

Investigating the Demographic, Social and Economic Factors Affecting the Immigration

Amanollah Shojaei

Department of Political Science, National University of Tajikistan, Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Abstract: In this world, where there is an unprecedented speed of information, three demographic, social and economic factors can lead to the immigration by people who probably would never leave the country if they did not have such this information. The individual immigration from the origin takes place only for a better life and this “better life” should certainly be based on the knowledge of destination and this is quite possible according to multiple virtual, written, auditory and visual media.

Key words: Demographic, economic and social factors, immigration, written, information

INTRODUCTION

Due to the progress of science and knowledge in the field of healthcare, increased number of physicians around the world and great struggle with communicable and non-communicable diseases and its impact on the world including the developed, developing and underdeveloped countries and the important role of international organizations in serious prevention of this issue, the infant and even the elderly mortality is greatly reduced and thus the life expectancy is enhanced and the world population increased. Due to the increased population in villages and the same rate of rural farmlands on the one hand and created jobs in cities after the industrial revolution and its intensification after the war first and second world war, the immigration has been usual from rural to urban areas to find jobs and earn a living.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Demographic factors affecting the immigration: The international immigration has been usual due to the population growth in developing countries and simple, skilled and semi-skilled worker’ low income and wage and a lot of work in developed countries from the beginning of industrialization to several years ago and the need for workers with higher wages and more skills. The main source of domestic immigration in various countries has been usually the high population growth rates, the excess economic force and the lack of social justice or its weakness in the society (Obay, 1991).

The cities of developing countries have mainly begun the recent acceleration in their growth under different conditions of fertility in the West. Unlike, the 19th century

Europe in these areas, the death rates have been reduced as a result of improved sanitation, healthcare and nutrition. On the contrary, the breeding is a function of more complex set of social, economic and cultural effects and has become relatively high especially in low-income areas.

Reduced infant mortality and the adult’s increased lifetime as a result of improved life have increased the number of retirees. The fewer employed young people in Europe along with the increase in the number of retired people have made worries about the uncertainty of fate in social protection and welfare systems across the Europe continent. According to the obvious dimension of this demographic issue in France cities, the chaos started due to the young people whom most of them were the unemployed children from immigrant families came from the West and North Africa to France. These young children were the same immigrants who had immigrated to France in previous years, since before it a large number of Muslim immigrants across Europe were attracted to France and added to previous immigrants (like the Algerians) and made 6 million Muslim population in Europe or 10% of total population in France.

The high population growth in poor countries and especially among the Muslims even the immigrants who have gone to America and Europe and a significant reduction in the birth rate among the Europeans and the people in America represents a future when it probably will not be pleasant for thinkers in those communities (Western). Despite, the fact that the young Muslims living in the West have a lot of similarities to Westerners who are native in those places they will not culturally and religiously integrate in those communities and there is a separation between them and it becomes quite obvious in daily communications and during the dialogues, events and even purchase from the shops (especially for Turks who buy from Turkish shops in Germany).

According to the analysis of the most recent statistics from the demographic texture change in Europe, the international communities and the intelligence-security agencies in Europe and America have major concern. According to the UN estimates, about 24.7 of earth population had been European in 1900 but it is about 10% now and it is predicted that only about 7% of world population will be European in 2025 due to the low birth rate in Europe.

According to Europeans, the consequence of immigration from Muslim and Arabic countries has become one of the social problems in most of the European societies. They are worried because they see that the Muslims who had come to Europe year ago or their children who had born in Europe, believe the previous culture, religion and belief and think that they have left it behind many years ago. The Turks who live in Germany for many years, mostly buy from Turkish shops their and communicate with Turkish people and have their old customs and the German society has not been able to integrate them.

It should be noted that the human beings are not like the animals and one-dimensional and it is hard to change their behavior as they can have contradictory behavior at the same time. The immigrants to Europe and America from every color, race and religion at the same time can learn the science and submit to daily knowledge in those communities like the obedient student, learn science but also protect their identity and do not integrate with new society.

It seems that we still have the same human instinct which attracts the human to tribal framework. Due to the same features which ensures the friendship the same tribe and hostility with non-tribe (David, 2000) and the social solidarity which started with loyalty to a group and reinforced due to the fear from the re-invasion of enemy (Bertrand, 1958) and perhaps because of a deep-rooted distrust this cultural separation has been created and not led to a strong convergence.

The lack of trust in Muslims and insulting and accusing the Muslims around the world without any rational reason after the September 11 has made the Muslims united and made a kind of empathy between people around the world but they and even their grandchildren and great grandchildren may not become face to face forever. If the human society with any thought, religion, color and idea is modified by person-person modification and they love each other instead of fighting there will not be the destructive conflicts and millions of African and non-African people's starvation around the world. Despite, the fact that this hope has not been realized so far and there is no

promising perspective, it has remained as a big wish and perhaps these aspirations and hopes will become a concrete reality someday in the horizons of despair. Socrates also had such this dream and this dream will still remain after him. Needless to say, the proper laws and their implementation can give us most of our demands and prevent most of the disasters in different communities.

Socrates and his main friends, Glaukon and Adeimantos were so worried about the downfall of Athens and thought about how to restore the healthy political situation to Athens. Socrates certainly provided the fundamental proposals for "reformation" and did not seriously disagree with any opponent but the strong evidence in republic suggests that there was no hope to win the reformation and the individual reform was the only possible reform (Leo, 1994).

Aside from this moral point, we can see the population displacement and immigration in natural events and disasters as they intensify the internal and external immigration.

The population displacement is also possible by the rise and fall of great cities usually as a result of floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters or changing the trade and commercial ways as well as the shift in political, scientific, etc., power.

If the situation of New York City was left in chaotic and was not controlled immediately on September 11, the population of city was in a place other than New York. As the famous cities were destroyed and left only a name in the history during the old days.

In a book entitled "Management and Leadership", Giuliani, may or of New York wrote about September 11 as follows: New York is the capital of crime and at the same time the comfort and happiness of the United States. A city where had seen best days but there was no hope for its improvement. In a survey, 59% of New Yorkers were told that they would leave the city if they could (Giuliani, 1993).

The population displacement and people immigration from the bad and insecure places to prosperous and secure ones and wherever there were water and houses will increase the population there and where the settlement was stagnated, the population immigrated from there to another secure location.

The Muslims or people who lived in Islamic countries, immigrated to Western countries when the positive development in those areas led to the development and settlement in those areas and their cities were renovated.

Since, the 17th century and after the failure of the Ottoman Empire under the siege of Vienna and stopped incursions and their advances on Europe (1683 AD), the

Muslims became weak and took the defensive manner and the West, arisen from the Renaissance and capitalism, began the offensive and destructive invasion to the Muslim world by all-round excellence and taking the gradual control of economic fundamentals in the East (Movaseghi, 1995). Therefore, they obtained the development more than before and the Islamic world immersed in political, economic and social problems and a large crowd of Muslims went to the West.

A large number of new citizens in poor countries of the world and around 125 thousand new citizens around the world every day are resulted from the massive abundance of rural-urban immigration and the high rates of natural population increase. In contrast, nearly 7 million urban residents are added to the population of small and big cities in advanced countries during a year (Robert, 2005).

Economic factors affecting the immigration: The economic factor is another factor which leads to the individual and group immigration within a country or from one country to another. When the people are in serious straits and there is no welfare and it is impossible to gain the minimum requirements in a community, the people think about a solution to meet their basic needs. If they are in a small village they will first become attracted to big village(s) where there is a more hope of well-being and if they are in big villages they will become attracted to the nearest town and then will immigrate there. Likewise in the case of immigration between countries and the people immigrate to countries where there are the works and they are in the neighborhood or close and they may later go the third countries. However, such these cases may be fewer in today's world when the dissemination of information is instantaneous but at least this has been like this, since the World War II. The economic factors are not just the reasons for the people who immigrate to neighboring countries as the workers and are usually on their own at first and take their families in that country in the case of success but they are also the reasons for the intellectuals (financiers, academics, experts, artists and skilled workers). According to the difference of the first group who immigrates as the worker and may be seasonal and temporary with the second group who initially immigrates with family, the second group (immigration with family) usually leaves the homeland for a long-term residence in a third country and the immigration is not temporary and seasonal in this regard.

The immigrant-sending countries which are usually (or frequently) the developing countries, may have insufficient material and spiritual facilities or it is impossible to make the optimal use of facilities and have not been able to utilize their assets like the Europeans in the 17th century.

The 17th century was very lucky for Europe and thus they Europeans developed in the blink of an eye and became the center of political and economic decisions in the world. During this important century, the modern sciences were established and a global market created. This new market developed the economic situation of old Europe. Most of the events which occurred later in Europe, Asia and America can only be understood by taking into account this global market. The sciences were later evolved and provided the tools which met the requirements of this global market (Zarafshan, 1999).

In the case of people in countries with low economic growth, the political economy is the real cause of their poverty and underdevelopment. This science indicates how the oppressing and plundering the people in colonies and dependent countries are due to the performance of imperialism and its colonial system and how the imperialist countries have kept a majority of humanity in their colonies in a state of subjection by force and ruse and put them down like the slaves for several centuries. Furthermore, it indicates them why the political independence of former colonies is not just a hollow word in the case of continued economic dependence on the former colonial powers and shows the way to fight this backwardness to countries which have opened the yoke of colonialism and sought to perform the social-economic reconstruction (Naraghi, 2009).

Almost, everyone would agree that the right to security and livelihood is the most basic human right and as its most obvious examples. The right to security makes the human safe from the fear and the right to livelihood makes the human safe from the worry about food or risk of hunger (in the broad sense of word). I mean the security right as the inviolability of murder, the torture, being beaten, raped or violated and physically attack. Furthermore, the right to livelihood means the right to minimal economic security that is the clean weather, clean water, adequate food and clothing, proper residence and minimal health care and medicine (Research Institute of Hawzah and University, 1998).

Some of the writers and experts have argued that the roots of economic inequalities which lead to the left source are as follows: the difference in people's characteristics; the social conditions in which the people live and the oppression. However, the inequality is due to the social system or individual's authority and is outside the scope and authority of individual and society in some cases (Smith and William, 1998) and thus the people should make the maximum use of minimal assets and promote their position.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social determinants of immigration: The functionalists believe that all social needs are taught within a framework of social system. In the field of villager's immigration to cities they believe that the economic and social imbalance between different regions is its main cause. The human covers can disrupt and balance the society in balance and imbalance situations.

In the field of immigration, the dependency school theorists have considered the lack of development and provided their analyses in this regard. According to this view, the rural-urban immigration is legal and considered as sophisticated issue which includes the features such as inclusive immigration, forced immigration, the presence of certain pattern and economical immigration.

Furthermore, most of the small and large conflicts inter and intra-countries should be considered from the perspective of social, economic and cultural poverty and then solve them according to this view.

The contemporary social scientists and policymakers have generally considered the very high potential of conflict in Asia, Africa and Latin America as the function of wide failure which has roots in economic poverty (Dougherty and Robert, 1993) and endangers the community security. If there is a secure environment and investment there, it will results in more economic development and security.

The dominance of Europe on the Mediterranean Sea, the invention of printing press, the discovery of America and access to India through Africa made it possible to develop the economic activities. The discovery of new lands and mines of precious metals, the change of feudal governments to single and centralized states and the religious reforms changed the way of thinking in European communities. The interest in materialism and the amassing the wealth became the aim of economic activities and the access to unlimited markets and rich resources became available for Europe and this led to the reduced internal conflict (Ghadiri-asli, 2000).

The economic and social development and creating the greater prosperity and social security are not possible only by the more public participation and if there is no program for public awareness and promoting the public culture at an optimal level, the people cannot have a constructive and effective participation and thus, the programs will not be successful. As a result, the public awareness and the use of intellectual's ideas and paying attention to the public demands about the governance and investment in order to minimize their needs in a safe environment can leads to the more efficiency and

profitability by lower costs. The estimates of future revenues from the capital goods should be based on the conjecture according to the nature of issue and if for any reason the expectations of future revenues from the capital goods are more promising, the investment will be enhanced. On this basis, the people stay more in homeland or source and thus the economic immigration reduced, despite the fact that the investor should have the more accurate calculation than the speculation.

According to Popper (1997), the effort in the field of political, social and economic spheres should not be begun by big ideals and aspirations of "Utopia" because even if these ideals are realized, since the external reality is constantly and rapidly changing, the society which has been going to be a paradise on earth will be deferred from the development from the moment of realization (assuming that such this thing is possible) and it will become the inappropriate community with transitional and quick conditions of era. The authorities are not responsible for creating the ideal society but the direction and management of society in permanent changes (Popper, 1997).

If the governors and officials in various spheres in every country are not able to provide the people's minimum requirements therefore, the look to the outside (from rural to urban areas or from small town to big city or abroad) will occupy the individual's minds and thus they may decide to immigrate. China is partly alleviating this problem because China is now the immigrant-sending and receiving country and also the capital-sending and receiving country. It can be argued that at the same time that its human resources immigrate to other countries like America, Canada, etc., the forces of those countries also (more or less) immigrate to China and invest there in order to achieve the highest possible profit due to the cost-effective labor and the public law-acceptance and obedience. However there are large differences in terms of immigration type between those who go to China and those who leave there.

Meanwhile, the people have also stayed more in China even after becoming aware of the global situation. This is true for those who have had plans for immigration for making more money, not for everyone as there are many political problems for libertarians and even the Muslims and only the economic development does not treat their pain.

The dominance of economic motives, improper and cruel laws, heavy taxes, poor weather, unpleasant and even mandatory social environment have been all effective in creating the immigration flows.

CONCLUSION

Despite the fact that the immigration has high risks, it cannot be considered as the improper practice and even it has the risk of death in most of the cases but it has also been along with the more success for immigrants. Since, it leads to a positive process of learning the modern knowledge, better life and economic prosperity, thus it has been continued more quickly. These questions rise whether it is possible to unify the income level in all parts of the world or not? And whether the immigration occurs if there are such these facilities? In response to these questions, it should be noted that the history of human immigration and population movements indicate otherwise because assuming that this happens someday and there are equal revenues for different countries or regions, the same revenues cannot be assumed or imagined for different people in different regions. As not only the people have different potential and active and sometimes unpredictable abilities but also there are the high differences in skills, knowledge and body and thought ability and also the type of ground and underground resources and also the differences in motives and the assumption of equal income for all people around the world seems impossible.

However, if such this relative unification occurs and in the case that there are no war, famine, flood or any disaster, too much immigration will be largely prevented but the scientific, technical, professional, political, social and cultural and even economic immigration will never be excluded or left (in particular cases).

As a result, if the effective measures are done in future and all facilities including the material and spiritual are optimally used based on the comparative advantages of different regions of the world and even there is no exploitation and colonization (i.e., ruining, not the civilization) and no natural disasters happen, only the type and incentive of movement are changed and the immigration will not generally ended. However, the immigration will have the qualitative aspects and their quantity is largely reduced. In such this situation, the intellectuals will naturally and non-harmfully (or beneficially) immigrate.

The mercantilist theory is one of the first scientific West movements which include the studies on the international population immigration. From the standpoint of mercantilists, the families' economic growth is investigated like the increased governmental power. In the case of this issue, it is essential to attract the foreign

workers and preventing or limiting the immigration from country. Furthermore, while investigating the international immigration, the mentioned theory (mercantilists) is consistent with the scientific events of neoclassical time; in other words, both are originated from the theories of economic growth (Traffi, 1996).

REFERENCES

- Bertrand, R., 1958. *Power and Person*. 1st Edn., Zarrin Publications, Tehran, Iran.
- David, H., 2000. *Social Justice and the City*. 3rd Edn., Urban Processing and Planning Company, Tehran, Iran, Pages: 273.
- Dougherty, J. and P. Robert, 1993. *Contending Theories of International Relations*. Vol. 2, Ghoomes Publication, Tehran, Iran, Pages: 495.
- Ghadiri-asli, B., 2000. *General Economics*. 8th Edn., Sepehr Publication, Tehran, Iran, Pages: 448.
- Giuliani, R.W., 1993. *The Leadership and Management*. 1st Edn., Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, Tehran, Iran.
- Leo, S., 1994. *What is the Political Philosophy?*. 1st Edn., Scientific and Cultural Publishing Company, Tehran, Iran, Pages: 167.
- Movaseghi, S.A., 1995. *Contemporary Islamic Movements*. 1st Edn., Samt Publications, Tehran, Iran.
- Naraghi, A., 2009. *Ethics of Human Rights*. Negahe Moaser Publications, Tehran, Iran, Pages: 127.
- Obay, A.S., 1991. *Immigration, Urbanization and Development*. Institute of Labor and Social Affairs, Tehran, Iran.
- Popper, K., 1997. *The Course of this Century*. 1st Edn., Khayyam Publication, Tehran, Iran.
- Research Institute of Hawzah and University, 1998. *Principles of Islamic Economics, the Organization for Researching and Composing University Textbooks in the Humanities (SAMT)*. 1st Edn., Mehr Publication, Qom, Iran, Pages: 74.
- Robert, B.P., 2005. *Sally lloyd-evans, the city in the developing world*. Organization of Municipalities and Rural Municipality, Tehran, Iran.
- Smith, D. and D. William, 1998. *The Third World City*. 1st Edn., Development Publication, Tehran, Iran, Pages: 55.
- Traffi, M.F., 1996. *Immigration and Regional Labor Market*. Saint Petersburg University, Saint Petersburg, Russia.
- Zarafshan, N., 1999. *Economic Fundamentals*. 1st Edn., Agah Publications, Tehran, Iran.