

"EVALUATION OF THE TENDENCY TOWARDS
IMMIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTIVE FACTORS
ON IRANIAN JOURNALISTS"

**A Thesis submitted to the
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Abstract

Immigration phenomenon has been long existed among different races and civilizations and various individual or collective immigrations have happened all over the world in the past. The nature of immigrations in the past has been based on meeting the primary and needs of human and especially in populated groups it has been racial and tribal. But gradually this paradigm of immigration for survival was revolutionized; in other words today in the age of connections movements have become easier; its aspects have been extended and it is often done with the purpose of advancement and achieving welfare and better life facilities.

In this regard, an identified kind of immigration is brain drain; in other words elites' immigration, accelerated after the World War II and has transferred the assets of third world to the developed countries. One of the most disquieting consequences of brain drain is losing the competent and expert work force for the studying of whom the state has spent a lot. And if we believe that human resources development is one of the necessities for the development of the countries, we should accept that losing the educated and experts lead the country to undevelopment and deepen the gap between these countries with developed countries.

Elites' immigration term appeared after the World War II as a complicated challenge; in other words many scientists, inventors, inventives, technicians, expert workers, engineers, physicians, surgeons, and experts who are regarded as the state human assets, had to leave their homeland as a result of not meeting their needs including security, political, social, economic, scientific, and specialized aspects. This in its turn causes destructive damages to the economies of origin countries and is an excellent benefit for destination countries. This issue is of great importance in the countries scientific economy, in a manner that Theodore Shultz propounded this issue in 1961: "The key to human development is the human not its sources". In developing nations such as Iran the immigration especially youth experts and researchers have continued and economical and social issues and political tensions have been increased. Here as a result of the lack of a clear perspective for youth future life considering the present political-social tensions has reinforced the immigration flow.

Based on the informal statistics, 500 thousands of people emigrate from Iran annually a great percentage of which are 30-40 year-old experts for education and health and high education of whom billions of dollars have been spent. In the other words instead of that the Iranian community profits from the added value of their work and ingenuity loose billions of dollars investment which have been done for the development of human resources; investments the return of which is easily been available to the immigrated countries.

Since in the international calculations and statistics, brains are essentially categorized from the viewpoint of the expertise level, in a general definition, brains are defined as below:

"All those who have high education and outstanding experts" Journalists are also a part of the country that may tend to emigrate and this is the subject of this study.

The position of journalists in the society and the role they have in development of any country has place them in an important and dangerous position. On the other hand the lateral issues of the journalists can affect the role of journalism in the country.

The Objective and Study Assumptions

The factors affecting the emigration of the elites from developing countries can be studied in two general groups of "basic factors" and "appeals of destination", and immigrants face obstacles in the way. Definition of each of these causative groups can assist the programmers and policy makers in overcoming these problems and achieving effective strategies.

Unfortunately there is no accurate and correct list of emigration causes, but what has been focused in the developing countries have been social factors and especially professional factors which cause the people to be depressed and in addition to factors including the tendency to gain more revenue, welfare, and safety and better life facilities are the incentives for immigration to developed countries achieving more success.

It is necessary to state that only identifying the causes and incentives of immigration will not decrease the emigration. Especially in Iran which is regarded as an emigrant country it may be impossible to remove all the emigration incentives, but it may only be possible to decelerate the emigration flow by identifying these tendencies and by multilateral proceedings in all the aspects which are required for the stable development, and by considering the negative consequences raised by the emigration of journalists, strategies

should be made which can make possible the compensation of financial, political, and humanistic expenses of losing expert forces.

A look at the present statistics of Iranian brain drain and other Third World countries indicates the vastness of this important issue.

As mentioned, based on the information published by International Money Department 238000, 165000, and 105000 people with high education have emigrated from India, China, and Iran respectively, to America.

But when we consider the overall number of experts, the status of Asia appears critical. The interesting point is that America is the main destination of Asians. The main part of the immigrants to USA included Asians and between the years 1973 and 1985, India, Philippines, China, and Republic of Korea has been the four most exporters of expert human work forces.

Modern View; Circulation of Brains in the Global Village

The modern concept raised in two recent decades related to the emigration of elites has substituted Brain Circulation for Brain Drain and this is the shift in the internationalism view. The move toward an integrated world and the concept of living in the World Village which is raised by the development of communication technology and access facilities has played a major role in the formation of this new thinking.

Marshal Mc. Lohan believes that the human communication and interaction is being revolutionized in the time scope, in a manner that passing from face to face communication and achieving new communicative methods regards him a resident of World Village.

With regards to this view, talking about brain drain is somehow an exaggeration. How much this view is conformed to reality and that whether the residents of countries all over the world are regarded as citizens of World Village, is a point which should be thought about. Are the profits resulted by innovations of immigrant elites be used equally by everyone? Do all the countries have equal competition in this field? How much do these immigrants regard themselves committed to the motherland?

This view is in contrast with Marxist view which interprets the brain drain as contraband of gray cells and convicts the Imperialistic and Capitalistic states to planning for grabbing the brains of undeveloped states. In this view elites are considered as slaves who have to enter the system of authoritarian countries.

Causes and Factors Affecting the Emigration of Elites

Absolutely brain drain phenomenon is a dynamic process which may be affected by different factors and it shouldn't be thought that individual decisions and limited profits of people is the only cause for the emigration of elites from undeveloped countries to the developed countries. Therefore convicting this motion without knowledge of its reasons and the environment in which experts and educated people have no way but to emigrate, will be useless. Even some believes that brain drain a safety throttle for developing and undeveloped states that do not have political and economic stability; and the presence of a lot of thoughtful and educated people who use scientific tools to prove themselves may lead to distortion and destroying the relative stability of the governments. Thus brain drain is both profiting for individuals and emigrant governments.

Walter Adams, in the introduction to his "Brain Drain" has offered an attractive list of the basic factors that appeals individuals to developed countries or to dissatisfaction from developing states.

These factors include:

Difference in Revenue; between states and specially between emigrant and immigrant states- Professional Opportunities; No difference in the homeland of immigrants; Connection with foreign education; unrealistic policies related to human force; Technologic gap; political divisions and lack of political integration.

Some of the studies done by the international centers often examines brain drain quantitatively and because of the vastness of the study are unable to deal with the effective factors and individual or collective features. Such studies usually rely on the output of individuals with specific degree from a country and probably the information resources used are not in an acceptable level from the viewpoint of accuracy and completeness. But the important issue is superficiality of the statistics. Although it covers a great spectrum of people with low expense and time, its defections are venial and it is used in overall progrannning.

From the viewpoint of time studies on brain drain can be examined in two groups of retrospective and prospective.

In retrospective studies which are done based on the origin of emigration the number of people who have emigrated from a specific state, university or specialized center is measured. One of the most important problems of this method is the inability to trace

everyone and the bigger the project is the more the problems in sampling are. Additionally because of the pass of time the main factors and cause of emigration is hardly identifiable. In the prospective method based on the origin, the students of a university or employed experts in a specific center are examined during a certain period and by continuous pursuance.

This method is too time-consuming and money-consuming and is only usable for a limited number of individuals. Still, the ability to trace the individuals' determination of the main reasons and even the possibility of examining the perspective changes leading to emigration are advantages of this method. In addition to the above methods other methods are used casually and limitedly. Another method of study which has rarely been used is the evidence based method which deals with the comparison of emigration reasons in the emigrants in a land.

Research Identification Method

The strategy of this research is descriptive research strategy. Therefore the shape of this research is dynamic descriptive research and tools of gathering information are integrated to questionnaires.

Research methodology

1- Male journalists tend more to emigration than female journalists. This assumption was rejected with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that the tendency to emigration is equal in males and females.

2- Single journalists tend more to emigration than married journalists. This assumption was accepted with 95 % probability.

3- The tendency to emigration is different in different age groups. This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that the tendency to emigrate is different in different age groups.

4- Proposition to journalists affects the tendency to emigrate. This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be said that proposition to journalists affects their tendency to emigration.

5- Educated journalists in Tehran tend more to emigrate than the educated journalists in other cities. This assumption was accepted with probability of 99 % and it can be stated that educated journalists in Tehran tends more to emigration than the educated journalists in other cities.

6- Related or unrelated major doesn't affects the tendency to emigrate between journalists This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that related or unrelated major doesn't affect the emigration among journalists.

7- Journalists' degree is ineffective on the tendency of journalists to emigrate. This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that degree is ineffective in the tendency of jourbalists to emigrate.

8- Journalists familiar with a foreign language have more tendency to emigrate. This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that journalists familiar with a foreign language have more tendency to emigrate.

9- Employment status of journalists affects their tendency to emigrate. This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that employment status of journalists affects their tendency to emigrate.

10- Revenue of journalists affects on their tendency to emigrate. This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that revenue of journalists affects on their tendency to emigrate.

11- Newspaper management doesn't affect on journalists tendency to emigrate. This assumption was rejected with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that newspaper management doesn't affect on journalists tendency to emigrate.

12- Membership of journalists in political and social groups is ineffective on their tendency to emigrate. This assumption was accepted with the probability of 99% and it can be stated that membership of journalists in political and social groups is ineffective on their tendency to emigrate.

13- The main reason for not immigrating among the journalists who tend to emigrate is family problems. This assumption was accepted and it can be stated that the main reason for not immigrating among the journalists who tend to emigrate is family problems.

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