



Migration & International Relations & Its Impact:

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First, let's define migration. Migration, in layman's terms, is the migration of a person from one location to another, whether internally or internationally. Migration would not be voluntary or agreeable, but rather pushed out undesirable situations. The causes of migration may be defined as "economic migration, social migration, political migration, and environmental migration," and the factors for migration can be summed up or termed summation of various "Push (reason to leave the area)" and "Pull (reason to move to the area)". Causes of migration are typically classified into the following: Economic migration is defined as moving to advance one's career or to find work. Social migration refers to migrating in order to improve one's quality of life or to be closer to family and relatives. Political migration occurs when a person wishes to flee dangerous conditions such as war or political persecution. Environmental migration occurs in the event of a natural disaster.

Migration is a relatively new issue in international relations. Previously, it was studied at the national or local level, without taking into account its global interconnection. Migration has long been disregarded in international relations courses, conferences, and diplomatic discussions. Since the 1990s, migration has played an important role in a variety of domains, including refugee crises, border externalization, migration-development nexus, migration diplomacy (led by emigration countries, with a focus from immigration countries on border controls, dual citizenship, and multiple allegiances), diasporas and transnationalism, environmentally displaced persons, and finance. Migration has emerged as a significant issue in international relations. The public sometimes misses the complexities of migration issues beyond the state level, restricting them to localized "living together" concerns. Migration's increased significance in global debates and mobilizations creates new concerns and challenges for the future. This is the primary focus of the current research. Migration and settlement erode nation-state sovereignty over their territories, laws, and populations. Transnational and transnational pressures frequently erode border restrictions, national identities, and citizenship regulations, threatening national sovereignty. This encourages cosmopolitanism and gives external players a larger role. Traditional state-to-state diplomacy is giving way to soft diplomacy, which includes influence, invasion, and global governance. The growing interdependence between the Global South and the Global North gives the former a larger voice while also introducing new difficulties to the international agenda, such as environmental displacement, humanitarian crises, and statelessness.

Citizenship is a global issue that impacts various domains, including naturalization, dual citizenship, multiple allegiances, and migrants' access to local political rights. Rising ethnic identities often raise concerns about secularism, religious identity, radicalization, discrimination, community-building, and exclusion. Borders are often used as a metaphor for migration restriction and management in global governance issues. Sophisticated instruments are now used for control, including domestic and international order, border externalization, and the establishment of camps and "jungles". This leads to widespread people smuggling and a significant number of deaths. These phenomena underscore global inequalities in mobility and access to passports. Some of the world's poorest populations face natural calamities (Bangladesh) and statelessness (Rohingya). Soft diplomacy is evolving in response to immigration and emigration, focusing on border restrictions, repatriation, and development initiatives.

Turkey, Libya, Morocco, and Mexico have used their transit status to increase bargaining strength.

Some nations use the influence of their diaspora groups in other countries to send remittances, establish elite and cultural networks to promote migrant organizations in the country of immigration and regulate religious activities abroad. Many nations, like Bangladesh, Turkey, Mexico, and Nepal, now have a stronger role in global migration policy issues, particularly through UN organizations. The current study gives an international overview of these trends in the role of migration in international relations, relying on many instances from all over the world, but with a special emphasis on the European zone. The article explores various perspectives and theoretical approaches to international analysis, including the relationship between international and internal orders, the externalization of borders, the role of diasporas and transnationalism, the failure of nation-states to maintain control of their borders, citizenship, allegiance, and multiculturalism.

In recent decades, migration flows have diversified to include 110 million refugees and asylum seekers (including 27.1 million statutory refugees under the Geneva Convention of 1951), as well as 6 million Palestinians recognized as displaced persons by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency due to forced migration. These increasingly diverse migration flows now include large numbers of women (half of global migration flows), children (with a particular increase in numbers of unaccompanied minors), highly skilled migrants, families (especially in longstanding immigration countries such as the US and some European countries), workers (particularly from the Global South), and many people without any precise status: irregular migrants or so-called "illegals" (approximately 11 million in

Many migrants seeking family reunions or asylum are simultaneously looking for work, leading to a blurring of categories. The sociological profiles associated with these various groups have gotten considerably closer, since it was formerly significantly simpler to discern, for example, between Soviet dissidents and uneducated laborers traveling to Western Europe to fill labor shortages. A migrant entering a nation often has greater qualifications than the average population and is three times more productive than their home country. Depending on their degree of qualification, individuals may choose one of the numerous available statuses. The restriction of European borders to low-skilled labour migration beginning in the 1970s, as well as the growing emphasis on border control as the primary tool of restrictive migration policies (including asylum laws), have resulted in a more complicated mix of migratory flows. In many circumstances, seeking asylum is the only way to get the right to remain in the destination country without the need for passports or visas.

Every year, tens of thousands of people are trafficked throughout Southeast Asia because to violence, corruption, and a lack of regular travel choices, according to new study released today by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. "Migrant smuggling is often not a free or voluntary choice, but an act of desperation, to seek security, safety, or opportunity, or freedom from the threat of harm, oppression, or corruption," says Masood Karimipour, UNODC Regional Representative in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. "The evidence indicates that smugglers might be individual players, loosely linked criminals, or organized

gangs. Bringing them to justice is a crucial step towards protecting others seeking safety and a better life. Refugees from Myanmar (especially Rohingya), Afghanistan, and Somalia usually lack travel and identification credentials. They suffer a lack of possibilities for security, safety, and economic and educational opportunities in their home countries or the nations where they initially arrived (for example, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or Ethiopia). According to the findings, smugglers may be the sole or 'least terrible' alternative for persons seeking international protection or a long-term solution. Climate-related factors, such as flooding, storms, drought, severe heat, or livestock or crop disease, impacted one-quarter of the 4,785 smuggled refugees and migrants polled. According to the study, corruption facilitates and promotes migrant smuggling in the region. 25% of smuggled individuals polled admitted providing officials a gift, money, or favor in exchange for a service. Corruption also fuels demand for migrant smuggling, since individuals believe they need smugglers to cope with corrupt officials. The study goes on to investigate the various smuggling routes used within the region, including land, sea, and air. The methods of smugglers are investigated, with research revealing that in 69% of cases, refugees and migrants, or their family and friends, initiate contact with smugglers rather than being aggressively contacted by them. Smuggling fees in the region averaged US \$2,380 per person, while the amounts varied greatly. Finally, the research investigates the many sorts of violations suffered by smuggled migrants and refugees. According to the findings, three out of every four smuggled persons polled were subjected to abuse throughout their voyages, which was conducted by military, police, smugglers, border guards, or criminal organizations.

A variety of social, economic, and political reasons influence Asian migration. Migration movements in Asia are categorized into four types based on immigration and emigration data for each country. Examples of countries with low immigration rates include Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and the People's Republic of China. Developed economies like Singapore, Hong Kong, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and UAE) have high immigration rates. Rapidly developing economies like Thailand are also examples. Asian nations have significant rates of immigration and emigration, highlighting the significance of mobility in the area. In 2005, excluding India and China, emerging Asian economies had immigration and emigration rates of 1.8% and 2.2%, respectively.

Most Asian nations have emigration rates over 2%, led by India, China, and Indonesia. Despite lower emigration rates in more populated nations, emigration remains significant due to their big populations. Immigration has a significant role in Asian economy, including Hong Kong, Singapore, and West Asia, where migrants make up 20-80% of the population. Over the last two decades, several Asian host nations have seen a two to threefold growth in migrant populations. Singapore's migrant population has grown from 720,000 in 1990 to an estimated 1.966 million in 2010.⁸ Between 1990 and 2010, Thailand's migrant stock increased from 380,000 to 1.2 million, Malaysia's from 1 million to 2.4 million, Qatar's from 370,000 to 1.3 million, and Jordan's from 1.1 million to nearly 3 million, indicating their increasing importance as destination markets. Female migrants make up over half of migrant workers in certain source countries, including Indonesia (44.5%), the Philippines (51.1%), and Sri Lanka (49.8%).⁹ In 2000, there were an estimated 5 million female migrants in East and South East Asia.¹⁰ Asia's economy rely heavily on remittances, highlighting the importance of migration. In 2007, developing Asian nations received \$108.1 billion in remittances, accounting for more than one-third of worldwide inflows and much exceeding their official development aid.¹¹ Table 2 shows remittance collections and payments for Asian nations, both in absolute amounts and as a contribution to GDP.

Rohingya Migration:

Southeast Asia in particular Bangladesh is currently facing its second largest refugee crisis since the so-called boat people crisis in Indochina from the mid 1970s until the mid 1990s. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that since August 2017 more than 971,004 people belonging to the religious and ethnic minority of the Rohingya have been forcibly displaced by systematic violence committed by state and non-state actors to neighboring Bangladesh alone (UNHCR, 2018). As of 31 December 2023, **971,904** Rohingya refugees have been issued documentation jointly by the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR. More than half (52 per cent) are children, while 52 per cent comprise women and girls.

Another, related recent crisis was the so-called 'Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea Crisis'. From 2013 to 2015, an estimated 1,800 people from Myanmar and Bangladesh died at sea trying to reach Malaysia or Indonesia by boat (UNHCR, 2016). In 2017, Southeast Asia hosted 3.37 million "persons of concern"¹, of which approximately 1.46 million were refugees, 74,416 asylum seekers, 1.17 million stateless, and 665,051 internally displaced persons (IDPs) (UNHCR, 2018c, p. 69). However, only two countries (Myanmar and the Philippines) officially reported the numbers on IDPs to the UNHCR.

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), armed conflicts and natural disasters resulted in 5,863,894 IDPs in 2017 (IDMC 2018). Most ASEAN member nations have not signed the 1951 Geneva Convention or its 1967 Protocol. Only Cambodia, the Philippines, and Timor-Leste, a future ASEAN member state, are signatories. Most of Southeast Asia does not fall within the international refugee regime. The ASEAN Human Rights Declaration states that everyone has the right to seek and obtain refuge in another state in conformity with its laws and international agreements (ASEAN, 2013, p. 6). However, the lack of legal protection structures in member nations makes this right virtually worthless. Until now, member states have taken a unilateral approach to dealing with forced migration. ASEAN's strong cooperation standards, including respect for state sovereignty, non-interference in member nations' foreign affairs, consultation, and consensus, have contributed to its success (Amer, 2009). ASEAN and the region are unlikely to develop a common framework on forced migration in the near future. The rising number of forcibly displaced people in Southeast Asian nations has led to a surge in studies on the region from the new subject of forced migration studies. There has been no systematic attempt to identify current research trends in the discipline. This contribution fills a research vacuum by giving a summary of current literature reviews on forced migration in Southeast Asia from 2013-2024.

In its latest Global Trends in Forced Displacement report, the UNHCR concluded that with 70.8 million people, the global forcibly displaced population remained again at a record high, with numbers constantly rising since 2011. Against this backdrop of an ever-increasing number of people who are forcibly displaced worldwide, forced migration studies constitute a rapidly growing field of research that is shaped by a multitude of disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives. Growing numbers of refugees and asylum seekers in Europe, the US, and Canada as well as the increase in protracted refugee situations from Southeast Asia to Central America led to increased scholarly as well as political interest. Under highly restrained circumstances. However, the conceptualization and categorization of forced migration remain highly problematic and politically consider people who must flee their homes due to conflicts, persecution, torture, other human rights violations, poverty, disasters, etc. as forced migrants. The distinction between voluntary and forced migration continues to be of relevance. It still constitutes an essential element in the distinction of asylum and immigration policy and the persons they respectively concern. Migration as a general phenomenon relates to a variety of situations engaging forced and voluntary decisions. Elements of choice and coercion can overlap but in the case of refugees and other displaced persons, compelling factors are decisive.

Palestine & Israel Migration:

As of March 2024, there are **about 6 million** Palestinian refugees scattered across three countries, the West Bank and the besieged Gaza Strip. Three-quarters of the Palestinian people are displaced. Approximately one in three refugees worldwide is Palestinian. More than half are displaced outside the borders of their historic homeland.

The 'basic causes' of Palestinian displacement - the world's greatest and most prolonged refugee situation - are complicated, and their impact has risen over time as they remain ignored. They date back to the early twentieth century, when the conflicting aspirations of two groups (one Indigenous and one largely made up of immigrants) over the land of British Mandate Palestine erupted into a war that resulted in statehood for one group (Israel) and the denial of the right to self-determination, dispossession, and exile for the vast majority of the other (Palestinians). The fate of the Palestinians, 750,000 of whom became refugees around 1948, was sealed by subsequent Israeli laws and policies that prevented their return to their original homes and rendered them stateless because, unlike the Palestinians who remained in what became Israel, they were not given the option of becoming Israeli citizens. Since 1948, there have been numerous, significant waves of further displacement of Palestinians, many of whom continue to face varying degrees of discrimination, poverty, and loss of rights, not only under Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza (occupied since 1967), but also in other Arab countries where they have sought refuge. While the UN General Assembly has passed hundreds of resolutions reaffirming refugees' rights to return to their homes and compensation, and the Security Council has repeatedly emphasized the importance of achieving a just settlement of the refugee issue, none of these resolutions have ever been implemented. Years of political negotiations between the parties under UN auspices, followed by regional and bilateral negotiations beginning with the Madrid Conference and Oslo Accords, have not resulted in any progress, despite key developments such as the Palestine Liberation Organization's recognition of Israel. Divergent narratives regarding the roots of the Palestinian refugee issue have clouded the legal argument about how to remedy their position. A mistaken assumption that has long dominated the discussion is that UNRWA perpetuates the problem by registering and aiding subsequent generations of refugees. This aid, which has helped millions of people survive and maintain their dignity, cannot be blamed for the lack of a political solution or used as a substitute for such action. UN Member States are still accountable for finding a solution to end the predicament of Palestinian refugees.

The Palestinian refugee issue is sometimes portrayed as intractable, yet it is not. The most difficult challenge is a lack of political will to even acknowledge the 'root causes' of either the initial displacement or its ongoing, protracted nature: lack of self-determination, prevention of return, lack of property restitution, lack of compensation, and mass denationalization. Efforts to hide the core reasons of Palestinian displacement have had an impact on both the parties' ability to negotiate and how the refugees' predicament is seen worldwide. Along with Member States' lack of effective support for the principled implementation of international law, the Palestinian refugee question has gone neglected. The 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, as well as the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees, emphasize the need of states addressing fundamental causes in order to reach solutions, even in long-term refugee situations. These documents also emphasize the need of a multi-stakeholder approach, as well as respect for the rule of law and human rights, as part of the solution-finding process. For Palestinians, such an approach would require, first and foremost, that the search for solutions be free of political limitations and power asymmetry between the parties, and instead governed by the bounds of international law.[6] While international law cannot resolve the complexities of the Palestinian refugee issue on its own, it can help shift talks from what is 'politically viable' to what is fair and acceptable, giving the political process a better chance of success when it restarts. Israel and Palestine's viewpoints have never been more opposed, and the US government's announcement of the

'deal of the century' in June 2019 has exacerbated their polarization. The UN must take a strong lead in refocusing the discourse on refugees' rights. The country that Palestinian refugees were forced to leave behind in 1948 no longer exists as a political and administrative entity, the basic causes of their exile remain unresolved, and Palestinian displacement and dispossession in the region captured by Israel in 1967 continues. These components are critically important in the Palestinian case. However, it is not usually recognized that the issues experienced by Palestinian refugees are not much different from those faced by other refugees, over two-thirds of whom are also in long-term exile and are frequently denied their basic rights. Palestinians, like other people who have been displaced, must be able to reconstruct their lives in safety and dignity, with their fundamental rights maintained. Comparative experiences from Asia (following the Indo-China War), Central America, the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, East Timor, and various African countries (from Angola to Mozambique) indicate that complex, long-term refugee problems can be solved through a combination of legal principles and political compromise. In other refugee crises, the international response has typically been multidimensional, addressing: first, the refugee status created by the original displacement - through a combination of voluntary choices of repatriation, local integration, or resettlement; second, the material consequences of the displacement (damage or loss of property or loss of income) - through restitution and/or compensation; and, third, the moral and psychological loss and damage that may have.

Applying such a multifaceted strategy to the Palestinian refugee situation would have a variety of practical consequences. To begin, an impartial historical narrative about the 'fundamental causes' of Palestinian displacement and the ongoing denial of rights they have faced must be acknowledged. This may assist Palestinians in regaining their collective identity and dignity after decades of dispossession and exile as, at best, second-class citizens or, more frequently, second-class aliens. This may also serve to develop a compromise with Israel and remove misperceptions among Arab nations about this issue. Having the UN in charge of such a procedure would assist in assuring objectivity. Second, any suggested remedies must balance politics with international law, especially relevant UN resolutions and international human rights legislation governing collective rights. This entails first and foremost honoring Palestinians' right to self-determination. Many think that an independent, fully autonomous Palestinian State within the 1967 lines would be the natural answer, allowing Palestinians to exercise their right to self-determination while also nurturing a sense of national identity. This would not, however, automatically provide the refugees' unmet historic entitlements, such as repatriation and compensation. A reasonable compromise would allow refugees to settle in a newly constituted Palestinian state or to remain in host countries until a settlement allows both sides to agree on the number of people who can return to Israel. However, for this to happen, Israel must first end its occupation of the Gaza Strip and West Bank, including East Jerusalem. To assist restitution and compensation, relevant historical records should be retained until the time comes to pursue associated claims. Third, applying international law to the Palestinian refugee dilemma entails connecting Palestinian refugee solutions with international refugee law and individual rights practice. According to UNHCR, the various lasting options (voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement) are not mutually incompatible; as long as they are all voluntary, they can complement one another and be strategically mixed. The Palestinian refugee problem is no different. For example, General Assembly Resolution 194 of 1948 stated that refugees "wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbors" might do so, but those who did not wish to return could choose resettlement and be paid. However, Israel's staunch denial of the refugees' right to return has reduced the opportunities for alternative voluntary alternatives. The fact that there are logistical and political barriers to permitting Palestinians to return to Israel (even if their return would not jeopardize the safety of Israeli citizens) does not diminish the necessity of recognizing this right of return. Meanwhile, such an approach demands unravelling Palestinian refugees' and their Arab host countries' persisting perception that accepting any settlement other than repatriation would imply giving up their rights to Israel. In fact, under international law, ending refugee status only means the end of

international protection and has no bearing on the historic rights of return (including restitution) and compensation to which Palestinians are entitled under international law, as outlined in various UN resolutions.

To summarise, beyond hyperbole, there has been a lack of political will to successfully tackle the refugee crisis. A proper and enduring solution to the Palestinian refugee issue necessitates strong and principled political action based on international law. Recent attempts to downplay the Palestinian refugee issue as secondary in the pursuit for regional peace may exacerbate instability and should be opposed. Politics that disregards basic concepts of fairness will not result in a long-term solution.

Top Ten Causes of Migration The top ten causes of migration are listed below:

1. For educational purposes. Studying abroad has sparked a significant desire among young people. Some choose it for a higher-quality education, while others choose to travel and live in different countries. According to a 2021 estimate by Immigration World, around 1,133,749 Southeast Asian students traveled overseas for various educational objectives. According to the 2021 survey, the UAE recruited mostly Indian students, followed by Canada and the United States. 70% of Southeast Asian students travel overseas to pursue specialized courses, while just 30% register in degree programs. Another important and interesting figure is that 80% of

Southeast Asian students migrating overseas are for graduation, which is influenced by their elders, and just approximately 20% are for postgraduate studies, which they choose for themselves.

2. For Career Enhancement those who are willing to work overseas for an extended period of time are regarded as privileged People, regardless of profession, are eager to relocate overseas for a variety of reasons, including the desire to explore new areas, improved career prospects, and financial security. According to research by The Economic Times, more than 66% of South Asian students want to work overseas.

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3. Overpopulation. Overpopulation is an increasing issue in emerging and impoverished countries. One of the primary reasons for migration among South East Asian residents are the rising population, which leads to fewer opportunities or lower income.

The increasing population is currently one of the most pressing issues and drivers of immigration in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. According to the International Migrant Stock Report 2019, Southeast Asia is one

of the leading sources of international migrants, accounting for around 6.4% of the entire migrant population, or approximately 17.5 million people.

4. Social and religious grounds. Humans are often willing to live among their communities or religious groupings. The push component here is a sense of uneasiness that motivates people. For example, in the contemporary circumstances of Kashmir pandits and Punjabi, Hindus are leaving J&K and Punjab, respectively, while Muslims are relocating from Hindu-dominated regions to Muslim-dominated areas/countries.

5. Poverty. Poverty is one of the primary issues plaguing the economy. It is a state under which a single household is unable to fulfill even basic living expenses. Low salaries, continual price rises, unemployment, a lack of understanding, and other factors can all contribute to this. Poverty in low income has been declining, albeit at a gradual pace, and 20.8% (as of 2020) of the population lives in below-the-poverty-line homes, experiencing enormous migration (males) of qualified workers seeking to at least offer a quality of life for their families. According to 2019 data, the globe has around 169 million migrant workers. The UAE and Gulf countries are the most popular foreign migration destinations for Indians, Pakistanis & Bangladeshis and Filipinos.

6. Better Healthcare Health care is every person's fundamental right. Despite the technical advancements that south east Asian in particular has seen, individuals are prepared to travel overseas for better healthcare treatments. According to the Economic Times, there has been a 20% increase in visa requests as of 2021, with individuals looking to go overseas for better and safer healthcare facilities. The questions concerned not just the United States, Canada, and Australia, but also less well-known countries such as New Zealand, Germany, the United Kingdom, and so on.

7. Political reasons. The migrants involved in this movement are seeking political freedom as opposed to the limited lifestyles they led in their home countries. Persecutions motivated by political identity, governmental changes, or civil wars are examples of political push factors that have an impact. For example, recent agricultural policy changes in India are thought to have a detrimental influence on farmers, resulting in a shift of livelihood. Sri Lanka is a prime example of the political and economic catastrophe of 2022.

8. War or conflict zones. War is one of the unusual variables, along with migration-related push factors. It is often the case where the individual does not have much of a choice but to relocate or migrate, and, in most cases, become a refugee. Individual choices, desires, and willingness have no influence in this circumstance, and the only goal is to make it a place where people may live safely. The ongoing conflict between Ukraine and Russia has demonstrated how conflicts have a negative impact not just on the lives and livelihoods of individuals in the warring nations, but also on other countries that do business or rely on them.

9. Environmental considerations. The environment has long been a motivator for migrants, including natural calamities such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, and climate change. The International Organization for Migration defines environmental migrants as those who are forced to leave their home or origins due to abrupt or gradual environmental changes or situations that have had a significant impact on their living conditions and lifestyles. This movement might be temporary or permanent, leading to internal (inside the country) or international (abroad) migration. Estimates for these migrants are quite challenging. However, the IOM predicts that the figure will reach 1 billion by the end of 2050.

10. The 'why not?' factor As strange and unusual as it may sound, there are a large number of people that migrate because they want to try or discover something new. Also, occasionally out of influence, as if the other can say what's wrong with me going or moving? These are the migrants who are easily influenced by their friends, family, or surroundings. Conclusion: Though there are many more micro variables that may be identified, the list is undoubtedly large. relocation has an undeniable influence on an individual or a family, regardless of the cause of relocation. Many people emigrate because they can't live without or miss their

families. This demonstrates that migration is driven by emotions and attachments rather than economic or political factors.

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