

Migration and Its Consequences

¹Behzad Pagheh, ²Mohammad Amiri

¹Gorgan, Iran; ²Tehran-Karaj, Iran.

Abstract

According to the Oxford Dictionary, migration is "moving from one place, country, or city to another." Therefore, migration means moving from one place to another, within or outside a country. However, human migration is not biological, but social, economic, political or cultural. Although immigration is generally voluntary, it is sometimes compulsory for political reasons. This study highlighted the purposes of the migration and attempt has been made to find out the causes of migration.

Keywords:Economic;Culture; Migration; Social; Work

Introduction

When a person moves from one place to another for work or for life, this is called migration. Most of the time, people make the decision to emigrate to better living conditions to escape adverse living conditions. Immigration to Canada Immigration today refers to moving from one country to another where the citizen is not a citizen who decides to move for a long-term stay. However, seasonal migration of workers and the labor force is often seen as a form of migration. However, there are various migrations that we have mentioned.

Types of Migration

- i. Seasonal or temporary and periodic or permanent migration
- ii. Long-term or long-distance migration.
- iii. Immigration of Education, Marriage, Occupation and Military Service
- iv. Political migration, such as domestic or foreign.

- v. Voluntary or forced migration
- vi. Group or individual migration

Today there are many reasons for migration that force people to migrate, whether by will or by force, under whatever circumstances people do to change their lives to achieve the desired level of living, people for the betterment of their lives. The conditions themselves are constantly trying to improve, sometimes they do so to improve. However, there are some obstacles and benefits to immigration that have a major impact on the decision to migrate.

Causes of Immigration

A) Educational Factors: Many people today are migrating to another place to continue their education and education.

B) Economic Factors: Given the rising unemployment or misrepresentation of traditional jobs, taxation and integration into national markets are the most important reasons for people to migrate from village to town or from country to country.

C) Social Factors: Cultural contact and the availability of government information and political conflicts are social factors of immigration.

D) Demographic factors: Unregulated areas and natural population growth are the basis of this type of migration.

Immigration has always been a companion of human beings, and from the dawn of human history to the present day, it has flowed in many different ways and forms. It is impossible to find a chapter in the history and history of human beings devoid of emigration and of the transference of human beings and groups. Migration is one of the four major causes of population change, and because of its nature, it can, in addition to long-term and long-term changes, also produce rapid and short-term effects on population size and structure and creates equilibrium or imbalances in populations. To be influenced by it.

Immigrants will migrate for different reasons and immigrant families to migrant cities and countries will seek their first experiences of economic, social, cultural and environmental differences. With migration, not only do people's lives change, but their social status also changes.

The cause of migration for individuals with a different personality, social, cultural, economic, and political characteristics can vary, and it is clear that they will have different consequences. This article attempts to have a brief look at migration, the types of migration, the causes, and consequences of migration.

Types of immigration in general, the term migration is used in the sense of population displacement or geographical mobility. Migration is a complex phenomenon associated with time, culture and economic conditions. Migration as a form of social adjustment in response to the needs, economic, social, and cultural changes that arise from the process of demographic change that arises locally, nationally or internationally.

Immigration is "the voluntary displacement and movement of persons from one region or country to another or from another country for economic, political and cultural reasons." According to the UN definition, an immigrant is a person who has entered a country other than the country with which he or she holds citizenship and resides for at least 6 months. Given the above definitions and other such definitions, it is assumed that the migration of one's place of residence changes for a long time, so the most important aspect of migration is relocation.

French demographers view migration as the movement of individuals or groups that results in a permanent or prolonged change in one's habitual residence. There are three points to consider in analyzing immigration movements:

A) Permanent or long-term residence of the new place.

B) The spacing between two places (indicated by administrative or political divisions).

C) Existence of time and time of migration. There are currently over 5 million immigrants worldwide, and one in five of the world's population is immigrants, and digital immigrants make up about 2% of the world's population. About 5% of immigrants live in developed countries. In these countries, one in ten people is immigrants. In developing countries, one out of every seventy people is an immigrant.

Twenty-one million people have been added to the number of immigrants in the world from 2 to 5 years, representing a growth of about 2%. The number of immigrants in the world has doubled since the age of two to three. Migration can be divided into different types according to different factors; migration is divided into two categories according to the time of migration:

A) Short-term (temporary) migrations: If the destination stay is less than one year, it is considered temporary. In this type of migration there is a tendency to go back to the previous place, such as those in which people migrate to areas where there are work and activity in a given season of the year, usually after harvesting, and again in the work season and Activities return to their previous location this type of migration is also true of tourists because it refers to a person who intends to return for a long time without having a job in a country or region other than his or her homeland.

B) Long-term (permanent) migration: If the destination stay is longer than one year, permanent immigration is a must, but it is important to recognize that the motivation and intention to not return is the most important factor in permanent migration. Types of Immigration Depending on the will of immigrants into two categories: voluntary and self-imposed immigrants, which are usually conducted individually to improve life and work, and forced migrations performed individually or collectively for economic, social, political and other needs. Accepts splits.

Legally, immigration is classified into two categories: legal and illegal, and in the form of personal and mass immigration. Migration to a political or place territory includes internal or external migration and foreign or international migration.

Major Views on Immigration Theories and Theories The economic perspective of migration is considered as a mechanism for the labor market distribution and the immigrant person evaluates its performance as a cost-benefit principle and in this section, all costs incurred, including costs. Takes into account tangible and intangible costs (such as the cost of finding a job, the cost of traveling, the costs of adapting to the environment, and so on) and migrates if there is more to it than the cost. The social perspective does not consider the economic factor to be the sole factor driving the migration, and in addition to voluntary factors, it also ignores incentives such as education, tolerance or intolerance of living conditions, desire to live in specific places, ethnic, racial and cultural factors. it doesn't. the political perspective: explaining immigration first refers to laws and regulations that are typically imposed unilaterally by immigrant areas, and that the political implications of these issues are specific in cases where at least initially they are motivated to leave. is economical and even in some cases, one of the intangible aspects of political migration is the ethnic, racial, and cultural composition of the migrant areas where, due to coercive policies, the establishment of harmony and consolidation of solidarity between different ethnic, racial and ethnic groups, faced with, a sort of indifference to national ideals takes place in places composed of a particular group majority. The systematic view emphasizes a holistic approach to the issue of migration and does not consider one-dimensional attitudes sufficient to identify, understand and analyze migration. From this point of view, historical, cultural, political, and economic relations do not affect migration alone, but as indivisible sets, providing and sustaining the necessary basis for migration. In their view, international migration flowing between the countries of origin and destination of immigration is closely linked to other causes of conflict between them. The intertwined flames create a system that shapes migration and transforms it into a dynamic, growing stream.

In general, a sociological and systematic view requires us not to describe and analyze the one-dimensional, single-cause migration and to interfere with the numerous social factors. Causes and motivations for immigration Sociologists have explored a wide range of different factors that can influence Koch's personal and family decision-making. These include demographic factors such as age, sex, education, race, household structure and size, geographical factors such as

distance, socio-psychological factors such as the desire for amenities, economic factors such as income and occupation, and tendency factors such as the desire to improve. He mentioned his economic status and income, being close to friends and relatives and the like. Faust et al, believe that four factors are theoretically influential in decision-making about migration: ecological pressures, normative factors, economic incentives, psychological incentives. Faust also believes that there is a close relationship between the reasons for personal incentives and the socio-economic structural features and values expected of migration. On this basis, he summarizes the expected values of immigration in the seven components of wealth, social status, comfort, mobility, freedom of action and independence, dependency and ethics. Eric.R. Weiss has identified unemployment as the main cause of migration, because in less developed and impoverished areas, with the agricultural economy, labor pressure increases and with the industrialization of a region and the absorption of surplus labor in the agricultural sector, it attracts a labor force. From the industrial zone and the workforce pressure in the agricultural region.

The socio-cultural consequences of migration as a social phenomenon has a significant influence on cultural dimensions and social angles. Immigrants respond differently to the knowledge they gain from the environment, changes that may affect migrants' ability to stay or stay in compliance with current conditions. Therefore, addressing the consequences of these large displacements on immigrants can identify the major angles of this fact.

In the cultural dimension, immigrants experience changes in their moral and visionary status. In addition, migration impacts immigrants from different social, cultural and economic aspects of the new environment, has important effects on the appearance as well as the daily life of people, which is reflected in cultural, social and economic changes and changes. Migration is not a simple and clear decision that will bring a definite future for the immigrant. Understanding immigrants, the impact of the environment on immigrants, as well as the impacts of immigrants on the new environment in terms of the impacts and consequences of migration will lead to our understanding of the phenomenon of migration.

In other words, the effects of immigration on immigrants are not the same and may be affected by different variables such as education, occupation, income, age, length of stay, a distance of residence to destination, etc. Immigrants, on the one hand, try to forget and isolate their former culture, and on the other, they try to conform or adapt to new cultural norms and norms. For this reason, and given that the former culture does not simply succumb to the new culture, there is a slow and slow process that may affect the immigrant until the end of his life.

Migration plays a key role in various social and demographic interactions, and in many urban societies of developed countries, one of the major new challenges is the increasing number of international migrants. This migration process, in addition to increasing the number of low-income populations contributes to urban cultural diversity, which in many cases significantly increases the form of urban deprivation and makes the need for a strategic document of cultural diversity more important. Certainly any social category or transient movement that occurs in a society has its own positive and possibly negative consequences and migration cannot be excluded. From a cultural point of view, the point of concern in all migrations is that the origin and destination culture are not the same. The cultural differences between the source and destination of immigration can be the source of problems for immigrants. The high prevalence of social maladjustment and academic failure are prominent examples of such problems. The phenomenon of marginalization and its social and cultural consequences are also a consequence of such migration.

All immigrants of any age and sex, with any social class, are subject to discrimination in the receiving areas. As soon as they arrive at the destination, migrants are exposed to a variety of social responses and attitudes from indigenous peoples, often exposed to public outrage and mistrust and in some cases subject to legal sanctions and the imposition of personal violence or government punishment by the rulers and natives of the host country. -If they are welcomed, they will be welcomed by state authorities if they fill economic or educational deficits and are able to contribute effectively to the development of countries.

Although the response of immigrants may be different from discrimination in the immigrant community, it cannot be denied that discrimination, however, has long-lasting effects on the behavior of immigrants. This is not the case for administrators of immigrant communities; however, official discrimination and racial and ethnic prejudice have been common characteristics of immigrants.

Immigrant individuals and groups feel that they are not effectively integrated into an integrated society; those who feel that informal social control over their removed behavior is less responsible for their values. An immigrant person, as a person who enters a new environment from a distant place with a culture that is incompatible with culture, is exposed to cultural conflict and increases the likelihood of deviating from his or her social and ideological values. The loss of cultural and indigenous identity is another consequence of migration. Immigrants pack and leave their travels with their own ethnic and national norms and practices and enter communities that have special norms and customs for themselves and expect their newcomers to accompany them. To adapt. The free and natural interconnection of two peoples, in which elements of one nation's culture - without any coercion or transfer - are transferred to another is called a cultural encounter and leads to profound cultural and social changes. Migration creates the necessary context for socio-cultural change and even hierarchy of values, and consequently changes in cultural, social, and heterogeneous cultural, social, and religious heterogeneity in immigrants' cultural, social, and religious norms.

Summary

Immigration is a complex process dependent on a variety of cultural, business, economic, educational, scientific, political and even ideological factors. These factors go hand in hand and cause the individual to be separated from the particular history and geography that makes up his or her cultural and social caste and to seek refuge elsewhere.

Migration is one of the ways people try to overcome difficulties. Today, many people in the community migrate to improve their own and their families' economic conditions, education,

housing, and freedom. Immigration is a social, economic, political and cultural phenomenon. For this reason, this the phenomenon is an important issue in the various humanities and social sciences because immigrants face environments that are culturally, socially, and economically different from their former lives, so they have to accept many changes in their behavior, behavior, and speech to maintain consistency. This issue is not one-sided and immigrants also influence the overall culture of the new society, so there is a discussion of cultural, social, economic and psychological trauma and how immigrants are affected by their target culture or their impact on the target culture. Although complete and 100% control over the phenomenon of migration does not seem feasible, proper management of this phenomenon is important and beyond the positive effects of migration, the local conditions and the economic, social and cultural differences of the different regions should not be taken into consideration, and accordingly, in some countries, including our country, the negative effects of migration both internally and externally (leaving the country) It is more important than the authorities should pay serious attention.

References

- 1] Dunn, James R., and Isabel Dyck. "Social determinants of health in Canada's immigrant population: results from the National Population Health Survey." *Social science & medicine* 51.11 (2000): 1573-1593.
- 2] Derosé, Kathryn Pitkin, José J. Escarce, and Nicole Lurie. "Immigrants and health care: sources of vulnerability." *Health affairs* 26.5 (2007): 1258-1268.
- 3] Devillé, Walter, et al. "Health care for immigrants in Europe: is there still consensus among country experts about principles of good practice? A Delphi study." *BMC Public Health* 11.1 (2011): 699.
- 4] Goldman, Dana P., James P. Smith, and Neeraj Sood. "Immigrants and the cost of medical care." *Health Affairs* 25.6 (2006): 1700-1711.
- 5] Ku, Leighton, and Sheetal Matani. "Left out: immigrants' access to health care and insurance." *Health Affairs* 20.1 (2001): 247-256.

- 6] Kissau, Kathrin, and Uwe Hunger. "Internet und Migration. Theoretische Zugänge und empirische Befunde." (2009).
- 7] Laroche, Mireille. "Health status and health services utilization of Canada's immigrant and non-immigrant populations." *Canadian Public Policy/Analyse de Politiques* (2000): 51-75.
- 8] McDonald, James Ted, and Steven Kennedy. "Insights into the 'healthy immigrant effect': health status and health service use of immigrants to Canada." *Social science & medicine* 59.8 (2004): 1613-1627.
- 9] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *International Migration Report 2015: Highlights*. 2016(ST/ESA/SER.A/375).
- 10] UNHCR, Field Information and Coordination Support Section. *Global Trends: Forced displacement in 2015*. Geneva: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; 2016.

Biography of author



● **Mohammad Amiri**

Mohammad Amiri is a Post-Graduate degree holder in M.S.W (Human Resource Management) and pursues his Ph.D. in the field of (Occupational Stress in IT Organizations-Management). He has several articles published in various International and national Journals & newspaper and also Conferences in India, United State of America, Japan, Europe and also Iran. Amiri has been selected as a top (PhD) student by Research Counselor of Iran in Delhi, India in 2016-2017. He was also selected as a top researcher by Research Counselor of Iran in 2017-2018 in India. His book: 1) Performance Management as a System in B. G. Shirke Construction Technology 2) Glimpse of Tangkhul Tribes Present & Past (Published in USA)



● **Behzad Pagheh**

Behzad Pagheh is a Post-Graduate degree holder in Master of Commerce and pursues his Ph.D. in the field of Management. He has several articles published in various Journals in India, Turkey, and also Iran. His book: Behavioural Strategies and Organisation for Augmentation of Business in Automobile Industry with Special Reference to Tata Motors, Pune, India. (Published in USA)