

## THE CAUSES OF MIGRATION IN THE HISTORY OF HUMANITY\*

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**Abstract:** Migration is a phenomenon practiced by people from ancient times. Human migration is the cause of its manifestation. The desire to live a rich life, man's need to protect his life and his safety in the world are just some of the main causes of this phenomenon. These and many others cause the citizen of this planet to migrate to safer sight. Always man will manifest his freedom with which he has been left to move wherever he goes well.

**Keywords:** migration, causes, citizens, demography, society.

In the sociological field a number of researches have been made to discover the causes of global migration. They tried to find out what attracted people this permutation from one place to another. They have led to the conclusion that the motives that produce the phenomenon of migration are multiple and diverse and for their profound knowledge they can be classified.

So, there are subjective and objective causes<sup>1</sup>. These are also called “push-pull” causes<sup>2</sup>. For the first time, this formula was used in 1966 by Everett Lee<sup>3</sup>, a geophysicist and philanthropist in Dallas.

Subjective causes are also called causes of attraction because the migrant leaves elsewhere not because of external causes but because he has other aspirations. It is not constrained by other subjects other than the prophet.

The subjective or attraction – pull causes are as many as 7 as will be further exposed.

### *The meritocratic causes*

Some of the citizens of the globe want to be part of an elite society in which the individual's intellectual and human value is recognized. He looks for countries

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<sup>1</sup> Daniela Dănăciță, *Characteristics of Migration in Romania, Annals of “Constantin Brâncuși” University of Târgu Jiu*, in “Economia Series”, no. 2/2010, p. 191.

<sup>2</sup> Andrei Negru, *From the History of Romanian Sociological Research. Banat-Crișana*, Social Institute, Cluj-Napoca, 1994, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Traian Rotariu, Petru Iliuț, *Sociology*, Mesagerul Publishing House, Cluj Napoca, 1996, p. 196.

with an educated and developed society. But not everyone meets the criteria they require. Those who want to reach such countries have to meet a number of rules and criteria, including: brilliant intelligence, education, and adaptability to discoveries and high-tech technologies that are rapidly succeeding. Therefore, few adapt to such requirements. Everything starts from the migrant's desire to go to a place where his intellectual value is appreciated and recognized.

#### *Oligarchic causes*<sup>4</sup>

These were discovered by Sam Vaknin, a well-known Israeli writer, who distinguishes between the oligarchic and the meritocratic type. The oligarchic society is characterized by man's desire to migrate to highly developed and advanced countries. In the second, the migration initiative does not have the individual, but the country is looking for citizens in the category of elites. Criteria are fixed and do not get rid of them. One of these is the race, preferring people with white skin. Such countries seek human capital to develop elitist societies in the future.

#### *Cultural causes*

Cultural migration is the most enjoyable action of this phenomenon. They are citizens who are not forced by unfavorable circumstances. They leave their country of birth to experience and to enrich themselves. Through trips, citizens have the opportunity to discover new cultures and places filled with local traditions and history. The environment I find at destination is a satisfactory one<sup>5</sup>.

#### *Anthropological-cultural causes*<sup>6</sup>

This case is based on relational-cultural affinities between immigrants and the history of a people. Such people are interested in the tradition, religion, history and culture of other peoples. It should not be confused with the cultural cause. It requires a person to migrate from the desire to make cultural transfers, to enrich their culture regardless of whether there is any sympathy or affinity with a particular people of a people's life.

#### *Personal causes*

This category includes citizens who decide to marry in other countries with citizens who are domiciled in that country. Most of the time, such migration is of a permanent nature and is part of international migration.

#### *The causes of the developed communication networks*

The movement of people from one territory to another has been made easier by means of fast means of transport. People have been encouraged to migrate because they could reach outdated countries much faster than traditional means, on foot or by car or bus. Fast means of transport (airplanes, the Internet, high-speed train) gave an impetus to those who would have wanted to leave the country but were discouraged by the very long distances.

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<sup>4</sup> Daniela Dănăcică, *op. cit.*, p. 191.

<sup>5</sup> Remus Gabriel Anghel, Istvan Horvath, *Migration Sociology. Romanian Theory and Case Studies*, Iași, Polirom Publishing House, 2009, p. 220.

<sup>6</sup> Traian Rotariu, Petru Iliut, *op. cit.*, p. 196.

With the help of the internet, jobs that are well paid by job offers made by companies can be more easily identified. People have the opportunity to watch video about the working conditions and accommodation locations.

In the past, the reluctance to go to another country was great. People were content to migrate to the same country for better working conditions. The distances were smaller and reached in a relatively short time.

Online communications help migrants stay connected with families in the country. In the absence of these advanced ways of communication, many have been discouraged from practicing the type of international migration. Fear of not knowing what he can find at the destination, but the information he chooses about destination does not lead to discouragement.

Man's desire to lead a rich life.

The consumer society in which we live leads the man to the well-being. Man wants to take advantage of everything life offers. Abundance can only be found in highly developed countries. He wants to experience everything that falls under his senses and likes him. That is why many leave their own countries without being constrained by political wars or persecutions. Material abundance, however, is only a mask of loneliness.

*Relative frustration*<sup>7</sup>

When a citizen is frustrated, disadvantaged, disturbed by the low life style of his fellow countrymen, seeks refuge elsewhere. Frustration stimulates your personal decision to emigrate.

When he feels injured by a court, when he feels wronged by society itself, many citizens leave the country. There have been cases where, due to long and expensive financial processes, some citizens who have been wrongly lost. The decision to emigrate in a space that would appreciate its value has become an option. When citizens are damaged by good material or are deceived (the case of land expropriations for national strategic purposes), they migrate. People are disgusted. It gets aversion both to the laws of the country and to those who accept such a state functioning. Antipathy is so great that they decide to emigrate.

The objective causes of pull are determined by persons or circumstances independent of the person who wants to breed the country or place where he was born. These causes are much more than the subjective ones and we will present them further.

Causes "brain drain"<sup>8</sup>.

This case is based on the departure of specialists from a field in another country where there are high working conditions and tempting salaries. Well

<sup>7</sup> Lazăr Vlăceanu, *Sociology*, Iași, Polirom Publishing House, 2011, p. 815.

<sup>8</sup> Cristina Haruța, *Policies and Strategies for the Involvement of Migrants and Diaspora Members in the Development of the State of Origin*, in "Transylvanian Journal of Administrative Sciences", no. 1(38)/2016, p. 46.

trained people are leaving less developed countries where little is being invested in quality and performance<sup>9</sup>. Such people become a waste for the countries they left.

#### *Low life*<sup>10</sup>

Among those who fall into this case are not unemployed, but doctors, nurses, cooks or engineers. In the underdeveloped countries, large salaries have a small number of people. In contrast, in developed countries the phenomenon is the opposite. Most employees earn more money, while the few in number have low wages. These are happening because there are people in the underdeveloped countries who are fit to work, but there is not enough money. In western European countries, labor market demand is high, but local residents refuse a low salary for lower work. That is why people migrate from poor countries where money is scarce to rich countries where homeless people refuse services that dishonor their human value.

#### *Poverty*

Elemental material shortages lead man to migration. This social reality affects not only individuals but also whole communities. When economic security of man is affected, he, out of instinct of survival, seeks means to escape poverty. One of these means is migration to rich countries.

The two causes can not be confused: low levels of living and poverty. If, for the first cause, man migrates because his service does not allow him a living, in the case of poverty, man migrates because he lives on the limit of subsistence.

The cause of poverty is wealth itself. Resources on earth are necessary to cover the needs of all people. However, the greed of some people brought to the expense of emigration others who bear the effects of wealth.

#### Natural disasters (calamities)

These include long drought, desertification, rising water levels, salinisation of agricultural land. Due to the thermal expansion, the sea and ocean levels will increase. The first countries to be affected are those in southern Europe. Their inhabitants will have to migrate to lands above the water level. There are countries like those in the African continent where the birth rate is much higher than the financial level of the inhabitants. Food and water resources are reduced.

Then a part of the citizens looking to the future to them and their families goes to other rich countries, with the thought of settling permanently there. Even in Romania there have been flooded localities by the increase of the volume of rivers and people have been relocated elsewhere. The inhabitants of tropical lands often confronted with tropical storms had to leave their homes and practice permanent migration. Due to the tectonic plates inside the earthquakes, people migrate to save their own lives.

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<sup>9</sup> Andrew Mountford, *Can a brain Drain Be Good for Growth in the Source Economy?*, in "Journal of Development Economics", vol. 53, nr. 2/1997, p. 293.

<sup>10</sup> Traian Rotariu, *Demography and Sociology of the Population. Structures and Demographic Processes*, Iasi, Polirom Publishing House, 2009, p. 104.

### *Terrorism*

Terrorism always intimidates the human factor. Because terrorism acts on everyone's security, citizens leave the habitat, looking for safe and peaceful areas, little populated where terrorists will not be motivated to resort to extreme gestures. Psychosis that is created among the population, fear and mistrust constrain people to the act of migration. Terrorism most affects temporary migration because tourists feel vulnerable, exposing their lives. So the safest destination of the tourist is to stay in the home country.

#### *Demographic causes: overcrowding and depopulation*

In rich countries, people were tempted to migrate. There, there was overpopulation. They have depopulated poor areas and countries, leaving in industrialized areas. This is how people living in the country emigrated to cities where businesses, and factories appeared.

There are countries like those in the African continent where birth rates are much higher than food and water resources that are low. That is why people prefer to migrate to other richer areas.

Overcrowding is felt more abruptly in cities where people are tempted by high wages. Depopulation of the villages will result in migration in time. Not having a place, many will migrate to poorer areas where fewer people live and the founding of a household is easier.

One of the most overwhelmed countries in the world is China, whose inhabitants have spread all over the world, being found in any field of activity. Due to this phenomenon, by law, the authorities reduced the birth rate.

#### *Social causes*

The first social cause is famine and deplorable living conditions are a social cause. Any population that is starved will find survival, migration to rich areas and countries. Hunger is a consequence of the food crisis. It's raging in poor countries.

The second social cause is the family regarded as a component of the economic and social context<sup>11</sup>. Those who migrate abroad are determined by family maintenance already established. Lack of a job in the country urges them to leave the rationale that I have outlined above. From an economic point of view, the migrant brings more money home, and from the social point of view, it maintains the family of the united family. Those left in the country can take care of children and maintain households.

The third social cause is the public pension system that can not sustain the future social benefits of future pensioners<sup>12</sup>. In this case, current employees, go abroad. Having a much higher net salary than in the country and finding a well-established social system, returning home and settling permanently at home will have a safe pension from the Western states. The current number of pensioners is

<sup>11</sup> Martine Segalen, *Family Sociology*, Iași, Polirom Publishing, 2011, p. 14.

<sup>12</sup> Traian Rotariu, *op. cit.*, p. 146.

steadily increasing. Health expenses are also rising. In the future, they lead to inability to pay pensions, and a pension from another state is a financial help that helps people survive at the age of senecity.

The fourth social cause is family reunion. There is a hierarchical model when migrating within the family. The men first leave because they bear the risks, and then, after the things have settled, the wives migrate together with the children to settle in the new habitat<sup>13</sup>.

The fifth social cause is the conflict between people. Due to a major security risk, people leave certain areas due to social conflicts that arise between certain social categories (generally rich and poor). That is why this is the reason why the residential districts or Chinese neighborhoods have emerged.

#### *Economic causes*

People play more roles in the migration phenomenon. Some of them are consumers, others are investors, other taxpayers or labor for the countries that received it. Social and economic causes must not be confused. Their distinction of hue. Sending money to the family is a social cause, but because it's about money, it can be wrong to think it's an economic cause<sup>14</sup>.

All economically declining countries are faced with a series of emigration to countries where financial stability exists. "Low salaries, high unemployment rates, declines in industrial sectors"<sup>15</sup> are part of economic causes.

Because of the economic crisis, many migrants return to the country after they have collected money in the host country. Expenses out there with rent and food make them make that decision. However, the fewer remain and work there on low wages but anyway higher than in the country of origin being somewhat larger than in the country. This is the case in Greece and Italy where many migrants do not want to come home because they do not have the prospect of a job<sup>16</sup>.

#### *Medical causes*

Citizens who live in mining areas with a high magnetic field of radiation prefer to leave their homes to settle in air-conditioned areas where health can be protected. Such a dangerous place is Roșia Montană in Romania where drinking water is in danger due to the harmful substances used in the gold processing industry.

Medical causes also refer to people suffering from serious illnesses that can not be treated in the home country due to poor medical endowment and lack of specialists; people leave the region where they were born, temporarily migrating to the countries where they could be treated.

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<sup>13</sup> Traian Rotaru (coord.), Gabriel Bădescu, Irina Culic, Elemer Mezei, Cornelia Mureșan, *Statistical Methods Applied in Social Sciences*, Iași, Polirom Publishing, 2000, p. 238.

<sup>14</sup> Traian Rotariu, Petru Iluț, *op. cit.*, p. 196.

<sup>15</sup> Liana Son, Grațiela Georgiana Noja, *International Migration and Impact on the Labor Market*, in "Romanian Journal of Statistics", no. 9/2012, p. 23.

<sup>16</sup> Andra Jacob Larionescu, *Rural Residence and International Migration. A Case Study in Marginea Commune, Suceava County*, Cluj-Napoca, Limes Publishing House, 2015, p. 18.

### *Political causes*

When investigating authorities engage in abuses against citizens who are opinion-makers against a political regime, state authorities are instigating acts of intimidation and blackmail. Fearing for their own lives, they migrate to democratic countries where expression of ideas is not persecuted.

Political migration is somehow at the border of forced migration. Practically, the citizen is not forced by a person, but goes voluntarily because of the reason not to lose his life.

### *Armed conflicts*

The wars have always led to massive human movements. Citizens of any state involved in a war will have personal and family security. The safest way is to leave their own households and even the country<sup>17</sup>. War is forcing a man to a lifetime to leave his place of birth.

### *Ethnic Causes*

These include ethnic persecutions and conflicts. It is due to the nationalist policies of the states. They have initiated actions such as extermination and expulsion. Their consequences were the emigration of the citizens of the countries of origin (native). Those who migrate for ethnic reasons when initiating such actions are considering choosing countries with ethnic affinities<sup>18</sup>.

### *Religious causes*<sup>19</sup>

Religious persecution is one of these causes. This category includes the Jewish people. In the past, the first migratory wave of the Jewish people was the Babylonian diaspora from 537–515 BC. having Zorobabel in the foreground. Then was the migration that dates back to the 5th century, also from Babylon, when the Jews were led by Ezdra and Nehemiah. Since then, the chosen people have migrated to the Promised Land, believing that along with the teaching of Torra, migration to a promised country to Abraham are two commandments left by God for the salvation of the holy people.

### *The lack of jobs*

The de industrialisation produced a number of unemployed who were specialists in certain areas of activity. Many, past the age of youth, should do professional reconversion. But because it requires effort and sometimes retraining courses have to be paid, people are looking for work in the areas where they have been formed. Now there is a lack of jobs, with the disappearance of demand and supply. Many businesses and societies have also been abolished.

Instead of starting a new career, most go abroad or in the richest areas of the country, hoping to find service in the established field. The fear of starting a new

<sup>17</sup> Dora Sonia Georgiana Mărgărit, *Security of the frontiers in the context of major migration. Challenges and possible solutions*, in "Criminal Investigation Magazine", Year IX, no. 1, 2016, p. 635.

<sup>18</sup> Rainer Munz, Rainer Ohliger, *Migrations of German People to Germany: a Light on the German Concept of Identity*, in "The International SCOPE Review", no. 6/2001, p. 66.

<sup>19</sup> Carol Bines, *From the History of Immigration in Israel 1882–1995*, Bucharest, Hasefer Publishing House, 1998, p. 20.

field of activity is due to possible bankruptcy in the new field of activity. When a man lives the drama of losing a service he has had for years, no one guarantees his success in another field.

Contemporary migration of any kind has implications for the sovereignty of all nations. When we open this topic, we think of illegal immigrants who have no papers and have gone abroad on economic grounds. They are clear proof of the limited capacity of states to halt this migration phenomenon. Even if we know all the causes, we will not solve the problems of the phenomenon altogether. It takes action.

At both governmental and civil society level, responsibility is needed. Only the discovery of realities does not take us out of the marauding we have entered. If the measures are not taken in time, we will face a situation that we will not be able to control. What happened to the Arab citizens who wanted to irreversibly migrate to Germany is a signal that we need to keep in mind. "Increasing the number of international attempts to control and coordinate national migration policies demonstrates an acknowledgment of the changing nature of state autonomy and sovereignty and the need to enhance cross-border cooperation in this area. Fourthly, in the sphere of economic and cultural policies, migration has transformed the internal political environment in which advanced capitalist states operate: collective power and model alliances among political actors have changed, and migration has redefined political, economic, and political interests other nature as well as their perception"<sup>20</sup>. Another cause of migration is called the psychological cause. People living in flat areas, such as the plains, are attracted by the mountainous areas where the air is clean and the diversity of the relief areas brings a psychological relaxation. Those who have had stressful services, once retired, choose quiet areas. She leaves her home to have peace of mind in old age.

#### *Causes of "debrouillard"*<sup>21</sup>

It is based on the premise that every man does not go into the wilderness. Some, however bad they would go to their country of origin, do not go abroad or in another county to work for fear that going away would be a failure. There have been many cases when people have gone to the world to find a better life and have failed. On their return, they found that they were more injured, spending more money than staying home. Therefore, it is assumed that the people who leave are the people debrouillard, ie, the poor people. If they were not convinced that the migrants would do it, they would not leave.

#### *Tourism*

This is another cause of migration. Rich people go to other foreign countries to travel and get to know new places. Cultural and tourist causes must not be overcome. People who temporarily migrate for cultural reasons are those who seek to know the entire culture of a people and the values that have propelled the

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<sup>20</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 23.

<sup>21</sup> Andra Jacob Larionescu, *op. cit*, p. 31.



country to progress. Instead, people who migrate for a short period of time as tourists are those who are in exotic or quiet locations to charge their batteries and recover their energies. They go to get quiet and get back. The type of migrant who travels as a tourist is the one who does not want to be disturbed. Close the phone. It's a lot. Eat well. He enjoys all the comfort that that location offers.

#### *Trade*

It is another cause of migration. People move from one country to another to make money from trade. By sea, most goods are transported from one country to another. There are countries where certain products are not found. That is why there are trade exchanges between goods-related states that some states want. These commodity wishes produce the migration of people who manipulate those products until they reach their destination.

#### *Economic globalization*

Helps to develop migration. Once the borders and barriers between states have fallen and trade has been liberalized and increased, with the increase in investment, states have allowed migration and it has developed. Globalization generates in the citizens of poor countries the thought of moving to rich countries in order to get protection and a well-paid job.

The most well-known effects resulting from human migration are of a negative nature. Although few, there are positive effects. The positive effects of family-related migration are limited to finding a job for parents and living conditions for children left at home in the care of their grandparents or relatives. When one of the parents migrated abroad, one can notice an improvement in the living conditions of the rest of the family members remaining in the country. Children have mobile phones, computers, have access to various video game dispensers, such as consoles, have mp3 players, have tablets and other elements of modern technology.

If we look beyond their wellbeing, children whose parents are going to work benefit from an advantage: during their summer holidays, they go abroad to their parents. Here is a form of temporary migration of children for the purpose of visiting parents abroad. After 3 months of vacation away from home, there is a risk that those children, trying out of their forgotten parenting love, but also fascinated by the comfort and mirage of the West, will no longer want to return home to continue their school. In the school where they teach religion, I have many such cases. At the end of the school year, in June, there are pupils who complete their school situation and in September, at the beginning of a new school year, they no longer have to continue their studies.

Those who do not have a migrant home abroad are not so comfortable. When I make this statement, I refer to people who live in rural areas. Because of the lack of industrialization they have no jobs. I do not live a good life. Here the difference between those who have and those who do not have members who have gone to work abroad is visible.

There are cases I faced when both parents migrated and the children remained in the care of their grandparents. They are unable to take care of parents as parents, parents, parents and children.

If migration has more negative than positive consequences for why people prefer to migrate? First of all, because when someone decides to leave in a foreign country, he does not think about the negative consequences. Everyone goes on a journey with a lot of enthusiasm. He goes down on the road but the journey once started is continued. It seems that the dictum: "hope dies last" is also valid in this case.

Then, the lack of prospects in the country of origin being very low motivation to return from migration does not exist. The man has to go forward, hoping everything will be fine. During this time, the rest of the family at home faces various affective issues from the children or the wife, but also with authority issues that the tutor left home no longer owns. Thus, we can say that "migration is one of the factors blocking the development process"<sup>22</sup>. Family development stagnates, and in the worst cases leaves dramatic traces.

Modernizing the notion of family that encouraged migration adds to the fragility of the couple. The increase in the number of divorces has as a cause but not only the cross-border migration due to the pressure that the European labor market puts on the individual.

When children are able to migrate with their parents, they need a period of accommodation. I find there a foreign language that I do not understand and implicitly I can not communicate with the people around or within the school. There is a different climate that cause diseases in children. As a case study there are children who have gone to Northern Europe in Romania and because they found a cold, rainy climate, the children did not get accommodated and were forced to return to the country.

People who decide to migrate believe that their going abroad will positively influence the relationships they will have with their family members. This conception is based on the fact that the money earned will improve the quality of life of those remaining in the country. Most of the time, the price to pay for this quality is too expensive. The consequences are disastrous: broken families, children in single-parent care whose education is precarious.

Faced with migration issues, the family undergoes major changes. By leaving one of the members abroad, there is an imbalance within the family. If this migration brings additional satisfaction to primary needs such as better living conditions or decent living, long-term negative effects are profound.

But the negative consequences of migration are major compared to the benefits it presents. After migration, the most affected children are both family and school-based. The departure of one of the parents can cause emotional pain with repercussions in the future.

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<sup>22</sup> Lazăr Vlăceanu, *op. cit.*, p. 817.

In conclusion, every century and period in history is confronted with changes in the individual as well as in the society. These affect both the nations and the international policies of the countries involved. Human migration is the cause of its manifestation. The desire to live abundant life, the need to protect his life, the safety of man in this world, makes him move to safer sight. Always man will manifest his freedom with which he has been left to move wherever he goes well.

The development of communication networks, intrinsic and extrinsic causes, economic, political, cultural or social factors have made people excited about their desire to learn new cultures. These causes and not only have caused every citizen of the planet to think at least once about the possibility of going to an ideal place. No one migrates just for the sake of leaving home.

Migration is a phenomenon that has become a global issue. If we look at the latest developments on the international scene, the exodus of citizens from the Arab countries to the West, and especially to Germany, makes us pay deeper attention to the causes that have led those citizens to leave their living life and go to the unknown. If we do not objectively identify causes, we risk being socially affected and not just the effects that we see on the horizon. That is why finding these causes can save us from a disturbance at all levels of civil society.