

## EXPLORING WHAT BRINGS WOMEN TO MIGRATE

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*The article presents the results of exploring what brings women to migrate. One of the things is corruption in countries of women's origin according to the Corruption Perception Index. According to the Index, made in 2015 by the international organization Transparency International, the lowest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union with an index under No.23 was Estonia, and the highest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union was Turkmenistan at No.154 in the Corruption Perception Index in 2015.*

All of the countries of the Former Soviet Union, during the Post-Soviet period of independence, have passed through social upheavals and collapses and in some of the countries, it continues.

The best situations were in three Baltic countries: Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. These countries, during the period of the Post-Soviet independence, have become members of the European Union and have accepted the Euro as their national currencies, and because of this, standards of living and quality of life for residents of these countries are much better than residents of other countries of the Former Soviet Union.

Corruption has had a strong and significant impact on political and social changes in the countries of the Former Soviet Union, and it is one of the factors leading to women's migration.

According to the corruption perception index in 2015 made by the international organization Transparency International [1], Armenia was under No.95 overall in the Corruption Perception Index ranking in 2015 and in this ranking the country was between two countries of the Former Soviet Union - between Georgia at No.48 and Moldova at No.103.

In this Corruption Perception Index the ranking of the lower indexes of countries means these countries are more free from corruption, and higher indexes indicate a higher level of corruption in countries all over the world.

According to the ranking of the Organization Transparency International, Azerbaijan was No.119 overall in 2015 and was between two countries of the Former Soviet Union with the same and similar Corruption Perception Index in 2015 - between Belarus at No.107 and the Russian Federation with the same No.119.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Belarus was No.107 and was between two countries of the Former Soviet Union with the same and similar ranking in 2015 - between Azerbaijan at No.119 and Moldova at No.103.

As noted, Estonia, together with Latvia and Lithuania, have the best situations in political transformations and social changes because currently Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are members of the European Union and have accepted the Euro as their national currencies.

Due to these positive changes in three Baltic countries, Estonia was at No.23 according to a Corruption Perception Index Score in 2015 and became the country with the lowest level of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union. Lithuania was at No.32 of the Corruption Perception Index Score in 2015, and Latvia was at No.40 in the ranking.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Georgia was at No.48 and was between two countries of the Former Soviet Union, behind Latvia at No.40 and above Armenia at No.95 in this ranking.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Kazakhstan was at No.123 above Ukraine with its No.130 and the same as Kyrgyzstan at No.123.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Kyrgyzstan was at No.123 between the Russian Federation at No.119 and Kazakhstan with the same ranking.

Concerning Moldova, there is a high level of migration flows from the country due to poverty, unemployment and corruption.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Moldova was at No.103 and it was between two countries of the Former Soviet Union - between Armenia at No.95 and Belarus at No.107 in the Corruption Perception Index ranking.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Russia was at No.119 and between Azerbaijan at the same No.119 and Kyrgyzstan at No.123.

IN the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Tajikistan was at No.136 in the overall Corruption Perception Index rankings in 2015, and it was between two countries of the Former Soviet Union - between Ukraine at No.130 and Uzbekistan at No.153.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Turkmenistan was at No.154 in the overall Corruption Perception Index rankings, and it was the country with the highest level of corruption among all the countries of the Former Soviet Union.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, Ukraine was at No.130 in the overall Corruption Perception Index rankings in 2015, and it was between two countries of the Former Soviet Union - between Tajikistan at No.136 and Kazakhstan at No.123.

In the ranking of the Corruption Perception Index, Uzbekistan was at No.153, and it was the second country after Turkmenistan with the highest level of corruption in 2015 among the countries of the Former Soviet Union.

Therefore, according to the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, the lowest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union with an index under No.23 was Estonia, and the highest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union was Turkmenistan at No.154 in the Corruption Perception Index in 2015.

Post-Soviet political transformations, social changes in the countries of the Former USSR have very significant impact on female migration to Turkey because from the countries of the Former Soviet Union where political transformations and social changes are successful and effective, the percentage of female migrants is minimal.

From other countries of the Former Soviet Union where poverty, unemployment and corruption are too high, female migrants flows only increase, and female migrants try to solve all, or the majority, of their problems through marriage with Turkish men, because currently Turkey has a very high level of social and economic development, and social security.

Therefore, women from the countries of the Former Soviet Union more and more frequently marry Turkish men.

**Conclusions.** According to the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, the lowest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union with an index under No.23 was Estonia, and the highest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union was Turkmenistan at No.154 in the Corruption Perception Index in 2015.

Hence, Post-Soviet political transformations, social changes in the countries of the Former USSR have very significant impact on female migration to Turkey, because from the countries of the Former Soviet Union countries, where political transformations and social changes are successful and effective, the percentage of female migrants is minimal. From other countries of the Former Soviet Union where poverty, unemployment and corruption are too high, female migrants flows only increase, and female migrants try to solve all, or the majority, of their problems through marriage with Turkish men, because currently Turkey has a very high level of socio-economic development and social security [2-7].

Therefore, women from the countries of the Former Soviet Union more and more frequently marry Turkish men.

In order to understand the women's desires to marry Turkish men it was very important to analyse political and social and economic situations including indexes of corruption in the countries of women's origin thanks to data from the International organization Transparency International in 2015 [8-12].

Thus, according to the Corruption Perception Index in 2015, the lowest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union with an index was Estonia at No.23, and the highest index of corruption among the countries of the Former Soviet Union was Turkmenistan because this country was at No.154. The Corruption Perception Index is important index because it helps to explain increases of female migrants' flows from some of the countries of the Former Soviet Union to Turkey [13-16].

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