

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION

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ABSTRACT

The previous study in the migration topic was focused to see its impact to the economic and social scope only to the origin country. The purposes of this study are to know how international migration impacts the economic aspects of origin country and destination country and how does international migration impact the social aspects of the origin country and destination country. The data in this study are based on books and journals that are relevant to the author's research. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative data analysis where in this study the opinions expressed by experts regarding instructional media are used as a basis for strengthening the author's arguments in analyzing the effects of migration on the economy and social. The economic impact to the country of origin can be seen through remittances while to the destination country can be seen through GDP, unemployed migrants, and competition in looking for work. The social impact to the country of origin can be seen through by the migrant families who are left behind, which causes the psychological cost while to the destination country can be seen through the integration of migration.

Keyword: International Migration, Social Impact, Economic Impact, Remittances, Psychological

INTRODUCTION

Migration is one of the important issues in international relations. The migrations carried out are generally aimed at obtaining a better quality of life. Economic factor is often taken as the main driving factor of migration, but in addition to economic factor, migration is also carried out due to the presence of another factor such as environmental problems, natural disasters, conflicts in n egara origin, demographic imbalances and quality of government and public services including poor government performance, corrupt practices, lack

of health services and quality education (IOM, 2013).

Based on data from the International Organization for Migration, every year the number of people migrating continues to increase. In 1999 an estimated 154 million people migrated across the country. A year later that number increased significantly to 175 million people who migrated. Then in 2013 it was estimated that as many as 3.2% of the total world population or 232 million people migrated. This number is predicted to continue to increase in the coming years. Increasing the number of people migrating across

countries internationally can have an impact and impact on relations between countries. Such influence and impact are not only felt by the sending country (generally developing countries), but also by the receiving country (generally developed countries).

The phenomenon of labor migration abroad is recognized in addition to being able to slightly solve the problem of employment in origin and increase the foreign exchange of the State, in particular it can also improve the fate of and establishing migrant and their households in the area of origin. Research conducted by Mantra (1989), Goma (1993), and Hugo (1995) that emphasized the economic aspects of labor migration shows this. However, the process of migrating abroad also has contradictory sides and new implications concerning political, economic, demographic, cultural, social aspects. psychological, including the dignity and dignity of the nation. These implications can be experienced by migrants, families, and communities, both in the destination area and in origin. This affects the success of migrants and their sustainability to work abroad.

This paper tries to examine some of the results of empirical data research related to the impact of migration on economic and social development. The purposes of this study are to know how international migration impacts the economic aspects of origin country and destination country and how does international migration impact the social aspects of the origin country and destination country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Impact of Migration

According to Coppel et.al. (2001 in Drinkwater et.al. 2002) there are four major consequences of the international migration process. First, there is an effect on the labor market of the host country. Second, immigration can increase income for the destination country. It is earned from the money immigrants spend through consumption, health care, educational facilities, and taxes in the destination country. Third, immigration is a solution for countries that have problems with high levels of older residents. Fourth, immigration can have a positive impact on the sending country, especially through remittances.

The impacts of overseas migration affect the country of origin and in the recipient country. The construction of the receiving country depends on cheap labor supplies and generally does not burden local governments. This labor can be used for unpleasant jobs such as menial labor. Therefore, recipient countries can often build sophisticated infrastructure at low prices, and this factor adds to the development of the country.

Remittances play an important role in the economies of developing countries. More than 60% of all remittances are received in developing countries (Sukamdi, 2004). This amount constitutes most of the income of some countries. According to Hernandez-Coss, in 2005 the number of remittances to countries in Southeast Asia was five times higher than the amount of formal development assistance (Hernandez-Coss, 2008).

If we look at the amount of this remittance, it is important to note that the influence of this money is not statistical data alone. Economic reports often focus on the number of remittances without assessing the impacts of these remittances on social development or infrastructure development and public services. The number of qualitative reports on the impacts of remittances is still very limited. Nonetheless, the existing qualitative reports suggest that the masalah investasi needs to be paid more attention to.

According to Sukamdi (2004) most remittances are used for unproductive activities, for example for basic consumption or paying debts. Research on migration in Lombok (Harris 2000, Dwiyanto 2001) shows that most remittances are spent on building houses, daily meals and children's education. After these subsistence needs are obtained, remittances are used to buy luxury goods such as electronics and build luxury houses. This shows that it is not customary to use this money for local investment or development. However, Sukamdi pointed out that although money is generally not used for productive activities, the people who receive remittances are still rational and the money is used for subsistence products before luxury goods are purchased.

The Social Impact of Migration

There are many impacts apart from the direct economic impact in the form of remittances to the region of origin. One of the impacts of migration that is often mentioned in research on migration is 'brain drain'. This concept means that the area of origin is lost because the skilled

workers depart from the area of their yard. Therefore, development in origin is limited (Sriskanderajah, 2005). According to the African Capacity Building Foundation, 20,000 trained people set out from African countries to work in developed countries.

There is very little research looking at it from a cultural perspective. As various writings on international migration reveal, information about the sociocultural impact of the existence of outbound migration is far from complete. In many ways, population mobility is seen as playing a role as an agent of change in a society from traditional to modern patterns of life. On the other hand, if you are going to look at the social consequences of migration, you must see various changes in networks, patterns, and goals of social relations in a society (Findley, 1987).

Theoretically, Hugo (1987) looked at various contextual variables that might affect the impact of migration on migrants' home regions. These contextual aspects include: natural and physical environmental conditions, employment opportunities, transportation facilities, economic structure, level of education, religious institutions, social stratification, kinship and kinship systems, social solidarity, the status and role of women, and the political system. Understanding this context is quite important considering that contextual aspects, especially cultural aspects, are what direct all individual behaviors and desires, especially through the system socio-cultural values that develop within society.

Familywelfare can be seen as a good impact of migration. While

money may not be used for economic investment, the money received is used for food and home repairs, or for education and health is a form of human investment. Although this use does not result in economic growth, economic growth is not the only form of success or development (Sukamdi, 2004).

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach, which describes the influence of the use of instructional media in the world of education. The way to describe and describe the data is through several expert opinions. So by using a qualitative approach this research is expected to be able to provide comprehensive facts about the effects of migration on the economy and society.

Based on the literature review, the variables used in this study are migration as the dependent variable (Y) and economic and social as the independent variable (X).

The data collection technique used in this study is library research (Library Research) where library research is the activity of collecting research-related materials from scientific journals, literature, and authors.

The data in this study are based on books and journals that are relevant to the author's research. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative data analysis where in this study the opinions expressed by experts regarding instructional media are used as a basis for strengthening the author's

arguments in analyzing the effects of migration on the economy and social.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Economic implications of migration for the country of origin

Migration is a decision that impacts the well-being of households, home communities, and ultimately across an economy in a variety of ways (Azam and Gubert 2006). The welfare implications of migration in the country of origin are most often, although not always, quite large and positive. The main ways migration reduces poverty is through increased income from remittances, the ability to facilitate consumption, access to financing to start new businesses, as well as leveraging the knowledge and resources provided by the international community of the migrant diaspora. In Remittance, In the beginning the term remittance (remittance) was money or goods sent by migrants to the area of origin, while migrants were still at their destination (Connell, 1976). In its later development this definition underwent an expansion, not only money and goods, but skills and ideas were also classified as remittances for the region of origin. The skills gained from migrating experience will be very beneficial for migrants if they later return to their villages, in addition to new ideas that can also contribute to the development of their villages. For example, ways to work, build a house and a good environment, as well as live a healthy life and so on. Remittances according to Curson (1981) are remittances, goods, development ideas from the destination area of migration to the area of origin and are important

instruments in the socio-economic life of a community. From an economic point of view, the existence of remittances is very important because it is able to improve the family economy and also for the progress of the recipient community.

In addition to pure monetary gains, migration and remittances allow for higher investments in health care and education. However, not all of the impacts are positive: the exploitation of migrants by unscrupulous recruiters or employers is reportedly widespread; separation from the family can create pressure for migrants; and large-scale immigration can pose a serious challenge to a country's identity and sovereignty.

While migration has economic, social, and cultural implications for sending and host communities, the remittances sent by migrants are perhaps the most tangible and least controversial relationship between migration and development (Ratha, 2007). According to official estimates, migrants from developing countries delivered more than \$315 billion to their home countries in 2009, three times the size of official development assistance (Ratha et al, 2010). Actual remittance measures including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels tend to be higher. While remittances to developing countries declined moderately in 2009 due to the global financial crisis, these flows remain resilient compared to private capital flows, and have become even more important as a source of external financing in many developing countries.

Migration and tansi rummy have a direct and indirect effect on the well-being of the population in the

countries sending migrants. Based on the results of a study in 71 low- and middle-income countries, Adams and Page (2005) estimate that a 10 percent increase in remittances is associated with a 3.5 percent decrease in the number of poor households. In the Philippines, households that can send their family members abroad are two or three times more likely to get out of poverty (Ducanes 2015). Similar positive impacts on poverty have also been found in Indonesia and Vietnam (Adams and Cuecuecha 2014; Nguyen 2008). The drastic increase in remittances is responsible for one-third to half of the overall reduction in the poverty rate of the population in Nepal from 42 percent in 1995-96 to 31 percent in 2003-04 (World Bank, 2006b).

Remittances have been found to have an income stabilization effect at the macroeconomic level (World Bank, 2006b) and at the household level. Historically, remittances have tended to increase in times of economic crisis, financial crisis, and natural disasters as migrants living abroad send more money to help their families return home. In Ghana, remittances were invented to help households minimize the impact of economic shocks on household well-being. Payee households in Ethiopia use their cash reserves and thus avoid having to sell their livestock to cope with the drought. Recent evidence from Mali confirms that most remittances are kept for unforeseen events and migrants thus serve as guarantors for the entire household (Anyanwu & Erhijakpor, 2010).

Evidence on the relationship between remittance inflows and economic growth in migrant-sending countries remains inconclusive.¹⁰ Empirical studies have found little

evidence to support the positive impact of remittances on economic growth (IMF 2005, World Bank 2006b; Spatafora 2005; Barajas et al 2009; Singh et al. 2009). In general, research focused on the response of labor supply from payee households tends to find that remittances decrease employment efforts and therefore reduce long-term growth (Azam & Gubert 2006; Chami et al. 2003). Other studies have found that remittances improve financial access and financial development and therefore stimulate growth (Toxopeus & Lensik 2007, Giuliano & Ruiz-Arranz 2005, Gupta et al. 2007).

Furthermore, the benefits of remittance flows may lie more in increasing income levels for the poor than in overall economic growth (Jongwanich 2007). Empirical evidence from Latin America and Cape Verde suggests that remittances can lead to exchange rate appreciation, which can reduce the competitiveness of a tradable sector, called Dutch Disease (Bourdet & Falck 2006, Fajnzylber & Lopez 2007, Gupta et al. 2007). However, remittances are less likely than natural resource fortunes, resulting in persistent exchange rate imbalances, while the exchange rate implications of relatively stable remittance flows tend to be more manageable than shocks that suddenly occur due to natural resource fortunes (Ratha 2003, Rajan and Subramanian 2005, IMF 2005).

In general, the inconclusive results about the impact of remittances and growth are largely due to the difficulty of separating the causes from the effects: if the remittances react opposite to the growth, then the negative relationship between the two is the result of the

running reverse causality. from growth to remittance, not the other way around.

Migration contributes to the formation of human capital. There is a growing body of evidence suggesting that income from remittances is disproportionately spent on education and health rather than daily consumption (Adams 2005, Adams et al. 2008, World Bank 2006b).

Migration is closely related to the economy. Meanwhile, the economy itself also affects education. Russel (1993) says that "the influence of economic factors on education is clearly strong, and superficially not always clear". The lower class economic circles, unable to get an education because of the high cost, while the uneducated people are unable to increase their social mobility. Caldwell agreed with Gugler that migrants have been dominated by those who are incapable, landless, less skilled, and whose job opportunities are largely non-existent (Mulyadi, 2006).

Children who are left migrating by their parents are a vulnerable group to social problems. Several studies have shown the impact on children as a result of migration by their parents. Mc. Kenzie and Rapoport's (2007) study on migration in Mexico shows that household members who have migrated to the United States negatively affect children's education in the area of origin. In addition, Antman (2012) also noted that migrating parents can have a greater negative impact on children compared to positive impacts when viewed from the remittance side.

The well-being of children can be affected by the migration of

large numbers of working-age people from their communities (Bryant, 2007). Some studies show that economically, migration will have a positive impact on the household level. In Indonesia, sending migrant workers abroad has become one way to overcome domestic unemployment and improve local living standards (Sukamdi, 2008). This household welfare is the result of remittances sent by migrants to the area of origin. Remittances sent to the area of origin have been able to improve the household economy.

But some studies make it clear that international migration can have both positive and negative effects on abandoned children in their home countries. It is possible that remittances will reduce financing difficulties in the household and may result in improved child education, child health, and a decrease in the value of child labor. But the researchers also acknowledged that migration can have a negative impact on the child that may outweigh the positive effects due to remittances (Antman, 2012).

Meanwhile, Hu's (2013) study in China also suggests that remittances sent by migrants will be a conduit for increased human capital. Remittance is not only used for consumption, but also widely used as investment capital in children's education. On the other hand, Hu (2013) also showed that the absence of parents at home will have a negative influence on children's education due to the absence of supervision from parents. The absence of parents at home in child supervision will generally be replaced by the presence of a broad family (Bryant, 2005; Hugo, 2002). The

function of parents will be replaced by the presence of grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, and aunts who are given authority by parents to take care of children. But the study also suggests that the presence of a broad family in childcare will be difficult to replace the function of a father or mother.

While in school, migrant children are more likely to complete their education, as increased income from remittances provides additional financial resources and better prospects associated with migration that affect social norms and incentives to earn more. Evidence from rural Pakistan suggests that temporary migration is associated with higher school participation, especially for girls. Furthermore, migration has had an impact on the improvement of health knowledge, in addition to a direct effect on wealth, which has led to lower infant mortality rates and higher birth weight in Mexico. Visits and returning migrants can also bring health-improving practices such as drinking safe water and better sanitation (UNDP, 2009).

On the other hand, migration can also pose a threat to migrant health because certain occupations expose migrants to occupational hazards, such as tuberculosis, pneumoconiosis and workplace injuries by mine workers. Increased worker mobility has also contributed to the rapid spread of infectious diseases such as HIV. Kahn, et al found that 27 percent of male Senegalese migrants were HIV positive compared to 1 percent of non-migrant men from the same area. Sexually transmitted infections are also more likely to spread among migrants themselves as well as their

permanent partners who are in sending communities (Kahn et al. 2003).

Social Implications of Migration for The Country of Origin

Migrasi can be a valuable experience made in the interests of domestic well-being, but in many cases moving to another country and being separated from a close family occurs with considerable emotional problems (D'Emilio et al. 2007). The emotional impact is not only limited to the migrants themselves, but also to the families left behind. Especially in poor households where the whole family cannot afford to emigrate together, only one member emigrates, resulting in eroding the structure and relationships of the family.

With the option of working abroad, it means they have decided to leave their families . With these conditions, it is possible that many new problems arise, both about the survival of his household and the problem of education for his children. The phenomenon of increasing mothers working as migrants, will greatly affect the children they leave behind. However much there may be grandmothers, aunts or even fathers and all other family members who pour out all the affection and care, Mother's presence will never be replaced by anyone. Especially if it turns out that affection and attention of substitutes and complements are not optimal or quite the opposite, the influence will be very large on the psychology and future of the child, even the future of the nation.

Many children of migrants due to economic factors and lack of awareness cannot receive a proper education. This was done not because they could not afford to finance, but because family support for the school

was severely lacking. Even though education can be a ticket for them to improve their standard of living. Children whose parents left behind to become migrants, experienced many psychological problems. They mostly experience emotional disorders, behavioral problems and hyperactivity. Economically, international migration has a positive impact on migrant families, but also has a negative impact, especially on children's psychological health. It can be seen that there are differences between children in migrant and nonmigrant households.

Children in migrant households were identified as having more symptoms of social problems, causing problems more often, and hyperactivity. Because many children experience the problem of losing the role of one of their parents, mother or father, or even both. Children in migrant families have more problems with peers than children in nonmigrant families. Psychologically, children in nonmigrant households expressed more happiness when compared to children in migrant families. Children in migrant households tend to be more passive when it comes to addressing emerging problems, both in family (siblings) and school work.

D'Emilio et al. (2007) explain, the longer the separation between migratory parents and their children, the more children lose parental reference in household management, their authority and their role as givers of love and material care. Parents are gradually replaced by other family members, or children take on the task of upbringing themselves. Feelings of rejection, abandonment and loss are felt by abandoned children, and cannot be replaced by material gifts

and remittances sent from abroad. Recent technological advancements in the form of affordable e-mails and phone calls allow transnational families to form and foster social relationships even at certain levels (UNDP, 2009).

Separation from parents also has long-term consequences in all aspects of children's lives. Evidence from Mexico points to the fact that descendants from migrant families have lower levels of education than other children, since boys from migrants are more likely to choose migration on their own (implying a decrease in educational outcomes) while the burden of girls' household chores increases (McKenzie & Rapoport, 2006). Abandoned adolescents also usually begin to adapt risky behaviors, and the absence of mothers is found to be associated with the involvement of children with violence: 80 percent of children in conflict with the law in Jamaica do not live with their mothers, while for other children the case is only 30 percent (D'Emilio et al., 2007). Drug and alcohol abuse and reduced school attendance were also observed among children abandoned by migrants.

Economic Implications of Migration for Destination Countries

Migration, just like international trade, benefits both the sending country and the receiving country (van der Mensbrugge & Roland-Holst 2009). The advantage of welfare for the destination country is due to the fact that immigration increases the supply of labor, which increases employment, production and thus GDP (Ortega and Fairry 2009). Immigration has also been

found to increase the productivity of recipient countries through contributions to innovation. Another way in which immigration increases productivity is that immigrants free up the local workforce to move to higher-productivity jobs.

Some people consider that immigrants take indigenous jobs and the benefits of the immigration process are only obtained by the sending country. This assumption bases its assumption on the so-called *lump labour fallacy*, a belief that considers that the number of jobs in each country is fixed. With this assumption, if more and more immigrants come, the existing job allowance will automatically be filled by the immigrant. Though this assumption is not true. Adding more people, does not automatically reduce the country's income. Instead it helps to increase the country's revenue.

Migration can have a positive impact on employment and wages of workers in destination countries although this impact is generally small. Most evidence from high-income countries suggests that migration has little impact on local labor market outcomes (Docquier, Özden, and Peri 2014; Longhi, Nijkamp, and Poot 2010). The results achieved are generally also small in East Asia although greater impacts are found in some cases. In Malaysia, for example, 10 additional immigrants to a particular state turned out to generate jobs for 5 additional local workers when Malaysian workers moved to the state (Del Carpio et al 2015). Immigration has a small and positive impact on the wages of local workers but is greater and negative on the wages of migrant workers today (Özden and Wagner 2016). In Malaysia, hiring low-wage

migrant workers can lower production costs, resulting in more output which ultimately allows companies to hire more labor.

However, certain groups of local workers in destination countries, especially low-skilled workers, could be negatively impacted by immigration even though the impact is generally small and may be the result of a rigid labor market. Typically, low-skilled workers whose skill level is about the same as the skills of migrant workers are more at risk of experiencing fewer positive or negative impacts. In Thailand, the impact of immigration on wages is slightly negative for local workers with lower levels of education but positive for those with higher education.

Domestic labor market policy may be the cause of the negative impact on local workers. A rigid labor market, characterized by strict labor protection laws, such as rules regarding dismissals, temporary employment, and mass dismissals, can make it more difficult for workers to move jobs, companies and geographical locations in order to adjust to and take advantage of the presence of immigrant workers (Angrist and Kugler 2003; D'Amuri and the Elves 2014).

Despite the benefits of immigration, the public and policymakers in the destination country believe that immigration can become an economic burden, since immigration is feared to lead to job losses, a heavy burden on public services, social tensions and rising criminality (UNDP 2009, p. 70) despite the conflicting evidence. The main impacts in the economy that are negative in nature for the destination country are increased job competition

that allegedly lowers wages for local residents, and the increasing fiscal burden of caring for a growing immigrant population.

Migrants arriving must be integrated into the labor force, thus causing competition for existing jobs. Especially in times of economic crisis, the general public and policymakers tend to become more concerned about the potential adverse impact of immigration on indigenous opportunities, and immigrants can be used as scapegoats to blame for rising unemployment even though there is no hard evidence to show that immigrants are taking indigenous jobs (Papademetriou et al. 2009). Common concerns also emphasize the fall in salaries caused by the influx of migrant workers. However, in OECD countries, the aggregate effect of immigration on wages has been found to be very small both in the short term and in the long term (Longhi et al. 2005). Simulations from the general equilibrium model show that reducing migration will not necessarily result in higher wages for indigenous workers in recipient countries, since lower migration rates will also lower returns relative to capital, which in turn will put pressure on wages.

The fiscal impact of immigration depends on the costs and contributions from immigrants to the welfare system of the destination country. How broad the social safety net and health services are and the extent to which migrants are allowed to access the domestic health system determine the costs incurred by the destination State, while their role as taxpayers determines their contribution to the system. The U.S. Budget Office estimates that comprehensive immigration reform

including the legalization of undocumented immigrants, if done, will increase income to the same level as increased spending on social security, health care and other benefits for immigrants (CBO, 2006).

Social Implications of Migration for the Destination Country

According to Sita Bali (1997), the phenomenon of migration gives a change in color to the nature of the state and the relationship between communities within the country. The traditional concept of a nation-state is a society united by similarities in history, culture, religion and language. The influx of people of different backgrounds and becoming citizens automatically changed the imagination of the historical unity of the society previously embraced. The large wave of migrant arrivals entrusted the intermingling of rigid cultural boundaries. If differences between communities are allowed, then the conflicts that occur will increase. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate a fair policy by the government to facilitate the process of integrating groups of migrant descendants, with indigenous peoples.

Despite the increasing competition in the labor market, the increasing influx of migrants presents integration challenges in all areas of social life. However, in many developing countries, discretion to manage immigrant is still lacking while control over the same fails to disguise migrant inflows due to scarce resources, weak administrative capacity, and loose borders. Some cross-border migrations are often well received (Adepoju 2005), but sometimes immigrants even from

neighboring countries are treated as unwanted foreigners (Crush 2000).

The inability to control migration and to integrate those newcomers sometimes leads to dramatic acts and suffering. When the economy is under pressure, integration failures sometimes lead to massive expulsions of migrants mostly in developing countries. The Nigerian government, for example, expelled more than 2 million immigrants mainly from Ghana in 1983 due to the domestic economic crisis, in which aliens became scapegoats (Lassailly-Jacob et al. 2006).

Recent examples of forced repatriation can be found both in developed and developing countries including the United States deporting more than 350,000 immigrants and South Africa 300,000 in 2008 alone (UNDP 2009). The case of Côte d'Ivoire, in which the disarmament of immigrants from some of their rights sparked chaos that has caused a once stable country to become on the brink of internal conflict, illustrates the growing intolerance towards foreigners in the developing Country (UNDP 2009). These examples highlight the importance of strengthening migration and integration policies in developing countries because they host a large number of immigrants.

Integration challenges are most pronounced in urban areas. Most internal and international migrants end up in developing country cities due to employment opportunities, with many working in the informal sector, transport, crafts and services. For example, a quarter of Libreville's population in Gabon is from Central and West Africa (Lassailly-Jacob et al. 2006). Sometimes this movement

is driven by falling living standards and weak service delivery in the Country of origin (World Bank 2009). If labor oversupply is combined with the poor ability of local authorities to manage immigration, the result is an increase in inequality and expansion of slums in cities (UNDP 2009).

Forced migration can also contribute to urbanization. Wars, environmental degradation, and economic crises led to a large population movement from rural areas to cities where people took refuge. There are an estimated 2 million Somalis in Mogadishu, mostly refugees fleeing fighting in their villages and seeking refuge from NGOs or warlords (Lassailly-Jacob et al. 2006). The rapid expansion of the cities combined with weak local administration or lack of migration policies has led to desperate actions by the officials of the home State. In Dhaka, Bangladesh, 60,000 people were forced out of slums in early 2007; in Jakarta, Indonesia, migrants must show proof of employment and residence to enter the city; and in Zimbabwe migrants were evicted from shanty towns around Harare pada in 2005 (UNDP 2009). Migration is only part of the challenge of urbanization, but the interaction between rapid migration and urbanization is important for setting policy in developing countries.

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of human displacement always has an impact, both positive and negative. . The social and economic impacts of migration are very diverse and can be felt both in the destination country and the country of origin. The economic impact in the country of

origin is felt through remittances and the formation of human capital. Human capital, among others, in terms of education and health, the impact of which is both positive and negative. Meanwhile, in the destination country, the economic impact is felt in terms of the increase in the number of workers which results in an increase in production and GDP. However, destination countries have also been affected by increased crime due to unemployed migrants and competition in search of work.

For the social impact in the Country of origin is felt by the migrant families who are left behind, which causes the psychological costs of karena to part with their families, and furthermore has an impact also on behavior and participation in education. The destination country is experiencing problems with the integration of migration, which is due to the lack of control and regulation regarding migration by policymakers.

Research on the impact of migration in economic terms has been widely carried out, but in social terms it is still very rare. In fact, the social impact of migration is very diverse and widespread, and needs to be a concern for policymakers.

For example, the impact of migration on the perubahan iklim, itis estimated that as many as 200 million people may be forced to migrate by 2050 due to climate change (Myers 2005). Research on the impact of migration on climate change can be very interesting, especially with regard to the goal of SGDs that still pay attention to the sustainability of the earth.

Migration shapes values and attitudes towards gender roles inthe household. Migration decisions are

also an integral part of family planning decisions and lead to differences in birth rates among migrants and non-migrants. This will have implications for other problems, such as overcrowding.

Migration of people due to conflict and persecution can lead to cross-border international migration. In some countries that are experiencing conflict today, such as Rohingya, Palestine, and others, it will certainly cause a large flow of migrants. The American government's decision to restrict people from entering its country is also sure to have an impact on migration issues. This can be a concern for researchers to be able to see the impacts, both for the country of origin and the country of destination.

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