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(36)

Dr. Kenan AKPINAR[183]

FROM EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION TO TURKISH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY; OVERSEAS LABOR TRANSFER

İŞ VE İŞÇİ BULMA KURUMU'NDAN TÜRKİYE İŞ KURUMU'NA; YURTDIŞI İŞGÜCÜ TRANSFERİ

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to comparatively examine the overseas labour transfer activities of the Turkish public employment agency, formerly known as the Employment Agency (İİBK) and the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR). in this research, it is aimed to reveal the similarities and differences of the activities carried out by these public employment agencies, which are the continuation of each other, within the framework of overseas labour transfer business and transactions.

In this study based on qualitative research method, the data obtained by reviewing the literature were interpreted. In addition, document analysis was made by examining the data on overseas labour transfer for the period of İİBK and İŞKUR.

Keywords: *Employment Agency (İİBK), Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Labour Transfer, Migration.*

ÖZ

Bu çalışmanın amacı; Türkiye kamu istihdam kurumu olan, eski adıyla İş ve İşçi Bulma Kurumu(İİBK) ve yeni adıyla Türkiye İş Kurumu(İŞKUR)'nun yurtdışı işgücü transferi faaliyetlerini karşılaştırmalı olarak incelemektir. Bu araştırmada, birbirinin devamı olan söz konusu kamu istihdam kurumunun, yurtdışı işgücü transferi iş ve işlemleri çerçevesinde yürüttükleri faaliyetlerin benzerlik ve farklılıklarını ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır.

Nitel araştırma yöntemine dayalı bu çalışmada, literatür taraması yapılarak elde edilen veriler yorumlanmıştır. Ayrıca İİBK ve İŞKUR dönemine ait yurtdışı işgücü transferi verileri incelenerek doküman analizi yapılmıştır

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş ve İşçi Bulma Kurumu(İİBK), Türkiye İş Kurumu(İŞKUR), İşgücü Transferi, Göç.

[183] **Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) Istanbul Provincial Directorate/ Job and Career Counsellor, Independent Researcher / drkenanakpinar@gmail.com, kenan.akpinar@iskur.gov.tr / ORCID: 0009-0003-8988-7524**

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1. INTRODUCTION

There have been many migration movements in the world, especially in Europe, due to the political and economic dynamics that emerged after World War II. Migration movements based on economic reasons were mostly from Eastern European and Mediterranean countries to Western European countries with advanced industry and inadequate labour supply. Türkiye, like other Mediterranean and Eastern European countries, has been one of the countries that emigrated to Western European countries with advanced industry. These migration movements, which started in the 1950s and were mostly economically based, gained momentum in the 1960s (Ekin, 1970). This phenomenon towards the West reached high levels in the 1970s. On the other hand, the economic crisis that occurred in the West as a result of the oil crisis in the 1970s slowed down the labour transfer (İçduygu and Sirkeci, 1999). In the 1973s, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) increased oil prices by about four times. With the increase in oil prices, the economies of OPEC countries grew and the labour demand of these countries increased. This situation resulted in labour migration from Türkiye to OPEC countries. OPEC countries' large revenues from oil exports have made Saudi Arabia, Libya, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain the leading countries in terms of labour demand (Serter, 2012).

From the 1960s to the present day, we have witnessed that the numbers of overseas labour migration in Türkiye have been expressed in millions over the years. The institution that plays a role in the realisation of these labour migration movements in Türkiye, either individually or through the state, is the Employment Agency (İİBK), now known as the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR). If we briefly summarise the history of the institution; İİBK was established in 1946 by Law No. 4837 in line with the Labour Law No. 3008. The duty of the Institution was defined in this law as 'finding jobs suitable for the qualifications of workers and finding workers suitable for the qualifications of employers'. After its establishment, İİBK tried to act as a bridge in the labour market and since the 1960s, it has mostly carried out activities to meet the labour force needs of foreign countries. In 1999, it carried out the procedures within the framework of the Unemployment Insurance Law No. 4447 and in 2002, unemployment insurance salary was introduced through İİBKK. In 2003, the name of İİBK was changed to İŞKUR under Law No. 4904. İŞKUR continues its activities as a related institution of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (İŞKUR, 2024). In this study, it will be possible to analyse the employment activities carried out out in the period 1946-1971 under the former name of İİBK and the employment activities carried out under the new name of İŞKUR.

2.İİBK AND İŞKUR IN OVERSEAS LABOUR TRANSFER ACTIVITIES

We have already mentioned that in the 1960s, İİBK was intensively involved in the transfer of labour to foreign countries. In those years, workers could also find a job abroad with their own means. The path that the citizen should follow in this regard is to apply to the consulate of the country to which he/she will go as a labourer and to apply to the İİBK with the visa certificate he/she will receive. If their application was approved, the İİBK would issue a fee-free passport and allow them to leave without foreign currency. However, this method was not much preferred by the citizens in those years. Because, according to bilateral agreements between states (e.g. the Bonn Agreement with Germany in 1961), foreign states accepted the workers supplied by the İİBK. In addition, it is both easier and safer for citizens to go through the İİBK.

The important point in the foreign employment activities of the İİBK is the establishment of "foreign liaison offices" of foreign countries in Türkiye in order to meet the labour demand. These offices act on behalf of the country to which they are affiliated and are affiliated to the official employment agency operating in their country. These offices work in coordination with the İİBK and are responsible for carrying out the work and procedures of the workers to be sent abroad. Liaison offices of Germany, France, the Netherlands and Austria have carried out their activities for this purpose. Since the liaison offices work on behalf of their countries, they operate as state organs. Apart from liaison offices, there are also "foreign company representative offices" which notify the İİBK of labour force requests on behalf of foreign companies. These representative offices are private institutions that fulfil the labour demands of companies. Mostly, labourers were sent to countries that do not have labour agreements (e.g. England) through these representative offices.

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Most of the costs of sending labourers are covered by the destination country. These costs consisted of items such as passport, prosecution certificate, civil registration sample, photograph and medical examination. For example, in 1971, these costs were around 300-350TL. Citizens who want to work abroad, those who have a criminal record, those who do not meet the education and health criteria and those who are not approved by the employer representatives are not accepted. Citizens who requested to work were sent in order according to their application dates. The age limit is 35 for unskilled workers and 40 for skilled workers. In sending workers abroad (especially unskilled workers), priority segments have been determined. The State Planning Organisation gave priority to citizens residing in underdeveloped and developing provinces compared to other provinces. Other priority groups were those who were dismissed from their jobs en masse, those who suffered from natural disasters and incidents, and those who established village co-operatives (İİBK, 1971).

Since 1961, İİBK has also been interested in the problems of workers sent to foreign countries and has carried out studies for the identification and solution of these problems. The first activity in this regard started in 1966 with the visit of the Minister of Labour, the general director of İİBK and the accompanying delegation to identify the problems on site. In the following years, these trips were repeated and solutions were tried to be found for the problems experienced by Turkish workers. For example, İİBK carried out active activities for the transfer of workers' savings to Türkiye, exemption of expenditures of workers' parents from taxes when travelling abroad, allowing them to use housing loans, not charging customs tax on souvenirs brought, extending the validity period of passports, exporting foodstuffs for workers, preventing workers going abroad with tourist passports, solving the problems experienced by workers during their travels and ensuring their social security (İİBK, 1971). The following table shows the labour force sent abroad during the İİBK period.

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Table 1: Labour Force Postings Abroad by İİBK

Years	GERMANY		AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA		BELGIUM		FRANCE		NETHERLANDS		IRAQ		SWITZERLAND		KUWAIT		LIBYA		S.ARABİSTAN		JORDAN		YEMEN		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1961-1962	11.923	578	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.083	578	12.661
1963	20.908	2.528	0	0	901	36	5.605	0	63	0	251	0	0	0	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.751	2.577	30.328
1964	50.818	4.084	0	0	1.384	50	6.651	0	25	0	2.950	8	0	0	159	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	62.000	4.176	66.176
1965	34.456	11.116	0	0	1.937	36	1.661	0	0	0	2.178	3	0	0	98	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	40.341	11.179	51.520
1966	22.865	9.715	0	0	435	34	0	0	0	0	1.207	1	0	0	140	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.647	9.763	34.410
1967	3.715	3.484	0	0	1.031	12	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	178	37	0	0	92	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5.414	3.533	8.947
1968	30.099	11.310	106	1	668	5	0	0	0	0	874	1	0	0	73	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	31.863	11.341	43.204
1969	77.472	20.670	962	8	918	55	0	0	184	7	3.404	0	0	0	162	21	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	21	4	83.210	20.765	103.975
1970	76.556	20.380	1.172	14	10.511	111	430	1	8.992	44	4.840	3	0	0	1.458	140	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4.820	83	108.799	20.776	129.575
1971	52.162	13.522	833	46	4.285	335	578	5	7.856	41	4.790	63	0	0	1.227	115	0	0	58	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	2.408	73	74.242	14.200	88.442
1972	48.911	16.964	478	162	3.291	1.181	111	2	10.572	38	670	74	0	0	1.134	178	0	0	86	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	1.294	55	66.575	18.654	85.229
1973	79.526	24.267	659	227	4.943	2.140	256	9	17.467	77	1.980	14	0	0	845	264	0	0	664	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2.441	37	108.785	27.035	135.820
1974	1.187	41	736	402	1.939	562	539	16	10.544	33	1.487	16	0	0	538	232	0	0	1.015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	28	18.881	1.330	20.211
1975	600	40	201	200	171	55	54	5	20	5	31	1	0	0	171	58	0	0	2.119	2	251	0	0	0	0	0	399	36	4.017	402	4.419
1976	2.065	36	148	191	624	48	72	0	5	1	98	0	0	0	199	82	0	0	4.098	0	1.832	0	0	0	0	0	1.045	14	10.186	372	10.558
1977	2.332	81	236	306	539	44	44	1	14	1	79	4	0	0	193	53	0	0	8.580	2	4.722	0	0	0	0	0	1.810	43	18.549	535	19.084
1978	1.226	107	323	226	48	6	40	1	12	1	42	6	0	0	260	66	0	0	7.722	4	5.767	2	0	0	0	0	2.927	66	18.367	485	18.852
1979	858	75	244	163	19	4	24	3	10	1	40	0	0	0	349	57	0	0	9.824	1	8.520	2	0	0	0	0	3.400	36	23.288	342	23.630
1980	700	64	230	179	920	24	31	4	18	3	30	2	0	0	474	75	0	0	15.085	5	5.630	13	0	0	0	0	4.925	91	28.043	460	28.503
1981	244	30	169	152	156	28	10	3	6	0	23	8	10.459	8	322	57	0	0	30.660	7	14.346	33	251	0	0	0	1.704	77	58.350	403	58.753
1982	61	14	51	74	9	3	1	1	8	1	2	0	8.894	12	147	16	270	1	26.681	5	12.318	7	298	0	0	0	460	54	49.200	188	49.388
1983	36	7	84	97	7	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	7.362	5	198	11	536	3	23.289	3	20.229	9	318	3	0	0	251	12	52.316	154	52.470
1984	14	3	79	66	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	2.428	2	63	6	2	0	16.410	0	25.983	2	185	0	0	0	132	40	45.306	119	45.425
1985	21	2	125	125	15	1	7	0	4	0	5	0	1.607	5	105	5	68	0	9.677	3	35.067	0	10	0	390	0	104	16	47.205	157	47.362
1986	16	1	189	202	52	0	0	0	3	0	9	3	2.154	6	131	6	49	1	8.381	0	23.748	23	88	0	381	0	165	44	35.366	286	35.652
1987	23	4	215	207	74	0	2	0	4	0	10	8	1.724	5	76	7	147	0	10.985	1	27.101	8	0	0	337	0	110	57	40.808	297	41.105
1988	81	4	191	181	32	2	1	0	5	1	8	11	3.696	21	90	6	272	1	13.186	8	34.640	5	27	0	39	0	162	82	52.430	322	52.752
1989	37	14	142	129	138	4	1	2	7	0	12	9	2.532	17	36	2	403	0	12.607	1	32.310	9	2	0	308	0	1.287	88	49.822	275	50.097
1990	50	12	139	116	414	9	15	0	11	3	21	10	1.274	0	61	3	98	0	8.606	0	33.073	4	0	0	139	0	3.672	111	47.573	268	47.841
1991	45	4	173	135	287	28	1	1	26	7	14	8	0	0	66	0	189	0	4.728	0	40.782	0	1	0	5	0	6.407	118	52.724	301	53.025
1992	1.670	15	99	109	190	49	6	1	18	3	11	10	0	0	52	0	465	0	2.432	0	46.467	0	0	0	0	0	8.223	180	59.633	367	60.000
1993	1.991	8	76	90	66	16	1	1	8	0	8	4	0	0	31	1	255	0	2.549	0	35.826	0	0	0	0	0	22.092	221	62.903	341	63.244
1994	2.027	5	59	80	8	2	1	0	15	2	6	6	0	0	13	0	57	1	1.869	0	13.050	0	5	0	0	0	43.774	165	60.884	261	61.145
1995	2.237	9	126	122	15	1	1	0	11	2	9	4	0	0	17	1	256	0	1.753	0	14.529	0	0	0	0	0	40.188	202	59.142	341	59.483
1996	2.439	4	45	52	5	0	1	1	14	2	1	4	0	0	29	2	7	0	2.063	0	5.635	0	80	0	0	0	30.222	91	40.541	156	40.697
1997	1.800	0	8	13	1	0	2	0	8	1	2	0	0	0	13	0	5	0	1.833	0	7.657	0	15	0	0	0	21.939	24	33.283	38	33.321
1998	1.734	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	23	10	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	1.032	0	6.821	0	0	0	0	0	16.250	16	25.879	28	25.907
1999	2.349	1	3	8	0	1	1	0	22	3	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	698	0	5.178	0	20	0	0	0	9.169	15	17.447	28	17.475
2000	2.134	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	81	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	385	0	1.862	0	166	0	0	0	8.991	11	13.624	21	13.645
2001	2.437	0	3	2	4	1	0	1	193	9	2	0	37	0	1	0	11	0	238	0	4.657	0	203	0	0	0	12.419	24	20.205	37	20.242
2002	3.366	1	6	5	2	0	0	0	328	13	131	0	191	0	1	1	45	0	1.037	0	6.399	0	234	0	0	0	15.075	81	26.815	101	26.916
Total	543.191	139.201	8.313	4.095	36.203	4.883	16.152	59	56.580	316	25.284	283	42.358	81	9.149	1.610	3.140	7	230.461	42	474.907	117	1.903	3	1.599	0	269.257	2.295	1.718.497	152.992	1.871.489

Source:https://www.iskur.gov.tr/kurumsal-bilgi/istatistikler/İŞKUR Statistical Yearbooks

When Table 1 is analysed, it is seen that there has not been a steady increase or decrease in the sending of workers abroad between 1961-2002. It is seen that the highest number of labour force was sent by İİBK in 1973. It is noteworthy that the highest number of workers sent to Germany (103.793 persons) in the relevant year. In the same year, the total number of workers sent to all countries was 162,855. The lowest number of labour sent was 12.661 in 1961-1962. Of the labour force sent, 12.501 were sent to Germany and the remaining 600 were sent to Austria. The top three countries (excluding the data on other countries) in terms of labour force sending between 1961-2002 are Germany (682.392 persons), Saudi Arabia (475.024 persons) and Libya (230.503 persons). The countries with the lowest labour remittances (excluding other countries data) are Yemen (1,599 persons), Jordan (1,906 persons) and Kuwait (3,147 persons).

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Another noteworthy data in the table is that the total number of female labour sent is lower every year compared to male labour. While the total number of female labour sent between 1961-2002 is 152.992, this number is 1.871.489 for male labour. The ratio of female labour sent to male labour force was more than 1/11. From 1961 to 2002, İİBK sent 1.718.497 male labour force, 152.992 female labour force and 1.871.489 labour force in total abroad. During the period of İİBK, an annual average of 44.560 labourers were sent abroad

In its 2023 Annual Report, İŞKUR stated its overseas employment mission as *"to mediate in the placement of labour force in jobs for which they are suitable at home and abroad, in finding suitable labour force for various jobs and in concluding service contracts abroad (İŞKUR, 2024)".* In the related report, it is stated that private employment agencies are authorised for overseas employment services in addition to İŞKUR. In addition, firms can also meet the labour demand with their own means. This can be done on the condition that the companies have their contracts with the workers approved by İŞKUR (İŞKUR, 2024).

After 2003, it is observed that İŞKUR acts more as an approval and permission authority in labour force transfers abroad. It can be said that the institution was more active in this regard during the İİBK period.

Table 2: Labour Force Postings Abroad by İŞKUR

Years	GERMANY		AUSTRALIA		AUSTRIA		BELGIUM		FRANCE		NETHERLANDS		IRAQ		SWITZERLAND		KUWAIT		LIBYA		S.ARABIA		JORDAN		YEMEN		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
2003	3.366	0	3	1	8	3	2	0	409	13	430	1	601	0	0	0	26	0	2.514	1	6.064	0	368	0	104	0	20.198	39	**34.093**	**58**	**34.151**
2004	2.195	2	1	2	13	9	0	0	515	15	1	0	4.900	0	0	0	230	0	668	0	1.081	65	749	3	23	0	29.667	59	**40.043**	**155**	**40.198**
2005	1.073	1	2	0	12	11	0	0	580	13	0	0	8.236	1	0	0	151	0	986	0	6.425	27	2.237	4	9	0	40.519	68	**60.230**	**125**	**60.355**
2006	708	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	368	9	0	0	7.524	1	0	0	595	1	770	0	19.841	0	2.239	0	12	0	49.245	58	**81.309**	**70**	**81.379**
2007	1.484	538	7	6	66	54	30	30	291	197	49	41	6.668	28	27	23	94	21	2.564	10	3.806	243	1.095	4	0	0	52.372	276	**68.553**	**1.471**	**70.024**
2008	1.074	324	6	5	43	34	16	19	180	120	34	27	4.770	21	16	18	4	4	5.958	33	7.513	43	350	1	157	0	37.583	249	**57.704**	**898**	**58.602**
2009	974	306	27	3	39	27	13	12	137	104	35	31	3.876	10	25	26	3	2	13.522	56	7.170	25	353	11	365	0	32.169	158	**58.708**	**771**	**59.479**
2010	839	255	7	6	31	23	9	5	79	57	23	20	5.393	12	15	13	1	0	15.563	80	6.318	31	278	2	67	0	25.604	116	**54.227**	**620**	**54.847**
2011	821	61	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	15	6	2	2	10.568	16	149	0	0	0	40	0	1.931	19	3	1	38.705	143	**52.241**	**250**	**52.491**
2012	1.193	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	15.000	10	0	0	17	1	690	0	8.160	24	331	1	89	0	32.293	116	**57.790**	**163**	**57.953**
2013	770	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	15.280	14	0	0	0	0	1.852	2	5.202	4	152	0	323	2	31.583	182	**55.165**	**204**	**55.369**
2014	550	2	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	21	0	7.524	12	0	0	45	0	1.115	1	3.775	2	16	0	205	1	26.134	194	**39.432**	**212**	**39.644**
2015	652	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	5.330	5	0	0	121	4	76	0	2.824	1	0	0	16	0	22.747	158	**31.796**	**170**	**31.966**
2016	855	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4.123	10	0	0	92	1	27	0	2.038	0	50	0	0	0	16.643	74	**23.830**	**87**	**23.917**
2017	886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1.837	7	0	0	1.022	7	371	0	2.155	0	45	0	0	0	13.402	101	**19.719**	**115**	**19.834**
2018	1.994	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	0	19	5	875	0	0	0	1.894	3	5	0	2.458	0	212	0	0	0	17.460	129	**24.937**	**138**	**25.075**
2019	2.932	3	0	0	0	0	20	0	61	0	5	1	1.832	4	0	0	617	0	23	0	2.400	0	141	0	0	0	11.848	104	**19.879**	**112**	**19.991**
2020	2.566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	505	2	0	0	0	0	113	0	707	0	13	0	0	0	7.257	41	**11.168**	**43**	**11.211**
2021	2.687	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	805	0	0	0	7	0	735	5	266	1	15	0	0	0	10.372	68	**14.903**	**75**	**14.978**
2022	4.012	7	0	0	0	0	6	0	16	0	10	0	2.913	1	0	0	20	0	575	2	249	0	0	0	0	0	9.347	85	**17.148**	**95**	**17.243**
2023	3.477	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.741	0	0	0	0	0	298	0	264	1	0	0	0	0	11.350	118	**17.130**	**126**	**17.256**
Total	**35.108**	**1.517**	**63**	**24**	**218**	**161**	**150**	**67**	**2.666**	**531**	**699**	**136**	**99.735**	**140**	**10.651**	**96**	**5.088**	**44**	**48.425**	**190**	**88.756**	**467**	**10.575**	**45**	**1.373**	**4**	**536.498**	**2.536**	**840.005**	**5.958**	**845.963**

Source: https://www.iskur.gov.tr/kurumsal-bilgi/istatistikler/İŞKUR Statistical Yearbooks

When the data on İŞKUR's sending workers abroad between 2003 and 2023 in Table 2 are analysed, it is not possible to talk about a stability in labour dispatches, as in the case of İİBK. It is observed that İŞKUR sent the highest number of workers in 2006. In 2006, Saudi Arabia (excluding the data for other countries) received the highest number of workers (19,841 persons). In the same year, the total number of labour sent was 81,379. İŞKUR sent the least number of workers in 2020 (11,211 persons). In the year of interest, most of the labour force was sent to Saudi Arabia (707 persons) and Iraq (507 persons).

Between 2003 and 2023, Iraq (99,875 persons), Saudi Arabia (89,223 persons) and Libya (48,615 persons) were the countries that received labour force respectively. In this period of approximately twenty years, it is seen that the least labour force was sent to Australia (87 persons), Belgium (217) and Austria (379 persons).

As in the İİBK period, the number of women is less than the number of men in the labour force dispatches made in the İŞKUR period. In the 2003-2023 period, while the number of female labour force submissions is 5.958, this number is 840.005 for men. In the aforementioned period, the ratio of women to

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men is approximately 1/141. The total number of labour force posted during the İŞKUR period is 845,963. An average of 40,283 workers were sent abroad.

3.CONCLUSION

İİBK assumed a pioneering role in overseas labour transfer works and transactions that started in the early 1960s. İİBK did not only send labour force but also dealt with the problems encountered by the sent workers and made efforts to find solutions to these problems. Since the 1961s, the first place to apply for citizens who wanted to find a job abroad was the state gate, namely İİBK. Private employment agencies existed during the period of İİBK, but it cannot be said that they were as active as İİBK. In this period, the state supported overseas labour migration. The economic crisis in the country and the shortage in the labour market were considered as the primary reasons. While there are agglomerations in certain countries in the data on labour migration in the İİBK period, a more heterogeneous distribution is observed in the İŞKUR period.

Looking at the last two decades of the phenomenon of overseas labour migration, it can be said that İŞKUR has been less effective than İİBK. It is seen that İŞKUR has become more of an approval and permission authority in this regard. On the other hand, the reflections of the expansion in the labour market in Türkiye, the increase in the demand for labour in the domestic market, the proliferation of job search channels and the diversification of employment activities carried out by İŞKUR on İŞKUR in terms of sending labour abroad can be considered as a new research topic. Another research question is whether sending workers abroad, which was once the most important activity for İŞKUR, has ceased to be a priority for İŞKUR?

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