

# Chapter 1

## Global Responsibility and The Future of Migration

Serpil Kir Elitas

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6653-6102>

Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey

### ABSTRACT

*Migration has always played a significant role in shaping societies and cultures. Migration today plays a crucial role in shaping the global agenda on sustainable development and the quest for decent work opportunities. As the world becomes more interconnected, it is essential for policy-makers to view migration as an opportunity rather than a threat. Migration is not just a national issue, but a global responsibility. By adopting a comprehensive approach that takes into account the link between migration and development, we can harness its potential to expand economic opportunities, reduce poverty, and accelerate the diffusion of new ideas and technologies. Furthermore, youth migration is a critical factor in human capital accumulation for future generations and should be seen as a driving force for social and economic growth. In this chapter, the authors delve into the various factors driving migration, the challenges faced by refugees, and the impact of migration on both the countries of origin and destination.*

### INTRODUCTION

Migration and refugee movements have become increasingly relevant topics in today's global landscape. As people seek to escape conflict, persecution, and environmental disasters, the issue of migration and refugees continues to be a pressing concern for many nations around the world. In this article, we will delve into the various factors driving migration, the challenges faced by refugees, and the impact of migration on both the countries of origin and destination.

Migration is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by a combination of factors, including economic opportunities, political instability, social unrest, and environmental conditions. Migration has been a part of human history for centuries, with individuals and communities seeking better lives and opportunities in new lands.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-3459-1.ch001

Migration and refugee movements have been driven by a range of factors throughout history. Depending upon the epoch, migration has been seen in a positive or negative light, with some societies welcoming newcomers and recognizing the benefits they bring, while others view migration as a threat to their culture or economy., with some societies viewing migrants as sources of cultural enrichment and economic growth, while others perceive them as threats to national security and cultural identity. Migration has always played a significant role in shaping societies and cultures. The reason for a person's immigration is considered an important factor in the level of stress that immigrants experience as they settle into a new life. Refugees, in particular, face unique challenges and obstacles as they seek safety and protection in foreign lands. Refugees are individuals who have been forced to flee their home countries due to violence, persecution, or natural disasters. They often leave their belongings behind and face language barriers, unfamiliar social structures, and the challenges of building a new community. The experiences of refugees vary depending on the host country's response and support systems in place. In recent years, the terms "migrant" and "refugee" have become politically charged and widely misused for political and populist purposes.

Recent scientific papers have shed light on the contributions that displaced Syrians are making to countries like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan. These studies highlight the significant role that migrants play in the informal economy of these countries, despite facing social discrimination.

Migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has been shaping the course of human history. It involves the movement of individuals and groups from one location to another, often driven by various factors such as economic opportunities, political instability, conflict, or climate change (World Development Report, 2023).

## **BACKGROUND: MIGRATION**

### **Who Migrates?**

The question of who migrates is a complex one. It involves individuals from various backgrounds, with different motivations and circumstances that push them to leave their homes and seek a new life elsewhere (Tsegay, 2023). This includes individuals who migrate voluntarily for economic reasons, such as seeking better job opportunities or higher wages (Martin & Straubhaar, 2002). It also includes those who are forced to migrate due to conflicts, persecution, or environmental factors such as natural disasters or climate change. The distinction between voluntary and forced migration is crucial in understanding the diverse experiences and rights of migrants. Additionally, the concept of migrant extends beyond just individuals (Tsegay, 2023). It also includes families, communities, and even entire nations who may migrate for a combination of economic, political, and social reasons.

### **Why Do People Migrate?**

People migrate for a multitude of reasons, which can be broadly categorized into push and pull factors. Push factors are the conditions or circumstances in the migrant's home country that compel them to seek opportunities and a better life elsewhere. These factors can include economic instability, political unrest, conflict, persecution, lack of access to basic resources and services, environmental degradation, or natural disasters (Martin, 2002; Wood, 1994; Hollifield et al., 2018). Pull factors, on the other hand, are

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/global-responsibility-and-the-future-of-migration/349467](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/global-responsibility-and-the-future-of-migration/349467)

## Related Content

---

### The Unnoticed Side of Remittance Transportation: Women Encounters With Remittance Transporters-Omalayisha

Phefumula N. Nyoni (2021). *Immigrant Women's Voices and Integrating Feminism Into Migration Theory* (pp. 118-134).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-unnoticed-side-of-remittance-transportation/266899](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-unnoticed-side-of-remittance-transportation/266899)

### The Representation of Migrants in the Mainstream and Critical News Media

Ilkay Yildiz and Nural Imik Tanyildizi (2024). *Media Representation of Migrants and Refugees* (pp. 248-263).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-representation-of-migrants-in-the-mainstream-and-critical-news-media/349481](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-representation-of-migrants-in-the-mainstream-and-critical-news-media/349481)

### "If You Don't Eat Meat, What Do You Eat?": Unpacking Vegetarian Migrant Narratives

M. Gail Hickey (2023). *Strategies for Cultural Assimilation of Immigrants and Their Children: Social, Economic, and Political Considerations* (pp. 183-206).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/if-you-dont-eat-meat-what-do-you-eat/327444](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/if-you-dont-eat-meat-what-do-you-eat/327444)

### Technological Advancements and Their Influence on Employment Shifts in the E-Commerce Supply Chain

Usharani Bhimavarapu (2026). *Challenges and Opportunities of International Expatriate Blue Collar Workers* (pp. 29-58).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/technological-advancements-and-their-influence-on-employment-shifts-in-the-e-commerce-supply-chain/396125](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/technological-advancements-and-their-influence-on-employment-shifts-in-the-e-commerce-supply-chain/396125)

### The Occupational Downgrading of Immigrants and Its Effects on Their Career Development

Jan Adversario (2021). *Examining the Career Development Practices and Experiences of Immigrants* (pp. 56-78).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-occupational-downgrading-of-immigrants-and-its-effects-on-their-career-development/266159](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-occupational-downgrading-of-immigrants-and-its-effects-on-their-career-development/266159)