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by

Submission date: 26-Nov-2021 04:08AM (UTC-0600)
Submission ID: 1713052484
File name: Social_Problem_Response.edited.edited_1.docx (19.29K)
Word count: 1168
Character count: 6863

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Social Problem Response (Involuntary Migration)

Introduction

Because of the unembellished alteration in the socio-economic situation, the migration debate necessities reviewing closely. It is exclusively vital to explore the issue of involuntary displacement, which is connected to other bad aftermaths for both refugees and local populations. Forced displacement is an intricate phenomenon that occurs on a variety of grounds. Societies are ordinarily driven by the craving to live in healthier socio-economic circumstances or live (Parekh 17). The purpose of this study is to analyze forced migration, its effects on both migrants and local populations, and what may be done to decrease or eradicate it.

Migration flow is a recurring element of human civilization's development. However, several developments in the previous century have resulted in the global relocation of people on an unimaginable level due to various circumstances. Migration and forced displacement are now recognized as a pressing issue and an unavoidable phenomenon worldwide. Typically, 'migrants' refers to those who have moved freely searching for better socio-economic opportunities (Parekh, 52). Forcible migrants, on the other hand, are referred to as "refugees." Those fleeing a nation and becoming refugees are not the same as people migrating mainly for socio-economic reasons.

Conflict, destitution, human rights abuses, and maltreatment of minorities are the most prominent causes of refugee flows. These factors are frequently observed in conjunction with

one another (Curcio 56). Human rights breaches cause poverty, and ethnic cleansing causes conflict, among others. In essence, prejudice, threats to lives, limited educational or professional possibilities, and a lack of optimism for the future cause individuals to flee their country. Refugee difficulties are currently a heated topic of controversy worldwide because of cultural friction, resource struggle, and eventually shifting geopolitical situations (Curcio et al. 57). The growing influx of migrants in different regions suggests an awry situation, and it is a significant moral weight on civilized cultures worldwide. Political unrest, armed warfare, ethnic and communal conflict, and insufficient resources, and other socio-political factors are all factors that contribute to the movement of people in South Asia. For instance, according to Louie et al. (280), Tibetan migrants, like many other migrants in South Asia, resulting from unrest in their homeland of Tibet.

Europe has been confronted with active migratory inflows from nations like Afghanistan, Syria and Sudan. Migratory patterns have shifted as well. In Europe, illegal immigration is becoming a growing concept. In other words, the immigrant inflows are so extensive that local authorities are logistically unable to maintain a uniform registration process. As per Hafner (8), forced migration results in real-life, unsolvable social crises. Many people who are forced to leave their country cannot assimilate into the new culture because they cannot give up their customary lifestyles, worldviews, and rituals. Many societies are devoted to their ancestral country, and this devotion prevents them from settling peacefully in the new territory (Hafner 2). In this respect, governments confronted with such issues must design and enforce initiatives to assist not only migrants but also native tribes. Such efforts are necessary to help these people integrate more quickly into society.

Immigrants' emotional and psychological health suffers as a result of forced displacement (Bjertrup et al. 57). As a result, people must adapt to unexpected transformations, which are frequently accompanied by the short or long term loss of a variety of privileges. Immigrants' religion, professional opportunities, and other fundamental areas of life are also harmed by such adjustments. Migrant children deserve extra attention because they are frequently stigmatized and discriminated against. These concerns significantly impact their well-being; at first, children do not receive proper food and care when relocating from one region to another. Once they have established themselves in the new state, they encounter resentment from their contemporaries due to societal prejudices and negative stereotypes. Forced relocation brings with it a slew of challenges associated with acclimating to an unfamiliar setting. As a result, one of the frequent negative repercussions of forced relocation is the inability to connect harmoniously with the country's local people (Bjertrup et al. 57). The native population frequently views migrants as a threat to the country's progress. Migrants are also seen as competitors in sectors like the job market and accommodation, where the native population has challenges.

However, as suggested earlier, some strategies can be implemented to stop the forceful relocation of people. As suggested earlier, the forced migration of individuals from one country to another will not end soon. Rather than being prevented, migration and dislocation must be managed. People want overall flexibility over it and its repercussions. One method is to establish rendezvous hubs with food and non-food supplies near the affected populations. Every context will provide its own set of obstacles. Still, the most crucial is guaranteeing that local host populations are assisted and engaged in long-term planning processes and expanding support, including job possibilities. Also, some of the reasons leading to forced displacement of people, like political instability and lack of economic opportunities, are not permanent. For instance,

once a war has forcefully displaced millions is over, these migrants may be willing to return to their native countries. There must be policies in place, preferably by international bodies like the United Nations and the European Union, on repatriating this individual to their homes (Klave and Šūpule 265). More importantly, in host communities, governments should implement community-centric strategies that strengthen societal integration. Circumstances beyond their control have forced these migrants to flee their countries, and they should be welcomed in new territories because even stable countries might find themselves in similar situations.

Conclusion

Forced displacement has many negative consequences. From the perspective of the newcomers, it is detrimental to their mental health and financial well-being. As a result, they must start their lives over without any constitutional recourse. Forced immigration is linked to higher crime statistics and more competitive pressures in the labour force from the perspectives of the native inhabitants. As a result, the social conflict among locals and immigrants is a major consequence. Host governments, on the other hand, should embrace migrants escaping violence in their home countries. Furthermore, efforts like voluntary return, equitable economic prospects, and establishing rescue centres near their home nations can minimize their movement abroad.

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