

Social Life And Existence Of Immigrants: A Study Of Infinite Country Under Berlin'S Theory Of Migration

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Abstract

Infinite Country (2021) is Patricia Engel's critical writing masterpiece. The novel follows immigrants departing the US. Immigrants flock to America for riches. Colombia borders the US. They flee to the US for money, yet they must sacrifice their social, cultural, and familial identities. Immigrants have many challenges in this way. Immigrants must relinquish their individuality and adopt a challenging culture. New culture and location create identity and settling issues. Berlin's Theory of Migration (1969) discusses positive and negative liberty as the key components of migration that can create or destroy social structures. This qualitative study will examine immigrant social migration issues. The theory examines migration's pros and cons based on immigrants' aspirations and skills. Since immigrants must give up their identity and locality to build new settlements, the study takes a divided life perspective. This includes family, cultural, social, economic, and legal systems. To comprehend the novel, these liberties, mobilizations, frames, and expectations and their pros and cons are analyzed. The study found that immigrants have long suffered injustices. Migration destroys social, economic, legal, libertarian, cultural, and political components of society, as newcomers face a variety of negative consequences.

Key Words: Migration, Familial Life, Social Life, Divided Existence, Migration

Introduction

Colombian-born Patricia Engel is a writer. She won Colombia's national literary prize, the Premio Biblioteca de Narrativa Colombiana, for *Vida*. In *Infinite Country* (2021), a mixed-status family struggles after a father's deportation is presented. Talia is the main protagonist of the novel. Talia, born in the US but raised in Colombia, flees a reform school in the Andes to join her mother and siblings in New York. She recounts twenty years of page-turning family history while rushing to

catch that airline. Talia is in a juvenile jail camp in Colombia's forested mountains for an impulsive act of violence. She must return to Bogotá quickly to see her father and get a flight to the US. She may miss seeing her northern family if she misses her flight.

The narrative of how one family occupied two countries, two universes, unfolds like a kaleidoscope. Talia's parents, Mauro and Elena, met on a market stand during the war. They leave Bogotá with their firstborn, Karina, on a temporary visa for safety and opportunity in the United States, where Nando and Talia are born. We observe the actions and indecisions that led to Mauro's deportation and the family's breakdown, as well as their ensuing expenses.

Migration studies investigate why people migrate and abandon. Migration has always been the core of human turbulence, but recent changes have affected other aspects too.

Migration theory has stagnated for decades (Skeldon, 2012). Social studies of migration are shockingly under-theorized. This is problematic because we can only understand migration processes by conceptualizing them as part of societal change. Much migration theory still relies on native push-pull models or neo-classical individual income (or "utility") maximizing assumptions, despite their obvious inability to explain real-world migration patterns. Academics have been better at discrediting migration theories than developing viable alternatives.

To overcome this impasse and better understand migration processes as integral parts of social change and "development," this study conceptualizes migration as a function of people's capabilities and aspirations to migrate within given sets of perceived geographical opportunity structures. This study defines freedom as the ability to choose where to live, including whether to stay. The study uses Berlin's (1969) concepts of positive and negative liberty to theorize the complex and non-linear ways macro-structural change shapes migration ambitions and capacities and to create new, theory-based categories of human mobility and migration.

Berlin's theory (1969) is significant in manipulating migration's positive and negative liberty is also considered in this study.

Statement of the Problem

Media motivation and bright future planning can lead towards turbulence and turmoil when there are diverse aspects. An immigrant has to pass through a divided existence when they have to move towards an unknown place. Human life 's peace is totally abandoned when there is a situation of migration towards an unknown place and culture.

Research Objective

- To understand the positive and negative effects of liberty for migration in an adopted country

Research Question

1. How is family and social life described through divided existence after being an immigrant?

Significance of the Study

Present study is limited to the positive and negative effects of migrations. This study can help to understand the divided existence of immigrants who have to pass through a number of issues as a negative feedback but they move on the basis of positive intentions and mobilization.

Literature Review

Muss (2003) in "The Economic and Social Aspects of Migration" described that it was discovered that First and foremost, while considering female migration, it is critical to begin with the migrant perspective. Some women only raise funds to return home. Not all women are married and move to the host nations as partners or with their children, second there is a strong correlation between the rise in native women's engagement and the necessity for migrant women to care for children or the elderly. Third, there is a link between women's conditions in the sending country and those in the receiving country. If women were able to work in the sending nation, they are more eager to work in the receiving country; and if they were working in the informal sector in the sending country, they have no issue continuing to do so in the receiving country. Fourth, women's diversity and success stories deserve to be highlighted. In France and Belgium, for example, a young Maghrebian lady has an easier time finding work than a young Maghrebian man. In this regard, there are significant disparities between ethnicities. Women from Ecuador, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic have an essential role in Spain because they are the migratory pioneers. They will bring newcomers, including males, and in some ways, women's migration is part of the overall migration dynamic. Ladies from Cape Verde in Portugal or women from the Philippines in various nations may face similar challenges. Fifth, there are certainly many problems and difficulties associated with religion in many European countries. Much effort and money are expended to ensure that women are present at home, allowing them to participate more fully in society. On the other hand, there is pressure from a small group of migrants whose behavior makes it difficult to implement policies aimed at improving women's integration. These are concerns that require a lot more attention. On a number of points, the author responded concerning sound generation: The research demonstrates that there is a great deal of heterogeneity depending on class, nationality, age, and other factors. The focus cannot be solely on Moroccan women, a broader perspective is required. A British research of Pakistan women revealed inequalities in terms of social status, educational attainment, and educational attainment of mothers. The study also revealed a high level of pride in schooling, particularly for girls. As a result caution should be exercised while discussing the diversity and heterogeneity that have been expressed in some of the remarks. In terms

of growing native women's engagement it is widely said in the literature that rising participation rates, such as those of Spanish women, have resulted in a demand for domestic employees.

This phenomenon has been observed in northern countries as well. There is a link between the sending and receiving countries. According to French study, women seeking family reunion now have a greater educational degree than they did previously. The receiving countries are affected by changes in the exporting countries. Migrant strategies should be taken into consideration. In terms of family reunion, it is also critical to emphasize that if they desire to be reunited with their relatives, they should be able to do so. The chair mentioned the following points while summarizing First; there is a lack of interest in studying gender differences in migratory patterns. Despite the fact that factors relevant to the 18 movement of women, such as ramifications for the labour market, human rights issues, discrimination, and so on, gender particular statistics are still sparse, a definite feminization of migration can be recognized, and gender specific data are still scarce. Gender disaggregated data is clearly required. Second, a commitment to examine migration from the perspective of family reunification is required. Third, the research demonstrates that the number of migrant women who have faced prejudice has increased. In labour market sectors such as welfare, cleaning, and care, there is a concentration of migrant women in certain, largely unskilled jobs. The ability to work in certain fields in EU Member States has become increasingly difficult. Migrant women are therefore more vulnerable than their male counterparts. Speakers emphasized the importance of addressing such as this action is required in terms of employment rules, education policies and anti- discrimination legislation. Professor Kolfman has spoken about the importance of combating stereotypes and discrimination, legislative responses are critical in addressing the fiction of female immigrants. Fourth, positions dominated by women such as domestic help and caring are today declined low-skilled and unappealing, but they will become critical in the not-too-distant future if the Lisbon employment target is to be met. Only countries with a growing number of child care facilities will be able to do so. Fifth in terms of working in the informal economy of migration women, like males, are more likely to do so. While addressing this it is also necessary to consider associated issues such as social norms abuse and poverty. Above all, keep in mind that these factors might fuel professional and human trafficking in women. Sixth, as previously said, migrating women comfort discrimination not only from society as a whole but also from within their own families.

Different cultures clearly have different ideas about the role of women in society which is a significant challenge for the EU. Finally, as previously stated, education and schooling for girls and migrating women in addition to anti-discrimination and awareness policies, play a critical role. It must also be remembered that migrant women may be victims of human trafficking and pushed into prostitution, as well as female asylum applicants may suffer gender discrimination in EU Member State's asylum policies.

Although the costs associated with immigration are not trivial, they pale in comparison to the advantages brought about by the increase in immigrant brainpower. Engel's sweeping novel, according to Esquire (2021) "gives voice to three generations of a Colombian family ripped apart by man-made frontier" infinite country presents a fascinating story of the inconceivable prices paid for a better life, beautifully Laced through with Andean myths and the brutal realities of undocumented life.

The story is serpentine and thrilling, according to the New York Times (2021)[With] personal and painstakingly detailed depictions of Andean scenery and mythology as well as Colombia's long history and folklore is evident in her narration as well 1. With visceral compassion, the narrative depicts the romanticism of the immigrants' first days in America. This is a novel that you will want to read over and over again.

Immigration, according to Cornish (2021) is not a singular event that occurs at a specific period "infinite Country" , its never-ending process, with people constantly crossing borders. The principal in this story has one foot in Colombia and the other in the United States. The author's family is no exception; Patricia Engel was born in Colombia and raised in the United States.

Engel's sweeping work, according to Wetenfield (2021)" gives voice to three generation of this mixed-status Colombian family , ripped apart by man-made frontier" , When Elena and Mauro bring their child to the United States and subsequently overstay their visas, the horror of deportation tear their expanding family apart but never their relationship infinite country tells a breathtaking story of the unimaginable prices paid for a better life while reckoning with the complex interior world of immigration from profound question of identity to the daily pain of tonguing form a home to which one may never return, beautifully women through with Andean myths and the bitter hardship of living undocumented. Engel discussed immigrants' narrative, the complexities of Diaspora, and the collapse of the man-made border with Esquire.

Cline (2021) believes the novelist is not a blunder. Elena and Mauro's journey, as well as Talha's search for freedom, are brought to a happy conclusion by Engel. And the subject of citizenship is what it means to belong to a country and to have a country belonging to you remained unanswered in literature, as it does in life. "I haven't worked out if I was betrayed or if I am the hear by the site of my birth Karina ads, "why this nation and not another should be our family pendulum"

According to Lilley (2021), Engel's strength in making readers obtain a deeper grasp of the family histories behind recent headlines--as well as the country's earlier generations of immigration through the lives of her characters and an ending that is flexible to shifting circumstances.

According to Effrsaim (2021), Patricia Engel's novel finite Country in a fascinating, thought provoking, timely, and relevant novel about the immigrant experience from Pan-American

perspective: Patricia Engel certainly has a lot of food for thought to offer with us through a fictional novel full of its own charm and moments of excitement, touching on the good, bad and ugly of it all.

Research Methodology

The research is qualitative in its nature in which the data is adopted from the novel to manipulate the issues of migration when the family is divided in nationality but have to live together. The study will be confined to the textual analysis being adopted in the model of Berlin (1969). The results of the study are also portrayed on the basis of the theoretical analysis made in the novel.

Berlin's Theory of Social Migration

Contrasting sharply with this state of theoretical underdevelopment is the significant increase in the number of empirical studies on migration. Lack of rigorous theorizing has made it difficult for us to understand how macro-structural factors affect migration processes, explain the enormous variation in migrants' experiences across different ethnic, gender, skill, and class groups, and interpret empirical data accurately. Large-scale migration theory development was largely abandoned with the rise of postmodern social science in the 1970s and 1980s. In response to critiques of grand theory as well as the state-bias and methodological nationalism' (Wimmer and Glick Schiller 200) inherent in much (policy-driven) migration research, recent work has focused on conceptualizing the lives, identities, and experiences of migrants from a "emic" perspective, particularly by anthropologists and sociologists.

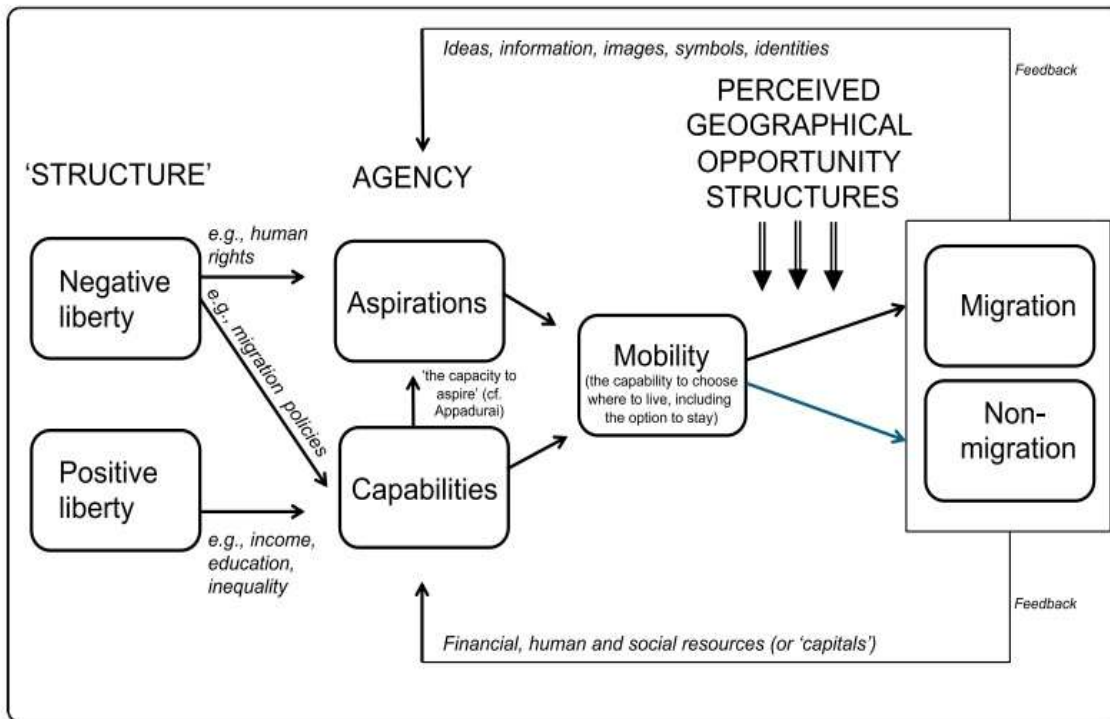
The capabilities perspective enables us to consider human mobility (people's freedom to choose where they want to live) as a capability in and of itself as manifestations of structural conditions, positive and negative liberty (migration is freedom). To better understand how these unique migratory capacities form and interact with macro-structural factors, it is crucial to apply Isaiah Berlin's distinction between positive and negative liberties to the study of migrants. In his Four Essays on Liberty, Berlin (1969) distinguished between positive and negative liberty. Negative liberty is defined as freedom from obstacles, restraints, or restrictions. This expansive view of liberty frequently highlights how governments can directly endanger people's lives through oppression, regulation, or war. Positivity liberty is the capacity to control one's life and every objective. According to Berlin, a person's desire to be in control is the source of positive liberty (Berlin 1969, p. 131). Although Berlin's argument centered on people's freedom to decide who runs society, the term can also be used to refer to people's capacity for active life planning. Herlin's idea of positive liberty thus closely resembles Sen's idea of capacities, which he defines as people's capacity to enhance the substantive options at their disposal.

A useful conceptual link between the macro-structural factors that influence these liberties, on the one hand, and people's individual aspirations and capabilities, on the other hand—concepts

that encompass choice and agency but are ultimately constrained by these structural factors—is provided by the twin concepts of negative and positive liberties. According to this theory, people cannot exercise their migratory agency if there are no external restraints (negative liberty). To truly have mobility freedom—the power to decide where to live—they need to have a certain amount of positive liberty. Although governments may theoretically permit freedom of movement, poor people may not have the skills or access to resources necessary to take advantage of this negative liberty.

Although people work hard to avoid hardship, suffering, and peril, they still need certain positive liberties (capabilities) in the form of resources like money, friends, family, education, and physical strength. As a result, the most defenseless populations can find themselves in a state of "involuntary immobility" and unable to escape. When compelled to move due to violence or natural disasters, poor people do so seldom and only temporarily, while the most vulnerable individuals are occasionally denied the chance to relocate at all.

This perspective aids in our understanding of the complex, frequently non-linear, and frequently counter-intuitive ways in which macro structural processes of social transformation shape trends and patterns of migration. This is because negative and positive liberties frequently have very different effects on migration aspirations and capabilities—and sometimes in the opposite directions. This makes it more difficult to analyze how macro-structural factors affect migration patterns, even if the loss of both positive and negative liberties and awareness of better chances elsewhere may make people more interested in migrating. People may not be able to exercise their right to migratory agency if they completely lose the same negative, positive, or both rights. On the other hand, an increase in negative and positive liberties may increase people's freedom of movement, but this does not necessarily mean that more people will migrate because, in such circumstances, more people may be able to realize their intrinsic preference to stay by increasing their capacity to fulfill their life goals at home. Similar to what we have seen, increasing people's freedoms of movement through the liberalization of the immigration regime may lessen long-term, permanent migration by shifting people's worry with leaving.



(Proposed Theoretical Framework of Berlin)

The present study has manipulated the positive and the negative liberty in which the human decisions, freedom, opportunity, inequalities and the immigrant experiences can be manipulated under Berlin’s theory of Sociomigrational.

Data Analysis

“My grandmother who raised me is dying of a disease that stole her memory, so now she’s lost in time and everyone is a stranger.” All of this was fact except that her grandmother was already dead and Talia would have given her lungs for Perla to take another breath in this world. “My parents won’t let me visit her out of revenge because she never approved of their marriage. They took my phone and my money. I had to run away just to see her before she leaves this life. She may not recognize me when I arrive, but she will know in some part of her that someone who loves her is with her.” P, 13.

Analysis

Berlin (1969) says that the migration is based on the positive and the negative effects due to the mobilization and this mobilization is of the sources and the concerns running in the country context. There can be different aspects in this regard for the people, same that there could be

positive and negative mobility in regard. As the mobility is the coined pitch which can be termed the incense of the expiration and inspiration for the persons who are the immigrants but their differences and other aspects would be discussed too. Mobility is the convincing of the people towards a certain type of choice of being immigrant or not. In the lines, it is clearly presented that the life of the families and the familial correspondence has been lost. People living as an immigrant have to leave their parents and have to live under such a situation in which the normative aspects are abandoned. Being an immigrant, the loss of tradition, culture and the norms are the normal things to be lost but the issues remain the crucial when the life of the immigrants is at trouble where the liberty of life is not given to the young generation. Young generation needs to be part of the immigrants. It seems that the structural inference of the family is abandoned in the people and the life of the immigrants seems to be hollow. It shows that the liberty of life is abandoned while the liberty of the living is under the set norms of the immigrants for the young generation which shows the negative mobility.

“The soldier stepped back, letting the mouth of his weapon slide toward the earth, signaling ahead to the other officers barricading the road to let the truck through. The downhill road smelled of gasoline, smoke, and wet soil. She remembered when the police came for her at home. She’d asked if she could pack some clothes, but they’d said there was no need. She’d thought of running then, but there was only one way out of the apartment building and the officers were blocking it. Then the long drive up the mountain. One of six recently sentenced girls carted like livestock, wrists bound by plastic cuffs. The van windows blackened with paint but the scent of the unencumbered earth told her she was far from home.” P, 14.

Analysis

Berlin (1969) views in his theory of migration that there are the sources there are the aspirations which inspire the human. Berlin (1969) says that there are certain aspects of migration in which the aspirations and capabilities or more concerning in this regard that the immigration would be positive or negative too. In this regard the final Decision should be based on liberty and positive and negative liberty based. Here we can observe that the people who are migrated are certain to attract and have to pass through a butterfly. It can be observed that the females which are here and they are struck. They are not securing the people because the people have bad intentions towards them to stop. It is the source of inspiration that the negative liberty is over here that the women are not at the state to have their own protection because the females are physically weak to fight with the police. Here we have also observed that the migration seems to be based on the negative liberty where their aspirations are the people who migrate from one person to another person but

there but despite of the destruction of the structures as a social normative and culture structures are destroyed so in this regard it can be observed that the females who migrate from one place to another have to pass through the certain type of aspects in there in which there is honor respective family issues are on the rest. It can also be observed that females have to be concerned about where the immigration officers and the immigration people are not responsible. This is shown over here where the people have no liberty to choose the things and choose the life under such circumstances. It shows that the mobility is not going positive and the people would not be inspired for the experience of the immigrants too.

“Mauro knew what it was to be locked away. He’d never spoken of it with any of his children, with Elena or Perla. Men corralled in a warehouse cold as a meat locker. The rationing of showers and blankets and food. The dream of release, not to Elena or the children, but to the land the gringos threatened to banish him to as if it were a return to hell.” P, 15.

Analysis

The lines state that the females are in a very desperate situation in which they have to travel from one place to another and they are traveling too. With the children they are at the state of not being so much so well-planned because the male members are on their security and they are not going to those people. Berlins (1969) views that the migration should be based on liberty to show the results of liberty and equality. It can be observed that the liberty is totally abundant and the females with the children are not secure and the people who stabbed even the migration seems to be based on the Canonical and political concerns but here we see that the migration is based on the security of life and the social building to stop it. She states that the people have to live under such circumstances in which they have to lose their liberty and the source of aspirations are not going to be present as the positive because the females in the immigrant line have to be under the crucial aspects of migration. The capabilities of the females are totally abundant over here and the source of inspiration are present in a negative way that the negative people have to face a number of issues including the security including values of different culture and the risk of the other in the hands of the male members too. Females have to be complicated and have to be marked as they have to live under the crucial aspects of life and this life is based on no risk at all. Mobility is the source of operation here that they do not convert. The integration could be positive or negative for them. These things are seeing the abandoned in the life of the immigrants and they have no choice of living and liberty as a whole. by owners of the society and business of the countries also leads to what their destruction of their lives to travel in this concern we can observe that the situation of the immigrants is crucial and the life of them especially appealing as a child are at risk based on

the aspirations and they are their intrinsic aspiration which are of their internal issues but their external issues are probably is totally abandoned in this regard.

“Maybe,” he once told Elena, “we are creatures of passage, meant to cross oceans just like the first infectors of our continent in order to take back what was taken.” Elena had more education than Mauro, but she let him believe his ideas were more important. People say drugs and alcohol are the greatest and most persuasive narcotics—the elements most likely to ruin a life. They’re wrong. It’s love” P, 17.

Analysis

The lines say that females are discussing the effects of the drug and narcotics and migrated service in the immigrant male members have to be free of the narcotics and they have to be free of the drugs as well. In this regard the alcohol and the usage of the marketers can lead to the destruction of the life of females who are discussing the life of the immigrants in which it is clearly described that they are not satisfied with the life of their male members and their surroundings as well. The culture has been totally abandoned and the sources of inspiration are quite abandoned over here because the culture has been lost and the familiar system is destructive. because of the education of the females and males as are described and the lines that the owner is more educated than others but she is unable to make the mobility of the immigrants as a source of inspiration or negative while the adopted place could be favoring to them as well as tab and in this regard their life can or cannot be so much for all of the liberty as well. the correspondence and upcoming days they could be harmful for the female members are the members have to choose their the lives of their intentions and such like have sentences would be of the female and of the male dominance society falls on the dominance of the mail and the laws and the in forest people of the immigrants can also be observed here that produces that the source of inspiration are quietly negative and the things which are presented in the line shows that the Drugs addiction and the erosion of the life is mostly present in the people. It shows that the negative liberty is over and there is simple liberty for the people but the choice of liberty is totally based on the issues which are not related to the bank for the females too.

“His father left soon after he was born. Sometimes Mauro’s mother claimed abandonment. Other times she said she’d chased out her husband armed with scissors and a broom. He’d lost the family apartment in a card game, but she persuaded his opponent to forgive the debt. His mother had overlooked rumors that her husband had another woman and child in San Benito, but gambling away their home was too much to accept.” P, 19.

Analysis

Life of immigrants is full of destruction and that is trying. Life is present in the lines where the female is discussing the family man who has lost his family in the game. The laws of the game are based on charity and based on the responsibility of the male members for females and their children. Post of this is due to the aspects of tendency immigrants have had on the subject of culture in which there are no normative and cultural aspects that should be positively presented before them. these are the things which are concerning to the life of the immigrants who have to live under such situation in which they deliver her life and they have no interesting correct in saying inspiration and expiration which will lead them to the possibility of the life of the positivity of the life is not only a when a person has no culture and identity and has no life of living too. In this regard the life of immigrants is based on the tendency which makes them to be the other people in the eyes of the people as trapped. The owners of the life are presented based on the issues which work totally not based on liberty too. The mobility is presented that the life of the immigrants could be of the positive way but the positive is totally dependent that the aspirations and capabilities of the immigrants is totally just trying which lead them towards the playing of the chairs and closing of the family and the gambling. it shows that females have to live under the subjugation and the suppression of the male members where there the family and children have to be lost and the sexual and the detection life has to be live by the female members so that their life could be more securing but it seems that the life is not scared of the female members at the females have to live under such suppression to be live randomly with the sexual relation of the migration. As the laws are not letting them to be favoring the immigrants, they are giving them the opportunity of living so that things are independent in the lives of the immigrants. That life of people is at the ray and they are living a life of danger. At least towards the negative liberty which is based on the aspirations patients of the female and male members are based on economic and cultural stability but these things seem to be abandoned and it leads them toward the destruction of the family and culture also.

“This went on for days, all to get Jairo to give up the names of gang leaders and their hideout locations. Jairo told the police nothing and eventually was released. Those were years when hundreds of teenage boys were murdered on the hills, victims of paramilitary hit men dressed as civilians, vigilante militias carrying out mass murders in the name of social cleansing. People said police only appeared on the bluffs to log the dead.” P, 21.

Analysis

Migration is aspects of tenancy in which the people have to migrate from one place to another in this regard people disturb their routine life and has to be part of the place where there are not

inhabited from the time it requires the manifestation and the rules and regulations are there laws and human could be existed as well as top of the immigrants are presented in the where the teenagers has been killed on the hills and mountains. It shows that the life of the immigrants in the country of Columbia and USA is based on such aspects in the concern of life being abandoned. No laws and no enforcement have been presented in this regard where the people can be marginally systematic. Berlin (1969) says that there are certain things which require the unification of time and the system and the people have to make people migrate because of mobility. These types of varieties are the Social are human being constructed by the best of the region's most of this type of regions are needed to be concerned with the people of the time and not with the canal concerned with the people of the immigrants are the native . Natives are to be wise to the system and they have to be given the role of a person who is rewarded for their existence to office. In this regard the liberty is produced by this disclosure because they were negative as well. The liberty could be positive if the immigrants have to be given the equal rights that would be given to the concerned and adopted country but if the rights are not given and the Killing of the people is presented then it shows that there is no liberty. This Revolt could be of the positive aspects and negative aspects. The positive aspect of liberty shows that the people of such countries have to migrate from one place to another based on their aspirations and mobility. These aspirations of goodwill structural and nonstructural are based on the cultural economic collapse and the political concern. This concern could be on the basis of the positive image and positive media advertisement showing that the immigrants are given the full rights and there are no rules and regulations in force to be imposed on them. In this regard, the immigrants should be more attracted towards such places. However, here we see that the morning of the young people and teenagers and the police recovered only the dead body's shows that the people of the migrated people are not given the two rights which they deserve. There is a way, which can protect their initial life. In this regard, it is observed that the people and the children are living in a desperate situation and their life is divided into the existence to register for a place and they have to lose their identity and their life is full of danger in the immigrated country.

Conclusion

To get past this deadlock and advance our understanding of migration processes as essential components of larger processes of social change and "development," this study has adopted the theoretical framework that conceptualizes migration as a function of people's abilities and aspirations to migrate within given sets of perceived geographical opportunity structures. This study defines people's ability (freedom) to choose where they live, including the option to stay, as opposed to a mostly automatic, passive, and "cause-and-effect" reaction to a set of static push and pull pressures. The study builds new, theory-based categories of human mobility and migration based on Berlin's (1969) concepts of positive and negative liberty to explore the complex and non-linear ways in which macro-structural change impacts migration goals and capacities.

Even in the modern era, immigrants must live in a divided society. Many social structures will suffer when a new country is adopted. Even though people are free to migrate, mobility encourages people to adopt a nation. Although the freedom to move is the foundation of migration in theory, in practice the freedom to choose one's own lifestyle seems to have been completely abandoned.

Since the immigrant population is not only being negatively affected by the sources of aspirations, social and familial systems must be disrupted. The main points are that immigrants must experience turbulence in their lives and that their mobility must be a concern. Additionally, immigrants must contend with legal issues that are unfavorable to them. The loss of the familiar structures is caused by the wrong perceptions and propensities of the people that are governed by the agents, but life is not of the purity where the things are not concerned to the personal life that the life of the immigrants are suppressed due to lack of the legal support as well. The family system is also divided into family norms and values that must be lost.

The media's role in mobilizing things is limited to reporting, wherein reporting on the things is only favorable to rating and mobilization, but wherein the keen aspects are completely neglected, including the discussions of rights and living protection. Sexual assaults, fatherless births, and family dissolutions in the name of chess and gambling indicate that migration is a problem, and this is because so many negative things are associated with it. Migration presents a number of difficulties for the family and the familial system.

The family system must be destroyed because women and young girls must endure numerous sexual assaults and lose their virginity. The destruction of cultural, familial, and social constraints indicates that the immigrant's life is in a state of destruction where normative values have also been abandoned and where the immigrant's life is in a state of destruction where the people are not guaranteed legal and cultural protection.

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