



M. A. Akşit Koleksiyonundan



**Neonatology Intensive Care, a new establishing one is a kind of migration to a new residence, thus, First Request/Pray \***

**Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım yapılanması, bir göç gibi yeni oluşum kurmaktır, ancak, önce Dile/Dua et \***

*M Arif AKŞİT\*\**

*\* Advice of a Physician, Neonatologist, wanted for establishing a Neonatology Unit*

*\*\*Prof. MD. Child Health and Diseases, Neonatologist and Pediatric Genetics.*

*For establishing a new system, unit, financial aspect is the last one to be in consideration.*

*First, you have to person, deeply believe the benefit and the action of it, as OBGYN profession, not blurred their mind about the common consideration.*

*New one, new unit, as if looking the old, thus by Medical Science and by new technology, given Right to Life to preterm infants.*

*As old consideration, the one who survive and healthy is our child. The new concept, everyone has to Right to Live, so precious care and serve to them, even at life threatening position. Euthanasia is forbidden, considering as intended and attempted to death.*

*This Article as establishing a new Unit, by changing the medication system, ethical principles and education of the unit member, as completely new statute and structure confirmed.*

**L**ove is the only factor for motivation and making inspiration, and leading us for further goodness and humanity resources. So, if you want to established a new unit, you must love the concept, work in it by lovely and also academic positioning, meaning a subject for further research and progress on it, for life long.

Even on difficulties and oppositions encountered, be thankful, so at common, it is going to take attention so investigate and search, so, being with you.

## Outline

### Neonatology Intensive Care, a new establishing one is a kind of migration to a new residence, thus, First Request/Pray

**AIM:** Neonatology as considering a new Branch of profession, in 1980'ies, so at those year, 1977, establishing a new Intensive Care Unit, like migration. This Article as indicated the perceptive of creating as a migration. Before starting, praying, planning by heart, as usual. Here is the meaning of them.

**Grounding Aspects:** Under the preparing as migration, the references as search and the applied one as in concertation, considering Quran verses.

**Introduction:** Care and serve newborn infants, as usual for the humanity concept, thus, for solving the problems and decreased the morbidity and mortality, a new medical science attention is essential. So, by accepting as a Medical Branch, the new Intensive Care Unit construction is indicated at this Article. So, the aim of beginning, need motivation to do. This Article concern on motivation parameters, as starting, as a migration to new.

**General Considerations:** For construction you may considered several copies, and adapted them the plan. Thus, if you are the pioneer, the plan must only be on the Medical, Economic and utility unification. If not, mostly God Bless, as an indication.

**Proceeding:** The grounding and reasoning of the idea for performing is also in indication. The requesting/praying concerns about it. May be pray is old, thus, the aim is request, the new, and going to perform.

**Notions and Conclusion:** For aiming mortality and morbidity reduction, even by education of Neonatology team and academic profession given, is the fact to do. For future, the new generation, education is utmost important. So be on great motivation, gained.

**Key Words:** Establishing a new Unit

## Özet

### Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım yapılanması, bir göç gibi yeni oluşum kurmaktır, ancak, önce Dile/Dua et

**Amaç:** Neonatoloji Bilim Dalı 1980 senelerinde oluşturulmasına bakıldığında, 1977 yılında yeni bir Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesinin oluşturulması da tıpkı bir göç olgusu gibi görülmektedir. Burada bu yapılanmayı bir göç olgusu gibi irdelendiği tanınmaktadır. Başlamadan önce dua edilmektedir. Burada edilen dilek/duanın anlamları sunulmaktadır.

**Dayanaklar/Kaynaklar:** Kaynaklar sanki göç planlanması gibi bir yaklaşım ile oluşması anlaşılacaktır. Dua dayanakları Kuran ayetlerindedir.

**Giriş:** Yenidoğan bebeklere tıbbi bakımın, insanlık boyunca olduğu bilinmektedir. Sorunların çözümü ve mortalite ve morbiditenin düşürülmesi boyutunda, yeni bir bilim bakışı ile yaklaşım gerekli olmuştur. Dolayısıyla, tıbbi açıdan Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitelerinin bu bilim içinde yapılanması sunulmaktadır. Bu açıdan başlarken motivasyon oluşmalıdır. Bu Makalede motivasyon parametrelerinden söz edilmektedir.

**Genel Yaklaşım:** Genellikle yapılanmada eski ve mevcut örneklerle bakılır, bunlardan uyarılma yapılarak oluşturulur. İlk yapılması bir öncü boyutu olarak, birçok standartları kendiniz oluşturmanız gerekmektedir, Tıbbi Bakım, Ekonomi ve Kullanım/yararlılık ilkeleri bütünleşmelidir. Eğer örnek yoksa, bilime ve yaratana dayanılmalarıdır.

**Başlıca boyutlar:** Kurulurken, dayanaklar ve gerekçeler de birlikte oluşturmalıdır. Dualarda bu anlamlar bulunacaktır. Dua eski olabilir ama niyet ve amaç yeni ve yapılması amacını taşımaktadır.

**Yaklaşım:** Mortalite ve morbidite azaltan bir ekip oluşturma ötesinde, eğitim ve akademik yeni bireylerin gelecek neslin yetiştirilmesi gerekir.

**Sonuç:** Her Ünitenin elde ettiği sonuçlara göre devamlı gelişim üzere değişim gereklidir. Büyük bir motivasyona gereksinim vardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeni bir Neonatoloji Ünitesi oluşturmak

## Introduction

If you want to perform a new structure, system, even not any example for copy, thus, taken as an idea, constructed, the true intentions, adapted to you condition.

So, first, motivation, later planning, then arrange the situation, so education and application. The result indicates the truth, so, making arrangement. Not buying and putting the technological devices, it may be useless and make a load, not to carry but, be a problem.

All must be in love by humanity, with education application.

First in 1977 being in Eskişehir, care and serve on Eskişehir City, Maternity Hospital Newborn Unit. Thus, Neonatology Unit started as education, of students/interns, assistants, residents. As the University, Neonatology Intensive Care Unit have been in function in 1982, results were therefore at 1983.

Motivation must in consideration at this Article, grounded on Quran verses.

### Article Correlation with Migration

Migration and travelling has great differences; one stayed there for entertainment, visiting, thus, migration is forming a new state, stature and forming a new system.

Also adapted with the community. This Article, praying meaning as aiming, requesting and motivation is inevitable, not returning back is in consideration.

## Why Considering as Migration?

First, we must sure about the migration. So, better to search from Google, about it. So, the evaluation and considerations grounded on references.

### Basic Reasoning

<https://www.goc.gov.tr/genel-gerekce><sup>1</sup>

#### Genel Gerekçe

*Ülkeler arasında artan insan hareketleri, göç olgusunu siyasî, ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel boyutlarıyla önemli bir politika alanı hâline getirmiştir. Söz konusu insan hareketleri; çeşitli nedenlerle ülkelere giriş ve çıkış yapan, vatandaşı oldukları veya yaşadıkları ülkelerden ayrılarak diğer bir ülkeye göç eden, orada yerleşen, iş kuran veya koruma talep eden yabancıların yanı sıra, göçmen kaçakçılığı ve insan ticareti gibi örgütlü suçlarla doğrudan bağlantılı olan düzensiz göçü de kapsamaktadır.*

*Türkiye, coğrafi, stratejik, kültürel ve siyasî konumu nedeniyle, tarih içinde önemli göç akınlarıyla karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Türkiye'nin artan ekonomik gücü ülkemize yönelik göç hareketleri için bir çekim unsuru oluştururken, yer aldığı coğrafi bölgede devam eden siyasî istikrarsızlıklar, Türkiye'ye yönelik göçü teşvik eden bir diğer unsur olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Son döneme kadar göç hareketleri açısından Türkiye daha çok "geçiş ülkesi" konumunda iken, yabancılar tarafından ülkemizin artan ekonomik gücü ve istikrarıyla giderek bir "hedef ülke" olarak görüldüğü ve bu bağlamda ülkemize yönelik göçün artarak devam ettiği de bir gerçektir.*

*Ülkemize çeşitli amaçlarla gelen yabancıların sayılarına bakıldığında, yıllara göre önemli artışlar olduğu görülmektedir. 1995 yılında ülkemize gelen yabancıların sayısı 6.762.956 iken, bu sayı 2010 yılında 27.024.609 olarak gerçekleşmiştir. 1995 yılında düzenlenen ikamet izni sayısı 84.727 iken, bu sayı 2010 yılında 176.944 olmuştur. 1995 yılında uluslararası koruma başvurusu sayısı 2.024 iken, 2010 yılında 8.190'a yükselmiştir. 1995-*

2010 yılları arasında toplam 77.430 uluslararası koruma başvurusu yapılmıştır. 22.544 yabancının uluslararası koruma başvurusuyla ilgili işlemleri hâlen devam etmektedir. Öte yandan, 1995-2010 yılları arasında 829.161 düzensiz göçmen yakalanmıştır. Yakalanan düzensiz göçmenlerin sayısı; 1995 yılında 11.362, 2008 yılında 65.737, 2009 yılında 34.345 ve 2010 yılında ise 32.667 olmuştur. 1998-2010 yılları arasında yakalanan yasadışı göçmen kaçakçısı sayısı ise 11.449 olmuştur. Ayrıca, göç konuları içinde önemli bir yer teşkil eden insan ticareti suçuyla ilgili olarak, 2005-2010 yılları arasında 930 insan ticareti mağduru, insan tacirlerinin elinden kurtarılarak, güvenli bir şekilde ülkelerine gönderilmiştir. Uluslararası koruma dışında kalan yabancıların ülkeye girişini, ülkede kalışını, ülkeden çıkışını, vize ve ikamet izni işlemlerini, sınır dışı edilmelerini ve Türkiye’de buldukları sürece sahip oldukları hak ve yükümlülüklerini düzenleyen 5682 sayılı Pasaport Kanunu ile 5683 sayılı Yabancıların Türkiye’de İkamet ve Seyahatleri Hakkında Kanun, 1950 tarihli olup, güncel sorunlar ve gelişmeler karşısında yetersiz kalmaktadır. Bunun yanında, uluslararası koruma alanında kanun düzeyinde temel bir düzenleme bulunmamakta, uygulamalar idarî düzenlemeler doğrultusunda yürütülmektedir. Göç alanı, ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde iş birliği ve koordinasyon gerektiren, çok boyutlu, Türkiye’nin ekonomik, sosyo-kültürel ve demografik yapısını, kamu düzeni ve güvenliğini derinden ilgilendiren dinamik bir konudur. Buna rağmen, ülkemizde münhasıran göç alanında uzmanlaşmış bir kamu kurumu bulunmamaktadır. Göç sorunlarının etkin yönetimi açısından, dünyadaki örnekleri gibi, görev alanına yönelik strateji ve güncel politikaları geliştirip uygulayan, insan hakları odaklı, nitelikli personel ve sağlam bir maddî alt yapıyla donanmış, yetkin bir kurumsal yapılanmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Öte yandan, Avrupa Birliği müzakere sürecinde göç konusu “24’üncü Fasıl” kapsamında önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. “2003 tarihli Avrupa Birliği Müktesebatının Üstlenilmesine İlişkin Türkiye Ulusal Programı” doğrultusunda hazırlanan İltica ve Göç Ulusal Eylem Planı, Avrupa Birliğine (AB) katılım müzakereleri süresince, Türkiye’nin göç mevzuatı ve sisteminin AB müktesebatıyla uyumlu hâle getirilmesi için yürürlüğe konması gereken hukukî düzenlemeleri, idarî yapılanma ve fizikî alt yapının tamamlanması için alınması gereken tedbirleri ve yatırım projelerini içermektedir. 2007–2013 dönemini kapsayan Dokuzuncu Kalkınma Planında, düzensiz göç hareketleriyle etkili bir mücadele amacıyla göç ve iltica alanında hukukî ve kurumsal düzenlemelerin yapılması, 2011-2013 Orta Vadeli Kalkınma Planında da özgürlük ve güvenlik arasındaki hassas dengeyi korunarak, düzensiz göç hareketleri, insan ticareti ve kaçakçılığa ile etkin bir şekilde mücadele edilmesi ve sınır güvenliğinin yeniden yapılandırılması konularındaki çalışmalara devam edilmesi hususları yer almıştır. Anılan plan ve program belgeleri ışığında, Türkiye’nin AB’ye tam üyeliği gerçekleşene kadar, uluslararası koruma sistemimizin ve uygulamalarımızın AB müktesebatı ve uygulamalarına paralellik sağlaması, ayrıca göç alanında kurumsal yapılanmanın tamamlanması gerekmektedir. Belirtilen hususlar göz önünde bulundurularak hazırlanan Tasarıda öncelikle yabancıların Türkiye’ye giriş ve çıkışları, vize ve ikamet izinleri hususları düzenlenmiştir. Bu konulardaki dağınık, güncelliğini yitirmiş, karşılaşılan sorunlara cevap vermekte yetersiz mevzuatın yerine, ülkemizin gelişme vizyonuyla uyumlu, uluslararası normlara uygun, millî çıkarları gözeten, ilgili olduğu konuları tüm yönleriyle kuşatan, kaliteli mevzuat ilkelerine uygun düzenlemeler getirilmiştir. Tasarı ile vize ve ikamet izinlerine ilişkin konularda uygulamada yaşanan sıkıntıların önüne geçilecektir.

Tasarının bir diğer temel ayağını, uluslararası koruma düzenlemeleri oluşturmaktadır. Vize ve ikamet izinlerinden farklı olarak, uluslararası korumayla ilgili hususlarda dağınık ve güncelliğini kaybetmiş bir kanun dahi bulunmamakta; insan haklarını, millî güvenliği ve uluslararası ilişkileri doğrudan etkileyen bu son derece önemli konu, idarî düzenlemeler aracılığıyla yürütülmeye çalışılmaktadır. Tasarı ile uygulamadaki söz konusu eksiklik giderilmektedir. Tasarı, özgürlük ve güvenlik ilkeleri noktasında önemli sonuçları olan sınır dışı etme uygulamasına yönelik olarak da berrak bir hukukî çerçeve oluşturmakta; kimler hakkında sınır dışı etme kararı alınacağı, sınır dışı etme kararının hangi durumlarda uygulanamayacağı, alınan kararın nasıl yerine getirileceği hususlarını sağlam bir temele oturtmaktadır.

Mültecilerin Hukukî Statüsüne Dair Cenevre Sözleşmesi’ne coğrafi kısıtlama ile taraf olduğumuzdan, tasarıda yer verilen uluslararası koruma statüleri de anılan husus çerçevesinde, mülteci, şartlı mülteci ve ikincil koruma şeklinde düzenlenmiştir. Uluslararası koruma başvurusunun şartları ve prosedürleri, başvuru sahiplerine sağlanan barınma imkânları, idarî gözetim, başvurunun incelenme kriterleri, incelemede dikkat edilecek usuller, mülakat, karar ve itiraz aşamaları özenle düzenlenerek, bir uluslararası koruma vakasının muhtemel tüm aşamaları açık kurallara bağlanmıştır. Başvuru sahiplerinin durumları ve takip edebilecekleri idarî ve hukukî yollar hakkında her aşamada bilgilendirilmesi esas alınmış, başvuru sürecinde hiçbir mağduriyetin yaşanmaması için gerekli çerçeve çizilmiştir. Başvuru aşamasından sonra uluslararası koruma statüsü elde edenlere eğitim, çalışma, sosyal yardım ve sağlık imkânları sağlanması hususları düzenleme altına alınırken, statünün hangi hâllerde sona ereceği ve iptal edileceği de açık hükümlerle belirlenmiştir.

*Bir diğ er önemli nokta, Türk toplumu ve yabancılar arasında iletişimi mümkün kılan ve ilk kez mevzuatımıza girecek olan "uyum" konusundaki düzenlemelerdir. Bununla, yabancıların ve uluslararası koruma başvurusu ve statüsü sahibi kişilerin toplumla uyumu, toplumun da yabancılarla uyum içinde bulunabilmesi için yapılacak çalışmalara imkân tanınmakta, her şeyden önce bu sürecin önü açılmaktadır. Bu hükümler, kimi ülkelerde olduğu gibi göçü kısıtlama amaçlı değil, yabancıların ve toplumun bilinçli ve düzenli bir şekilde birlikte yaşamalarını mümkün kılacak ve kolaylaştıracak esnek bir yapıda düzenlenmiştir. Tasarıda, özel ihtiyaç sahibi gruplar için de düzenlemeler getirilmiş, bu grupların özel ihtiyaçları gözetilmiştir. Örneğin insan ticareti mağdurları ve refakatsiz çocuklar için Kanunda önemli koruma hükümlerine yer verilmiştir. İnsan ticareti ile mücadele çerçevesinde, insan ticareti mağdurlarının korunması sığınma evleri ve ulusal yardım hattının sürdürülebilirliği, ulusal yönlendirme mekanizmasının daha etkin şekilde işlerliğinin sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır.*

*Tasarının son temel ayağını ise göç yönetiminden sorumlu olacak Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü'nün kuruluşu, görev, yetki ve sorumluluklarının düzenlenmesi, teşkilat ve personel yapısının belirlenmesi oluşturmaktadır. İçişleri Bakanlığına bağlı bir kuruluş olarak faaliyet gösterecek olan Genel Müdürlüğü'nün, Tasarıyla getirilen düzenlemelerden oluşan göç sistemini ilgili tüm kurum ve kuruluşlarla iş birliği ve koordinasyon içinde yöneterek, bu alandaki kurumsal sorumluluğu üstlenmesi beklenmektedir. Tasarı ile; - Kanunla düzenlenmesi gerekirken, daha çok ikincil düzenlemelerle yürütülen göç alanı, kanun ve kanun temelinde hazırlanacak düzenlemelerle yürütülmeye başlanarak, uluslararası insan hakları standartlarına uyumlu göç sistemi hayata geçirilmiş olacak, - Uluslararası bir sorun hâline gelen düzensiz göçle mücadelenin hukukî alt yapısının güçlendirilmesi ve etkinleştirilmesi; düzenli göçte ise bürokratik işlemlerin olabildiğince azaltılarak tutarlılık ve güvene dayalı bir göç yönetimi anlayışının hâkim kılınması sağlanacak, - İnsan hakları temelinde, özgürlük ve güvenlik arasındaki hassas dengenin korunduğu, uluslararası insan hakları normlarına ve AB müktesebatına uyumlu, göç alanında ihtiyaç duyduğumuz hukukî, idarî ve fizikî alt yapıya uygun etkin ve yönetilebilir bir göç sistemi kurulacaktır.*

## Conclusion

This report is taken from Governmental office of migration, establishing the international migration, directly taken not any translation, it is in Turkish.

If you only concern the people, escaping and trying to find a shelter, you are on stationary or on nonpermanent solutions.

International migration is now a great problem, because the World is losing their social stability.

As Turkey a bridge between continents of the countries, now a target to being settled.

In 1995 about nearly 7 million, after 5 years later 27 million. For permanent, from 85 thousand, to 177 thousand. The arrested improper emigrants are nearly million.

This is of course effects on economic, social, demographic status. Nearly 8-10% of population makes a pressure.

The laws, established at 2011-2013, freedom and security as a reasoning for solving this emigration. Therefore, find to solve it outside of the Country, at original state, country, so making new cities for settling, as Turkey political solution.

Prevention only by peace at righteous consideration of each individual, at their home town.

## Application of Migration<sup>2</sup>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/migration-retiring-applications/overview.html><sup>2</sup>

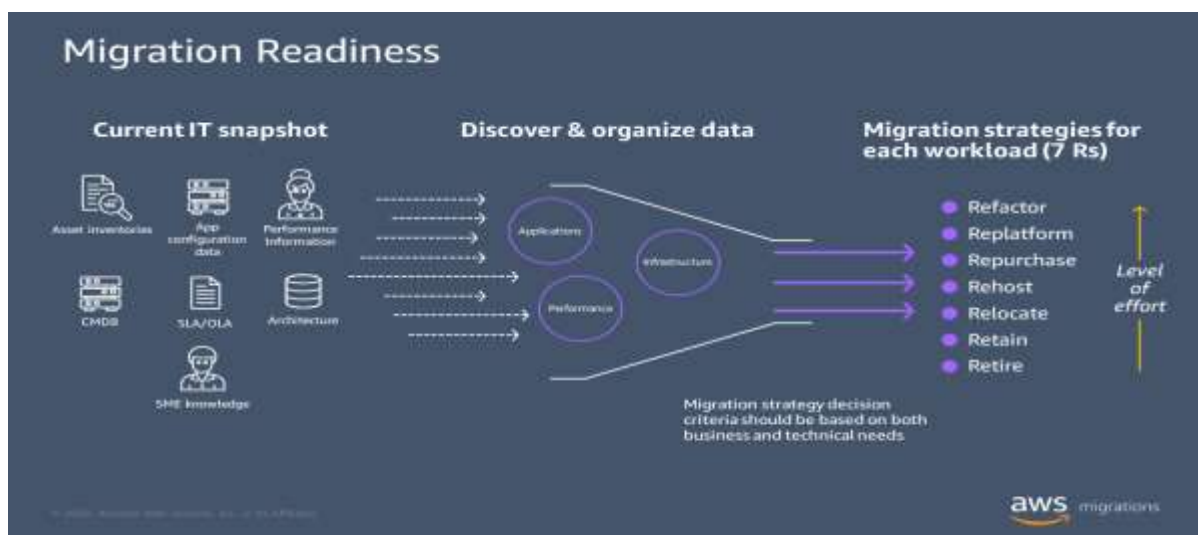
### Overview

*A critical first step in creating a migration strategy is collecting application portfolio data, such as extracts from a configuration management database. This data must be evaluated against the seven common migration strategies (7 Rs) for moving applications to the AWS Cloud. These strategies are re-factor, re-platform, repurchase, rehost, relocate, retain, and retire. For more information, see the [7 Rs](#) in the glossary.*

*After you complete this initial portfolio analysis, you should have an initial plan for how each application will be migrated. This plan should be regularly optimized for future migration waves and teams, based on lessons learned and new data that becomes available during the migration process. The following diagram illustrates the strategy planning process.*

Deciding if applications should be retired can often become complex and involves a level of risk. This can result in action being postponed, especially if subject matter experts (SMEs) have left an organization. Also, documentation about legacy systems can be sparse.

However, identifying and retiring applications that are no longer useful helps boost your business case and directs your team's attention toward maintaining resources that are more widely used. This guide outlines [six best practices](#) to use when assessing applications to be retired in your migration strategy.



The purpose of this guide is to provide best practices for applications categorized as “retire” in a migration plan for the Amazon Web Services (AWS) Cloud.

## Conclusion

In this reference, we are considering the advisor status of this Article.

Migration strategies, for each workload:

- 1) **Re-factor:** Must have a new reasoning, grounding for migration cancelling, or returning back, even establishing at the innovative state, place.
- 2) **Re-platform:** Being on the place, a platform, for surviving and for safe living conditions. Thus, also military protection and also economic stability for gaining and performing the progress and advance.
- 3) **Re-purchase:** Each action has a financial fact. We said to enemies, we gain this land with own blood, so if you want to take reciprocally by blood, with your own blood.
- 4) **Re-host:** At Bulgarian migration, they migrate to their ancestors, so not being a great problem, as over 300,000 people. The old emigrants being a host to the new.
- 5) **Re-locate:** If you have an aim to perform, upon reaching the fact, you must active, and progression, for reaching the target.
- 6) **Retain:** Life, living not one time situation. Must be retain and being survive. Alo, progress, development and be advanced over the modern civilization, for future outcome.
- 7) **Retire:** If you educate and making an active new generation, you are left as controlling them. Retire is not on work active, but at advisor and at consultation point.

Level of effort, must not over and less, up to hold it.

## Social Effects<sup>3</sup>

*Social effects of group migration between developing countries*

*E Bello Isaias*, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

### **Abstract**

**PIP:** Recent large-scale emigrations from developing countries have been provoked by world economic crises and/or by reaction to dangers posed by armed conflicts. Migrants eventually induce social, economic, and political problems in receiving countries, including 1) increases in the population, with adverse effects on existing social institutions; 2) increases in demand for goods and services; 3) displacement of nationals from occupations in the countryside and in the cities; 4) increases in the size of the informal sector of the national economy; 5) deterioration in the salary structures of the informal, rural, and urban sectors of the economy; 6) transculturation; 7) occasional loss of customs and traditions by the local population; and 8) the introduction of diseases and social problems. The receiving countries do benefit from the infusion of skills. Governments must also do everything possible to facilitate integration of refugees. The consequences of migration for developing countries include the following aspects: 1) adaptation of labor markets to demands of the economy, 2) degree and type of concentration of migrant populations in the receiving country, 3) differences that arise between formal and informal and urban and rural sectors of the economy, 4) type and degree of concentration and interaction of population groups, and 5) possible moral deformation of some migrants and their deviant behavior. In conclusion, receiving countries must have policies that responsibly address the presence of economic immigrants and refugees on their territory, without this being considered detrimental to the national interest.

<https://www.kylinprime.com/news/107/International-Migration-10-reasons-people-embark-on-a-journey.html>

Discussions surrounding migration deem it everything from a human rights issue to an inaccessible privilege, and is often labelled a 'crisis' and a catalyst for political turmoil. But even as a force that is so hotly debated, few understand its main drivers.

Many migrants embark on a journey escaping dire socioeconomic conditions or natural disasters. Media focus is predominantly on the escapees that flee conflict to face the arduous migration system that is visibly against them. However, not all migration stems from this: only 10% of the world's international migrants are refugees or asylum seekers, and less so are irregular migrants (those that cross borders illegally).

The World Migration Report and the Migration Data Portal focus on the fact that migrants embark on a journey because they can: information technology makes communication possible and information readily available, both of which facilitate migrants' journeys enormously, and new modes of transportation also make the possibility of migration an achievable reality. Moreover, higher incomes because of remittances or economic growth in the origin countries also lead to migration because the journey becomes affordable.

Therefore, people migrate for many reasons, and they do not act independently from each other. **Here are the top ten:**

#### 1. Escaping hardship, conflict, and persecution

- Perhaps the most covered by the media: a large number of migrants are fleeing war and hardship.
- By the end of 2016, there were 22.5 million refugees worldwide, the highest number on record. However, this number has been contracting since 2012.
- There were 2.8 million asylum seekers, mostly in Germany and the USA.
- Most of the refugees and asylum seekers are fleeing endemic violence: 79% are mostly from Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Myanmar, Eritrea and Burundi.
- Migrants fleeing persecution based on race, religion and/or membership to a particular group may apply for asylum or refugee status elsewhere, and international law strongly encourages countries to accept asylum seekers and refugees. However, there is no statute holding countries accountable if they deny seekers entry, causing many immigrants to remain in uncertainty or to return to their conflict-stricken countries.

#### 2. Seeking a better life

- Even those that are not necessarily facing war or explicit violence seek to relocate for better opportunities.
- One can assess a "better life" in levels of happiness. The World Happiness Reports calculates percentage changes in happiness of migrants when they move to a new country. Included in these calculations is the (a) accepted assumption that migrants' happiness is usually the **same or similar** to locals' happiness, (b) that overall migrant happiness depends equally on both their destinations' level of happiness and the level of happiness in the origin country, and (c) that one of the main factors influencing migrant happiness is the host country's **attitude** towards immigrants.
- For reference, the United States, which is the biggest **destination** country for migrants, ranks 18th in the WHR Ranking of Happiness, whereas India, the biggest **origin** country, ranks 133rd.

- *Some of the countries that produce the highest number of refugees and asylum seekers, Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, and Burundi, all rank more than 130th.*

### 3. Displacement because of environmental factors

- 1)** *Each year since 2008, more than 25 million people become displaced due to natural disasters, five times more than those displaced by violence. There are also more host countries (118) for migrants displaced by natural disasters than those displaced by war and conflict (37).*
- 2)** *The 1992 UN Convention on Climate Change called for countries to understand how migration patterns are affected by environmental factors and natural disasters.*

### 4. Family reunification

- *There are no global treaties specifically related to family unity, but it usually refers to the rights that 'respect, protect and support the family, including its ability to be together'. A universal meaning of 'family' also does not exist, though the UNHRC says it embodies 'all interpersonal relations that are held to constitute a family in the society concerned'.*
- *Since many family members are pressured to migrate to send remittances back home, families are often separated. When the first in the family to migrate deems it suitable, either because they became properly documented or reached a certain economic level, they usually start the process to bring the rest of their family.*

### 5. Employment

- *2013 data indicates that there were around 150 million migrant workers worldwide, almost 2/3rds of the global migrant stock of that year.*
- *Most of these are in the services sector, with the remaining generally working in construction, manufacturing, and agriculture.*

### 6. Studies

- *In 2016, there were 4.8 million internationally mobile students, almost one million more than in 2011.*
- *Internationally mobile students differ from "foreign students" and "credit-mobile students" in that they migrate for the main purpose of studying elsewhere. "Foreign students" refer mostly to those who migrated for other reasons (i.e., parents' work, asylum) and thus study in a different country by default, and "credit-mobile students" are those that study abroad for a shorter period of time, and not usually towards a degree qualification.*
- *The biggest destinations for internationally mobile students are: The United States of America, the United Kingdom, Australia, France, Germany and the Russian Federation. ([UNESCO](#))*
- *The biggest sender countries are: China, India, Germany, South Korea, Nigeria, France, Saudi Arabia and several Central Asian countries. ([UNESCO](#))*

### 7. Following cultures of migration

- *Children in origin countries grow up either around migrating people, or receiving remittances from migrants in other countries, this creates a culture of migration. In countries like Eritrea and Ethiopia, migration has become normalized to the extent that staying in the country has become stigmatized.*

### 8. Economic reasons: remittances

- *For countries like Kyrgyzstan and Haiti, remittances make up between 24-34% of their GDP, making remittances a main source of income for both individuals and the entire country.*
- *Having a migrant family member living abroad is normal, and many families pressure other members to migrate, mostly males of working age (15-60) that are able to send remittances back home.*

### 9. Because it is facilitated

*The International Migration Organization's "Migration App" (MigApp) is contributing to safer and more regulated migration.*

*One big factor influencing migration is the increased ease of doing it. Most migrants would rather opt for regular pathways instead of irregular movements in order to settle and work elsewhere, and this is facilitated via bilateral and international agreements regarding movement. Therefore, making it easier for migrants will in turn make it more likely that they will choose to migrate.*

- *The availability of information has aided in this respect, making migrants' journeys safer.*
- *Higher income levels and economic growth also leads to rise in international migration levels, explained by the "Migration slump", where migrants with increased income levels choose to migrate because they can afford it, therefore leading to a boom of migrating nationals. However, this curve drops after some*



time, because conditions in the origin country have stabilized. Therefore, migration has a stabilizing effect in this respect.

10. The “Just because” or “why not” factors

- Many studies and policy talks centre on the economic, social, and political factors surrounding migration, but ignore on big driver of migration that underlies them all: the “just because” ([Global Citizen](#)).
- In order to understand this one better, it would be necessary to understand the reasons why some people choose **not** to migrate, especially when they are mired in conflict, surrounded by a culture of migration, and/or want to pursue a better life.
- The idea is that migration is not always the top choice, for reasons that have yet to be determined in the World Migration Report. Therefore, even when all the previous reasons are present, there is still an element of “just because” or “what if” that fuels migrants’ decisions.
- “Just because” is not a whimsical thought, it encompasses the idea of uncertainty that migrants face, that when paired with a notion that they either (1) have nothing to lose, or (2) can always come back, leads to a “why not”.

The fact that most migrants migrate through regular routes and "just because" does not mean that refugees and asylum seekers are not a pressing issue. Migration patterns is a reflection of deeply rooted political and economic issues, and even if international migrants represent less than 4% of the world's population, it is a 4% that faces long-term uncertainty and difficulties in their destination countries, regardless of their status upon entering.

## Conclusion

Reason of migration is considered at 10 objects. I can adapt to current state for establishing the Neonatology Unit.

- Escaping from cruelty: If you said, let to die, for preterm infants, it is cruelty by life for my intentions. Euthanasia is also an intention to kill, by reasoning, not by court order. Even at 2006 European Court, no one knows when the life starts and end, so outer pressure cannot be an accepted-on law application.
- For better life: By confirming, establishing a Neonatology Unit, mortality and morbidity is reduced, even at preterm infants, reach a chance to live without any dysfunctions.
- Environmental Factors: Even adaptation to room conditions, 36°C and humidity over 70% is required, heating the room even at summer and boiling a water, by controlling them.
- Re-unification: By Neonatology Medical education, also on certification at resuscitation or so on, the medical staff being on active, united with the Unit by desire, by love.
- Employment, for functioning: Neonatolog Unit, required 24 hours following at medically. Not given a pause of minutes.
- Studies on migration for establishing new: Unit is new, not seen and not being on such state, so being not just visiting, being a member of team, work for 7 days/24 hours at risk preterm infant, so hard, but the result is given a life to a baby. For community perspective, outside visiting are, like balconing is essential for comprehension what is going on.
- Cultural Migration: Child is born and if not power of living, let them to die, if not, several handicaps, sequalae can be noticed. This is classical point of view to preterm infants. If you are said, everyone has right to live, and right to medical care and serve. So, you must prove this fact is true.

At a congress of Neonatology, a researchers indicated they lowered the preterm infant’s mortality at below 1500grams, from 59 to 26%. I asked, are you included the ones as: 1)

After 6 days of ventilation and not survived? 2) Born with anomalies? 3) At delivery below 6 APGAR vitality ratio? 4) If family desired making euthanasia cases? 5) Severe diseases as sepsis or so on? 6) NEC or ROP occurred preterm ones? ANSWER is: we, have not put them at the statistics, we dismissed them. Later I indicted; for last 3 years working hospital, over 800 grams, at preterm not any mortality and even no NEC, ROP cases, thus have several problems, but solved on medication. ANSWER: It can be, I am not arguing.

- Economic reasoning: If you let the preterm infants for medical care at 100 days, the hospital not gaining so much money. By new person, without any impairments, handicaps, so new generation will be healthy, after a long period of Intensive Care treatment. Day care gains much to the hospital.

Economy main factors: Effectivity, Efficiency, Eligibility and Effect on motivation, for making satisfaction, happiness. Let them healthy person, the best economic result, isn't it?

- Facilitated, can be done: If you established or created a new unit, not said, as we full, not received a case. Go to the source, and be act at this source, making satisfaction or higher positioning at medical care and serve. It is time limited, alive or death, in minutes.
- The "Just because" or "why not" factors: I want to do and want to see the result. If not succeeded, the old and used one on act. So, may be new generations, later to do that.

As you established by above discussion, establishing a Neonatology Unit like a migration.

#### Human migration, Wikipedia<sup>4</sup>

**Human migration** is the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region).<sup>[1]</sup>

The movement often occurs over long distances and from one [country](#) to another (external migration), but [internal migration](#) (within a single country) is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form of human migration globally.<sup>[2]</sup>

Migration is often associated with better human capital at both individual and household level, and with better access to migration networks, facilitating a possible second move.<sup>[3]</sup> It has a high potential to improve human development, and some studies confirm that migration is the most direct route out of poverty.<sup>[4]</sup>

Age is also important for both work and non-work migration.<sup>[5]</sup>

People may migrate as individuals, in [family units](#) or in [large groups](#).<sup>[6]</sup> There are four major forms of migration: [invasion](#), [conquest](#), [colonization](#) and [emigration/immigration](#).<sup>[7]</sup>

Persons moving from their home due to [forced displacement](#) (such as a natural disaster or civil disturbance) may be described as displaced persons or, if remaining in the home country, [internally-displaced persons](#).

An individual who flees to a different country due to political, religious, or other types of persecution in their home country can formally request shelter in the host country. This person is commonly referred to as an [asylum seeker](#). If the application is approved, their legal classification changes to that of a [refugee](#).<sup>[8]</sup>

#### Definition

Depending on the goal and reason for relocation, migrants can be divided into three categories: migrants, refugees, and [asylum seekers](#). Each category is defined broadly as the combination of circumstances that motivate a person to change their location.

As such, *migrants* are traditionally described as persons who change the country of residence for general reasons. These purposes may include better job opportunities or healthcare needs. This term is the most widely understood, as anyone changing their geographical location permanently is a migrant.<sup>[9]</sup>

In contrast, *refugees* are defined and described as persons who do not willingly relocate. The reasons for the refugees' migration usually involve war actions within the country or other forms of oppression, coming either from the government or non-governmental sources. Refugees are usually associated with people who must unwillingly relocate as fast as possible; hence, such migrants will likely relocate undocumented.<sup>[9]</sup>

[Asylum seekers](#) are associated with persons who also leave their country unwillingly, yet, who also do not do so under oppressing circumstances such as war or death threats. The motivation to leave the country for asylum

seekers might involve an unstable economic or political situation or high [rates of crime](#). Thus, asylum seekers relocate predominantly to escape the degradation of the [quality of their lives](#).<sup>[9]</sup>

[Nomadic](#) movements usually are not regarded as migrations, as the movement is generally [seasonal](#), there is no intention to settle in the new place, and only a few people have retained this form of lifestyle in modern times. Temporary movement for travel, tourism, pilgrimages, or the commute is also not regarded as migration, in the absence of an intention to live and settle in the visited places.<sup>[10]</sup>

Migration patterns and related numbers

There exist many statistical estimates of worldwide migration patterns.

The [World Bank](#) has published three editions of its *Migration and Remittances Factbook*, beginning in 2008, with a second edition appearing in 2011 and a third in 2016.<sup>[12]</sup> The [International Organisation for Migration](#) (IOM) has published ten editions of the *World Migration Report* since 1999.<sup>[13][14]</sup> The [United Nations Statistics Division](#) also keeps a database on worldwide migration.<sup>[15]</sup> Recent advances in research on migration via the Internet promise better understanding of migration patterns and migration motives.<sup>[16][17]</sup>

Structurally, there is substantial [South–South](#) and North–North migration; in 2013, 38% of all migrants had migrated from developing countries to other developing countries, while 23% had migrated from high-income [OECD](#) countries to other high-income countries.<sup>[18]</sup> The [United Nations Population Fund](#) says that "while the North has experienced a higher absolute increase in the migrant stock since 2000 (32 million) compared to the South (25 million), the South recorded a higher growth rate. Between 2000 and 2013, the average annual rate of change of the migrant population in developing regions (2.3%) slightly exceeded that of the developed regions (2.1%)."<sup>[19]</sup>

Substantial internal migration can also take place within a country, either [seasonal human migration](#) (mainly related to agriculture and tourism to urban places), or shifts of the population into cities ([urbanization](#)) or out of cities ([suburbanization](#)). However, studies of worldwide migration patterns tend to limit their scope to [international migration](#).

Almost half of these migrants are women, one of the most significant migrant-pattern changes in the last half-century.<sup>[19]</sup> Women migrate alone or with their family members and community. Even though female migration is largely viewed as an association rather than independent migration, emerging studies argue complex and manifold reasons for this.<sup>[21]</sup>

As of 2019, the top ten [immigration destinations](#) were:<sup>[22]</sup>

- [United States](#)
- [Germany](#)
- [Saudi Arabia](#)
- [Russian Federation](#)
- [United Kingdom](#)
- [United Arab Emirates](#)
- [France](#)
- [Canada](#)
- [Australia](#)
- [Italy](#)

In the same year, the top countries of origin were:<sup>[22]</sup>

- a) [India](#)
- b) [Mexico](#)
- c) [China](#)
- d) [Russian Federation](#)
- e) [Syrian Arab Republic](#)
- f) [Bangladesh](#)
- g) [Pakistan](#)
- h) [Philippines](#)
- i) [Afghanistan](#)
- j) [Indonesia](#)

Besides these rankings, according to absolute numbers of migrants, the *Migration and Remittances Factbook* also gives statistics for top immigration destination countries and top emigration origin countries according to percentage of the population; the countries that appear at the top of those rankings are entirely different from the ones in the above rankings and tend to be much smaller countries.<sup>[23]:2,4 2020</sup> }

1. [Mexico–United States](#)
2. [Russian Federation–Ukraine](#)
3. [Bangladesh–India](#)
4. [Ukraine–Russian Federation](#)
5. [Kazakhstan–Russian Federation](#)
6. [China–United States](#)
7. [Russian Federation–Kazakhstan](#)
8. [Afghanistan–Pakistan](#)
9. [Afghanistan–Iran](#)
10. [China–Hong Kong](#)
11. [India–United Arab Emirates](#)
12. [West Bank and Gaza–Jordan](#)
13. [India–United States](#)
14. [India–Saudi Arabia](#)
15. [Philippines–United States](#)

Economic impacts

### **World economy**

The impacts of human migration on the [world economy](#) have been largely positive. In 2015, migrants, who constituted 3.3% of the [world population](#), contributed 9.4% of global GDP.<sup>[30][31]</sup>

At a microeconomic level, the value of a human mobility is largely recognized by firms. A 2021 survey by the Boston Consulting Group found that 72% of 850+ executives across several countries and industries believed that migration benefited their countries, and 45% considered globally diverse employees a strategic advantage.<sup>[32]</sup>

According to the [Centre for Global Development](#), opening all borders could add \$78 trillion to the [world GDP](#).<sup>[33][34]</sup>

### **Remittances**

[Remittances](#) (funds transferred by migrant workers to their home country) form a substantial part of the economy of some countries. The top ten remittance recipients in 2018.

In addition to economic impacts, migrants also make substantial contributions in sociocultural and civic-political life. Sociocultural contributions occur in the following areas of societies: food/cuisine, sport, music, art/culture, ideas and beliefs; civic-political contributions relate to participation in civic duties in the context of accepted authority of the State.<sup>[35]</sup> It is in recognition of the importance of these remittances that the United Nations [Sustainable Development Goal 10](#) targets to substantially reduce the transaction costs of migrants remittances to less than 3% by 2030.<sup>[36]</sup>

Voluntary and forced migration

Migration is usually divided into *voluntary migration* and *forced migration*.

The distinction between *involuntary* (fleeing political conflict or natural disaster) and *voluntary migration* (economic or [labour migration](#)) is difficult to make and partially subjective, as the motivators for migration are often correlated. The [World Bank](#) estimated that, as of 2010, 16.3 million or 7.6% of migrants qualified as refugees.<sup>[37]</sup> This number grew to 19.5 million by 2014 (comprising approximately 7.9% of the total number of migrants, based on the figure recorded in 2013).<sup>[38]</sup> At levels of roughly 3 percent the share of migrants among the world population has remained remarkably constant over the last 5 decades.<sup>[39]</sup>

### **Voluntary migration**

**Voluntary migration** is based on the initiative and the free will of the person and is influenced by a combination of factors: economic, political and social: either in the migrants` country of origin (determinant factors or "push factors") or in the country of destination (attraction factors or "pull factors").

"Push-pull factors" are the reasons that push or attract people to a particular place. "Push" factors are the negative aspects (for example wars) of the country of origin, often decisive in people's choice to emigrate. The "pull" factors are the positive aspects of a different country that encourages people to emigrate to seek a better life. For example, the government of [Armenia](#) periodically gives incentives to people who will migrate to live in villages close to the border with Azerbaijan. This is an implementation of a push strategy, and the reason people do not want to live near the border is security concerns given tensions and hostility because of Azerbaijan.<sup>[40]</sup>

Although the push-pull factors are opposed, both are sides of the same coin, being equally important. Although specific to forced migration, any other harmful factor can be considered a "push factor" or determinant/trigger factor, such examples being: poor quality of life, lack of jobs, excessive pollution, hunger, drought or natural

disasters. Such conditions represent decisive reasons for voluntary migration, the population preferring to migrate in order to prevent financially unfavorable situations or even emotional and physical suffering.<sup>[41]</sup>

### Forced migration

There exist contested definitions of forced migration. However, the editors of a leading scientific journal on the subject, the *Forced Migration Review*, offer the following definition: Forced migration refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (displaced by conflict) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects.<sup>[42]</sup> These different causes of migration leave people with one choice, to move to a new environment. Immigrants leave their beloved homes to seek a life in camps, spontaneous settlement, and countries of asylum.<sup>[43]</sup>

By the end of 2018, there were an estimated 67.2 million forced migrants globally – 25.9 million refugees displaced from their countries, and 41.3 million internally displaced persons that had been displaced within their countries for different reasons.<sup>[44]</sup>

In 2022, 6 million Ukrainian people fled their country meanwhile 3 million Syrian people fled in 3 years.

### Transit migration

Transit migration is a highly debated term with no official definition. The common understanding is that it describes immigrants who are in the process of moving to an end goal country. The term was first coined by the UN in 1990 to describe immigrants who were traveling through countries surrounding Europe to end up in a European Union state.<sup>[44]</sup> Another example of transit migrants is Central Americans who travel through Mexico in order to live in the United States.<sup>[45]</sup>

The term "transit migration" has generated a lot of debate among migration scholars and immigration institutions. Some criticize it as a Eurocentric term that was coined to place responsibility of migrants on states outside the European Union; and also to pressure those states to prevent migration onward to the European Union.<sup>[44]</sup> Scholars note that EU countries also have identical migrant flows and therefore it is not clear (illogical or biased) why it is only migrants in non-EU countries that are labeled as transit migrants.<sup>[46]</sup> It is also argued that the term "transit" glosses over the complexity and difficulty of migrant journeys: migrants face many types of violence while in transit; migrants often have no set end destination and must adjust their plan as they move (migrant journeys can take years and go through several stages).

### Contemporary labor migration theories

#### Overview

Numerous causes impel migrants to move to another country. For instance, [globalization](#) has increased the demand for workers in order to sustain national economies. Thus one category of [economic migrants](#) – generally from impoverished developing countries – migrates to obtain sufficient income for survival.<sup>[47][need quotation to verify]</sup><sup>[48]</sup> Such migrants often send some of their income home to family members in the form of [economic remittances](#), which have become an economic staple in a number of developing countries.<sup>[49]</sup> People may also move or are forced to move as a result of conflict, of [human-rights violations](#), of violence, or to escape persecution. In 2013 it was estimated<sup>[by whom?]</sup> that around 51.2 million people fell into this category.<sup>[47][need quotation to verify]</sup> Other reasons people may move include to gain access to opportunities and services or to escape extreme weather. This type of movement, usually from rural to urban areas, may be classed as [internal migration](#).<sup>[47][need quotation to verify]</sup> Sociological and ego-historical factors also play a major role. In North Africa, for example, emigrating to Europe counts as a sign of social prestige. Moreover, many countries were former [colonies](#). This means that many have relatives who live legally in the (former) colonial [metro pole](#) and who often provide important help for immigrants arriving in that metropole.<sup>[50]</sup>

Relatives may help with job research and with accommodation.<sup>[51]</sup> The geographical proximity of Africa to Europe and the long historical ties between Northern and Southern Mediterranean countries also prompt many to migrate.<sup>[52]</sup>

Whether a person decides to move to another country depends on the relative skill premium of the source and host countries. One is speaking of [positive selection](#) when the host country shows a higher skill premium than the source country. On the other hand, negative selection occurs when the source country displays a lower skill premium. The relative skill premia define migrants' selectivity. [Age heaping](#) techniques display one method to measure the relative skill premium of a country.<sup>[53]</sup>

A number of theories attempt to explain the international flow of capital and people from one country to another.<sup>[54]</sup>

#### Research contributions

Recent academic output on migration comprises mainly journal articles. The long-term trend shows a gradual increase in academic publishing on migration, which is likely to be related to the general expansion of academic

literature production, and the increased prominence of migration research.<sup>[55]</sup> Migration and its research have further changed with the revolution in information and communication technologies.<sup>[56][57][58]</sup>

### **Neoclassical economic theory**

*Main article: [Neoclassical economics](#)*

This migration theory states that the main reason for labour migration is wage difference between two geographic locations. These wage differences are usually linked to [geographic labour demand and supply](#). It can be said that areas with a shortage of labour but an excess of capital have a high relative wage while areas with a high labour supply and a dearth of capital have a low relative wage. Labour tends to flow from low-wage areas to high-wage areas. Often, with this flow of labour comes changes in the sending and the receiving country. Neoclassical economic theory best describes transnational migration because it is not confined by international immigration laws and similar governmental regulations.<sup>[54]</sup>

### **Dual labor market theory**

Dual labour market theory states that pull factors in more developed countries mainly cause migration. This theory assumes that the labour markets in these developed countries consist of two segments: the primary market, which requires high-skilled labour, and the secondary market, which is very labor-intensive, requiring low-skilled workers. This theory assumes that migration from less developed countries into more developed countries results from a pull created by a need for labour in the developed countries in their secondary market. [Migrant workers](#) are needed to fill the lowest rung of the labour market because the native laborer's do not want to do these jobs as they present a lack of mobility. This creates a need for migrant workers. Furthermore, the initial dearth in available labour pushes wages up, making migration even more enticing.<sup>[54]</sup>

### **New economics of labor migration**

This theory states that migration flows and patterns cannot be explained solely at the level of individual workers and their economic incentives but that wider social entities must also be considered. One such social entity is the household. Migration can be viewed as a result of risk aversion from a household that has insufficient income. In this case, the household needs extra capital that can be achieved through remittances sent back by family members who participate in migrant labour abroad. These [remittances](#) can also have a broader effect on the economy of the sending country as a whole as they bring in capital.<sup>[54]</sup> Recent research has examined a decline in US interstate migration from 1991 to 2011, theorizing that the reduced interstate migration is due to a decline in the geographic specificity of occupations and an increase in workers' ability to learn about other locations before moving there, through both information technology and inexpensive travel.<sup>[59]</sup> Other researchers find that the location-specific nature of housing is more important than moving costs in determining labour reallocation.<sup>[60]</sup>

### **Relative deprivation theory**

Relative deprivation theory states that awareness of the income difference between neighbours or other households in the migrant-sending community is essential in migration. The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas with a high level of economic inequality. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may decrease it. There are two stages of migration for workers: first, they invest in human capital formation, and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their new capital to provide better schooling for their children and better homes for their families. Successful high-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbours and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success.<sup>[54]</sup>

### **World systems theory**

[World-systems theory](#) looks at migration from a global perspective. It explains that interaction between different societies can be an important factor in social change. Trade with one country, which causes an economic decline in another, may create incentive to migrate to a country with a more vibrant economy. It can be argued that even after decolonization, the economic dependence of former colonies remains on mother countries. However, this view of [international trade](#) is controversial, and some argue that free trade can reduce migration between developing and developed countries. It can be argued that the developed countries import labor-intensive goods, which causes an increase in the employment of unskilled workers in the less developed countries, decreasing the outflow of migrant workers. Exporting capital-intensive goods from rich countries to developing countries also equalizes income and employment conditions, thus slowing migration. In either direction, this theory can be used to explain migration between countries that are geographically far apart.<sup>[54]</sup>

### **Osmosis theory**

Based on the [history of human migration](#)<sup>[61]</sup> osmosis theory studies the evolution of its natural determinants. In this theory migration is divided into two main types: simple and complicated. The simple migration is divided, in its turn, into diffusion, stabilization and concentration periods. During these periods, water availability, adequate

climate, security and population density represent the natural determinants of human migration. The complicated migration is characterized by the speedy evolution and the emergence of new sub-determinants, notably earning, unemployment, networks, and migration policies. Osmosis theory<sup>[62]</sup> explains analogically human migration by the biophysical phenomenon of [osmosis](#). In this respect, the countries are represented by [animal cells](#), the borders by the [semipermeable membranes](#) and the humans by [ions](#) of water. According to the theory, according to the osmosis phenomenon, humans migrate from countries with less migration pressure to countries with high migration pressure. To measure the latter, the natural determinants of human migration replace the variables of the [second principle of thermodynamics](#) used to measure the [osmotic pressure](#).

Social-scientific theories

### **Sociology**

A number of social scientists have examined immigration from a [sociological](#) perspective, paying particular attention to how immigration affects and is affected by, matters of [race](#) and [ethnicity](#), as well as [social structure](#). They have produced three main sociological perspectives:

1. [symbolic interactionism](#), which aims to understand migration via face-to-face interactions on a micro-level
2. [social conflict theory](#), which examines migration through the prism of competition for [power](#) and [resources](#)
3. [structural functionalism](#) (based on the ideas of [Émile Durkheim](#)), which examines the role of migration in fulfilling certain functions within each society, such as the decrease of [despair and aimlessness](#) and the consolidation of [social networks](#)

More recently,<sup>[when?]</sup> as attention has shifted away from countries of destination, sociologists have attempted to understand how [transnationalism](#) allows us to understand the interplay between migrants, their countries of destination, and their countries of origins.<sup>[63]</sup> In this framework, work on social remittances by [Peggy Levitt](#) and others has led to a stronger conceptualisation of how migrants affect socio-political processes in their countries of origin.<sup>[64]</sup>

Much work also takes place in the field of [integration](#) of migrants into destination-societies.<sup>[65]</sup>

### **Political science**

Political scientists have put forth a number of theoretical frameworks relating to migration, offering different perspectives on processes of [security](#),<sup>[66][67]</sup> [citizenship](#),<sup>[68]</sup> and [international relations](#).<sup>[69]</sup> The political importance of [diasporas](#) has also become<sup>[when?]</sup> a growing field of interest, as scholars examine questions of diaspora [activism](#),<sup>[70]</sup> state-diaspora relations,<sup>[71]</sup> out-of-country [voting](#) processes,<sup>[72]</sup> and states' [soft power](#) strategies.<sup>[73]</sup> In this field, the majority of work has focused on immigration politics, viewing migration from the perspective of the country of destination.<sup>[74]</sup> With regard to [emigration](#) processes, political scientists have expanded on [Albert Hirschman's](#) framework on "voice" vs. "exit" to discuss how emigration affects the politics within countries of origin.<sup>[75][76]</sup>

Historical theories

### **Ravenstein**

Certain laws of [social science](#) have been proposed to describe human migration. The following was a standard list after [Ernst Georg Ravenstein's](#) proposal in the 1880s:

7. every migration flow generates a return or counter migration.
8. the majority of migrants move a short distance.
9. migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big-city destinations.
10. urban residents are often less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.
11. families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.
12. most migrants are adults.
13. large towns grow by migration rather than natural increase.
14. migration stage by stage ([step migration](#)).
15. urban, rural difference.
16. migration and technology.
17. economic condition.

### **Push and Pull**

Demographer Everett S. Lee's model divides factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: push and pull. Push factors are things that are unfavorable about the home area that one lives in, and pull factors are things that attract one to another host area.<sup>[77][78]</sup>

#### **Push factors:**

1. Not enough jobs
2. Few opportunities

3. Conscription (draft young men into army)
4. Famine or drought
5. Political fear of persecution
6. Poor medical care
7. Loss of wealth
8. Natural disasters
9. Death threats
10. Desire for more political or religious freedom
11. Pollution
12. Poor housing
13. Discrimination
14. Poor chances of marrying
15. War or threat of invasion
16. Disease

**Pull factors:**

1. Job opportunities
2. Better living conditions
3. The feeling of having more political or religious freedom
4. Enjoyment
5. Education
6. Better medical care
7. Attractive climates
8. Security
9. Family links
10. Industry
11. Better chances of marrying

**Climate cycles**

The modern field of climate history suggests that the successive waves of Eurasian nomadic movement throughout history have had their origins in [climatic cycles](#), which have expanded or contracted pastureland in Central Asia, especially [Mongolia](#) and to its west the [Altai](#). People were displaced from their home ground by other tribes trying to find land that essential flocks could graze, each group pushing the next further to the south and west, into the highlands of [Anatolia](#), the [Pannonian Plain](#), into [Mesopotamia](#), or southwards, into the rich pastures of China. Bogumil Terminski uses the term "migratory domino effect" to describe this process in the context of [Sea People](#) invasion.<sup>[79]</sup>

**Food, sex, security**

The theory is that migration occurs because individuals search for food, sex and security outside their usual habitation; Idyorough (2008) believes that towns and cities are a creation of the human struggle to obtain food, sex and security.<sup>[80]</sup> To produce food, security and reproduction, human beings must, out of necessity, move out of their usual habitation and enter into indispensable social relationships that are cooperative or antagonistic. Human beings also develop the tools and equipment to interact with nature to produce the desired food and security. The improved relationship (cooperative relationships) among human beings and improved technology further conditioned by the push and pull factors all interact together to cause or bring about migration and higher concentration of individuals into towns and cities. The higher the technology of production of food and security and the higher the cooperative relationship among human beings in the production of food and security and the reproduction of the human species, the higher would be the push and pull factors in the migration and concentration of human beings in towns and cities. Countryside, towns and cities do not just exist, but they do so to meet the basic human needs of food, security and the reproduction of the human species. Therefore, migration occurs because individuals search for food, sex and security outside their usual habitation. Social services in the towns and cities are provided to meet these basic needs for human survival and pleasure.

**Other models**

- a) [Zipf's inverse distance law](#) (1956)
- b) [Gravity model of migration](#) and the [friction of distance](#)
- c) [Radiation law for human mobility](#)
- d) [Buffer theory](#)
- e) Stouffer's [theory of intervening opportunities](#) (1940)



f) [Zelinsky's Mobility Transition Model](#) (1971)

g) Bauder's regulation of [labour markets](#) (2006): "suggests that the international migration of workers is necessary for the survival of industrialized economies...[It] turns the conventional view of international migration on its head: it investigates how migration regulates labour markets, rather than labour markets shaping migration flows."<sup>[81]</sup>

Migration governance

By their very nature, international migration and displacement are transnational issues concerning the origin and destination States and States through which migrants may travel (often referred to as "transit" States) or in which they are hosted following displacement across national borders. And yet, somewhat paradoxically, the majority of migration governance has historically remained with individual states. Their policies and regulations on migration are typically made at the national level.<sup>[82]</sup> For the most part, migration governance has been closely associated with State sovereignty. States retain the power of deciding on the entry and stay of non-nationals because migration directly affects some of the defining elements of a State.<sup>[83]</sup> Comparative surveys reveal varying degrees of openness to migrants across countries, considering policies such as visa availability, employment prerequisites, and paths to residency.<sup>[84]</sup>

Bilateral and multilateral arrangements are features of migration governance at an international level. There are several global arrangements in the form of international treaties in which States have reached an agreement on the application of human rights and the related responsibilities of States in specific areas. The 1966 [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) and the 1951 [Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees](#) (Refugee Convention) are two significant examples notable for being widely ratified. Other migration conventions have not been so broadly accepted, such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which still has no traditional countries of destination among its state's parties. Beyond this, there have been numerous multilateral and global initiatives, dialogues and processes on migration over several decades. The [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#) (Global Compact for Migration) is another milestone, as the first internationally negotiated statement of objectives for migration governance striking a balance between migrants' rights and the principle of States' sovereignty over their territory. Although it is not legally binding, the Global Compact for Migration was adopted by consensus in December 2018 at a United Nations conference in which more than 150 [United Nations Member States](#) participated and, later that same month, in the [United Nations General Assembly](#) (UNGA), by a vote among the Member States of 152 to 5 (with 12 abstentions).<sup>[85]</sup>

## Conclusion

Reason of migration, as noted in Turkey, mostly as escaping, thus, in this Article not as migration concern. It is migration and they are immigrants.

### Push factors:

1. Not enough jobs: For life and living we need money by our hands, we earn it.
2. Few opportunities: There are not satisfactory, and we also make our job to do.
3. Conscription (draft young men into army) : They are in medicine for active being physician.
4. Famine or drought: Hard to live, in desert, so we must move.
5. Political fear of persecution: They are reasoning of escaping, mostly at fairy tales.
6. Poor medical care: The most critical care performing, must send to exact place
7. Loss of wealth: Care and serve for healthy reasoning, as allergies of ragweed pollen.
8. Natural disasters: They are floods, earthquakes for migration.
9. Death threats: The life in danger, this is more important for fear factor.
10. Desire for more political or religious freedom: Prophets want to pray, so main reasoning.
11. Pollution: They cannot live under pollution in healthy.
12. Poor housing: They want to settle in safe.
13. Discrimination: They are considering not like human behavior, so must find a place.
14. Poor chances of marrying: For continuing the race and family, find a solution to marry.
15. War or threat of invasion: The most encountered reasoning.
16. Disease: They want to treat, and continued their life.

**Pull factors**: Like, push factors are nearly same as so, considering above.

### Internal migration, Wikipedia<sup>4</sup>

**Internal migration** or **domestic migration** is [human migration](#) within a country. Internal migration tends to be travel for education and for economic improvement or because of a natural disaster or civil disturbance,<sup>[1]</sup> though a study based on the full [formal economy](#) of the United States found that the median post-move rise in income was only 1%.<sup>[2]</sup>

[Cross-border migration](#) often occurs for political or economic reasons. A general trend of movement from rural to urban areas, in a process described as [urbanization](#), has also produced a form of internal migration.<sup>[3]</sup>

#### History

Many countries have experienced massive internal migration.

d) The [United States](#) has experienced the following major migrations:

e) A massive internal migration from the eastern states [toward the west coast](#) during the mid-19th century.

f) Three waves of large-scale migration of [African Americans](#): first from the agricultural south to the industrialized northeast and Midwest in the [early 20th century](#), a second movement in the same direction with new additional destination to the West from roughly [1940 to 1970](#), and finally [a reverse migration](#) from other parts of the country to the urban south beginning in the late 20th century and continuing to the present.

g) The [depopulation of the rural Great Plains](#) since the early 20th century, with many rural counties today having less than 40% of their 1900 population.

h) A steady migration, starting during the [Dust Bowl](#) of the 1930s but accelerating after World War II, of all ethnicities toward the [Sun Belt](#) of the southern and western U.S.

i) An ongoing migration of mostly working- and middle-class people of all ethnicities, but especially [whites](#), from California to other states since about 1990, called the [California Exodus](#).<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

j) The [United Kingdom](#) has historically seen several migrations from the north of England to the south, and also from [Scotland](#), [Ireland](#) (more recently [Northern Ireland](#)) and [Wales](#) to England. This was most prevalent during the [industrial revolution](#), and also in the aftermath of the [Great Famine of Ireland](#).

k) In [New Zealand](#), the [drift to the north](#) has seen the [South Island](#) gradually losing population to the main urban area, [Auckland](#), in the country's far north.

l) In [Philippines](#), due to a [centralized government](#) and almost unequal distribution of government power and funds, people from [the provinces](#) head to [Metro Manila](#) to look for better jobs and opportunities. This has been continuing since then, although in much smaller numbers now, with [Metro Cebu](#) and [Metro Davao](#) now increasingly becoming more popular as alternative destination for internal migrants.

m) In [Italy](#), during the [country's economic miracle](#) in the 1950s and 1960s, the so-called "[industrial triangle](#)" of [Northwest Italy](#) experienced waves of immigrants coming from [Southern Italy](#), due to the southern portion of the country remaining underdeveloped and stricken with poverty. The peak was reached between 1955 and 1963, when as much as 1,300,000 southern workers moved to the northern industrial cities. After a pause in the 1980s the north–south migration has resumed, this time headed to other areas of the north and [Central Italy](#).

n) [Brazil](#), between the 1950s to 1970s, had a [strong migration of the population](#) from the [Northeast](#) to the regions of [São Paulo](#) and [Rio de Janeiro](#), due to the industrialization of [Southeast](#) of Brazil, in contrast to the drought and poverty of the Brazilian Northeast.<sup>[4]</sup>

#### Secondary migration

A subtype of internal migration is the migration of immigrant groups—often called secondary or onward migration. Secondary migration is also used to refer to the [migration](#) of immigrants within the [European Union](#).

In the United States, the [Office of Refugee Resettlement](#), a program of the Services' [Administration for Children and Families](#), is tasked with managing the secondary migration of resettled [refugees](#).<sup>[5][6]</sup> However, there is little information on secondary migration and associated programmatic structural changes.<sup>[7]</sup> Secondary migration has been hypothesized as one of the driving forces behind the distribution of [resettled refugees](#) in the United States.<sup>[8]</sup>

#### Methods for analysing internal migration

Various methodologies are proposed and used in the literature to analyse internal migration. Ravenstein<sup>[9]</sup> used extensive cartographies to detail migration patterns. Slater<sup>[10]</sup> employed networks to model migration. Goldade et al.<sup>[11]</sup> employed geographical bounds and political affiliation of communities, in addition to utilizing network structures. Gursoy and Badur<sup>[12]</sup> proposed signed network analysis, ego network analysis, representation learning,

temporal stability analysis, community detection, and network visualization methods tailored for internal migration data and made their software available.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Conclusion

As living and construction a medical Intensive care is Internal migration reasoning.

## Immigration, Wikipedia<sup>4</sup>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration>

**Immigration** is the international movement of people to a destination *country* of which they are not natives or where they do not possess *citizenship* in order to settle as *permanent residents* or *naturalized* citizens.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> *Commuters*, *tourists*, and other short-term stays in a destination country do not fall under the definition of immigration or migration; *seasonal labour* immigration is sometimes included, however.

As for economic effects, research suggests that migration is beneficial both to the receiving and sending countries.<sup>[4][5][6]</sup> Research, with few exceptions, finds that immigration on average has positive economic effects on the native population, but is mixed as to whether low-skilled immigration adversely affects underprivileged natives.<sup>[7][8][9][10][11]</sup> Studies show that the elimination of barriers to migration would have profound effects on world *GDP*, with estimates of gains ranging between 67 and 147 percent for the scenarios in which 37 to 53 percent of the developing countries' workers migrate to the developed countries.<sup>[12][13][14][15]</sup> *Development economists* argue that reducing barriers to labor mobility between developing countries and developed countries would be one of the most efficient tools of poverty reduction.<sup>[16][17][18][19]</sup> Positive net immigration can soften the demographic dilemma in the aging global North.<sup>[20][21]</sup>

The academic literature provides mixed findings for the relationship between *immigration and crime* worldwide, but finds for the *United States* that immigration either has no impact on the crime rate or that it reduces the crime rate.<sup>[22][23]</sup> Research shows that country of origin matters for speed and depth of immigrant assimilation, but that there is considerable assimilation overall for both first- and second-generation immigrants.<sup>[24][25]</sup>

Research has found extensive evidence of *discrimination* against foreign-born and minority populations in criminal justice, business, the economy, housing, health care, media, and politics in the United States and Europe.<sup>[26][27][28][29]</sup>

### History

The term immigration was coined in the 17th century, referring to non-warlike population movements between the emerging *nation states*.

When people across *national borders* during their migration, they are called migrants or immigrants (from Latin: migrare, 'wanderer') from the perspective of the destination country. In contrast, from the perspective of the country from which they leave, they are called *emigrants* or outmigrants.<sup>[30]</sup>

### Statistics

As of 2015, the number of international migrants has reached 244 million worldwide, which reflects a 41% increase since 2000. One third of the world's international migrants are living in just 20 countries. The largest number of international migrants live in the *United States*, with 19% of the world's total. *Germany* and *Russia* host 12 million migrants each, taking the second and third place in countries with the most migrants worldwide. *Saudi Arabia* hosts 10 million migrants, followed by the *United Kingdom* (9 million) and the *United Arab Emirates* (8 million).<sup>[32]</sup>

In most parts of the world, migration occurs between countries that are located within the same major area. Between 2000 and 2015, Asia added more international migrants than any other major area in the world, gaining 26 million. Europe added the second largest with about 20 million.<sup>[32]</sup>

In 2015, the number of international migrants below the age of 20 reached 37 million, while 177 million are between the ages of 20 and 64. International migrants living in Africa were the youngest, with a median age of 29, followed by Asia (35 years), and Latin America/Caribbean (36 years), while migrants were older in Northern America (42 years), Europe (43 years), and Oceania (44 years).<sup>[32]</sup>

Nearly half (43%) of all international migrants originate in Asia, and Europe was the birthplace of the second largest number of migrants (25%), followed by Latin America (15%). *India* has the largest diaspora in the world (16 million people), followed by *Mexico* (12 million) and *Russia* (11 million).<sup>[32]</sup>

### 2012 survey

A 2012 survey by *Gallup* found that given the opportunity, 640 million adults would migrate to another country, with 23% of these would-be immigrant choosing the *United States* as their desired future residence, while 7% of respondents, representing 45 million people, would choose the *United Kingdom*, *Canada*, *France*, *Saudi*

*Arabia, Australia, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the United Arab Emirates* made up the rest of the top ten desired destination countries.<sup>[33]</sup>

### **Push and pull factors of immigration**

One theory of immigration distinguishes between push and pull factors, referring to the economic, political, and social influences by which people migrate from or to specific countries.<sup>[37]</sup> Immigrants are motivated to leave their former countries of citizenship, or habitual residence, for a variety of reasons, including: a lack of local access to resources, a desire for economic prosperity, to find or engage in paid work, to better their standard of living, family reunification, retirement, climate or environmentally induced migration, exile, escape from prejudice, conflict or natural disaster, or simply the wish to change one's quality of life. Commuters, tourists, and other short-term stays in a destination country do not fall under the definition of immigration or migration; seasonal labour immigration is sometimes included, however.

**Push factors** (or determinant factors) refer primarily to the motive for leaving one's country of origin (either voluntarily or involuntarily), whereas **pull factors** (or attraction factors) refer to one's motivations behind or the encouragement towards immigrating to a particular country.

In the case of economic migration (usually labor migration), differentials in wage rates are common. If the value of wages in the new country surpasses the value of wages in one's native country, he or she may choose to migrate, as long as the costs are not too high. Particularly in the 19th century, economic expansion of the US increased immigrant flow, and nearly 15% of the population was foreign-born,<sup>[38]</sup> thus making up a significant amount of the labor force.

As transportation technology improved, travel time, and costs decreased dramatically between the 18th and early 20th century. Travel across the Atlantic used to take up to 5 weeks in the 18th century, but around the time of the 20th century it took a mere 8 days.<sup>[39]</sup> When the opportunity cost is lower, the immigration rates tend to be higher.<sup>[39]</sup> Escape from poverty (personal or for relatives staying behind) is a traditional push factor, and the availability of jobs is the related pull factor. Natural disasters can amplify poverty-driven migration flows. Research shows that for middle-income countries, higher temperatures increase emigration rates to urban areas and to other countries. For low-income countries, higher temperatures reduce emigration.<sup>[40]</sup>

Emigration and immigration are sometimes mandatory in a contract of employment: religious missionaries and employees of transnational corporations, international non-governmental organizations, and the diplomatic service expect, by definition, to work "overseas". They are often referred to as "expatriates", and their conditions of employment are typically equal to or better than those applying in the host country (for similar work).<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Non-economic push factors include persecution (religious and otherwise), frequent abuse, bullying, oppression, ethnic cleansing, genocide, risks to civilians during war, and social marginalization.<sup>[41]</sup> Political motives traditionally motivate refugee flows; for instance, people may emigrate in order to escape a dictatorship.<sup>[42]</sup>

Some migration is for personal reasons, based on a relationship (e.g. to be with family or a partner), such as in family reunification or transnational marriage (especially in the instance of a gender imbalance). Recent research has found gender, age, and cross-cultural differences in the ownership of the idea to immigrate.<sup>[43]</sup> In a few cases, an individual may wish to immigrate to a new country in a form of transferred patriotism. Evasion of criminal justice (e.g., avoiding arrest) is a personal motivation. This type of emigration and immigration is not normally legal, if a crime is internationally recognized, although criminals may disguise their identities or find other loopholes to evade detection. For example, there have been reports of war criminals disguising themselves as victims of war or conflict and then pursuing asylum in a different country.<sup>[44][45][46]</sup>

Barriers to immigration come not only in legal form or political form; natural and social barriers to immigration can also be very powerful. Immigrants when leaving their country also leave everything familiar: their family, friends, support network, and culture. They also need to liquidate their assets, and they incur the expense of moving. When they arrive in a new country, this is often with many uncertainties including finding work,<sup>[47]</sup> where to live, new laws, new cultural norms, language or accent issues, possible racism, and other exclusionary behavior towards them and their family.<sup>[48][49][50]</sup>

The politics of immigration have become increasingly associated with other issues, such as national security and terrorism, especially in western Europe, with the presence of Islam as a new major religion. Those with security concerns cite the 2005 French riots and point to the Jyllands-Posten Muhammad cartoons controversy as examples of the value conflicts arising from immigration of Muslims in Western Europe. Because of all these associations, immigration has become an emotional political issue in many European nations.<sup>[52][53]</sup> Studies have suggested that some special interest groups lobby for less immigration for their own group and more immigration for other groups since they see effects of immigration, such as increased labor competition, as

detrimental when affecting their own group but beneficial when impacting other groups. A 2010 European study suggested that "employers are more likely to be pro-immigration than employees, provided that immigrants are thought to compete with employees who are already in the country. Or else, when immigrants are thought to compete with employers rather than employees, employers are more likely to be anti-immigration than employees."<sup>[54]</sup> A 2011 study examining the voting of US representatives on migration policy suggests that "representatives from more skilled labor abundant districts are more likely to support an open immigration policy towards the unskilled, whereas the opposite is true for representatives from more unskilled labor abundant districts."<sup>[55]</sup>

Another contributing factor may be lobbying by earlier immigrants. The chairman for the US Irish Lobby for Immigration Reform—which lobby for more permissive rules for immigrants, as well as special arrangements just for Irish people—has stated that "the Irish Lobby will push for any special arrangement it can get—as will every other ethnic group in the country."<sup>[56][57]</sup>

### **Economic migrant**

The term economic migrant refers to someone who has travelled from one region to another region for the purposes of seeking employment and an improvement in quality of life and access to resources. An economic migrant is distinct from someone who is a [refugee](#) fleeing persecution.

Many countries have immigration and visa restrictions that prohibit a person entering the country for the purposes of gaining work without a valid work visa. As a violation of a [State's](#) immigration laws a person who is declared to be an economic migrant can be refused entry into a country.

The [World Bank](#) estimates that [remittances](#) totaled \$420 billion in 2009, of which \$317 billion went to developing countries.<sup>[58]</sup>

### **Laws and ethics**

Legislation regarding the protection of rights of immigrants and equal access to justice differs per nation. International law -- the product of the United Nations and other multinational organizations -- creates protocols governing immigrant rights. International law and the European Convention of Human Rights state that immigrants can only be detained for 'legitimate aims' of the state. It also notes that vulnerable people should be protected from unreasonable punishment and lengthy detention. International law outlines requirements for due process and suitable conditions. However, nations are sovereign, and the protocols of international law cannot be enforced upon them. Nations have the freedom to handle immigrants as they choose, and to structure how any legal aid is distributed. Human rights organizations strongly criticize individual nation-states for the limitations of their immigration policies and practices.<sup>[59]</sup>

Treatment of migrants in host countries, both by governments, employers, and original population, is a topic of continual debate and criticism, and the violation of migrant human rights is an ongoing crisis.<sup>[60]</sup> The [United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families](#), has been ratified by 48 states, most of which are heavy exporters of cheap labor. Major migrant-receiving countries and regions—including Western Europe, North America, Pacific Asia, Australia, and the [Gulf States](#)—have not ratified the convention, even though they are host to the majority of international migrant workers.<sup>[61][62]</sup> Although [freedom of movement](#) is often recognized as a [civil right](#) in many documents such as the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) (1948) and the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#) (1966), the freedom only applies to movement within national borders and the ability to return to one's home state.<sup>[63][64]</sup>

Some proponents of immigration argue that the freedom of movement both within and between countries is a basic human right, and that the restrictive immigration policies, typical of nation-states, violate this human right of freedom of movement.<sup>[65]</sup> Such arguments are common among ideologies like [anarchism](#) and [libertarianism](#).<sup>[66][67]</sup> As philosopher and [open borders](#) activist [Jacob Appel](#) has written, "Treating human beings differently, simply because they were born on the opposite side of a national boundary, is hard to justify under any mainstream philosophical, religious or ethical theory."<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Where immigration is permitted, it is typically selective. As of 2003, [family reunification](#) accounted for approximately two-thirds of legal immigration to the US every year.<sup>[68]</sup> Ethnic selection, such as the [White Australia policy](#), has generally disappeared, but priority is usually given to the educated, skilled, and wealthy. Less privileged individuals, including the mass of poor people in low-income countries, cannot avail themselves of the legal and protected immigration opportunities offered by wealthy states. This inequality has also been criticized as conflicting with the principle of [equal opportunities](#). The fact that the door is closed for the unskilled, while at the same time many developed countries have a huge demand for unskilled labor, is a major factor

in [illegal immigration](#). The contradictory nature of this policy—which specifically disadvantages the unskilled immigrants while exploiting their labor—has also been criticized on ethical grounds.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Immigration policies which selectively grant freedom of movement to targeted individuals are intended to produce a net economic gain for the host country. They can also mean net loss for a poor donor country through the loss of the educated minority—a "[brain drain](#)". This can exacerbate the [global inequality](#) in [standards of living](#) that provided the motivation for the individual to migrate in the first place. One example of competition for skilled labour is active recruitment of [health workers](#) from developing countries by developed countries.<sup>[69][70]</sup> There may however also be a "brain gain" to emigration, as migration opportunities lead to greater investments in education in developing countries.<sup>[71][72][73][74]</sup> Overall, research suggests that migration is beneficial both to the receiving and sending countries.<sup>[5]</sup>

### **Economic effects**

A survey of leading economists shows a consensus behind the view that high-skilled immigration makes the average American better off.<sup>[75]</sup> A survey of the same economists also shows support behind the notion that low-skilled immigration makes the average American better off and makes many low-skilled American workers substantially worse off unless they are compensated by others.<sup>[76]</sup> A survey of European economists shows a consensus that freer movement of people to live and work across borders within Europe makes the average European better off, and strong support behind the notion that it has not made low-skilled Europeans worse off.<sup>[9]</sup> According to [David Card](#), Christian Dustmann, and Ian Preston, "most existing studies of the economic impacts of immigration suggest these impacts are small, and on average benefit the native population".<sup>[7]</sup> In a survey of the existing literature, Örn B Bodvarsson and Hendrik Van den Berg write, "a comparison of the evidence from all the studies... makes it clear that, with very few exceptions, there is no strong statistical support for the view held by many members of the public, mainly that immigration has an adverse effect on native-born workers in the destination country."<sup>[77]</sup>

### **Overall economic prosperity**

Whereas the impact on the average native tends to be small and positive, studies show more mixed results for low-skilled natives, but whether the effects are positive or negative, they tend to be small either way.<sup>[78][79][80][81][82][83][84][85][86][excessive citations]</sup> Research indicates that immigrants are more likely to work in risky jobs than U.S.-born workers, partly due to differences in average characteristics, such as immigrants' lower English language ability and educational attainment.<sup>[87]</sup> According to a 2017 survey of the existing economic literature, studies on high-skilled migrants "rarely find adverse wage and employment consequences, and longer time horizons tend to show greater gains".<sup>[88]</sup>

Competition from immigrants in a particular profession may aggravate [underemployment](#) in that profession,<sup>[89]</sup> but increase wages for other natives;<sup>[88]</sup> for instance, a 2017 study in Science found that "the influx of foreign-born computer scientists since the early 1990s... increased the size of the US IT sector... benefited consumers via lower prices and more efficient products... raised overall worker incomes by 0.2 to 0.3% but decreased wages of U.S. computer scientists by 2.6 to 5.1%."<sup>[90]</sup> A 2019 study found that foreign college workers in STEM occupations did not displace native college workers in STEM occupations, but instead had a positive impact on the latter group's wages.<sup>[91]</sup> A 2021 study similarly found that highly educated immigrants to Switzerland caused wages to increase for highly educated Swiss natives.<sup>[92]</sup> A 2019 study found that greater immigration led to less [off-shoring](#) by firms.<sup>[93]</sup>

Research also suggests that diversity and immigration have a net positive effect on [productivity](#).<sup>[94][95][96][97][98]</sup> and economic prosperity.<sup>[100][101][102][103][104]</sup> Immigration has also been associated with reductions in [offshoring](#).<sup>[99]</sup> A study found that the Age of Mass Migration (1850–1920) contributed to "higher incomes, higher productivity, more innovation, and more industrialization" in the short-run and "higher incomes, less poverty, less unemployment, higher rates of urbanization, and greater educational attainment" in the long-run for the United States.<sup>[105]</sup> Research also shows that migration to Latin America during the Age of Mass Migration had a positive impact on long-run economic development.<sup>[106]</sup>

Studies show that the elimination of barriers to migration would have profound effects on world GDP, with estimates of gains ranging between 67 and 147.3%.<sup>[12][13][14][107][108][109]</sup> Research also finds that migration leads to greater trade in goods and services,<sup>[110][111][112][113][114]</sup> and increases in financial flows between the sending and receiving countries.<sup>[115][116]</sup> Using 130 years of data on historical migrations to the United States, one study finds "that a doubling of the number of residents with ancestry from a given foreign country relative to the mean increases by 4.2 percentage points the probability that at least one local firm invests in that country, and increases by 31% the number of employees at domestic recipients of FDI from that country. The size of these effects increases with the ethnic diversity of the local population, the geographic distance to the origin country, and the

ethno-linguistic fractionalization of the origin country."<sup>[117]</sup> A 2017 study found that "immigrants' genetic diversity is significantly positively correlated with measures of U.S. counties' economic development [during the Age of Mass Migration]. There exists also a significant positive relationship between immigrants' genetic diversity in 1870 and contemporaneous measures of U.S. counties' average income."<sup>[118]</sup>

Some research suggests that immigration can offset some of the adverse effects of automation on native labor outcomes.<sup>[119][120]</sup> By increasing overall demand, immigrants could push natives out of low-skilled manual labor into better paying occupations.<sup>[119][120]</sup> A 2018 study in the *American Economic Review* found that the [Bracero program](#) (which allowed almost half a million Mexican workers to do seasonal farm labor in the United States) did not have any adverse impact on the labor market outcomes of American-born farm workers.<sup>[121]</sup> A 2019 study by economic historians found that immigration restrictions implemented in the 1920s had an adverse impact on US-born workers' earnings.<sup>[122]</sup>

A 2016 paper by University of Southern Denmark and University of Copenhagen economists found that the [1924 immigration restrictions](#) enacted in the United States impaired the economy.<sup>[123][124]</sup>

### **Inequality**

Overall immigration was found to account for a relatively small share of the rise of native wage inequality,<sup>[125][126]</sup> but low-skill immigration has been linked to greater [income inequality](#) in the native population.<sup>[127][128]</sup> Greater openness to low-skilled immigration in wealthy countries would drastically reduce global income inequality.<sup>[128][129]</sup>

### **Fiscal effects**

A 2011 literature review of the economic impacts of immigration found that the net fiscal impact of migrants varies across studies but that the most credible analyses typically find small and positive fiscal effects on average.<sup>[79]</sup> According to the authors, "the net social impact of an immigrant over his or her lifetime depends substantially and in predictable ways on the immigrant's age at arrival, education, reason for migration, and similar".<sup>[79]</sup> According to a 2007 literature review by the [Congressional Budget Office](#), "Over the past two decades, most efforts to estimate the fiscal impact of immigration in the United States have concluded that, in aggregate and over the long term, tax revenues of all types generated by immigrants—both legal and unauthorized—exceed the cost of the services they use."<sup>[130]</sup> A 2022 study found that the sharp reduction in refugee admissions adversely affected public coffers at all levels of government in the United States.<sup>[131]</sup>

A 2018 study found that inflows of asylum seekers into Western Europe from 1985 to 2015 had a net positive fiscal impact.<sup>[132][133]</sup> Research has shown that EU immigrants made a net positive fiscal contribution to Denmark<sup>[134]</sup> and the United Kingdom.<sup>[135][136]</sup> A 2017 study found that when Romanian and Bulgarian immigrants to the United Kingdom gained permission to acquire welfare benefits in 2014 that it had no discernible impact on the immigrants' use of welfare benefits.<sup>[137]</sup> A paper by a group of French economists found that over the period 1980–2015, "international migration had a positive impact on the economic and fiscal performance of OECD countries."<sup>[138]</sup>

### **Impact of refugees**

A 2017 survey of leading economists found that 34% of economists agreed with the statement "The influx of refugees into Germany beginning in the summer of 2015 will generate net economic benefits for German citizens over the succeeding decade", whereas 38% were uncertain and 6% disagreed.<sup>[139]</sup> Studies of refugees' impact on native welfare are scant but the existing literature shows mixed results (negative, positive and no significant effects on native welfare).<sup>[140][141][142][143][144][145][146][147][148][149][150][151][152][153][154][155][156][157][158]</sup><sup>[excessive citations]</sup> According to economist Michael Clemens, "when economists have studied past influxes of refugees and migrants they have found the labor market effects, while varied, are very limited, and can in fact be positive."<sup>[159]</sup> A 2018 study in the *Economic Journal* found that Vietnamese refugees to the United States had a positive impact on American exports, as exports to Vietnam grew most in US states with larger Vietnamese populations.<sup>[114]</sup> A 2018 study in the journal [Science Advances](#) found that asylum seekers entering Western Europe in the period 1985–2015 had a positive macroeconomic and fiscal impact.<sup>[132][133]</sup> A 2019 study found that the mass influx of 1.3 million Syrian refugees to Jordan (total population: 6.6 million) did not have harm the labor market outcomes of native Jordanians.<sup>[149]</sup> A 2020 study found that Syrian refugees to Turkey improved the productivity of Turkish firms.<sup>[160]</sup>

A 2017 paper by Evans and Fitzgerald found that refugees to the United States pay "\$21,000 more in taxes than they receive in benefits over their first 20 years in the U.S."<sup>[157]</sup> An internal study by the Department of Health and Human Services under the Trump administration, which was suppressed and not shown to the public, found that refugees to the United States brought in \$63 billion more in government revenues than they cost the government.<sup>[161]</sup> According to [University of California, Davis](#), labor economist [Giovanni Peri](#), the existing

literature suggests that there are no economic reasons why the American labor market could not easily absorb 100,000 Syrian refugees in a year.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> A 2017 paper looking at the long-term impact of refugees on the American labor market over the period 1980–2010 found "that there is no adverse long-run impact of refugees on the U.S. labor market."<sup>[162]</sup> A 2022 study by economist [Michael Clemens](#) found that the sharp reduction in refugee admissions in the United States since 2017 had cost the U.S. economy over \$9.1 billion per year and cost public coffers over \$2 billion per year.<sup>[131]</sup>

Refugees integrate more slowly into host countries' labor markets than labor migrants, in part due to the loss and depreciation of human capital and credentials during the asylum procedure.<sup>[163]</sup> Refugees tend to do worse in economic terms than natives, even when they have the same skills and language proficiencies of natives. For instance, a 2013 study of Germans in West-Germany who had been displaced from Eastern Europe during and after World War II showed that the forced German migrants did far worse economically than their native West-German counterparts decades later.<sup>[164]</sup> Second-generation forced German migrants also did worse in economic terms than their native counterparts.<sup>[164]</sup> A study of refugees to the United States found that "refugees that enter the U.S. before age 14 graduate high school and enter college at the same rate as natives. Refugees that enter as older teenagers have lower attainment with much of the difference attributable to language barriers and because many in this group are not accompanied by a parent to the U.S."<sup>[157]</sup> Refugees that entered the U.S. at ages 18–45, have "much lower levels of education and poorer language skills than natives and outcomes are initially poor with low employment, high welfare use and low earnings."<sup>[157]</sup> But the authors of the study find that "outcomes improve considerably as refugees age."<sup>[157]</sup>

A 2017 study found that the 0.5 million Portuguese who returned to Portugal from Mozambique and Angola in the mid-1970s lowered labor productivity and wages.<sup>[165]</sup> A 2018 paper found that the areas in Greece that took on a larger share of Greek Orthodox refugees from the [Greco-Turkish War of 1919–1922](#) "have today higher earnings, higher levels of household wealth, greater educational attainment, as well as larger financial and manufacturing sectors."<sup>[166]</sup>

### **Impact of undocumented immigrants**

Research on the economic effects of undocumented immigrants is scant but existing studies suggests that the effects are positive for the native population,<sup>[167][168]</sup> and public coffers.<sup>[130][169]</sup> A 2015 study shows that "increasing deportation rates and tightening border control weakens low-skilled labor markets, increasing unemployment of native low-skilled workers. Legalization, instead, decreases the unemployment rate of low-skilled natives and increases income per native."<sup>[170]</sup> Studies show that legalization of undocumented immigrants would boost the U.S. economy; a 2013 study found that granting legal status to undocumented immigrants would raise their incomes by a quarter (increasing U.S. GDP by approximately \$1.4 trillion over a ten-year period),<sup>[171]</sup> and a 2016 study found that "legalization would increase the economic contribution of the unauthorized population by about 20%, to 3.6% of private-sector GDP."<sup>[172]</sup> A 2018 National Bureau of Economic Research paper found that undocumented immigrants to the United States "generate higher surplus for US firms relative to natives, hence restricting their entry has a depressing effect on job creation and, in turn, on native labor markets."<sup>[173]</sup>

In the US the Immigration Reform and Control Act was passed to help remove the illegal aliens. They were trying to do this by granting legal status or by imposing penalties against the employers who would knowingly work illegal immigrants. However, IRCA did not address the reality or price which caused an issue in the accomplishing of the objectives.<sup>[174]</sup>

A 2017 study in the [Journal of Public Economics](#) found that more intense immigration enforcement increased the likelihood that US-born children with undocumented immigrant parents would live in poverty.<sup>[175]</sup>

A paper by Spanish economists found that upon legalizing the undocumented immigrant population in Spain, the fiscal revenues increased by around €4,189 per newly legalized immigrant.<sup>[169]</sup> The paper found that the wages of the newly legalized immigrants increased after legalization, some low-skilled natives had worse labor market outcomes and high-skilled natives had improved labor market outcomes.<sup>[169]</sup>

A 2018 study found no evidence that apprehensions of undocumented immigrants in districts in the United States improved the labor market outcomes for American natives.<sup>[176]</sup> A 2020 study found that immigration enforcement in the US leads to declining production in the US dairy industry and that dairy operators respond to immigration enforcement by automating their operations (rather than hire new labor).<sup>[177]</sup>

A 2021 study in the [American Economic Journal](#) found that undocumented immigrants had beneficial effects on the employment and wages of American natives. Stricter [immigration enforcement](#) adversely affected employment and wages of American natives.<sup>[178]</sup>

### **Impact on the sending countries**



Research suggests that migration is beneficial both to the receiving and sending countries.<sup>[51][61]</sup> According to one study, welfare increases in both types of countries: "welfare impact of observed levels of migration is substantial, at about 5% to 10% for the main receiving countries and about 10% in countries with large incoming remittances".<sup>[51]</sup> According to [Branko Milanović](#), country of residency is by far the most important determinant of global income inequality, which suggests that the reduction in labor barriers would significantly reduce global income inequality.<sup>[16][179]</sup> A study of equivalent workers in the United States and 42 developing countries found that "median wage gap for a male, unskilled (9 years of schooling), 35-year-old, urban formal sector worker born and educated in a developing country is P\$15,400 per year at purchasing power parity".<sup>[180]</sup> A 2014 survey of the existing literature on emigration finds that a 10 percent emigrant supply shock would increase wages in the sending country by 2–5.5%.<sup>[171]</sup>

Remittances increase living standards in the country of origin. Remittances are a large share of the GDP of many developing countries.<sup>[181]</sup> A study on remittances to Mexico found that remittances lead to a substantial increase in the availability of public services in Mexico, surpassing government spending in some localities.<sup>[182]</sup>

Research finds that emigration and low migration barriers has net positive effects on human capital formation in the sending countries.<sup>[71][72][73][74]</sup> This means that there is a "brain gain" instead of a "[brain drain](#)" to emigration. Emigration has also been linked to innovation in cases where the migrants return to their home country after developing skills abroad.<sup>[183][184]</sup>

One study finds that sending countries benefit indirectly in the long-run on the emigration of skilled workers because those skilled workers are able to innovate more in developed countries, which the sending countries are able to benefit on as a positive [externality](#). Greater emigration of skilled workers consequently leads to greater economic growth and welfare improvements in the long-run.<sup>[185]</sup> The negative effects of high-skill emigration remain largely unfounded. According to economist Michael Clemens, it has not been shown that restrictions on high-skill emigration reduce shortages in the countries of origin.<sup>[186]</sup>

Research also suggests that emigration, remittances and return migration can have a positive impact on political institutions and democratization in the country of origin.<sup>[187][188][189][190][191][192][193][194][195][196][197]</sup> According to Abel Escribà-Folch, Joseph Wright, and Covadonga Meseguer, remittances "provide resources that make political opposition possible, and they decrease government dependency, undermining the patronage strategies underpinning authoritarianism."<sup>[187]</sup> Research also shows that remittances can lower the risk of civil war in the country of origin.<sup>[198]</sup>

Research suggests that emigration causes an increase in the wages of those who remain in the country of origin. A 2014 survey of the existing literature on emigration finds that a 10 percent emigrant supply shock would increase wages in the sending country by 2–5.5%.<sup>[171]</sup> A study of emigration from Poland shows that it led to a slight increase in wages for high- and medium-skilled workers for remaining Poles.<sup>[199]</sup> A 2013 study finds that emigration from Eastern Europe after the 2004 EU enlargement increased the wages of remaining young workers in the country of origin by 6%, while it had no effect on the wages of old workers.<sup>[200]</sup> The wages of Lithuanian men increased as a result of post-EU enlargement emigration.<sup>[201]</sup> Return migration is associated with greater household firm revenues.<sup>[202]</sup> Emigration leads to boosts in [foreign direct investment](#) to their home country.<sup>[203]</sup> Some research shows that the remittance effect is not strong enough to make the remaining natives in countries with high emigration flows better off.<sup>[51]</sup>

### **Impact on global poverty**

According to economists [Michael Clemens](#) and [Lant Pritchett](#), "permitting people to move from low-productivity places to high-productivity places appears to be by far the most efficient generalized policy tool, at the margin, for poverty reduction".<sup>[181]</sup> A successful two-year [in situ](#) anti-poverty program, for instance, helps poor people make in a year what is the equivalent of working one day in the developed world.<sup>[181]</sup> A slight reduction in the barriers to labor mobility between the developing and developed world would do more to [reduce poverty](#) in the developing world than any remaining trade liberalization.<sup>[204]</sup>

Research on a migration lottery allowing Tongans to move to New Zealand found that the lottery winners saw a 263% increase in income from migrating (after only one year in New Zealand) relative to the unsuccessful lottery entrants.<sup>[205]</sup> A longer-term study on the Tongan lottery winners finds that they "continue to earn almost 300 percent more than non-migrants, have better mental health, live in households with more than 250 percent higher expenditure, own more vehicles, and have more durable assets".<sup>[206]</sup> A conservative estimate of their lifetime gain to migration is NZ\$315,000 in net present value terms (approximately US\$237,000).<sup>[206]</sup>

A 2017 study of Mexican immigrant households in the United States found that by virtue of moving to the United States, the households increase their incomes more than fivefold immediately.<sup>[207]</sup> The study also found that the

"average gains accruing to migrants surpass those of even the most successful current programs of economic development."<sup>[207]</sup>

A 2017 study of European migrant workers in the UK shows that upon accession to the EU, the migrant workers see a substantial positive impact on their earnings. The data indicate that acquiring EU status raises earnings for the workers by giving them the right to freely change jobs.<sup>[208]</sup>

A 2017 study in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics* found that immigrants from middle- and low-income countries to the United States increased their wages by a factor of two to three upon migration.<sup>[209]</sup>

### **Innovation and entrepreneurship**

A 2017 survey of the existing economic literature found that "high-skilled migrants boost innovation and productivity outcomes."<sup>[188]</sup> According to a 2013 survey of the existing economic literature, "much of the existing research points towards positive net contributions by immigrant entrepreneurs."<sup>[210]</sup> Areas where immigrant are more prevalent in the United States have substantially more innovation (as measured by patenting and citations).<sup>[211]</sup> Immigrants to the United States create businesses at higher rates than natives.<sup>[212]</sup> A 2010 study showed "that a 1 percentage point increase in immigrant college graduates' population share increases patents per capita by 9–18 percent."<sup>[213]</sup> Mass migration can also boost innovation and growth, as shown by the Jewish, Huguenot and Bohemian diasporas in Berlin and Prussia,<sup>[214][215][216]</sup> German Jewish Émigrés in the US,<sup>[217]</sup> the Mariel boatlift,<sup>[218]</sup> the exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel in the 1990s,<sup>[98]</sup> European migration to Argentina during the Age of Mass Migration (1850–1914),<sup>[219]</sup> west-east migration in the wake of German reunification,<sup>[220]</sup> German migration to Russian Empire,<sup>[221]</sup> and Polish immigration to Germany after joining the EU.<sup>[222]</sup> A 2018 study in the *Economic Journal* found that "a 10% increase in immigration from exporters of a given product is associated with a 2% increase in the likelihood that the host country starts exporting that good 'from scratch' in the next decade."<sup>[223]</sup>

Immigrants have been linked to greater invention and innovation.<sup>[224][225][226][227][228][229]</sup> According to one report, "immigrants have started more than half (44 of 87) of America's startup companies valued at \$1 billion dollars or more and are key members of management or product development teams in over 70 percent (62 of 87) of these companies."<sup>[230]</sup> One analysis found that immigrant-owned firms had a higher innovation rate (on most measures of innovation) than firms owned by U.S.-born entrepreneurs.<sup>[231]</sup> Research also shows that labor migration increases human capital.<sup>[73][71][72][74][232]</sup> Foreign doctoral students are a major source of innovation in the American economy.<sup>[233]</sup> In the United States, immigrant workers hold a disproportionate share of jobs in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM): "In 2013, foreign-born workers accounted for 19.2 percent of STEM workers with a bachelor's degree, 40.7 percent of those with a master's degree, and more than half—54.5 percent—of those with a PhD"<sup>[234]</sup>

A number of countries across the globe offer [Economic Citizenship Programs](#) where in return for investing into the local economy, foreign investors are awarded citizenship. Such programs encourage innovation and entrepreneurship from foreign investors and high net worth individuals who as new citizens in the country can offer unique perspectives. St. Kitts and Nevis was the first country to offer economic citizenship back in 1984 creating a new market for citizenship and by the early 2000s other Caribbean countries joined them.<sup>[235]</sup>

### **Quality of institutions**

A 2015 study finds "some evidence that larger immigrant population shares (or inflows) yield positive impacts on institutional quality. At a minimum, our results indicate that no negative impact on economic freedom is associated with more immigration."<sup>[236]</sup> Another study, looking at the increase in Israel's population in the 1990s due to the unrestricted immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union, finds that the mass immigration did not undermine political institutions, and substantially increased the quality of economic institutions.<sup>[237]</sup> A 2017 study in the *British Journal of Political Science* argued that the British American colonies without slavery adopted better democratic institutions in order to attract migrant workers to their colonies.<sup>[238][239]</sup> A 2018 study fails to find evidence that immigration to the United States weakens economic freedom.<sup>[240]</sup> A 2019 study of Jordan found that the massive influx of refugees into Jordan during the Gulf War had long-lasting positive effects on Jordanian economic institutions.<sup>[241]</sup>

### **Welfare**

Some research has found that as immigration and ethnic heterogeneity increase, government funding of [welfare](#) and public support for welfare decrease.<sup>[242][243][244][245][246][247]</sup> [Ethnic nepotism](#) may be an explanation for this phenomenon. Other possible explanations include theories regarding [in-group](#) and out-group effects and [reciprocal altruism](#).<sup>[248]</sup>

Research however also challenges the notion that ethnic heterogeneity reduces public goods provision.<sup>[249][250][251][252]</sup> Studies that find a negative relationship between ethnic diversity and public goods

provision often fail to take into account that strong states were better at assimilating minorities, thus decreasing diversity in the long run.<sup>[249][250]</sup> Ethnically diverse states today consequently tend to be weaker states.<sup>[249]</sup> Because most of the evidence on fractionalization comes from sub-Saharan Africa and the United States, the generalizability of the findings is questionable.<sup>[251]</sup> A 2018 study in the *American Political Science Review* cast doubts on findings that ethnoidal homogeneity led to greater public goods provision.<sup>[253]</sup>

Research finds that Americans' attitudes towards immigration influence their attitudes towards welfare spending.<sup>[254]</sup>

### **Education**

A 2016 study found that immigration in the period 1940–2010 in the United States increased the high school completion of natives: "An increase of one percentage point in the share of immigrants in the population aged 11–64 increases the probability that natives aged 11–17 eventually complete 12 years of schooling by 0.3 percentage point."<sup>[255]</sup> A 2019 NBER paper found little evidence that exposure to foreign-born students had an impact on US-born students.<sup>[256]</sup>

Studies have found that non-native speakers of English in the UK have no causal impact on the performance of other pupils,<sup>[257]</sup> immigrant children have no significant impact on the test scores of Dutch children,<sup>[258]</sup> no effect on grade repetition among native students exposed to migrant students in Austrian schools,<sup>[259]</sup> that the presence of Latin American children in schools had no significant negative effects on peers, but that students with limited English skills had slight negative effects on peers,<sup>[260]</sup> and that the influx of Haitians to Florida public schools after the *2010 Haiti earthquake* had no effects on the educational outcomes of incumbent students.<sup>[261]</sup>

A 2018 study found that the "presence of immigrant students who have been in the country for some time is found to have no effect on natives. However, a small negative effect of recent immigrants on natives' language scores is reported."<sup>[262]</sup> Another 2018 study found that the presence of immigrant students to Italy was associated with "small negative average effects on math's test scores that are larger for low ability native students, strongly non-linear and only observable in classes with a high (top 20%) immigrant concentration. These outcomes are driven by classes with a high average linguistic distance between immigrants and natives, with no apparent additional role played by ethnic diversity."<sup>[263]</sup>

### **Social capital**

There is some research that suggests that immigration adversely affects *social capital*.<sup>[264]</sup> One study, for instance, found that "larger increases in US states' Mexican population shares correspond to larger decreases in social capital over the period" 1986–2004.<sup>[265]</sup> A 2017 study in the *Journal of Comparative Economics* found that "individuals whose ancestors migrated from countries with higher autocracy levels are less likely to trust others and to vote in presidential elections in the U.S. The impact of autocratic culture on trust can last for at least three generations while the impact on voting disappears after one generation. These impacts on trust and voting are also significant across Europe."<sup>[266]</sup> A 2019 study found that "humans are inclined to react negatively to threats to homogeneity... in the short term. However, these negative outcomes are compensated in the long term by the beneficial influence of intergroup contact, which alleviates initial negative influences."<sup>[267]</sup>

### **Health**

Research suggests that immigration has positive effects on native workers' health.<sup>[268][269]</sup> As immigration rises, native workers are pushed into less demanding jobs, which improves native workers' health outcomes.<sup>[268][269]</sup>

A 2018 study found that immigration to the United Kingdom "reduced waiting times for outpatient referrals and did not have significant effects on waiting times in accident and emergency departments (A&E) and elective care."<sup>[270]</sup> The study also found "evidence that immigration increased waiting times for outpatient referrals in more deprived areas outside of London" but that this increase disappears after 3 to 4 years.<sup>[270]</sup>

A 2018 systemic review and meta-analysis in *The Lancet* found that migrants generally have better health than the general population.<sup>[271]</sup>

In the EU, the use of *personal health records* for migrants is being tested in the new REHEALTH 2 project.<sup>[272]</sup>

### **Housing**

A 2014 study of the United Kingdom found that immigration generally reduced local house prices in the areas they moved to, because natives at the top of the wage distribution respond to immigration by moving to other areas, reducing demand for housing.<sup>[273]</sup> At the national level, an increase in the number of immigrants increases house prices.<sup>[273]</sup>

### **Crime**

*Immigration and crime* refer to the relationship between *criminal activity* and the phenomenon of immigration. The academic literature and official statistics provide mixed findings for the relationship between immigration and crime. For the United States research tends to suggest that immigration either has no impact on the crime

rate or even that immigrants are less prone to crime.<sup>[274][275][276][277][278][279]</sup> A [meta-analysis](#) of 51 studies from 1994–2014 on the relationship between immigration and crime in the United States found that, overall, the immigration-crime association is negative, but the relationship is very weak and there is significant variation in findings across studies.<sup>[280]</sup> This is in line with a 2009 review of high-quality studies conducted in the United States that also found a negative relationship.<sup>[281]</sup>

Research and statistics in some other, mainly European countries suggest a positive link between immigration and crime: immigrants from particular countries are often overrepresented in crime figures.<sup>[282][283][284][285][286][287][288][289][290][291][292][293][294][295][296][297][298]</sup>

The over-representation of immigrants in the criminal justice systems of several countries may be due to socioeconomic factors, imprisonment for migration offenses, and racial and ethnic discrimination by police and the judicial system.<sup>[299][300][301][302][303][304]</sup> The relationship between immigration and terrorism is understudied, but existing research is inconclusive.<sup>[305][306][307]</sup> Research on the relationship between [refugee](#) migration and crime is scarce and existing empirical evidence is often contradictory.<sup>[308][309]</sup> According to statistics from some countries, asylum seekers are overrepresented in crime figures.<sup>[310][286][311][failed verification]</sup>

[Bogus recruitment agencies](#) and rogue recruitment agencies make fake promises of better opportunities, education, income, some of the abuses and crimes experienced by immigrants are the followed:

- Employees are forced to work in activities that were not included in their contracts, where [workplace harassment](#) is openly allowed, tolerated and even promoted.
- Workers are forced to work more than 20 hours a day with low wages or no payment,
- Slavery,
- [human trafficking](#),
- [Sexual harassment](#), [sexual abuse](#), [sexual assault](#), [sexual exploitation](#).
- Offering fake immigrant visas in order to make it impossible for employees to return to their countries.

In many countries there is a lack of prosecution of this crimes, since these countries obtain benefits and taxes paid by these companies that benefit the economies and also because of the current shortage of workers.<sup>[312][313][314][315]</sup>

### **Impact on demographic tension**

#### **Assimilation**

A 2019 review of existing research in the [Annual Review of Sociology](#) on immigrant assimilation in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain concluded "we find an overall pattern of intergenerational assimilation in terms of socioeconomic attainment, social relations, and cultural beliefs."<sup>[316]</sup>

#### **Country of origin**

Return migration from countries with liberal gender norms has been associated with the transfer of liberal gender norms to the home country.<sup>[317]</sup>

#### **United States**

A 2018 study in the *American Sociological Review* found that within racial groups, most immigrants to the United States had fully assimilated within a span of 20 years.<sup>[24]</sup> Immigrants arriving in the United States after 1994 assimilate more rapidly than immigrants who arrived in previous periods.<sup>[24]</sup> Measuring assimilation can be difficult due to "ethnic attrition", which refers to when descendants of migrants cease to self-identify with the nationality or ethnicity of their ancestors. This means that successful cases of assimilation will be underestimated. Research shows that ethnic attrition is sizable in Hispanic and Asian immigrant groups in the United States.<sup>[318][319]</sup> By taking account of ethnic attrition, the assimilation rate of Hispanics in the United States improves significantly.<sup>[318][320]</sup> A 2016 paper challenges the view that cultural differences are necessarily an obstacle to long-run economic performance of migrants. It finds that "first generation migrants seem to be less likely to success the more culturally distant they are, but this effect vanishes as time spent in the US increases."<sup>[321]</sup> A 2018 study found that Chinese nationals in the United States who received permanent residency permits from the US government amid the Tiananmen Square protests (and subsequent Chinese government clampdown) experienced significant employment and earnings gains relative to similar immigrant groups who did not have the same residency rights.<sup>[322]</sup>

During the Age of Mass Migration, infant arrivals to the United States had greater economic success over their lifetime than teenage arrivals.<sup>[323]</sup>

#### **Europe**

A 2015 report by the National Institute of Demographic Studies finds that an overwhelming majority of second-generation immigrants of all origins in France feel French, despite the persistent discrimination in education, housing and employment that many of the minorities face.<sup>[324]</sup>

Research shows that country of origin matters for speed and depth of immigrant assimilation but that there is considerable assimilation overall.<sup>[325]</sup> Research finds that first generation immigrants from countries with less egalitarian gender cultures adopt gender values more similar to natives over time.<sup>[325][326]</sup> According to one study, "this acculturation process is almost completed within one generational succession: The gender attitudes of second generation immigrants are difficult to distinguish from the attitudes of members of mainstream society. This holds also for children born to immigrants from very gender traditional cultures and for children born to less well integrated immigrant families."<sup>[325]</sup> Similar results are found on a study of Turkish migrants to Western Europe.<sup>[326]</sup> The assimilation on gender attitudes has been observed in education, as one study finds "that the female advantage in education observed among the majority population is usually present among second-generation immigrants."<sup>[327]</sup>

A 2017 study of Switzerland found that naturalization strongly improves long-term social integration of immigrants: "The integration returns to naturalization are larger for more marginalized immigrant groups and when naturalization occurs earlier, rather than later in the residency period."<sup>[328]</sup> A separate study of Switzerland found that naturalization improved the economic integration of immigrants: "winning Swiss citizenship in the referendum increased annual earnings by an average of approximately 5,000 U.S. dollars over the subsequent 15 years. This effect is concentrated among more marginalized immigrants."<sup>[329]</sup>

First-generation immigrants tend to hold less accepting views of homosexuality but opposition weakens with longer stays.<sup>[330]</sup> Second-generation immigrants are overall more accepting of homosexuality, but the acculturation effect is weaker for Muslims and to some extent, Eastern Orthodox migrants.<sup>[330]</sup>

A study of Bangladeshi migrants in East London found they shifted towards the thinking styles of the wider non-migrant population in just a single generation.<sup>[331]</sup>

A study on Germany found that foreign-born parents are more likely to integrate if their children are entitled to German citizenship at birth.<sup>[332]</sup> A 2017 study found that "faster access to citizenship improves the economic situation of immigrant women, especially their labour market attachment with higher employment rates, longer working hours and more stable jobs. Immigrants also invest more in host country-specific skills like language and vocational training. Faster access to citizenship seems a powerful policy instrument to boost economic integration in countries with traditionally restrictive citizenship policies."<sup>[333]</sup> [Naturalization](#) is associated with large and persistent wage gains for the naturalized citizens in most countries.<sup>[334]</sup> One study of Denmark found that providing immigrants with voting rights reduced their crime rate.<sup>[335]</sup>

Studies on programs that randomly allocate refugee immigrants across municipalities find that the assignment of neighborhood impacts immigrant crime propensity, education and earnings.<sup>[336][337][338][339][340][341]</sup> A 2019 study found that refugees who resettled in areas with many conational were more likely to be economically integrated.<sup>[342]</sup>

Research suggests that bilingual schooling reduces barriers between speakers from two different communities.<sup>[343]</sup>

Research suggests that a vicious cycle of bigotry and isolation could reduce assimilation and increase bigotry towards immigrants in the long-term. For instance, University of California, San Diego political scientist Claire Adida, Stanford University political scientist David Laitin and Sorbonne University economist Marie-Anne Valfort argue "fear-based policies that target groups of people according to their religion or region of origin are counter-productive. Our own research, which explains the failed integration of Muslim immigrants in France, suggests that such policies can feed into a vicious cycle that damages national security. French Islamophobia—a response to cultural difference—has encouraged Muslim immigrants to withdraw from French society, which then feeds back into French Islamophobia, thus further exacerbating Muslims' alienation, and so on. Indeed, the failure of French security in 2015 was likely due to police tactics that intimidated rather than welcomed the children of immigrants—an approach that makes it hard to obtain crucial information from community members about potential threats."<sup>[344][345]</sup>

A study which examined [Catalan nationalism](#) examined the Catalan Government's policy towards the integration of immigrants during the start of the 1990s. At this time the Spanish region of Catalonia was experiencing a large influx in the number of immigrants from Northern Africa, Latin America and Asia. The Spanish government paid little attention to this influx of immigrants. However, Catalan politicians began discussing how the increase in immigrants would affect Catalan identity. Members of the Catalan parliament petitioned for a plan to integrate these immigrants into Catalan society. Crucially, the plan did not include policies regarding [naturalization](#),

which were key immigration policies of the Spanish government. The plan of the Catalan parliament aimed to create a shared Catalan identity which included both the native Catalan population and immigrant communities. This meant that immigrants were encouraged to relate as part of the Catalan community but also encouraged to retain their own culture and traditions. In this way assimilation of immigrant cultures in Catalonia was avoided.<sup>[346]</sup>

A 2018 study in the *British Journal of Political Science* found that immigrants in Norway became more politically engaged the earlier that they were given voting rights.<sup>[347]</sup>

A 2019 study in the *European Economic Review* found that language training improved the economic assimilation of immigrants in France.<sup>[348]</sup>

A 2020 paper on reforms of refugee policy in Denmark found that language training boosted the economic and social integration of refugees, whereas cuts to refugees' welfare benefits had no impact, except to temporarily increase property crimes.<sup>[349]</sup>

### **Discrimination**

#### **Europe**

Research suggests that police practices, such as [racial profiling](#), over-policing in areas populated by minorities and in-group bias may result in disproportionately high numbers of racial minorities among crime suspects in Sweden, Italy, and England and Wales.<sup>[350][351][352][353][354]</sup> Research also suggests that there may be possible discrimination by the judicial system, which contributes to a higher number of convictions for racial minorities in Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Denmark and France.<sup>[350][352][353][355][356][357][358]</sup> A 2018 study found that the Dutch are less likely to reciprocate in games played with immigrants than the native Dutch.<sup>[359]</sup>

Several meta-analyses find extensive evidence of ethnic and racial discrimination in hiring in the North-American and European labor markets.<sup>[271][261][360]</sup> A 2016 meta-analysis of 738 correspondence tests in 43 separate studies conducted in OECD countries between 1990 and 2015 finds that there is extensive racial discrimination in hiring decisions in Europe and North-America.<sup>[261]</sup> Equivalent minority candidates need to send around 50% more applications to be invited for an interview than majority candidates.<sup>[261]</sup>

A 2014 meta-analysis found extensive evidence of racial and ethnic discrimination in the housing market of several European countries.<sup>[271]</sup>

#### **United Kingdom**

Since 2010, the United Kingdom's policies surrounding immigrant detention have come under fire for insufficiently protecting vulnerable groups. In the early 2000s, the United Kingdom adopted the Detention Duty Advice (DDA) scheme in order to provide free, government-funded, legal aid to immigrants. The DDA scheme at face value granted liberty on administrative grounds by considering immigrant merits, nature of their work, their financial means, and other factors that would then determine how much free legal aid detainees were granted. Recent research by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), demonstrates that marginalized groups have been barred from legal assistance in detention centers. The barriers immigrants face in order to access justice through the DDA disproportionately impacted underrepresented groups of immigrants, and the language barrier and lack of interpreters led to further hurdles that detainees were unable to jump through.<sup>[59]</sup>

#### **Canada**

In Canada immigrant detainees face barriers to justice due to a lack of international enforcement. Canada's immigration detention system has significant legal and normative problems, and the rubric of 'access to justice' that is presented by international law fails to identify these faults. There is a lack of access to legal aid for immigrants in detention, as well as inhumane treatment in detention centers. Research has demonstrated irreparable psychological, physical, and social damage to immigrants, and the international community ignores these injustices.<sup>[361]</sup>

#### **United States**

##### **Business**

A 2014 meta-analysis of racial discrimination in product markets found extensive evidence of minority applicants being quoted higher prices for products.<sup>[271]</sup> A 1995 study found that car dealers "quoted significantly lower prices to white males than to black or female test buyers using identical, scripted bargaining strategies."<sup>[362]</sup> A 2013 study found that eBay sellers of iPods received 21 percent more offers if a white hand held the iPod in the photo than a black hand.<sup>[363]</sup>

##### **Criminal justice system**

Research suggests that police practices, such as [racial profiling](#), over-policing in areas populated by minorities and in-group bias may result in disproportionately high numbers of racial minorities among crime

suspects.<sup>[364][365][366][367]</sup> Research also suggests that there may be possible discrimination by the judicial system, which contributes to a higher number of convictions for racial minorities.<sup>[368][369][370][371][372]</sup> A 2012 study found that "(i) juries formed from all-white jury pools convict black defendants significantly (16 percentage points) more often than white defendants, and (ii) this gap in conviction rates is entirely eliminated when the jury pool includes at least one black member."<sup>[370]</sup> Research has found evidence of in-group bias, where "black (white) juveniles who are randomly assigned to black (white) judges are more likely to get incarcerated (as opposed to being placed on probation), and they receive longer sentences."<sup>[372]</sup> In-group bias has also been observed when it comes to traffic citations, as black and white cops are more likely to cite out-groups.<sup>[366]</sup>

### **Education**

A 2015 study using correspondence tests "found that when considering requests from prospective students seeking mentoring in the future, faculty were significantly more responsive to White males than to all other categories of students, collectively, particularly in higher-paying disciplines and private institutions."<sup>[373]</sup>

According to an analysis of the National Study of College Experience, elite colleges may favor minority applicants due to affirmative action policies.<sup>[374]</sup>

A 2018 National Bureau of Economic Research paper found that math teachers discriminate against the children of immigrants. When the teachers were informed about negative stereotypes towards the children of immigrants, they gave higher grades to the children of immigrants.<sup>[375]</sup>

As of 2020, 2 percent of all students enrolled in U.S. higher education. That comes out to about 454,000 students. Fewer than half of the undocumented are eligible for the DACA program. DACA is formally known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.<sup>[376]</sup>

### **Housing**

A 2014 meta-analysis found extensive evidence of [racial discrimination in the American housing market](#).<sup>[27]</sup> Minority applicants for housing needed to make many more enquiries to view properties.<sup>[27]</sup> Geographical steering of African-Americans in US housing remained significant.<sup>[27]</sup> A 2003 study finds "evidence that agents interpret an initial housing request as an indication of a customer's preferences, but also are more likely to withhold a house from all customers when it is in an integrated suburban neighborhood ([redlining](#)). Moreover, agents' marketing efforts increase with asking price for white, but not for black, customers; blacks are more likely than whites to see houses in suburban, integrated areas ([steering](#)); and the houses agents show are more likely to deviate from the initial request when the customer is black than when the customer is white. These three findings are consistent with the possibility that agents act upon the belief that some types of transactions are relatively unlikely for black customers (statistical discrimination)."<sup>[377]</sup>

A report by the federal [Department of Housing and Urban Development](#) where the department sent African-Americans and whites to look at apartments found that African-Americans were shown fewer apartments to rent and houses for sale.<sup>[378]</sup>

### **Labor market**

Several meta-analyses find extensive evidence of ethnic and racial discrimination in hiring in the American labor market.<sup>[27][360][26]</sup> A 2016 meta-analysis of 738 correspondence tests—tests where identical CVs for stereotypically black and white names were sent to employers—in 43 separate studies conducted in OECD countries between 1990 and 2015 finds that there is extensive racial discrimination in hiring decisions in Europe and North-America.<sup>[26]</sup> These correspondence tests showed that equivalent minority candidates need to send around 50% more applications to be invited for an interview than majority candidates.<sup>[26][379]</sup> A study that examine the job applications of actual people provided with identical résumés and similar interview training showed that African-American applicants with no criminal record were offered jobs at a rate as low as white applicants who had criminal records.<sup>[380]</sup>

### **Iran**

Iranian companies faced a mass exodus of youth and skilled labor out of the country in recent years.<sup>[381]</sup> In June 2023 Iranian parliament illegalized immigration ads online.<sup>[382][383] [384][385][386]</sup>

### **Conclusion**

If we discuss the migration, we are a kind of immigrants. Wikipedia reference must be in conclusion. So, we put at this article, origin way, and making discussion.

Even short staying people can confirm as an immigrant, thus, at 3-6 month stayed in South Turkey in Hotels, for saving cold season in Europe. Live as an old Turkish inhabitant.

Migration day by day increase, as 37-53% of under developed countries at risk.

Thus, at 17<sup>th</sup> Century, the American People from Europa came as stationary migration. As in Latin meaning, migrare is wanderer, so, wandering is also enough for notification as immigrant.

There are pull and push factors for immigration.

In this article we are in concerning about establishing a new perspective at Neonatology and at advanced at academic, so education and performance for progress and a good example of the Medical Science and application at preterm infants.

#### 4 General Theories of Migration – Explained<sup>5</sup>

<https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/population-geography/4-general-theories-of-migration-explained/>  
Migration is a very complex phenomenon. Apart from a set of social, economic, political and environmental factors, migration of population in any region is determined, to large extent, by the perception and behaviour of individuals concerned. Therefore, there is no comprehensive theory of migration, although attempts have been made, from time to time, to integrate migration into economic and social theory, spatial analysis and behavioral theory (Johnston et al, 1981:218).

##### 1. Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:

The first attempt to spell out the 'laws of migration' was made by E.G. Ravenstein as early as in 1885. Using the birthplace data, Ravenstein identified a set of generalizations, which he called as 'laws of migration' concerning inter-county migration in Britain in the nineteenth century. Most of these generalizations hold good even today. These generalizations can be listed as follows (Grigg, 1977:42; Johnston et al, 1981:218):

(a) There is an inverse relation between distance and volume of migration. Majority of migrants moves to short distance only. Migrants going long distance generally go by preference to the large centres of commerce and industry.

(b) Migration proceeds step by step. The inhabitants of countryside flock into the nearby rapidly growing town. The gap created by this out-migration in the countryside is filled up by in-migration from still remoter countryside. The inhabitants of the town then move to the nearby urban centre up in the hierarchy.

(c) Every migration current produces a counter-current.

(d) The native of the rural areas are more mobile than their counterpart in the urban areas, and the major direction of migration is from agricultural areas to the centres of industry and commerce.

(e) Females are more mobile than male in the country of birth, but male more frequently venture beyond.

(f) Migration is highly age selective where adults in the working age groups display a greater propensity to migrate.

(g) Volume of migration increases with the process of diversification of the economy, and improvement in transport facilities.

(h) Migration occurs mainly due to economic reasons.

That migration tends to decline with increasing distance is almost a universal fact. Evidences also indicate that there are generally currents and counter-currents in the migration process (Woods, 1979:191). It has also been established that development and modernization promote internal migration. Several studies have proved that migration is highly age-selective.

However, doubts have been raised concerning some of the other generalizations. That migration occurs in different steps is rather difficult to be established. Similarly, though rural population in the less developed parts of the world is more mobile than its counterpart in the urban areas, migration in the economically developed countries is more likely to be urban to rural than in the opposite direction.

##### 2. Gravity Model:

One of the most important contributions of geography in the field of migration analysis is with respect to the relationship between distance and migration. A clear and persistent inverse relationship between the two has been established in several studies (Woods, 1979:183). Gravity model, based on Newton's law of gravitation, goes one step further and states that the volume of migration between any two interacting centres is the function of not only distance between them but also their population size.

In other words, migration is directly proportional to the product of their population size and inversely proportional to the square of the distance separating them. The model was initially proposed by the exponents of social physics in the nineteenth century, and was later revived in the middle of the twentieth century Johnston et al, 1981:141).



The index of migration between two centres according to this model can be expressed as follows: where  $M_{ij}$  is the volume of migration between the centres  $i$  and  $j$ ,  $P_i$  and  $P_j$  are population size of the two centres,  $d_{ij}$  is the distance between them. Finally,  $K$  is a constant. Besides in the area of migration analysis, the model has been used to account for a wide variety of flow patterns in human geography like telephone traffic, passenger movements, commodity flows etc. It was W.J. Reilly who had first applied the law of gravitation in 1929 to the retail trade of a city centre (Srivastava, 1994:169).

Known as Reilly's Law of Retail Gravitation, the model states that a city attracts retail trade from an individual customer located in its hinterland in proportion to its size and in inverse proportion to the square of the distance separating the individual from the city centre. John Q. Stewart, an American astrophysicist, in 1947, also pointed that there exists an isomorphic relationship between these concepts and Newton's law of gravitation (James and Martin, 1981:413). In 1949, G.K. Zipf, an economist, used this empirical generalization in his principle of least effort in human behaviour while explaining the movement of people between two centres.

Later, using the basic principles of gravity model, Stewart and Warnz developed the concept of population potential. Population potential of an urban centre is the potential exerted on it by a series of centres in the region. It is worked out in the following manner:

where  $PP_i$  is the population potential of a centre  $i$ ,  $P_j$  is the population of  $j$ th centre, and  $D_{ij}$  is the distance separating  $i$  from  $j$ . Thus, population potential exerted on point  $i$  equals the sum of the ratios of the population of points  $j$  to  $k-1$ , to the distance between point  $i$  and all the points  $j$  to  $k-1$ . The concept of population potential depicts the average access to population and as such summarizes very simply the changing gravity of a population distribution (Woods, 1979:182).

Gravity model later attracted severe criticism. Doubts have been raised regarding the validity of population size as a potential force for attraction. Use of simple linear distance, rather than distance measured in terms of transport routes and facilities, frequency of movement and cost of transport, is another weak point of the model. Further, the model treats all the migrants as one homogeneous group, and fails to explain the age and sex selectivity of migration.

It has, therefore, been suggested that the model is too simple to account for a complex phenomenon like migration. According to P.J. Taylor, the model is based on a crude analogy with Newton's law of gravitation having no theoretical bases in social sciences (quoted in Chandna, 2002:255). Subsequently, the model has been modified for maximum applicability to the study of various forms of flow patterns. These modifications relate to the introduction of some weights to the population size and use of distance in social and economic, rather than geometric, terms. Stouffer introduced one such modification in 1940.

### **3. Stouffer's Theory of Mobility:**

S.A. Stouffer, an American sociologist, introduced one such modification in the gravity model. Stouffer formulated his intervening opportunity model in 1940, and claimed that there is no necessary relationship between mobility and distance (Stouffer, 1940:846). Instead, the observed decline in the volume of migration is due to an increase in the number of intervening opportunities with increasing distance. Stouffer's model suggests that the number of migrants from an origin to a destination is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that destination, and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities between the origin and the destination.

Stouffer's formulation can be mathematically expressed as follows:

where  $Y$  is the expected number of migrants,  $x$  is the number of opportunities at the destination,  $x$  is the number of intervening opportunities, and  $k$  is a constant. Stouffer modified his theory of migration and intervening opportunities in the mid-1950s and added the concept of competing migrants in his model. His modified theory of mobility was published in 1960. The revised model proposes that during a given time interval, the number of migrants from city 1 to city 2 is the direct function of the number of opportunities in city 2, and an inverse function of the number of opportunities intervening between city 1 and city 2, and the number of other migrants for the opportunities in city 2. Thus, the revised formulation would read as under (Galle and Taeuber, 1966:6):

where  $Y$  is the number of migrants moving from city 1 to city 2,  $X_2$  is the number of opportunities in city 2,  $X_1$  is the number of opportunities intervening between city 1 and city 2,  $X_c$  is the number of migrants competing for opportunities in city 2, and  $k$  is a constant.

It may be realized here that the volume of migration from one city to another is the function of as much the attraction of one city as the repulsion from the other. Hence, another component as a measure of disadvantages that push people from city 1 is introduced in the numerator. The final formulation may be expressed as under: where  $X_o$  is the number of out-migrants from city 1;  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are parameters to be determined empirically; and other notations are as before.

*In Stouffer's model the measure of 'disadvantages or 'push' factors in city 1 ( $X_0$ ) is defined as the total out-migrants from the city. Likewise, the measure of number of opportunities in city 2 ( $X_1$ ) is defined as the total in-migrants in city 2, whereas the measure of intervening opportunities between city 1 and city 2 ( $X_2$ ) is defined as the total number of in-migrants in a circle centred mid-way between city 1 and city 2, and having a diameter equal to the distance between the two cities. And, finally, the measure of competing migrants ( $X_c$ ) is defined as the total number of out-migrants from a circle centred on city 2 with the distance between the two cities as its radius.*

#### **4. Lee's Theory:**

*Everett Lee proposed another comprehensive theory of migration in 1966. He begins his formulations with factors, which lead to spatial mobility of population in any area.*

*These factors are:*

- (i) Factors associated with the place of origin,*
- (ii) Factors associated with the place of destination,*
- (iii) Intervening obstacles, and*
- (iv) Personal factors.*

*According to Lee, each place possesses a set of positive and negative factors. While positive factors are the circumstances that act to hold people within it, or attract people from other areas, negative factors tend to repel them (Lee, 1975:191). In addition to these, there are factors, which remain neutral, and to which people are essentially indifferent. While some of these factors affect most of the people in the area, others tend to have differential effects. Migration in any area is the net result of the interplay between these factors.*

*Lee suggests that individuals involved in migration have near perfect assessment of factors in the place of origin due to their long association. However, the same is not necessarily true for that of the area of destination. There is always some element of ignorance and uncertainty with regard to reception of migrants in the new area (Lee, 1975:192).*

*Another important point is that the perceived difference between the areas of origin and destination is related to the stage of the lifecycle of an individual. A long association of an individual with a place may result in an over-evaluation of positive factors and under-evaluation of negative factors in the area of origin. At the same time, the perceived difficulties may lead to an inaccurate evaluation of positive and negative factors in the area of destination.*

*The final decision to move does not depend merely upon the balance of positive and negative factors at the places of origin and destination. The balance in favour of the move must be enough to overcome the natural inertia and intervening obstacles. Distance separating the places of origin and destination has been more frequently referred to in this context by authors, but according to Lee, distance while omnipresent, is by no means the most important factor (Lee, 1975:193). Furthermore, the effect of these intervening obstacles varies from individual to individual. Apart from the factors associated with places of origin and destination, and the intervening obstacles, there are many personal factors, which promote or retard migration in any area. Some of these are more or less constant throughout the life span of an individual, while others tend to vary in effect with the stages in life cycle. It may be noted that the real situation prevailing at the places of origin and destination are not as important in affecting migration as individual's perception of these factors. The process of perception depends, to a large extent, on the personal factors like awareness, intelligence, contacts and the cultural milieu of the individual.*

*The decision to migrate is the net result of the interplay among all these factors. Lee pointed out that the decision to migrate is, however, never completely rational. Also, important to note here is the fact that not all persons who migrate do so on their own decision. Children and wives move with the family where their decisions are not necessarily involved. After outlining the factors at origin and destination, and the intervening obstacles and personal factors, Lee moves on to formulate a set of hypotheses concerning the volume of migration, streams and counter-streams, and the characteristics of migrants.*

*With regard to the volume of migration, Lee proposed the following set of hypotheses:*

- 1. The volume of migration within a given territory varies with the degree of diversity of the areas included in that territory.*
- 2. The volume of migration varies with the diversity of the people in that territory.*
- 3. The volume of migration is related to the difficulty of surmounting the intervening obstacles. In other words, the more is the intervening obstacles the less is the volume of migration.*
- 4. The volume of migration varies with the fluctuation in the economy.*
- 5. Unless severe checks are imposed, both volume and rate of migration tend to increase over time.*
- 6. The rate and volume of migration vary with the state of progress in a county or area.*

Likewise, with respect to the development of streams and counter-streams of migration, Lee suggested the following six hypotheses:

1. Migration tends to take place largely within well-defined streams.
2. For every major migration stream a counter stream develops,
3. The efficiency of a stream (measured in terms of a ratio between stream and counter-stream, or the net redistribution of population effected by opposite flows) is high if negative factors at the place of origin were more prominent in the development of stream.
4. The efficiency of a stream and counter stream tends to be low if the origin and destination are similar.
5. The efficiency of migration stream will be high if the inter-vening obstacles are great.
6. The efficiency of migration stream varies with the economic conditions. In other words, it is high in the time of prosperity and vice versa.

And finally, Lee outlined the following hypotheses relating to the characteristics of the migrants:

1. Migration is selective in nature. Due to differences in personal factors, the conditions at the places of origin and destination, and intervening obstacles are responded differently by different individuals. The selectivity could be both positive and negative. It is positive when there is selection of migrants of high quality, and negative when the selection is of low quality.
2. Migrants responding to positive factors at destination tend to be positively selected.
3. Migrants responding to negative factors at origin tend to be negatively selected.
4. Taking all migrants together, selection tends to be bimodal.
5. Degree of positive selection increases with the difficulty of intervening obstacles.
6. The heightened propensity to migrate at certain stages of life cycle is important in the selection of migration.
7. The characteristics of migrants tend to be intermediate between the characteristics of populations at the places of origin and the place of destination.

## Conclusion

At this Article, migration is considered on law confirmation.

### 1) About the place of birth.

- Mostly at short places. Far away for large centers.
- Migration at step, by step, not at once.
- Also leads counter action, migration from migrated place.
- Industrial places take more emigrants.
- According to birth place, females are more mobile.
- Age selection is important, for working and for being a labor.
- Economy mostly confirming factor for the volume of the migration.

### 2) About the attractive gravity.

- Mostly the performance, developing factor, mor attractive to migration

### 3) More attractivity, more mobility.

### 4) About the complex concepts:

- (i) Origin of the place as a factor.
- (ii) Destination, the reaching point are Factors
- (iii) The problems at the voyage
- (iv) Personal factors.

--Proposed hypotheses for volume of migration:

1. The borders variation
2. The inhabitants' differences
3. For discussion of the problems
4. Economic factors
5. Time factor
6. The country and area position

--Lee suggested the following six hypotheses:

1. Migration mostly on well-defined situations
2. For the developing situations, countries
3. The reasoning is grater then the reaching point.
4. If the origin low, destination also low.
5. If there are greater problems, the migration is higher.
6. The efficiency of migration, due to the economic conditions.

--- The characteristics of the migrants:

1. Migration is selective in nature, and due to differences in personal factors.
2. By responding to positive factors at destination tend to be positively selected.
3. Thus, migrants responding to negative factors at origin tend to be negatively selected.
4. If all together with, balancing the positive and negative aspects.
5. Positive selection increases the difficulty at migration.
6. The migration is like life cycle as the selection of migration.
7. Intermediate between; the populations at the places, origin and the place of destination.

### GENERAL CONCLUSION:

You must know what to do.

If you want to go America, buy a plane ticket. For more than 7 hours driving distance, bus is preferable. Below best is by your car. Not indicated as coming immigrant.

If you arrive there, what you wanted to do?

Do you want to make new configuration, decide whether it is an immigration/emigration or just be take the advantage for comfort.

Even for making contribution at a place, you must notice it may be an immigration, so, not so upset about the resistance and opposition. This means that your contribution is better, than standard, classical way.

As noted, migration is inevitable factor, so, being on goodness and benefit at charity and peace on love at humanity factor. Education on positive economy may healed the migration.

## First: Motivation

For demanding the future improvement, not knowing what will be on the road, so require, demand, as pray the Creation, Facilities in Science. Thus, no one knows the future, so be sure, not taken correct advice, just take consultation, but following and control, care and serve must be yours. Responsibility is belonging only to your, not another person.

Bu sure, you are settling a different position, at the end and even at the progression, as considering immigration. On the road the problem must in solution, so, not at starting as perfect. Always estimated problems.

We wanted a new perspective; we pray as noted below. Mainly 2 plus 2 Quran verses, as taken the pray action. So, let's consider the indications and evaluated them.

### 1) **Surah Al-Fatihah, The Opening, Beginning**<sup>6,7,8,9</sup>

---

(5<sup>th</sup> surah, on book 1<sup>st</sup>.) [A Yusuf Ali] The Opening

---

1/1 **bi ismi allahi** (By the name of Allah), **er rahmân er rahîm** (Compensate, beneficent, merciful)

---

[M Pickthall] In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

---

[A Yusuf Ali] In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

---

[Taqi & Khan]1. In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

---

NB: Not as God, must considered as created the creation, Creator

---

**1/2 el hamdu (praise and pleased to Allah), lillâhi (li allâhi) (Only, must have to), rabbi (Educator, guider, so on), el âlemîne (for all the Universe, the contents)**

---

[M Pickthall] Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds

---

[A Yusuf Ali] Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the worlds

---

[Taqi & Khan] 2. All the praises and thanks be to Allâh, the Lord of the '*Alamîn* (mankind, jinns and all that exists).

---

Creation and scientific laws be on consideration, so, controlling the nature, by education, and knowing them.

---

**1/3 er rahmâni (making scientific properties for leading controlling, beneficent), er Rahimi (save and care by merciful act)**

---

[M Pickthall] The Beneficent, the Merciful

---

[A Yusuf Ali] Most Gracious, Most Merciful

---

[Taqi & Khan]3. The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.

---

When knowing what is the limits, so being on the regulation, on not any differences, as merciful fact.

---

**1/4 Mâliki (owner, created one), yevmid dîne (yevme ed dîne), (created and ending them, as a limit for life)**

---

[M Pickthall] Master of the Day of Judgment

---

[A Yusuf Ali] Master of the Day of Judgment

---

[Taqi & Khan]4. The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e., the Day of Resurrection)

---

Each conclusion has a result, so life begins and have an end, so know what to do, as the limited time

---

**1/5 iyyâ-ke (We only to you, as you are the creator of all), na'budu (as a body, as a person), iyyâ-ke (the only one for demanding from you) nestâinu (taken help from you, as informed us)**

---

[M Pickthall] Thee (alone) we worship; Thee (alone) we ask for help

---

[A Yusuf Ali] Thee do we worship, and Thine aid we seek

---

[Taqi & Khan]5. 5. You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything).

---

If you are the creator, only we con demanding form you, not from any God or any force, thus not have one.

---

**1/6 ihdi-nâ (Let us to the truth), es sirâte el mustakîme (the righteous road, and the current one, for reaching the goodness)**

---

[M Pickthall] Show us the straight path

---

[A Yusuf Ali] Show us the straight way

---

[Taqi & Khan]6. Guide us to the Straight Way

---

The way, the road must be on righteous, on reality and at creation, at scientific reality

---

**1/7 Sirâta (road, way), ellezîne (thus, they are), en'amte (so, given pleasure), aleyhim (upon them), gayri (not another one, person),el magdûbi (as feeling anger and bad aspects),aleyhim (so, they have, upon them some aspects),ve (ve),lâ ed dâllîne (not wanted to be with the wrong, bad ones)**

---

[M Pickthall] The path of those whom Thou hast favored; Not the (path) of those who earn Thine anger nor of those who go astray

---

[A Yusuf Ali] The way of those on whom Thou hast bestowed Thy Grace, those whose (portion) is not wrath, and who go not astray

---

[Taqi & Khan] 7. The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace, not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger (such as the Jews), nor of those who went astray (such as the Christians)

---

Not being with anger and harm making one, whatever their believe, thus, being with goodness, pleasure given ones

---

---

1/8 Amin (not wanted to be with the wrong, bad ones)

---

[M Pickthall] Amen

---

[A Yusuf Ali] Ammen

---

[Taqi & Khan] Amen

---

Verify, truly, it is true, let it be so, strong agreement

---

## As by discussion of Surah Al-Fatihah

By introduction what we said must be in evaluation.

Thus, each verse is a step, so not on the second if not quite sure and comprehend, perceive the first one.

### First, we must discuss, Allah, not as God notice

1) *In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful*

#### Conclusion:

As Quran noticed, at 44 verses, not any God, or other one in place of Allah.

As notification in Arabic: La-Īlah=not any God, illa-Allah=only Allah. Not as any word as another God, not only one God or such indications. The origin of this word is “*good, first reasoning, eternal principle*” not God or divinity.

God termination, a force as a Human being, as making and we must pray and demand from them. Thus, if we noticed as creation, there is a system, introduced, so we must be on these scientific rules, aspects. Creation on science can mostly a good explaining the Creator.

Demanding is working and creating what you want, not demanding for given from sky.

Idiolectic concept is not acceptable one.

The benefit and merciful concept: If you know the degree of a fire, you can control it, so used as beneficence. Hay over 1000°C, for 1-2 minutes, wood 800°C, for minutes, coal 700°C for hours. So, by such notice, we can use it. By controlling we can be in warm and not cold, as merciful position. Being on the creation, at scientific position, let us a beneficent and mercy on us. We can say, have, gained a God position, by controlling them.

This is the main fact, Allah is not God, Creator and merciful, be with, not afraid of.

### Praise not as pray, more then it, to confirm the reality

2) *Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the worlds*

#### Conclusion:

If there is a criminal act, this cannot be at forgiven position.

If for the first time, and very sorry, paid the destruction, not wanted and give oath to it, reduced the penalty. Even can be cancelled. Thus, if done again, doubled the consequence.

Being on the creation, at scientific law and regulation, demanding, requesting means also praying, praising.

If you are walking, if afraid of not to fall, you cannot walk. So, walk not so afraid for falling, you can hold back, stay at straight again.

If your intention on goodness and benefit at charity on peace for love at humanity, at action, you must consider harm and cruelty. So, follow not to do. If done, not close forgiveness.

The fact as taken precautions and protected from harm.

For protection from cruel act, give information, advice and if consent given, independently by decision making, by heart and mind unification, so perform it.

Not any pressure, obligations and other force application is acceptable.

For establishing a new Unit as Neonatology, being sure on medical reality, and education for performance, thus, if not, be on cool state, not so anger and in destruction state. Find another place to perform, or wait for confirm what you are going to do.

Migrate to do, if not, migrate for another place by Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the worlds.

Not idol, just a creation, so at second level, by scientific way, you can solve the problem, overcome by precautions.

**In war, you are not so sure about victory, so you are thankful to defend your country**

3) *Most Gracious, Most Merciful*

**Conclusion:**

If I said, I cut my hand, the decision is, the knife has two sides, one sharp other blind. So, if you cut your hand, you're not so careful, not on creation.

Even going to death, the reasoning is important, for defending your country, so, sure on it, go. Thus, not wanted to kill yourself, care and protected from bullets.

As noted, merciful and protection about on the creation, the case and position.

In Medicine being on knowledge is not satisfactory, so case, the individual is the object for healing, so care and serve on the patient.

If not wanted any harm and cruel act, at on The Beneficent, the Merciful

As the third rule, creation rules, natural laws not changed, thus can be learned and earned to overcome.

**Each act has a result, impact has response, as same it is on judgment fact**

4) *Master of the Day of Judgment*

**Conclusion:**

Action has reactions, so discuss, what is the righteous one, on ethical principles?

When we are walking to reach a place, if we stopped, they asked why? To overcome the problem, known the cause.

As in life, why are we living? Have some things to do? Not as obligations, thus, obligations or our internal, body desires, thirsty hunger so on.

For performing values and arts, some goodness, on benefit, charity for common. Do you have capacity, education or position for doing it?

If you have, you must start to walk. Hesitation means get lost at some point. Walk, if needs correction do it, perform it.

Establishing for Neonatology Unit, is something like that. Start, walk and arrange on the road, and overcome the problems, so get the result.

The best to answer and solve the problems, confirm it as question, so find the answer so you are on success.

The Right to Live of the preterm, not a forgettable reasoning, for establishing the Unit.

Final, each action has a result, so, being on scientific aspects, you will be safe, not damaged in disastrous acts. Impact and response must in consideration, not as positive, negatives too.

Thanks only to the creation, for given us the mind for solution

1) *Thee (alone) we worship; Thee (alone) we ask for help*

Conclusion:

If you wanted something, look at the creation. If you wanted water for your thirsty, look to somewhere to drink. But it must be safe, not dirty.

Make up your mind. If you are on love at humanity, for creation values, benefits and at peace on health of the preterm infants, so try to do, not concern the factors, against to you

If I ask, how can I go the station? Who I must ask for?

The proper one. On the road a British man asked as “what I watch?” I answered do you mind to know as what the time is?” Vary anger to me, I am indicating the proper way to ask. English Language teacher celebrated me, and wanted to talk to me. As noted, there is different way of speaking English; a) Proper one, as you speak, b) Collegial one, as using standard, c) Street language, as you seen on the road, d) Slang conversation, not suited at your position as MD. So, speak at proper language, teach to the English person, for talking such like this. In London, for learning and making practice, thus, you are going to help to English one.

For Neonatology establishing, looking on references, try to take examples and make modifications for usable one.

When try to established the Neonatology Unit, Rector was visiting, and some colleagues, against me, so, telling, explaining not to allow the Neonatology Unit. I moved backwards. One of my friends forced me, to inform them. I said no, the Rector, decided and would make verdict, decision. Positive and negative side, whether to make a unit for benefit, or whether opposed as usual, old City one. Result, give such an opportunity. So, I am very thankful them, for opposing me.

Asking to the nature, being on science, so confirming what to do as engineering, as medicine.

Walk on correct road, sure on the way

2) *Guide us to the Straight Way*

Conclusion:

What is the righteous one? For selection you must have mind, if not take information.

The most important one your aim, whether benefit and charity, or, for personal demands, not considering other side.

Harm and cruel act can be differentiated, thus, if we consider, our gain, we can forget other one’s rights. Justice a kind of balance; get, what you earn and have right to own one.

Even there is an agreement, if balance is degenerated to one side, the written contract is useless at legal aspect. Take and share is the point of justice.

Ethics a sub division of Philosophy, concerning about the virtuous one. Legal aspect for crime but this for righteous one. First experts confirmed the principles, noted to the applicators, then we have the decide what we ought to do. Each case and condition, needs heart and mind. As *Primum non no cere*, what is harm at this case, we must confirm it. Not direct noted, we must



try to find, thus it is clear. For getting consent, must give information, enlightened the fact, so it can be approvable. If not, just take the signature, this is a cruel act.

The word guide, but how, by taken advices, information and guidance form experts and people at love on humanity, leading to peace.

The best, not sure you are knowing, take, look, examine the patient, so the verdict upon them, not to you.

For solving a problem, you must know the way to do. Multiplying is a kind of adding, not subtraction.

Leading to favored, pleasure confirmed one, not to the damage resulted one

3) *The path of those whom Thou hast favored; Not the (path) of those who earn Thine anger nor of those who go astray*

Conclusion:

We must have a map or a good example to follow. By looking, if the result makes pleasure, at least satisfaction, it will be a good one.

In economy, the satisfaction ratio is the top one for evaluation. Effective, efficient and eligibility thus for satisfaction ratio as a result of them. Cheap one by using more expensive than others. As old cars, cheap, but for 100Kms 35liters gasoline used, as now below 6liters. Even for other equipment must examine required, changed the motor oil etc.

In democracy, people give votes, so if you are on cruel act, signify cancelling of people, individual rights, not taken any votes. Thus, about 20% by opposition to leadership, can gain about such votes, that's all.

Go, walk, on your aim, on your purpose, not any afraid of or any hesitation. You can confirm sinful, prohibited and cruel act. So, be sure on the righteous.

In medicine, even at Gorup A for treatment, 5-15% people may not response. So, follow all not estimated who they are. So, this is the main criteria for go on or change, even for stop.

Thanks for given heart and mind.

The last step, considered the previous good ones, not harm and destructive.

I give my word, I am sworn to do,

4) *Amen, Verify, truly, it is true, let it be so, strong agreement*

Conclusion:

This is a swear for doing it. Also accepted, because it is true, and at strong agreement.

By giving promise, we must be on this way, not only by words, by acts, by decision and also on the ethical, and at goodness and charity one.

So, wake, start to walk, start to perform, start to study.

What we are accepting?

- By the name of Creator of the creation, that Beneficent, the Merciful.
- All the praises and thanks be to Creator
- The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful
- Judgment of the Day of Recompense
- We worship, and we ask for help, for each and everything

- Guide us to the Straight, true, correct and goodness, ethical Way
- The way, the path of those on whom has donated, contributed, but, those whose is not anger, madness, and who go not off course on it.
- So, decide, try to perform, request to do, by heart and in combination of mind.

## Do we earn it?

Can I do, perform? Do I have power, energy? Earn it, really?

Such questions are needs answer, thus concerning at Quran.

### Surah Al-Kauthar<sup>6,7,8,9</sup>

(108<sup>th</sup> one as downloaded at 15<sup>th</sup>.) [A Yusuf Ali] Abundance, Plenty

**108/1** **Īnnâ** (sure to ve on for given), **a'taynâ-ke** (we gave your), **el kevsere** (Abundance, Plenty)

[M Pickthall] Lo! We have given thee Abundance

[A Yusuf Ali] **1.** To thee have We granted the Fount (of Abundance).

[Taqi & Khan] Verily, we have granted you (O Muhammad ()) *Al-Kauthar* (a river in Paradise);

.We have the power; knowledge and richness, and also managing it

**108/2** **Fe** (so, you must, have to), **salli** (on goodness action), **li rabbi-ke** (for Allah, Not God), **venhar** (and b close to relation, speak not be silent)

[M Pickthall] So pray unto thy Lord, and sacrifice

[A Yusuf Ali] **2.** Therefore, to thy Lord turn in Prayer and Sacrifice.

[Taqi & Khan] Therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and sacrifice (to Him only).

What we must do, work on it, try to established it, by sharing and taken advice

**108/3** **Īnne** (sure to be), **ṣânie-ke** (the one who told you bas, unwanted things), **huve** (thus, they), **el ebteru** (not any future, it is blocked)

[M Pickthall] Lo! it is thy insulter (and not thou) who is without posterity.

[A Yusuf Ali] **3.** For he who hateth thee, he will be cut off (from Future Hope).

[Taqi & Khan] For he who makes you angry (O Muhammad ()), - he will be cut off (from every good thing in this world and in the Hereafter).

The contour, against to you, will not have future, they will be blocked.

### All given to us, really!

1) *Lo! We have given thee Abundance.*

#### Conclusion:

What is given at abundance:

- 1)-Personality: The beauty, not as appearance, by love on humanity.
- 2)-Richness: Not meaning to have much money or gold. The way or sharing their goods, money and facilities.
- 3)-Knowledge: Being academic, have a great knowledge not own, can take and confirm them.
- 4)-Administration: Being a leader, head of an office, of yourself, so on.

There must be a limit, a standard, based on individual rights, and condition.

**1)** For personality: Greed and wanting more then you need, makes you inhuman.

- 2) Money, finance is for establishing some goodness, some structure, not an eatable one.
- 3) Know creation is nearly impossible. Even at Group A statistics, 5-15% diversity. So, you must be careful, not indicated as I know it, just say, I am flowing it, learning it.
- 4) Who can control, by administration? Even at creation, if you want in safe, so be on scientific regulations, take care and be serve upon it.

So, as the Uncle Leheb, as indicated, for being rich, given golds, considered as head of education, and be a King of Mecca. If not accepted, if died, we can get the authority. What is the meaning of, just a lecturer of Quran, not any forced for them to accept.

If given, where are all of them?

The point, to have an abundance, sharing your sweet with colleagues.

If you will not confirm, what I shall do?

The point, so start to walk, the facilities, the probabilities with you. In medicine, physician aim to heal it, search, be with the patient, continuously active for care and serve, demand, require it.

**If we have energy to do, let's start to walk**

- *So, pray unto thy Lord/Allah, and sacrifice*

**Conclusion:**

Pray without any individual effort it is useless, and make anger from the creator. As if you want to get your thirst, go ask water and drink. Not as noted like God, thus in creation there is no God or so on. Pray, demanding, desire on action, require to do fact, not on words.

In creation, you must work for get it. Thus, it must be a suitable and good one for choose.

Cooking a cake, not only for you, you must share, also give the tariff and be a reasoning for getting together, celebration of presence, and for an event.

An individual is a core, but around them be a crown on love at humanity, by actions, not bey individually themselves.

**We can pass the problems, thus, they are not permanent**

- *Lo! it is thy insulter (and not thou) who is without posterity.*

**Conclusion:**

I am glad, if they opposed me, but not for stopping, just for contributing me. Each person idea is precious, if on goodness, benefit and leading to peace.

I am thankful to them, so, I can learn the alternative, may be easiest way to go.

Informed person is less, thus, if someone against, more person in consideration, taking care and listening, the aim and the way of doing, performing. So, it is somehow being as commercial aspect.

Be sure, you are the only one to stop it. So, go, if run to much effort, so only walking be as sure about it.

## From whom we demanded?

We must notify from whom we are looking for? If not God, what it will be?

So, description, or noted the position of ourselves.

**Surah Al-Ikhlaas**)<sup>6,7,8,9</sup>: The Unity, Sincerity, Oneness of Allah

**(112th in Quran, 22th at coming one)** [A Yusuf Ali] The Unity, Sincerity, Oneness of Allah, Creator

**112/1 Kul (Say), huve allâhu (The one is Allah), ehadun (Presence and being)**

[M Pickthall] Say: He is Allah, the One!

[A Yusuf Ali] Say: He is Allah, the One and Only

[Taqi & Khan]1. Say (O Muhammad ()): "He is Allâh, (the) One.

Say, there is the one, present, creator

**112/2 Allâhu (Allah), es samedu (Creator, everything, the creation needs it, absolutely)**

[M Pickthall] Allah, the eternally Besought of all!

[A Yusuf Ali] Allah, the Eternal, Absolute

[Taqi & Khan]2. "Allâh-us-Samad (The Self-Sufficient Master, whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks).

Created the creation, so everything needs

**112/3 lem yelid (Not give birth), ve lem yûled (Not born)**

[M Pickthall] He begetteth not nor was begotten

[A Yusuf Ali] He begetteth not, nor is He begotten

[Taqi & Khan]3. "He begets not, nor was He begotten;

"Not give birth or not born, eternally present

**112/4 ve lem yekun (Not anyone), lehu (like Allah), kufuven (similar or same), ehadun (being and for the one)**

[M Pickthall] And there is none comparable unto Him.

[A Yusuf Ali] And there is none like unto Him

[Taqi & Khan]4. "And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him."

Not to anyone similar, at the creation or not compatible to anyone, anything.

## Presence is the fact of Allah

- *Say: He is Allah, the only Creator*

### Conclusion:

If there is something, it is present because of a person, bought and bring, or cooked and let us to eat.

For the creation, there must be a Creator. If the creation in place, so the Creator also.

There are natural laws, so, creation has some limits. We learn by education, so controlling what is going on. Not created a bus, thus, driving the bus, if we have license.

So, someone assuming the Creator like a human, ideas, decisions and power to do. This confirms at induvial as believing the god. It is a system, structured under natural laws.

So, praying means, doing, performing or also making it. If you pass an exam, you must work hard the subject.

We must indicate, say and try to understand, confirmed it.

### If you did the creation, your position must the absolute

- *Allah, the Eternal, Absolute*

### Conclusion:

If you have a limit, a starting and later an ending point.

For circle, where is the starting place? You mostly concern, your position is the fact.

For limitation, there must be something before, so, it makes you to eternal factor.

Even circle has not a starting and an ending point.

To confirmation is like impossible, thus, by examples, we can confirm it.

Everything confirmed by atom and energy. Atomic bomb diverted to energy by explosion.

Even by energy, hydrogen is formed, by hydrogen bombing. So, constructed and exploded.

### If eternal and absolute, there must be no begin and ending.

- *He begetteth not, nor is He begotten*

### Conclusion:

Not born, not give birth.

Why are we try to find the starting point of a circle. Let it be as it is.

At creation, there is a starting, and later be an ending point, thus, not required for the Creator.

### So, as sure, Creator is the only that can perform.

- *And there is none like unto Allah*

### Conclusion:

We want to discriminate, given names and identification, for easily confirm and easily remembered.

Each of us have a number, given at school, as a civil person.

But how can you describe love?

You are not attempted to do, thus, given definition of your lover. Or some facts about, leading to peace, at humanity for goodness, cheeriness, and sharing all of them. All of them are abstract, not a concrete. So, why to notify the Creator?

As here we describe as: a) Only one Creator, b) Eternal, Absolute, c) Not born and give birth, d) None like as to Allah.

**END:** For thankful the Creator: 1) At the beginning aspects, 2) The Unity, Sincerity, Oneness of Allah, 2) the given Abundance, Plenty. What we will do, just walk, with confidence.

## Conclusion

As you are so intended to do, even so strong about the fact, opposition not weakened just strengthened your position.

They asked several points, and questioning you, as being an ineffective or unsuccessful. Unproductive means the current state. Being a referred one, as there must be superiority of the hospital to send the patient.

First on hyperbilirubinemia, by making phototherapy, confirm ourselves, from home lights, as examined on METU Physics Laboratories. And also exchange transfusion, was the only center to do in Eskişehir, at day and night.

These factors, being a referred center on newborns. Later by establishing the Intensive Care Unit, one remarkable in Turkey.

First admission as Intensive Care Unit, in 1982, after 1977 starting to do, so long way walking, continuously, on purpose.

Also makes Authors as profession on OBGYN and Neonatology and Professor in Pediatrics.

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