

The Effect of Immigration on Criminal Phenomena

Mohammad Jafar Saliqeh¹

Criminal Law Department, Khozestan Branch, Islamic Azad University Branch, Ahwaz, Iran

Abdul Karim Shah Heydar

Faculty Member, Department of Law, Payam-e Noor University, Tehran, Iran

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Abstract: *Migration as a human phenomenon has some consequences and repercussions. One of these effects is crime commitment and inducing disturbance in land and national security in immigrants' residence country, in other word, international migration, especially illegal migration, have different penal-security effects. Finding reason that the permeability of borders and increasing illegal traffic, drug trafficking, the spread of terrorism, criminal gangs and mafia activities, labor exploitation and sexual abuse of women and non-immigrant, anti-spyware and activities security, disturbance of religious ethnic composition of the host country threats and degradation of natural resources and environmental capacity, the spread of infectious disease and as part of the outcomes of criminal, political and non-security immigration, particularly immigration international law in the field. Knowledge that a branch of applied sociology, criminology, criminal, always in the ideologies of some of its schools, including schools, Chicago and preferred socializing and cultural conflict, according to the causal relationship between crime and immigration, especially in the field of realization of delinquency people and differences in the type and amount of crimes natives and immigrants in terms of cultural conflict is important and this has been proven by studies Ali realistic and field arena.*

Keywords: *crime, impact and influence, migration and objective cultural conflict.*

Introduction

Industrial developments in the nineteenth century caused urban life to deform and become mechanical or organic. On the one hand, improving the condition of roads and transport situation, transport and the development of mass media led the villagers to welfare benefits and comfort of life. Learn more urban and realize their exclusion, and consequently, to obtain the benefit of having a glamorous life, migrated to the cities. These people because of lacking the required industrial expertise to do the right things, the bad jobs such as smoking Retail, newsagents and dealing drugs, and these areas have to commit dangerous work and provide crime. One of the great phenomena of our era migration from less developed regions to more developed areas. Migration, regardless of its type, has economic, political, cultural, social consequence, in that they can be positive or negative. And the effects of the origin and destination are created. One of the effects of internal migration from the social tend immigrant families face today is that unfortunately unpleasant tribal migration that is suited to their own countries and marks, such as extensive recent migration of Iranians to Australia and Germany. Modernization or modernity change, attitudes about lifestyles and family values have considered or set of behaviors and the ability to create positive and negative effects on people through the use of mass media, increased social participation, undermining the traditional tendency to arts and sports activities, etc. But objectively the impact of immigration and the role of cultural conflicts affect other nations and other factors such as unemployment, immigration and illiteracy. Crimes committed by immigrants with native-born host of cultural conflicts as objective, along with practical purposes that include:

¹ Email: sajadbayatpoor@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

1. Review of the role of immigration on the causes of crime and criminology theory of micro and macro terms of committing criminal acts.
2. The investigation of direct role in the delinquency of a population increase due to high emigration to a country in terms of human factors (super saturation criminal law) And Detection of crimes natives and immigrants in those countries in terms of cultural conflict.

Theoretical Understanding of Migration Phenomenon, its Causes and its Related Social and Security Challenges

Definition of Migration

The word "migration" literally means to move people or groups, which requires permanent change or a temporary location (Wilson, Christopher; The Dictionary of Demography). Immigration rhetoric of the so-called mobility is applied to all forms of spatial mobility (temporary and permanent) refers demographic dictionary, the definition of that has migration: "Migration is a form of provocation or geographical location between two units geographical done. Migration between humans has these words: migration, human organism response to the economic, social and demographic environment (Sheikhi, 1992, p. 150). Immigrant definition: any person permanently and according to the UN definition, at least one year in another country or geographical region in the same country and live here migrant is defined. (Weeks, 2006, p. 272) It is evident that movement with technological advances and economic development of the communities where the population has increased compared to the past not human, and even some animals to migrate. (Clark, 1994, p. 78) migration for people to be asked is deployed and for a long time in a place inhabited and probably in this time decided to emigrate had, at one point in time incentives, including economic and political, social or leave them to the mainland and stay on the territory of another, that usually is not going back on it so nomadic, hawkers, gypsies, tourists, people who work, study, treatment etc. to lands there is also often called migration is the movement of people or animals in any way they used to (Clark, 1994).

Understanding of Migration and their Classification

Immigration in general discussion can be divided into three main categories: international migration, external migration, internal -t internal migration debate three topics will be discussed: migration within the county, -migration between cities, time the city into four broad groups: the migration from village to village, rural-urban migration, 3-migration from city to city, city to migration between cities both in terms being done within the province or between a province be divided into two categories inside there are considerable but they can be defined in the context of migration in relation to the purpose, duration, distance, track, volume, speed classification case of permanent migration, forced expulsion, free, scheduled in parallel with internal migration , foreign, international, regional, international, continental and intercontinental raised. In recent years a growing trend of migration to the classification of internal (domestic) or external (cross-border) international or there its implications in the areas of departure and destination are great value (Clark, 1994, p. 54).

Nature of migration based on demand or lack of demand in a country of immigrants

In this sense, migration can be divided into two categories:

A. Voluntary and self-imposed migration

Consequential immigrants are a function of the original settlers.

B. Mandatory and deterministic migration

Forced migrations, migrations are said to be where immigrants will have no effect on whether or not to migrate, such as slaves transfer the land to other land (Clark, 1994, p. 54). The form also migrations are divided into two categories:

Individual

The displacement of persons, either individually or as a family or household member's number is called. (Zanjani., 2001, p. 23).

B. Mass Immigration

Include many people and mostly has colonial aspect (Zanjani, 2001, p. 23). In the following we briefly review the immigration forms based on the above mentioned theoretical definitions:

1. Immigration Difference

The new match day developed countries migrants constitute marital status has changed. When immigrants were men, but today it is in developing countries now in most developed countries. To achieve the migration family housing, school and employment conditions; such classes do better. The same expert working classes are more likely to migrate than unemployed workers tend to migrate over shows the migration of race, nationality, educational level and usually are affected by migration Target conditions over the terms depends origin (Clark, 1994, p. 86).

2. Seasonal Migration

Siberian deer -Shkarchyan-pygmy-Smang of-Skayyha in Malaysia and pastoral retreat the movements of human groups that with their herds or flocks to find pasture for the on a vast geographical width living in a nomadic society, its group size, distance, time and type of livestock migration routes mainly to different geographical conditions and environment major between nomadic and semi-nomadic herders revolving primarily in relation to time Special parts of the world where it is common in the commercial cultivation (Clark, 1994, p. 54).

Social and Security Consequences of Migration

Immigration consequences on all of the social organization, the organization of immigrant communities, social organizations and community organizations to impact origin. Of course, between the sub-systems of the donor and recipient population exchange takes place. In some of the possible conditions for the immigrants (ecological, historical dimension) changes occur, which in turn changes in the social organization of the migrant, as well as theoretically, in all three components, namely the cultural, social and personality o make all changes resulting from migration are not necessarily due to immigration, the issue should be enjoying experimental and theoretical limit of the range of guidance and identified and described. This is due to the interaction of these three social organizations that we refer to them as immigration system. Between the social organizations and by immigrants (the carriers of a certain type of social organization on the one hand and on the other hand, implicitly if not explicitly, but fans are effective and efficient change), social organizations elements are exchanged. The analytical determination of all immigration consequences that may be difficult, if not impossible, at least. However, we believe that this thought and perception that the immigration system is composed of three social organizations with links to cross through the migratory act, theoretical tool useful for organizing sociological research about the consequences of immigration (Lahasizadeh,46- 47)

Damage of Anarchism (Violations)

1. Place of birth of the immigrant from amount of population dimension
2. Amount of migration
3. Age of immigrant
4. Migration duration
5. Administration
6. Employment or unemployment in immigration identifying causal relationships based on sociological theories discussed in criminal cases (Jan Pinieh, 1990, p. 112).

Cultural Theory in Criminology or another Conflict

It was stated that cultural conflict, resulting from instability practical criminological fixed in the legislation of different countries in the world, producing cultural conflict, but the conflict is cultural

dimensions in terms of criminology no doubt that a server is as follows: and intended and contemplated in terms of criminology as follows:

Conflict Objective

Mental conflict

Here the cultural conflict in the minds of people that the discussion of mental conflict, cultural conflict is created in the field and in terms of criminology and effort is worth consideration (Piniech, 1990, p. 112).

Ways, Scientific and Cultural Conflict in Criminology

Principled conflict

In practical concept of cultural conflict and cultural conflict theory (Lewis and theoreticians Celine) initial conflict situations arise which, in a land of immigrants because of socialization and learning social rules and jurisdiction in accordance with their own cultural patterns, when there have been theories that the type and volume of crime in America with indigenous immigrants is different and has thematic affinities and statistics are not qualitative or quantitative. (Piniech, 1990, p. 112).

Secondary Conflict

Again and practical in the field of cultural conflict and cultural conflict theory (Lewis and theoreticians Celine), another product of cultural conflict objectively conflict is secondary, secondary conflict. In the secondary, due to the settlement of immigrants and their offspring, but frequently observed that children of immigrants type and volume of crime, crimes committed against their parents first went to America, with indigenous equally and little affinity with it (Clark, 1994, p. 54).

The investigation of the root causes of crime and social deviance immigrants in the post-migration financial difficulties and livelihoods

to be attacked, criminal phenomena (mass) completely and be understood in its totality, it should be noted that any offense has two concept or fact that it should be when, these two concepts or facts one of the two pillars as simple (mass) are investigated (Alaei, 2013, p. 13). From a legal standpoint the concept of (fact) single rule is that any act or omission that is designated in law for that penalty, the offense is called. . When the commission of a crime is, obviously, of course, one should also have the perpetrator is and on the other hand, does not do any crime without motive (though from the perspective of criminal law, criminal motivations in determining his punishment - almost, but not quite - is ineffective) so human and social reality of crime, on the one hand, refers to the individual characteristics of the perpetrator and his dangerous state (human reality), and on the other hand, represents the economic and social conditions (social reality) that has led criminals to commit crime (Alaei, 2013, p. 13). Therefore, in spite of a positive correlation between economic crises and an increase in some types of crime, particularly theft and statistics often confirmed it is no doubt. Economic crises that influence consumer products and essential basic changes in purchasing power and rising unemployment on crime and delinquency correlation can be explained easily. Economic crisis suddenly a number of persons deprived of economic independence and even of wealth with dependency and poverty. The number of persons is dependent on the severity of the crisis. No matter how severe the crisis is, more number of people are experiencing such problems adapt; lose the reins of power for a solution to crime, theft, fraud, breach of trust, stray and turn like that (HoseiniNia, p. 2014, p. 32).

Unemployment and inadequate income

A series of secondary behavior, crime is also one of them will not have the ability to deduce conditions due to the financial and cultural needs without guilt or regret to commit crimes. Undoubtedly poverty is among the most important problems of society that enjoys a special place among other social issues. There are different types of poverty in the midst of the material and cultural poverty on the incidence of crime affects the poor more than other samples. The poverty of culture, values and norms of behavior that every person should keep them in his life and observe. We should not ignore the role of religious beliefs. People who have strong beliefs even in the event of financial difficulties because of this belief as a deterrent to crime do not go. According to sociologists and criminologists, deviance refers to the

following behaviors: behavior prohibited, condemned the behavior or behavior that is a disgrace to or liable to punishment opinion of sociologists, social deviations such as theft, murder, immorality, etc. The major problem arises in the name of poverty. Man has always felt the need to seek to resolve it strives, if not a healthy way to its wishes, his high-risk behaviors (Islands, 2013, p. 56).

Ethnic prejudice and honor

On the other side is sincere friendships value based on the roles they play in society is measured and who will be affected by the suffering of others. There is no group affiliation and social. For this reason, immigrant because in modern society faced with such people feel uncomfortable and many nodes will be amplified his anger and aggression. Necessary and effective deterrent against crime by migrants' person, accepting the culture of the society in which it is migrated. Although immigration immigrants while living in the country or city, but still in the country or city of their origin, and this is the first spark of revolt against the society to create social incompatibilities destination. Often accompanied by moral degradation. Not stick, people are more correlated among themselves, accept refugees and to dismiss them (Tebyan, 2015, p. 12).

The role of interaction-oriented crimes (labeling) on crimes committed on the part of immigrants and appropriate strategies of deterrence and clinical rehabilitation of refugees crimes

Definition of criminal-oriented interaction comments on immigration

Labeling or interaction-oriented society the criminal stigma to those who society considers them criminal. Many criminologists trace Labeling Theory to book "Crime and Society" (1938) by Frank tannins Roofing returned (Shane, 2004, p. 151). He believed that when a person as the offender is arrested this tag 1963 Mr. Howard Becker, a professor at the University of Chicago's theory of tannin roof-date, and the theory of labeling or stigmatization or stain woman performances. (Najafi Abrandi Abadi, 2013, p. 207) labeling theory in areas critical to criminal law and criminology values and norms essence of society and what acts should be criminalized consensus and responsibility of criminologists offer a research visible and tangible about this is why some people commit offenses while. (Hinsey, Fiona, 2003, p. 119), but the Landscape labeling theory "perversion quality of the reaction and the nature of a not behave if the reaction there is no diversion does not exist (Shane, 2004, p. 151) Thus," crimes by the actions and reactions of society and by those in power Tags Figuring out what the crime is nothing to prove that a woman defined by officials and those who have the power labeling have been done by sketching the rule for labeling, the author of this part of the scope of application of research to examine.

Investigation of the role of social factors in interaction-oriented criminal offense of immigrants

Become professional criminals to criminals due to deviations in their secondary labeling agent. The theory has other shortcomings include the following:

- A. Effect in increasing behavior is unknown. Is the increase in delinquent behavior, following the conviction is only in effect for labeling? May interact with other criminals in prison may also be effective.
- B. Many theorists diversion to mental and physical conditions, such as black, blind, short or long, ugly and beautiful people or situations, such as the homeless, orphans, only been extended if the person is distracted when spoken, for their behavior.
- C. To understand how and why different types of tags are used, the overall evolution of modern systems of law, the judiciary and police checked; there is a historical dimension to understand deviance (Hoseini Nia,. 2014, p. 32).

Appropriate strategies of deterrence and rehabilitation, clinical criminological criminal immigrants

Financial support

The issue of compensation for the material and its role in deterring people from committing crime after crime after what will be a very important role Interestingly, the role of interaction-oriented and effective deterrent against the control it is Financial support from people regarding the causes of juvenile delinquent immigrants, regardless of the evil deeds committed by them a lot of reactions Subsequent

offenders, which results in separating the criminal from society and back-up "is to prevent local governments who have tried to" keep the persons in camps under their control and giving wages to immigrants for work in the camps for their "practical and financial support from such individuals make a decision (HoseiniNia, 2014).

Therapeutic support

Discussion on treatment of offenders patient support, especially immigrant criminals direct role in the control of crime and delinquency factors and therefore secondary fraction deviations and control of the domain-oriented interaction, the clinical criminology, scientific knowledge is combined with the use of Aside from criminal investigation and provide therapies to prevent recidivism, clinical criminology examines crime prevention and care through the dedication of its perpetrators. (Mazloun, 1978, p. 67). In fact, clinical criminology has two broad concept and the concept is in its broad concept, to study criminology with the help of the social phenomenon of crime against the person concerned. In this respect, science is part of criminological theory. But in a broad sense, this branch of science to the study of a few rather than the individual offender, to prevent future crimes. The role of the family and education as a social nucleus of the first years of human life. The important educational entities have an important role in reducing crime. (Sweets, 2009, p. 76).

Emotional support and honor

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted in 1948, was a non-binding resolution in which the "right in other countries and use it if the prosecution" was mentioned. However, the lack of consensus about the failure of the inclusion of the central issues on Refugees under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was. (Safai, 1995, p. 32).

Social support

The most important reasons for the community's impact on crime prevention can be studied in different instances crime as well as crime itself, is fundamentally social. one of the most effective tools for crime prevention are that through various levels of society such as family, peer groups, schools, neighborhoods, places of public activities, the applied potential criminals and would discourage them from committing crimes in social institutions such as family, friends or work environment, causes a feeling of commitment to others (especially my wife, children or colleagues) and the opportunity to eliminate or reduce the tendency criminal phenomenon(are criminals(Mohammadnasl2013, p. 32).

Cultural support

More than 300 definitions of culture presented, in defining complex sets of other cultures, arts, thoughts, laws and regulations and all human beings as members of society getting from generation to generation is transmitted and complex nature. There are several functions for culture: culture, surrounded by strange human life. Anomalies collection, disputes and crimes is bound to happen in a cultural context. , non-targeted return to the issue of culture. The role of culture is informed that the appropriate grounds can destroy ignorance of legal norms as a means to spread awareness of crime prevention resources and introductions are made. His other axes normative role of culture in society culture can contribute to the prevention of crime. The professor pointed out that the role of cultural work and said culture can be considered as a platform for developing legal norms. The role of culture is undeniable symbolism. NGOs can provide cultural activities to these organizations act to address the social pathologies. Unfortunately, some non-governmental organizations for legal and political issues in our country failed to grow well (Razavi, 2013, p. 56). Role of culture in crime prevention could help identify the areas of crime to help us. aid to our cultural criminology is that if this area to be strengthened, can the institutions involved in the first of the judiciary, help in social environments have been shaped by the collapse of Dr. Shahram Ebrahimi, Shiraz University faculty members, referring to the analysis some criminologists said when the social structure and culture is shattered, we are faced with the collapse of the structure and crimes shape. She said that in criminology, crimes variety of criteria such as age, sex, or not having the nationality of the victim and divide. They are proposing severe penalties for deterrence of crime. Another category of theories, the formation of the identity of the criminal gang of labeling and giving the people understand that the offer of treatment bailiff, tolerance, speaking and keeping criminals. He

stated: The other categories of offenses mentioned in the analysis of social structure and culture is shattered when they faced us with the collapse of the structure and crimes shape. (The previous) What is the impact of media on us? ", Said the magic bullet theory, but the theory was thought to be a passive individual audience began to challenge and debate the use and satisfaction theory in which the audience was , media with a history of mental, social and matched his previous belief select group mirrors are not giving a true and more violent crimes are reflected in the media. Research in this field has been done, he said: heterogeneous reality and media representation that the works, including the fear of crime, moral panic, deterrence, crime is imitative and labeling. Deterrence is usually a good time to be a reflection of media. He emphasized that discussion of moral panic as: high sensitivity of some social issues that are threatening the social order provides the field of moral panic. (Hinsey, Fiona, 2003, p. 119).

Conclusion

Theoretical definition of immigration is movement of people from one place to another for work or life. People usually immigrate because of conditions or unfavorable factors such as poverty, food shortages, natural disasters, war, and unemployment lack of social and public security. Second reason can be human done on committing criminal phenomena and the interaction of this relationship is causal cognitive unemployment, the face of Gay and ridicule in terms of ethnicity, etc.) are crimes And in some cases the form of a social person with a good level of education and socialization on the outside and the person believes turned into an unusual and Normal, these same social structure is weak, so the functionalist view of Emile Durkheim and theoretical schools classical and modern knowledge of criminology Macro (i.e. influence of environment on delinquency cases) into account. In this paper, cognition caused crime and its theoretical foundations Social Security delinquency instability of immigrants in host countries and how the nature of the crimes committed by immigrants with native-born host of cultural conflicts as objective, alongside the using practical purposes that include, examines the role of immigration on the causes of crime and criminology theory of micro and macro terms of committing criminal acts. The Role of place Increasing the delinquency of a community due to high immigration to a country in terms of human factors (super saturation criminal law)In terms of cultural conflict. Finally, while accepting investigated and the causal relationship between immigration and crime prove that the direct impact of immigration crime The creation of a broad social, political and cultural damage to government accepted as well as the need to adopt a new penal policy is appropriate and just punishment on Both on the practical measures and remedies, such as criminals by the government They judicial pursuit of this unwanted phenomenon and its effects needed to know.

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