36-39.
- Kurt H. (2006). 'Göç Eğilimleri ve Olası Etkileri', Yönetim Bilimleri Dergisi, 4(1), 148-178.
- Mandacı, N. ve Özerim G. (2013), "Uluslararası Göçlerin Bir Güvenlik Konusuna Dönüşümü: Avrupa'da Radikal Sağ Partiler ve Göçün Güvenlikleştirilmesi", Uluslararası İlişkiler, 10(39), 105-130.
- Martin P. (1991), Bitmeyen Öykü: Batı Avrupa'ya Türk İşçi Göçü, Pelin Ofset, Uluslararası Çalışma Bürosu, Ankara.
- Martin P. and Zürcher G. (2008), 'Managing Migration: The Global Challenge', Population Bulletin, 63(1).
- Mülteci Kimdir?, Sığınmacı Kimdir ?(UNHCR) <http://www.unhcr.org/turkey/home.php?content=28&page=29>.
- Odabaşı, A. (2006), 'Göç, Çarpık Kentleşme ve Toplumsal Etkileri' <http://ayseodabasi.com/images/goc.pdf>, (Erişim Tarihi: 17.02.2017).
- Oktik, N. (1997), 'Köyün Çekiciliği-Kentin İticiliği', II. Ulusal Sosyoloji Kongresi, Devlet İstatistik Enstitüsü Matbaası, Ankara.
- Öztürk N. ve Uzun A. M. (2010), 'Bölgesel Kalkınma Dinamikleri: Bölgesel Dengesizliklerin Ortaya Çıkmasında Rol Oynayan İktisadi Etmenler', C.Ü. İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Dergisi, 11(2), 91-110.
- Sağlam S. (2006), 'Türkiye'de İç Göç Olgusu ve Kentleşme', Türkiyat Araştırmaları, Hacettepe Üniversitesi, Türkiyat Araştırmaları Enstitüsü, 3(5), 33-44.
- Stivachtis, Y. A. (2008), "International Migration and the Politics of Identity and Security," Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2 (1), 1-24.
- Taşçı F. (2009), 'Bir Sosyal Politika Sorunu Olarak Göç', Kamu-İş, 10(4), 177-204.
- Türk Dil Kurumu (TDK), 'Güncel Türkçe Sözlük', <http://www.tdk.gov.tr>, (Erişim Tarihi: 15.01.2017).
- Weiner, M. (2011), "Migration and Security," Hughes, Christopher W. ve Lai Yew Meng (eds.), Security Studies: A Reader London: Routledge, 253-264.
- Uguz, S., Bilgen, İ., Yerlikaya, E. E. ve Evlice, Y.E. (2004), "Göç ve Göçün Ruhsal Sonuçları", Ç.Ü. Arşiv Kaynak Tarama Dergisi, 13(3), 383-391.

- Üner S. (1972), 'Nüfusbilim Sözlüğü', Hacettepe Üniversitesi Yayınları, Ankara.
- Yalçın C. (2004), 'Göç Sosyolojisi', Anı Yayıncılık, Ankara.
- Zülal, A. (2002), '21. Yüzyılda Göçler', Bilim ve Teknik, 415, 60–64.

E-ISSN:
2547-9628



Strategic Research Academy ©

© Copyright of Journal of Current Researches on Business and Economics is the property of Strategic Research Academy and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.