

СЕКЦИЯ «ЭКОНОМИКА, СОЦИОЛОГИЯ, ПРАВО»

УДК 331.522.4

HOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN TURKEY AFFECTS FEMALE IMMIGRATION?

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The socio-economic development of Turkey and the countries of the Former Soviet Union are different and it is necessary to explain why female immigrants from the countries of the Former USSR would like to migrate from their countries of origin to Turkey.

In this case is possible to analyze Human Development Index of Turkey and the countries of the Former Soviet Union. Thus, according to the Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Index (HDI) of Turkey in 2014 was 0.761.

According to data from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Human Development Report from 2014 [1], some of the countries of the Former Soviet Union in 2014 had: a very high HDI: Estonia – 0.861; Lithuania – 0.839; and Latvia – 0.819; a high HDI: Belarus – 0.798; Russian Federation – 0.798; Kazakhstan – 0.788; Georgia – 0.754; Azerbaijan – 0.751; Ukraine – 0.747; and Armenia – 0.733; a medium HDI: Moldova – 0.693; Turkmenistan – 0.688; Uzbekistan – 0.675; Kyrgyzstan – 0.655; and Tajikistan – 0.624. Among countries with a low HDI in 2014 no countries of the Former Soviet Union appeared.

Therefore, female immigration flows to Turkey from the countries of the Former Soviet Union with a very high Human Development Index (HDI) like Estonia; Lithuania; and Latvia are minimal because HDI ranking of these countries in 2014 was higher than that of Turkey.

Therefore, according to the Human Development Index Reports from 2014, the highest HDI rankings among the countries of the Former Soviet Union were for Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, and the lowest HDI rankings among these countries were in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Mi-

gration flows from the countries of the Former Union to Turkey will continue [2], because female immigrants seek a better standard of living and quality of life in Turkey and try to find a way of bettering their lives and those of their future children through marriage [3-5], employment or education in Turkey with the intention of staying permanently in the host country [6-8].

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