

Law and Humanities Quarterly Reviews

Yawar, M. E., & Mushini, A. B. The Social Issue of Migration from Afghanistan: Tendencies and Supporting Factors. *Law and Humanities Quarterly Reviews*, 3(4), 109-123.

ISSN 2827-9735

DOI: 10.31014/aior.1996.03.04.135

The online version of this article can be found at:
<https://www.asianinstituteofresearch.org/>

Published by:
The Asian Institute of Research

The *Law and Humanities Quarterly Reviews* is an Open Access publication. It may be read, copied, and distributed free of charge according to the conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.

The Asian Institute of Research Law and Humanities Quarterly Reviews is a peer-reviewed International Journal of the Asian Institute of Research. The journal covers scholarly articles in the interdisciplinary fields of law and humanities, including constitutional and administrative law, criminal law, civil law, international law, linguistics, history, literature, performing art, philosophy, religion, visual arts, anthropology, culture, and ethics studies. The Law and Humanities Quarterly Reviews is an Open Access Journal that can be accessed and downloaded online for free. Thus, ensuring high visibility and increase of citations for all research articles published. The journal aims to facilitate scholarly work on recent theoretical and practical aspects of law.



ASIAN INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
Connecting Scholars Worldwide

The Social Issue of Migration from Afghanistan: Tendencies and Supporting Factors

Mohammad Ekram Yawar¹, Ay Bik Muhsini²

¹ PhD (Doctorate) in International Relations, Akdeniz University, Tel: +905373804027.

E-mail: ekramyawar93@gmail.com. ORCID 0000-0003-3198-5212. Ankara, Turkey

² Ay Bik Muhsini, Graduate Student in International Relations, E-mail: aybikmuhsini2019@gmail.com
ORCID:0000000175814613

Correspondence: Mohammad Ekram Yawar. PhD in International Relations, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey. Tel: +905373804027. E-mail: ekramyawar93@gmail.com. ORCID 0000-0003-3198-5212

Abstract

Why people migrate abroad and its explanation in the framework of economic approaches, factors of attraction and repulsion and duality of poverty and migration have been the subject of migration studies. Migration among the people of Afghanistan has a long tradition, however, during the last few decades, these continuous flows of migration and return have taken an unprecedented collective and scale form. This article seeks to explain the social issue of migration from Afghanistan with emphasis on the tendencies and supporting factors. The investigated factors are on three levels: micro (individual characteristics), medium (transnational networks) and macro (a person's understanding of the economic, social and political conditions of the countries of origin and destination). The research method is quantitative and survey-based, and the data was collected through a questionnaire among 850 people aged 18 years and above, who were selected by multi-stage sampling method. The results showed that people's attitude towards Afghanistan's economic, social and political situation at the macro level and transnational migration networks at the intermediate level have a significant effect on the tendency to migrate. At the micro level and among the social characteristics, the variables of age, education and ethnicity have the most effect on the desire to migrate. From this article, it can be concluded that there is a negative attitude towards the current conditions and the future of Afghanistan, the migration culture, as well as the Afghan diaspora and transnational migration networks in the neighboring countries Iran's Mullahs have a great role in the formation of migration abroad among the mindset of Afghans.

Keywords: Social issue of Migration, Tendency to Migrate, Transnational Networks, Political Situation, Ethnicity, Afghanistan

1. Introduction and Problem Statement

Why do people emigrate? Most of the research literature in the field of immigration is in search of a comprehensive answer to this question. Researchers try to examine the determinants of migration at different levels. They provide conceptual frameworks and a comprehensive view of this matter to draw a multifaceted and complex picture of international migration. Of course, as (Carling, 2002:5) says, as much as they talk about the

"age of immigration" in today's world, they can talk about the "age of forced settlement." This is partly due to the fact that most researches focus on the post-immigration phase, that is, the time when a person has reached the destination country or started his journey. What happens before the migration and what factors affect people's desire and decision to migrate has been paid less attention.

The desire to migrate is one of the things that has attracted a lot of attention in the migration literature in recent years. In the definition of this term, someone who has a tendency to migrate is someone who considers migration preferable to staying [in the country of origin] (Carling and Collins 2017:4).

1: It is an inseparable part of the dynamics of migration in the sense that all those who intend to migrate have a tendency to migrate, while it is possible that all those who have a tendency to migrate cannot, because existing obstacles to immigrate; 2. The tendency to migrate can affect the allocation of resources in different ways (Carling and Collins 2017:1), for example, in developed or poor societies, the few resources that families only spend on Unsuccessful migrations can lead to the worsening of their situation, while successful migrations usually reduce poverty and transfer goods with the help of remittances and financial investment in the country of origin. People move between the countries of origin and destination (Hindman, H.; Oppenheim, R. 2014).

Migration among the people of Afghanistan has a long tradition and forced migrations due to war and Ethnic and religious repressions and voluntary migrations for the purpose of pilgrimage and education can be witnessed throughout the historical periods of this country. However, during the last few decades, these continuous flows of migration and return have taken an unprecedented collective and quantitative form. During the two decades from 1981 to 2001, about 30 percent of the population of Afghanistan left their country. Only during the 1360s, more than six million people immigrated from Afghanistan and immigrated to 72 countries (mostly Iran and Pakistan) (Turton and Marsdin, 2002 and Saito, 2008).

In recent years, political, security and economic crises have increased again, so that in recent years, the highest rate of non-military casualties has been recorded in the country (UNAMA, 2017) and the economic situation as well. It would get worse. The mixed nature of many of these displacements points to the various motives of immigrants and refugees, as well as their individual characteristics, so that now, in addition to fleeing from war and unrest, factors Others are looking for better job opportunities, education, safety and well-being, escape from ethnic and religious discrimination, family pressures, etc. (MMC, 2017, Asia Foundation).

Currently, the results show that three out of four people in Afghanistan have experienced internal or international migration in their lifetime. (ICRC, 2009; Majidi 2017). In such a situation, it is possible to talk about the formation of "immigration culture" in which, according to (Christiane and el, 2014:499) migration in society is a natural thing, a kind of habit, instead of will be This culture has been formed over time and with its dynamics, it keeps influencing the values and behaviors of the people of Afghanistan. It is in this dynamic framework that the motivations, purposes, mechanisms and patterns of migration change continuously. In addition, many studies have indicated the importance of the role of support networks and extramili diaspora in strengthening or weakening migration flows (for example: Sheffer,2003; King and Christo, 2010; Feist, 2010; Nimkar and Farous 2017), in such a way that, for example, by presenting an ideal image of many destination countries, they have encouraged many to immigrate and created a desire to immigrate in them.

Moreover, it is possible to highlight the existing restrictions in the destination countries and the difficult living conditions there and suppress or limit such a desire to migrate. Studies on the causes of migration focus more on the push and pull factors or the decision-making mechanism for migration and the factors that influence it, and focus more on the immigrants who have reached their destination or those who are the future of the immigration program is definite and focused. This causes that there is not much information about the stage before deciding to migrate; In this sense, why some people have a desire to emigrate, while others do not show such a desire and prefer to stay over emigration (Creighton, Mathew J. 2013).

Addressing this topic, willingness or unwillingness to migrate, requires finding answers to questions such as: What level of willingness to migrate exists among the people of a society? What are the social characteristics of

those who show their desire or unwillingness to emigrate? What factors at different levels of micro, medium and macro affect the level of desire to migrate? Considering the importance of the issue of immigrants and refugees in today's world and the different policies that the countries of origin, transit and destination take to deal with it, the answers to these questions can be of importance. It will be a lot of fun. Civil wars, the rich-poor gap, natural disasters, etc., have created a wave of refugees and asylum-seekers all over the world and created a complicated situation in which politics is not a simple matter (Gurak, D. T.; Caces, F. 1992).

For example, the failure of many immigration policies of destination countries in keeping asylum seekers away from their borders is a proof of this claim. This is partly due to the lack of sufficient information about the different dimensions of these migrations; Including what happens before deciding to migrate. Paying attention to the pre-decision stage has the advantage that policies focused on the countries of origin will be able to follow policies at an appropriate level (Abbasi et al. 2016).

In this direction, this article explains the social issue of migration from Afghanistan with emphasis on the tendencies and supporting factors. In this sense, it uses the survey data, which was part of a larger project about the decision-making mechanism for migration among the people of Afghanistan. The importance of the present research is that it focuses on the pre-migration phase and deals with the determinants of the tendency to migrate at different levels. The main question of the article is: What factors on the macro, medium and micro levels affect the desire to migrate among the people of Afghanistan?

2. Experience Background

At the beginning of the 21st century, several studies focused on measuring the tendency to migrate and how to decide to migrate in societies began (for example, Carling, 2002; Papadopoulos and Sianos, 2007, Czaika and Vatkenchet 2012; Carling 2013, Creighton, 2013) (Timmerman and others, 2014; Estrelkoski and Bilan, 2016; Carling and Collins 2017, Van Mol and others, 2017); Cairns and others, 2017, Carling and Shull, 2018; May 2018, Schiebelhofer 2018, Collins, 2018. In the international migration research literature, there are few studies that have focused on the tendency to migrate from the model they have used the second step of willingness/ability.

Carling (2002) studied a case of emigration from Cape Verde by presenting his two-stage model. In this article, he examined the link between the desire to migrate with individual characteristics and the migration environment and tried to answer the question of how potential migrants find the ability to migrate. According to the findings, each potential immigrant, in order to become a real immigrant, has different abilities and financial and human capitals, and must overcome various obstacles and challenges. In an article, Carling (2014) examines the nature and functions of the tendency to migrate in the migration process.

According to his reasoning, desire plays an important role in the whole migration process, although in different ways. The desire to migrate is a part of a person's general desires in life, so that if other desires are more important and are fulfilled, the desire to migrate may be pushed aside. Otherwise, emigration is preferred over staying, and if there is an ability to emigrate, real emigration will take place.

Carling and Shull (2017) in re-examining the willingness/ability model in international migration, address the theoretical and methodological problems related to this model, for example, how to understand the willingness to migrate? How can you measure these concepts in experimental studies? And is it possible to say that people who prefer to stay have the ability to migrate? By examining two-stage models, they try to build a foundation for new researches in the field of international migration by expanding the theoretical, methodological and experimental basis.

Carling and Collins (2017) in the study of the tendency to migrate, examine the theoretical approaches to the concept of the tendency to migrate and examine its relationship with the migration industry.

Also, while examining the relationship between the desire to migrate and the desire to migrate, it analyzes the meanings and differences in the meanings of various terms used in this field, and further, it analyzes the factors influencing migration.

Some researchers have also investigated the tendency to migrate in different contexts. Timmerman et al. (2014) focused on the importance of migration culture in understanding the desire to migrate among Turkish people. By focusing on two regions with different immigration backgrounds in Turkey (one with a strong immigration culture and another with a weak immigration culture), he examines the tendency of the residents there to immigrate to Europe. According to the findings of this research, the desire to migrate to a region that has a strong culture of migration is lower than another region.

Also, people's perception about the economic opportunities, work and living conditions of immigrants in Europe has a negative effect on the desire to migrate to the region with a strong migration culture. Venmol et al. (2017) also investigate the relationship between the migration culture and the desire to migrate in Ukraine's immigration system. They are looking for an answer to the question of how to explain the tendency of people to migrate to two different regions with their international networks (family and friends) in the destination countries. The findings of this research clearly show that the characteristics of regional migration and transnational networks play an effective role in reducing or increasing migration from Ukraine.

Czaika and Wetkenchet (2014) by analyzing why internally displaced persons are more inclined to than non-immigrants. For migration in Indonesia, they measure the relationship between migration experience and the desire to migrate. Based on their findings, the variables of age, education and socio-economic base affect not only the desire to migrate but also the ability to migrate. In addition, they found that migration, in addition to being economically beneficial, can cause a greater gap in the willingness to migrate between refugees and non-migrants.

Strielkowski and Bilan (2016) also studied the perception of Europe among the people of Turkey and Ukraine as countries of origin and its effect on the desire and decision of potential immigrants to migrate. By examining the social, structural and socio-cultural determinants, they came to the conclusion that potential immigrants can be divided into two groups: those who have a positive view of Europe and those who have a negative view of Europe. They have divided.

This difference depends on factors such as social background and community characteristics. A review of the research literature on the issue of migration, its motivations and drives show that many studies have investigated this topic in different conditions. However, what has been ignored in the meantime is considering different factors at different levels in a single model and analysis. Based on the survey data, this research examines the effect of independent factors simultaneously, at different micro, macro and medium levels on the tendency to migrate.

Also, the present research has the advantage of focusing on the stage before the actual migration, something that has been neglected in the literature on international migration of Afghans so far (Collins, 2018).

3. Theoretical Framework

Traditional approaches to immigration can be divided into two groups: functional and structural (Strielkowski and Bilan, 2016:19-20), the first group includes approaches such as neoclassical microeconomics and macroeconomics and focuses on labor force migration.

In these approaches, people immigrate to another economic system based on a rational decision and to obtain a higher salary (Goss and Lindquist, 1995). In the second group, there is a focus on macro trends that lead to social inequality among people. In fact, the difference between these approaches and the first group is that the level of analysis is transferred from individual decisions and actions to social structures. However, these approaches have faced many criticisms.

For example, regarding the theory of micro-economics, although the unemployment rate of developed and industrialized countries has been very high in some periods, still immigration to these countries continues. (Massy et al, 1993), new approaches tried to compensate for these shortcomings. The approach of the new economy, focusing on the family, considered migration as a family strategy to increase profit and income and reduce the risks of unemployment (Strielkowski and Bilan, 2016).

The theory of migration systems also added to the analysis the exchange of resources, capital and people between the countries receiving and accepting immigrants by addressing macro and micro structures. While the social network theory focuses on the role of transnational networks and direct and indirect communication between immigrants in the destination country and potential immigrants in the origin country (Massy et al., 1993, Christiane et al., 2014).

However, these theories alone cannot explain the truth about this multifaceted phenomenon. One of the issues that are ignored in many approaches is people's perceptions, meaning that due to technological progress and the expansion of mass communication means, migration distances are shortened and increased. Facilitating migration (such as migrant smuggling networks, labor force employment agencies and cross-border marriages) people in They are exposed to the concept of migration. Perceptions and attitudes related to immigration are social and cultural constructs (Christiane et al., 2014: 497), which can be analyzed at different levels.

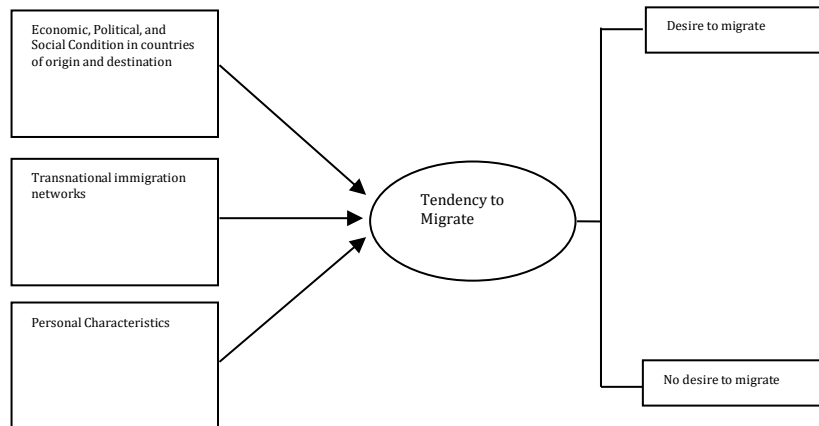
One of the recent efforts in the direction of explaining people's perception of migration and its effect on international migration is the use of two-stage models to explain migration. For example, (Carling and Collins 2017) in designing the model of willingness/ability to migrate, say that the pre-migration period is divided into two stages.

1: Evaluating migration as a possibility, and 2. Finding/not finding migration in a particular moment. Although these models use different terms such as desire, attitude, desire, intention or need (for example: Alpes, 2014; Black and Collier, 2014; Carling and Collins, 2017), but they all refer to thoughts and ideas.

According to these models, the desire to migrate may end up in real migration, and it is possible that it does not end in real migration and the person remains in the original society. As mentioned before, the tendency to migrate can be defined as the preference of migration to stay. Therefore, people are divided into two general groups: those who have a desire to emigrate and those who lack this desire.

Among the first group, some have the ability to migrate and their desire leads to real migration. Those who do not immigrate, or those who have no desire to immigrate, or if they have the desire to immigrate due to their inability to immigrate (for various reasons), are forced non-immigrants. Carling's willingness/ability to migrate model is affected by two groups of factors: the environment and conditions of migration at the macro level and individual characteristics at the micro level (Carling, 2002:12; Carling and Collins 2017:2).

In their model, other factors are added at the middle level, which includes local and transnational networks and local cultures (Christiane and others, 2014:497).



Picture number 1: Research model: Determining factors of the tendency to migrate

In the present research, after reviewing the research literature and based on the models of Carling (2002) and Christiane and, Colleagues (2017) presented a conceptual model to investigate the tendency to migrate among the people of Afghanistan and its determinants (Figure 1).

According to this model, various factors on three levels, macro, micro and medium, affect people's desire to migrate. At the macro level, the political, economic and social situation of the target countries and the origin of the main factors have been mentioned. At the micro level, the individual characteristics of individuals are among the things that cause the difference in the level of desire to migrate. At the middle level, the strength of transnational networks affects the tendency to migrate.

4. Research Method

The research method of the article is quantitative and based on the sample survey method, and it is based on a set of data about the decision-making mechanism for migration among the people of Afghanistan, which was collected in the framework of the MORE research project.

This project aims to understand the influencing factors on the decision-making process of the people of Afghanistan to migrate abroad, following the collection of quantitative data in two stages. The questionnaire designed in this project includes four sections: demographic characteristics, tendency to migrate, respondent's understanding of migration culture, migration intention and influencing factors on the decision-making mechanism.

The data was collected in April and May 2017 in four provinces of Afghanistan (including Kabul, Herat, Nangarhar and Kandahar). Access to the respondents was provided using a multi-stage sampling method. Considering the ratio of 43 percent for migration based on Afghanistan's population survey (Asia Foundation, 2019), the confidence coefficient is 95 percent and the error is 5 percent, the sample size is 652 people, which is 1.3 for an estimated number of samples is about 850 people became:

$$n = \frac{Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 P(1-P)}{d^2} = \frac{6.65 \times 0.43(0.57)}{0.0025}$$

The dependent variable of this research is the level of desire to migrate, which is a rank scale and with this question. The survey was decided: if a suitable opportunity is available in the next year, how much would you like to move abroad? In this way, a three-choice dependent variable was obtained that measures the desire to migrate (code = 0 means no or little desire to migrate, code = 1 has a moderate desire to migrate, and code = 2 has a strong desire). to immigration).

Another question was asked for the group of respondents who have a tendency to emigrate, based on which country they prefer as their destination. As mentioned in the conceptual framework section, three groups of independent variables were considered. The first group is the social characteristics of the individual: gender, age, marital status, place of residence (city/village), religion, ethnicity, employment status, and education level. The second group includes two variables: one is the respondent's understanding of the economic, social and political conditions of Afghanistan, and the other is the respondent's understanding of the economic, social and political conditions of the destination country. In order to create these two indicators, seven questions were asked about access to health and medical facilities, job opportunities, educational opportunities, security situation, existence of discrimination, women's quality of life and men's quality of life. In both countries, the origin and purpose were asked.

The answers were in the form of a Likert scale and were coded from 0 to 2 (bad, not bad and not good, good). Then, each person's scores were added to different items and according to the scores obtained, they were placed in one of three groups. Cronbach's alpha method was used to determine the reliability of the items designed for the respondent's understanding of the economic, social and political conditions of the country of origin and destination, and for each of them, the coefficients were 0.78 and 0.78, respectively. 0.74 was obtained.

These coefficients indicate that the statements have an acceptable internal consistency in the measurement of the mentioned two indicators. In the third group, to measure the index of the strength of transnational networks, two questions about frequency Annual contacts with family members and friends abroad were asked: Question 1: How many times do you contact your family members abroad during the year? Second question: How many times do you call your friends abroad during the year? The answer items are in this order: code 0 = I don't call at all or finally once or twice a year, code 1 = I call every six to four months, code 2 = I call both or three months, code 3 = I call every month, code 4 = I call every week.

Here again, after scoring the answers to two questions, the scores were collected and according to the scores obtained, people were divided into one of the groups of individuals with a weak transnational network, individuals with an average transnational network, and individuals with A strong transnational network took place. The obtained alpha coefficient for this index was equal to 0.7. Due to the multivariate nature of the dependent variable, two bivariate (chi-do) and multivariate (multivariate logistic regression) tests were used to analyze the effect of independent variables. In the multivariable test, in the first stage, the effect of social factors was examined. In the second stage, the effect of the variables of the individual's understanding of the conditions of the country of origin and destination, as well as the transnational network, was measured. Finally, in the third stage, all these variables were entered into the model.

5. The Findings

The findings of this research indicate that the majority of the respondents are male (71%) and are from the age groups of 25-25 and 26-35 years old. The ratio of married and single people (50.3% and 49.7%, respectively) and those who live in the village and city (51.1% and 48.9%, respectively) is almost equal.

In terms of ethnicity, the respondents were selected from among the three main ethnicities of Pashtun, Hazara, Tajik and other ethnicities (24.1, 26.4, 29.8 and 19.6 percent, respectively). Approximately two-thirds of the respondents have primary, secondary or secondary education, while 15.6 percent are university graduates. The rest of the respondents (18.6%) are illiterate and lack any education. One quarter of the respondents are unemployed and the rest are employed. In terms of socio-economic base, half of the respondents (44.2%) are in the low level and 37.8% are in the middle level. Only 18 percent of the people have a high level of socio-economic base (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of demographic characteristics of the sample under review, Afghanistan 2017

Demographic Characteristics		Number	Percentage
Gender	Female	246	28.9
	Male	605	71.1
Age Group	18-25	379	44.5
	26-35	345	40.5
	35-46	90	10.6
	46+	37	4.3
Marital Status	Married	428	50.3
	Single	423	49.7
Living Area	Rural	435	51.1
	Urban	416	48.9
Ethnic Group	Pashton	254	29.8
	Tajik	550	44.1
	Hazara	222	22.6
	Others	167	19.6
Education	Illiterate	158	18.6
	Primary	231	24.5
	Secondary	455	35
	University	133	15.6
Employment	Unemployed	228	26.8
	Employed	623	73.2
Socioeconomic Status	Lower Class	376	44.2
	Middle Class	322	37.8
	Upper Class	153	18.0

As it was said in the research method section, in order to obtain the level of people's desire to migrate, a question was asked in this regard; Based on the answers received, 58 percent answered that they have a strong desire to migrate abroad if a suitable opportunity is available, while 22 percent said that they have a desire to migrate to some extent.

Also, only 20 percent of the respondents did not show any desire to immigrate or their desire to immigrate was very little (Table 2). These ratios indicate the prevalence of the phenomenon of migration among the people of Afghanistan, so it can be safely said that the majority of the people of Afghanistan have the desire to migrate. However, the purpose of migration is not the same for these people. In response to the question about the destination they prefer for migration, it became clear that most Afghans have a tendency to migrate regionally, mainly to neighboring countries. Iran (23%), Turkey (22%) and Pakistan (8%) are the main destinations of regional migrations.

In terms of extra-regional migrations, European countries are the new destinations where many Afghans have immigrated or are willing to immigrate in recent years. In the current sample, Germany is counted as the preferred destination for Afghans in Europe with 19 percent. European countries as a whole are the desired destination of 38 percent of the respondents. The remaining 12 percent also chose other countries such as the United States, Canada and Australia.

Table 2: The level of willingness to migrate abroad among the respondents

	Number	Percentage
I have no tendency to migrate	171	20.1
I have some tendency to migrate	188	22.1
I have strong tendency to migrate	492	57.8
Total number of respondents	851	100

Based on the results of the bivariate test (Table 2), the variables of age, marital status, ethnicity and Education at the micro level, evaluation of the country of origin at the macro level and the strength of transnational migration networks at the medium level have a significant relationship with the tendency to migrate. Among the

respondents, the age group of 18-25 years old, singles, millennials and university students have the most desire to emigrate from the country, while the age group of 46 years and above, married people, Pashtuns and illiterate people. They have the greatest reluctance to immigrate compared to the rest.

Also, those who misjudge the general situation of Afghanistan and those who have strong transnational migration networks show a stronger desire to emigrate than the rest. On the other hand, those who evaluate the country's situation well and those who have weak transnational migration networks show a greater unwillingness to migrate or a low desire to migrate.

Table 3: The results of the bivariate test of the relationship between micro, medium and macro level variables with the tendency to migrate (%)

Variables		No tendency	Moderate tendency	Strong Tendency	Percentage Total	Sample	Chi-Square Test
Age Group	18-25	12.7	23.0	64.4	100	379	
	26-35	25.8	20.0	54.2	100	345	
	36-45	18.9	23.3	57.8	100	90	Chi: 40.999 Phi: 0.219
	46+	45.9	29.7	24.3	100	37	
Gender	Female	20.7	23.6	55.7	100	246	Chi: 0.686
	Male	19.8	21.5	58.7	100	605	Phi: 0.028
Marital Status	Married	25.7	21.0	53.3	100	428	Chi: 16.987
	Single	14.4	23.2	62.3	100	423	Phi: 0.141
Living Area	Rural	21.0	23.6	55.3	100	435	Chi: 2.194
	Urban	19.2	20.6	60.3	100	416	Phi: 0.051
Ethnic Group	Pashton	28.0	17.3	54.7	100	254	Chi: 18.278
	Hazara	13.3	24.9	61.8	100	225	Phi: 0.147
	Tajik	19.0	24.4	56.6	100	205	
	Others	18.6	22.8	58.7	100	167	
Education	Illiterate	29.1	21.5	49.4	100	158	Chi: 18.095
	Primary	23.3	22.3	54.4	100	215	Phi: 0.146
	Secondary	17.1	22.6	60.3	100	345	
	University	12.0	21.1	66.9	100	13	
Employment	Unemployed	18.4	25.0	56.6	100	228	Chi: 1.708
	Employed	20.7	21.0	58.3	100	623	Phi: 0.045
Socioeconomic Status	Lower Class	19.7	22.1	58.2	100	376	Chi: 0.083
	Middle Class	20.5	0.22	57.5	100	322	Phi: 0.010
	Upper Class	20.3	22.2	57.5	100	153	
Strength of Transnational Immigration Networks	Weak	31.2	21.5	47.3	100	205	Chi: 26.486
	Neither Weak nor Strong	16.0	25.8	58.3	100	326	Phi: 0.176
	Strong	17.2	18.8	64.1	100	320	
Evaluation of country of Origin	Bad	14.0	21.2	65.0	100	551	Chi: 49.234
	Neither Bad nor Good	29.0	32.2	47.4	100	241	Phi: 0.241
Evaluation of	Good	40.7	27.1	32.2	100	59	
	Bad	27.3	24.2	48.5	100	33	Chi: 2.274

country of Destination							
	Neither Bad nor Good	21.0	21.0	58.0	100	271	Phi: 0.052
	Good	18.8	22.8	58.4	100	447	

Note: ns is meaningless. * Significant at the 0.05 level ** Significant at the 0.01 level *** Significant at the 0.001 level

In the multivariate test, since the dependent variable (inclination to migrate) is a multivariate variable, the reference category of "disinclination to migrate" was considered based on macro, medium and micro level variables. The probability of the tendency to migrate was given. As can be seen in Table 4, the effect of dependent variables was examined in three models. In model 1, examine the effect of micro-level variables (population characteristics) and in model 2, the effect of macro-level variables (the respondent's understanding of the situation of the countries of origin and destination) and medium (strength of transnational migration networks).

In model 3, the effects of all independent variables were examined. Based on the obtained results, in comparison with the lack of desire to migrate, the probability of having an average desire to migrate among the age group of 46 years and above is less than that of the age group of 25-18 years, singles are more than married people, Hazaras and Tajiks More camels than Pashtuns, more universities It is illiterate.

Regarding the probability of having a strong desire to migrate, compared to not having a desire to migrate, groups 35-26 years old and 46+ years old are less likely to have a strong desire to emigrate compared to the 25-18 age group. Also, Hazaras and other ethnic groups have a strong desire to migrate more than Pashtuns. People who have the level of guidance, secondary and university educations are more likely to have a strong desire to emigrate than illiterate people.

In model 2, the effect of intermediate and macro variables was examined, and based on the results, those who evaluated the situation in Afghanistan as good or not good or bad were less likely than those who evaluated the situation badly. The average plateau has a tendency to migrate. Those who have medium (neither strong nor weak) transnational migration networks are more likely to have a medium level of desire to migrate, compared to those who have weak transnational migration networks.

In the case of a strong desire to emigrate, the probability of its existence among those who have a good or not-bad-not-good evaluation of the situation in Afghanistan is less than among those who consider the situation to be bad. This possibility is more among those who have strong or medium (neither weak nor strong) transnational networks than respondents with weak transnational migration networks.

Table 4: The results of the multivariate logistic test of the effect of different factors on the tendency to emigrate from the country

Variables		Moderate Tendency to Migrate Exp(B)			Strong Tendency to Migrate Exp(B)		
		Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Age Group	18-25 (R)						
	26-35	0.515		0.494	0.141		0.133
	36-45	1.069		0.829	0.891		0.613
	46+	0.581		0.531	0.467		0.407
Gender	Female (R)						
	Male	0.950		1.059	1.022		1.246
Marital Status	Married (R)						
	Single	1.754		1.745	1.385		1.423
Living Area	Rural (R)						
	Urban	1.275		1.329	1.023		1.047
Ethnic Group	Pashton (R)						
	Hazara	2.894		2.887	2.244		2.199
	Tajik	1.950		1.908	1.329		1.339

	Others	2.410		2.515	1.954		2.069
Education	Illiterate (R)						
	Primary	1.248		1.300	1.210		1.218
	Secondary	1.533		1.662	1.744		1.856
	University	2.230		2.356	3.037		3.073
Employment	Unemployed (R)						
	Employed	1.157		1.133	0.920		0.923
Socioeconomic Status	Lower Class (R)						
	Middle Class	1.032		1.081	1.021		1.043
	Upper Class	1.065		1.185	1.089		1.289
Strength of Transnational Immigration Networks	Weak (R)						
	Neither Weak nor Strong		2.228	2.106		2.164	1.891
	Strong		0.142	1.399		2.211	1.872
Evaluation of Country of Origin	Bad (R)						
	Neither Bad nor Good		0.570	0.495		0.378	0.304
	Good		0.452	0.358		0.178	0.129
Evaluation of Country of Destination	Bad (R)						
	Neither Bad or Good		1.149	0.951		1.583	1.381
	Good		1.1476	1.263		1.874	1.603
In Final Model	Pseudo R2	18.9%					

Note: (R) reference group; ns is meaningless. * Significant at the 0.05 level ** Significant at the 0.01 level *** Significant at the 0.001 level

Finally, in model 3, all the independent variables were analyzed at the same time so that their effect on the dependent variable was analyzed. At the small level, the variables of age, marital status, ethnicity, and education have the greatest effect on the tendency to migrate:

The 46-year-old and above age group is less likely to have a moderate or strong desire to migrate compared to the 25-18-year-old age group. Moreover, the age group of 35-26 years is less likely to show a strong desire to emigrate compared to the age group of 25-18 years.

Single people are more likely to show a medium level of desire to migrate compared to married people. Among ethnic groups, Pashtuns are less likely to migrate than other ethnic groups. Those who have the level of university, guidance and secondary education have a strong desire to immigrate compared to the illiterate. (International Committee of the Red Cross, 2009).

At the intermediate level, however, those who have medium transnational migration networks are more likely to have a medium level of intention compared to those who have weak transnational migration networks. Also, people with strong and medium transnational migration networks are more inclined than people with Transnational migration networks show themselves to be weak. At the macro level, evaluation variables from the country of origin have a significant effect on the dependent variable: those who evaluated the country's situation as good or not-bad-and-not-good, compared to those who evaluated the country's situation badly have done, the probability is less who have a strong desire to emigrate.

6. Conclusion

Changing the nature and scale of international migrations and displacements of people across borders is one of the dynamics and realities of the contemporary world. Now, migrations have become multi-dimensional and complicated, and in the migration flows, not only economic migrants, but also refugees and asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, students, etc. are seen. These immigrants usually include all age groups and women and families have also accompanied them.

In many parts of the world, there is talk of "feminization of migration." In addition, migration routes and mediators are no longer the same as before. If in the past, migration routes were limited to commercial and caravan routes, today, with the politicization of the immigration issue and the severity of the government's deterrent and punitive policies to prevent immigrants from entering Raf" from various paths and hidden from the eyes of the governments, the only progressive option of many It has been created.

In addition, new legal and illegal mediators have been opened as a facilitator in the migration process; Just like migrant smuggling networks, employment agencies, family reunification laws, etc. In such a situation, the management of migration flows has become one of the main priorities of governments and international organizations.

Encouraging or inhibiting policies at the national and international level always try to encourage migration through legal channels and prevent irregular migrations, but they are less successful in achieving this goal. The difficulty is partly due to the changing nature of this phenomenon - which we mentioned earlier - and the return of one-sidedness in the field of immigration policy.

Most of the policies are generally made in the highly political space and in the direction of achieving the specific goals of the dominant parties in the immigrant-receiving or immigrant-receiving countries, without considering the existing realities (Meyer, F.2018).

For example, in most of these political views, an immigrant is seen as a passive individual who lacks willpower, and economic, political, or social factors pull them this way and that. What is ignored among them is their role in the migration process and their operations. The same situation can be observed in Afghanistan and related migration literature. In most of the researches that has been done about the migration of people in Afghanistan, they focus more on insecurity and war or economic problems as the main drivers of people's migration, not on facts such as culture Emigration among the people of Afghanistan was noticed.

Migration is a deep-rooted phenomenon among the people of Afghanistan, and today it is rare to find someone who himself or one of his family members has not had the experience of cross-border migration (Turton and Marsdin, 2002, Saito, 2008).

In addition, the formation of diaspora and transnational migration networks of Afghanistan in neighboring and distant countries is an important factor in the strengthening of this culture and the evolution of the daily life of the Afghan people. It is in such conditions that the issue of "willingness to migrate" is of particular importance. According to the findings of the present research, in Afghanistan, younger age groups, especially 18 to 25 years old, unmarried and educated people are more willing to migrate. This finding is consistent with the dimensions of characteristics in the theory of attraction and repulsion of Everett Lee (1966) and the results of the studies of Carling (2002) and Czaika and Wetkenchet (2014).

Young people, single and educated people, have more access to technology and social media, and they are faced with the lack of work and education opportunities. Hazaras are also among the groups that show a strong desire to emigrate from Afghanistan. However, these are not the only social factors that affect the desire to migrate. Transnational migration networks are among the factors that have a strong effect on this desire. According to the findings, the presence of family members in the destination countries or diaspora can play a determining role not only in the desire to migrate, but also in the entire migration process.

By knowingly or unknowingly giving an ideal image of the destination countries or encouraging their relatives to immigrate, they increase the desire to immigrate among the people of Afghanistan (Mixed Migration Centre, 2017).

This finding is consistent with the theoretical arguments of social network (1991) and the results of some studies such as (Stark, O.1991).

However, friendship networks did not show much effect on the desire to emigrate in the present study. Also, at the macro level, it was found that the people of Afghanistan immigrate more because of their negative attitude towards the economic, social and political conditions of Afghanistan rather than considering the attractions of the destination countries. In general, it can be said that in the past three decades, despite the restraining policies of neighboring countries and Europe to prevent Afghan immigrants from entering their countries, the migration of Afghans from the country is still going on. About one fourth of the surveyed people have the desire to immigrate to Iran. In fact, what policies of the Afghan government and what policies of the target governments have been encountered in this direction (Scheibelhofer, 2017).

This is partly due to the ineffectiveness of the traditional view of the phenomenon of migration in the Afghan society and the lack of inclusion of its different dimensions in the analyzes and policies. Simplifying the phenomenon of immigration in Afghanistan, both war and extreme poverty, dooms previous immigration policies to failure.

Adoption of effective and efficient policies is necessary to take into account the existing realities in the society of Afghanistan. The immigration culture of the same and the role of the immigrant as an active actor and independent decision-maker are some of the facts that have been paid less attention so far (Monsutti, 2008).

Not only today, but in the past, migration has affected all aspects of the daily life of the people of Afghanistan. In fact, as other researches have shown, in Afghanistan, migration can be one of the survival strategies in difficult periods (Monsutti, 2005), or a special function of people's social life (Monsutti, 2007).

In fact, the desire to emigrate is very high among the people of Afghanistan; In fact, migration has become a normal thing or a kind of habit. Individual perceptions are also affected by the environment, and then this environment, due to the presence of the media and technological progress, covers a much larger scope than before.

In view of such a situation, the prevention of migration and the preventive measures and policies in the countries. Transit and destination are not only effective and not correct actions, but they make the situation more difficult for immigrants.

Some of the people who intend to emigrate may give up their decision due to the deterrent measures, but many others still decide to emigrate and for this purpose, they are forced to use illegal means Tuberculosis migrates to smuggling networks, which in turn It helps for various dangers and their misuse. Governments and politicians should first accept migration as a kind of culture among the people of Afghanistan, and then in the next step, think about managing these displacements. Of course, we should not forget the diaspora and the networks - that this management will not be very effective without the support and help of the transnational Afghan society.

Authors contribution: Research, analysis, writing and theoretical framework have been done by the first author Mohammad Ekram Yawar and significant input to the article and its revision was done by the second author Ay Bik Muhsini.

Funding: It is funded from authors' own budget; no fund is provided by any institution.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest, no sponsor was involved in design of the study, data collection, manuscript writing or decision to publish the work result

Informed Consent: Not Applicable

References

- Abbasi-Shawazi, Mohammad Jalal; Sadeghi, Rasoul; Mohammadi, Abdullah (2016). Staying or re-migration of Afghan returnees from Iran to their country and its determining factors. Publisher. Journal of the Iranian Demographic Association, Volume 88, Issue 28: 88-. <https://tinyurl.com/2athuskf>
- Alpes, M. J. (2014). Imagining a future in Bush: Migration aspirations at times of crisis in Anglophone Cameroon. *Identities*, 21(3): 259-274.
- Asia's Biggest Issues in 2017: Experts Weigh In. <https://tinyurl.com/yc2bdeee>
- Black, R., and M. Collyer (2014). Trapped populations: Limits on mobility at times of crisis, Pp. 287-305, in SF Martin, S. Weerasinghe, and A. Taylor (Eds). *Humanitarian crises and migration: causes, consequences and responses*, London: Routledge.
- Cairns, D.; Cuzzocrea, V.; Briggs, D.; Veloso, L. (2017). *The Consequences of Mobility*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Carling, J. (2002). Migration in the age of involuntary immobility: Theoretical reflections and Cape Verdean experiences. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 28(1): 5-42.
- Carling, J.; Collins, F.L. (2017). Aspiration, desire and the drivers of migration. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44 (6): 909-926.
- Christiane Timmerman, Kenneth Hemmerechts & Helene Marie-Lou De Clerck (2014) The Relevance of a "Culture of Migration" in Understanding Migration Aspirations in Contemporary Turkey.
- Collins, F. L. (2018). Desire as a Theory for Migration Studies: Temporality, Assemblage and Becoming in the Narratives of Migrants. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44(6): 964-980.
- Creighton, Mathew J. (2013). The role of aspiration in domestic and international migration. *The Social Science Journal*, 50: 79-88.
- Czaika, M.; Vothkencht, M. (2014). Migration and Aspiration; are migrants trapped on a hedonic treadmill? *Journal of Migration*, 3:1: 1-23.
- Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
- Faist, T. (2010). Diaspora and transnationalism: What kind of dance partners? Pp. 9-34, in R. Bauböck & T. Faist (Eds) *Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods*, Amsterdam University Press.
- Goss, J.; Lindquist, B. (1995). Conceptualizing international migration: A structuration perspective. *International Migration Review*, 29(2): 317-351.
- Gurak, D. T.; Caces, F. (1992). Migrants and networks and the shaping of migration systems. *International Migration Systems; A Global Approach*, Oxford: Clarendon Press: 150-176.
- Hindman, H.; Oppenheim, R. (2014). Lines of Labor and Desire: Korean Quality in Contemporary Kathmandu. *Anthropological Quarterly*, 87 (2): 465-495.
- http://www.mixedmigration.org/wpcontent/uploads/2018/05/023_split-loyalties.pdf
- ICRC International Committee of the Red Cross, 2009. <https://tinyurl.com/bdehrfjt>
- International Committee of the Red Cross (2009). *Afghanistan: Opinion Survey an In- Depth Research*, Geneva: International Committee of the Red Cross.
- King, R.; Christou, A. (2010). Diaspora, migration and transnationalism: Insights from the study of second-generation 'returnees', Pp. 167 -184, in R. Bauböck, T. Faist (Eds.).
- Majidi, N. (2017). *From Forced Migration to Forced Returns in Afghanistan: Policy and Program Implications*, Migration Policy Institute. available at: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/TCM2017-Afghanistan-FINAL.pdf>
- Massy, D. et al (1993). *Theories of international migration: A review and appraisal*.
- Meyer, F. (2018). Navigating Aspirations and Expectations: Adolescents' Considerations of Outmigration from Rural Eastern Germany. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44 (6): 1032-1049.
- Mixed Migration Centre (2017). *Afghan Displacement Summary: Monthly Migration Movements*, April 2017. Available at: <http://www.mixedmigration.org/resource/ms-asia-1704/>
- Monsutti, A. (2005). *War and Migration: Social networks and Economic Strategies of the Hazaras of Afghanistan*. England: Routledge.
- Monsutti, A. (2007). Migration as a Rite of Passage: Young Afghans Building Masculinity and Adulthood in Iran. *Iranian Studies*, 40:2: 167-185.

- Monsutti, A. (2008). *Afghan Migratory Strategies and the Three Solutions to the Refugee Problem*. Refugee Survey Quarterly, Oxford University Press.
- Nimkar, R., Frouws, B. (2017). *Split Loyalties: Mixed Migrants and the Diaspora Connection: An Analysis of Somali and Afghan Diaspora in Denmark and Their Connections to the New Wave of Mixed Migrants*, RMMS Discussion Paper, December 2017. Available at:
Population and Development Review, 19(3): 431-466.
- Saito, M. (2008). *From Disappointment to Hope: Transforming Experiences of Young Afghans Returning "Home" from Pakistan and Iran*, Kabul: Afghanistan and Research Evaluation Research.
- Scheibelhofer, E. (2018). *Shifting Migration Aspirations in Second Modernity*. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 44 (6): 999-1014.
- Sheffer, G. (2003). *From Diasporas to Migrants – From Migrants to Diasporas*. Chapter in *Diasporas and Ethnic Migrants: Germany, Israel and Post-Soviet Successor States in Comparative Perspective*, Ed. Rainer Munz and Rainer Ohliger, Frank Cass Publishers: 21-36.
- Strielkowski, W., Bilan, Y. (2016). *Migration aspirations and decisions: A comparative study of Turkey and Ukraine*. Intellectual Economy (10): 18-27.
- The Asia Foundation (2019). *A Survey of the Afghan People: Afghanistan in 2019*, available at:
https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/2019_Afghan_Survey_Full-Report.pdf
- The migration of labor*, Cambridge, MA: Basil Blackwell.
- Turton, D; Marsden, P. (2002). *Taking Refugee for a Ride? The Politics of Refugee Return to Afghanistan*, Kabul: Afghanistan and Research Evaluation Research.
- United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan 2017. <https://tinyurl.com/yp6jdfma>