

## Socio-economic analysis of foreign immigrants in South East Iran

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**Abstract:** Beginning of immigration refer to age of times that human lives on the earth. The first human for keep from damage and problem's choosing immigrant as a solution. In between international immigrant with notice to it effect's in era and destination is the most important. Analytic Situation of Pakistani immigrant to Iran is the main goal of this research. The all of society that use in this research is N=1350 person from Pakistani immigration that lives in Konarak and Chabahar that the 219 person with simple Random Sampling method chosen and for analytic this data and information use from Excel and Spss 16 software's. The results show the main reason of immigrant Pakistani to these two cities is finding job and suitable work. Two stimulant consist of economic and other reason such local convenience, better life, more security has direct effect on other behavioral this reason has most important in between other reason.

[Tavakoli mortaza. Socio-economic analysis of foreign immigrants in south east Iran. Journal of American Science 2011;7(5):242-250]. (ISSN: 1545-1003). <http://www.americanscience.org>.

**Keywords:** International immigrant's, Pakistani immigrants, Southern East of Iran.

### 1. Introduction

The history of immigration refer is to age of human in the earth. For first human immigration chosen as the suitable method to critical with problems rake of feed, security is some of dials that first human choose immigration. In Throughout history, the type of immigration with notice to environment and age is different. From beginning of 17-century social thinkers tries that can in between different event's social and economic, finding the reason of immigration (Jamshidian, 2002).

In a few past decades with notice globalization in international, volume of immigrant has increase. In 1960 total of international immigration alone consist of 76 million people that figure in 2000 reached to 175 million people. As a result, the growth of population between 1960 and 2000 (percentage2.9) is most than growth of total world population (percentage2.5) (Iom, 2005). In the entire world, special in after of the world war II, immigrants as an effect event chosen and was different sciences and theorists about the causes and factors which discussion began (tahrkhani, 2002).

Immigration is one of four dials change of population in world and with notice to its nature condition long effect has short effect in different periods that cause parity or impurity in structure, number of population has, and with notice to this, dial countries divide to sending immigration. Accepting immigration and countries without effective immigration event. Thus phenomena such as attitudes change and turmoil in the interaction, the release of individual family supervision, increase unskilled work force, create problem's in planning process of housing, health, study and welfare services

and other problem's cease to landlady government and nation look to them as the reason of problem's and censed to name them unsuitable immigrants. Cultural critical between native and immigrant people cense to insecurity immigrants and between native has provide the field of many social slope (zareh shah abadi, 2002). Immigration event is the most notice event in third and developing countries (National Youth Organization, 2002).

Basic and rapidly change in human social, attractive cities, welfare and increase the need of today human cense created new type of immigrant. Following this, a new perspective in immigrant in this standpoint, immigrant is affected by social change and needs. This landscape immigration's is a dial for indefeasible equilibriums so be in social in important. With past of time and spread over industry, high immigrant to cities increase to level of destructive environment of cities and increase the unemployment. That from field of negative image of this event form is the minds new theory point on destructive role of immigration. Industry growth rapidly and expansion communication and transport in international space cause local and regional looking effected by social event's and globalization. National border other cannot stop as an element for solubility, so spread type of international immigrants (Jamshidiha, 2002). Immigrant has many reasons that some of them consist of repulsion and some of them effected by attraction elements that. This dials has too in international. With notice to create economic gaps international level, the most important dials for immigration's is economically. Immigrant's for job is a special type for immigration, this type of immigration in world level is foreign event that

immigration of worker's from east southern of Asia to neighbor countries is such. Immigration of Pakistan people to neighbored countries and special to Iran is a kind of international immigration's that in resent years has growth way. In Iran, the good region for Pakistani worker who come's to Iran for work is east southern of Iran that Chabahar and Konarak is then. In this field to analytics situation of worker's in southern part of Iran with notice job and business attention to reason of immigration:

What is the main reason for immigrant is Pakistani to Chabahar and Kanarak?

What is the relationship between individual characteristics and professional status of immigrants and their job in Iran?

Studies and reviews relation with immigrant is a long time consist of research fields, in this way research and studies about this subject consist of below title:

Ghazi (1994) indexes success in job is job goals, job pleasure, job security, accessible to entertainment and lateral activities, job satisfaction, welfare equipment, good human relation, suitable equity are important dials (hemati and Jamali, 2007).

Shahnoshi et al (2000) has reviews social - economic dials about Afghan worker in Khorasan field. result this research shows that be Afghanistan worker's in this region cause to immigrants of farmer families but prepare the field of immigration families that don't have enough land for agricultural activates, in total effect of Afghanistan workers on Khorasan agricultural activates was negative.

Zareh shah abadi (2002) has a research with title of role Iraq immigrant and social damage in Yazad. In this research sample social chosen with sudden method and analytic with Spss software with notice to this results Iraq immigrant in increase of swindler and addictive to drug, behavioral damage, steeled, involvement has a direct damage but increase of knowledge and age and see don't each effect.

Jamshidian and Babai (2002) Factors Affecting Afghan refugee return, relying on residents Golshahr Mashhad city using the theory of absorpion and excretion of Everett Lee has done. for this research to provide policies against refugees in Iran are Afghans.

Karimi moghari (2004) with use from regression formula analytic the effective of Afghan immigrants an earning workers business in Iran. Results show Afghan workers in rich province such Tehran, Esfahan, Khorasan and ... busy to work that demand for work is high.

Sajad pour (2005) study a practical framework in international immigrant management in Iran. In this research, we have four main subject immigrant and development, easy of immigrant legal of immigration and forces immigration analytic. Also in

this research main organization that effect an immigrant i.e. government's, international organization's, international immigrant management and Trans many of human are notice able.

Immigration is one of the elements of change population and with that native addition that long-term changes and has short-term effects in much aspect consist of on population numbers and structure dimensions, economic, social, political etc and cause imparity in population structure (Jahani, 2006). Immigrant in total mains have the main home town and settlement in other part for temporary and always but immigrant is main movement of population is leave their country of main home to another longer place without come back to their home town (Javan, 2004). In other definitions, immigration is a shape of geography movement that tare between to region people from region with bad economical and social condition immigrant to other place, higher wages and better economic and social conditions, into (Mohtamedi, 2005). Change of population analytic in demographic study, that has many kinds, but in this research, we chose two kind of this:

Inner immigrations: all movement of population inside of a country border is this, from city to city, rural to city and rural to rural (tagavi, 1990).

Foreign immigrants: immigrant of people from one country to another country is this that one of them is stray and political immigrant's that occur in visual condition. Inner immigrant name's also that people self-action to immigration and unapplicant immigrant take in a large scale and they settlement in camp (jamshidiha, 2002).

## 2. Elements of immigrant

In landscape of immigrant, two theories of "functionalism" and "dependence" are most important theory in immigrant. In side this two theory, systemically theory of immigrant has proponent too and letter's pull and push theory accept from people. The first theory about immigrant presentation from Raven Eshtain English economist in 1855. He designs observation as "immigration law" that in it distance dials, pull and push factor, interaction dials and place and space visual settlement. Durkheim increases of population are most important reason for immigrant and believes that the from seventeenth century immigrant start formal i.e. a time that population increase and work divide in social presentation in formal (Therkhani, 2001).

Functionalism theory to emphasize performance and consequences of the phenomenon of immigration. According to this view, when a social system does not meet the needs of activists, the

probability that they meet the immigration needs to throw many hands

Immigration dependence theory (or contrast vision), the phenomenon of migration in the context of global capitalism and the development of concepts undeveloping be considered. From this perspective, migration is a side effect of unequal development and the other factor in the development and deepening inequality in society. Supporters of this theory, the solution to the issue of immigration in the context of overall development strategy examined. Until the unequal status between urban and rural, rich and poor and backward countries should not follow from the developed or reduced to minimize the migration is not possible.

Pull and push theory that according to Herbel study in the first a 1930-decade start immigrant cause from two elements: Push forces are some element is that because a person left the hometown and are element is that cause Tedious.

Pull forces are some element's that cause person attraction to another are. In this field Ores Lee theory has more standard that mention four element that is effective in immigrant: element of offspring region, element of destination region, element of intervention cause and problems and personal elements in immigration are noticeable.

Extensive immigrants cause from ware or natural challenge such certain, the earthquake and governments national local problems. Immigrant in public condition, search a place with work and live. Economical cause and try to believe is most important reason for immigration and search of people such: (Green and Green, 1993), (Altonji and Card, 1991), (Winstein, 2002), (Dunlevy and Saba, 1992).

Fawst et al, which four factors theoretically decisions are effective for immigration: (1) Ecological pressures, (2) surly element, (3) economical element and (4) mind theory (jalalyan and Muhammadi Yeganeh, 2007).

Economic perspective, migration mechanism for redistributing the workforce considers. Classical economists Adam Smith, including immigrant workers as well as the economic law of supply and demand described (Zanjani, 2001). The other important theory in immigration is international theory of immigration. From that features is wide look to immigration cause from control and political control, formal control. Apposite this theory this kind and don't attention to other, Dial send with notice to this event in economical condition and our dissuasion is according to this theory (jamshidiha, 2002).

Due to the expansion of population in Asia and sensible differences in income level, livelihood type of political events in various countries and its

continent recent decades, immigrants to center of regional and international. These countries of the region immigrants have not the same situation. Some countries far from major migration streams and some other major immigration centers are located. The high number of immigrants in south-central Asia with notice to put India, Pakistan and Iran are in this pout of world. India is second century in accepting immigration with 7 and 8 thousand in 1990, Iran and Pakistan from accept Afghan immigrant one important countries (Zanjani, 2001).

### 3. International immigrations

One of immigration with very important in international immigration. With notice to this point, that has a small different between international immigration and foreign immigrant: international immigration has taken between to undepended country. But foreign immigrant has take in international depend countries that one of their country not depend. Foreign immigrant's by effected today happen in a high scale some element's such education, communication, internal immigrant go up the hope to live has many effect in international immigration. That has many kind that consist of: (1) immigration for work, (2) for away elite brain drain, (3) political immigrants the developing and south countries are send immigration and develop and industry play attention immigration (National teenager organization, 2001).

Notice to international immigration has important from this aspect fore send immigration has economical, political and social several effect. Immigration in this shape has three general elements: first immigration, the country is main place to immigrants and tired good place (janshidiha and Anbari, 2004). Immigration and transport has many reasons in each region so without any program for advance of population cense to unsuccessful in social, economical, and cultural planning. Some of effect of immigration an legal from Pakistani, Afghani and Iraq, use suitable from equipment and condense of population in a region in some part's such Chabahar and Konarak is cause from without planning international immigration (Ashofteh tehrani, 2002).

Effect international immigration for special age and sexual change in economical of sending immigrant's country sleep effect of these factors is the internal migrations. The effects of Asia and Africa, where immigrants comprise more men are intensified (Mahdavi, 2003).

Iran in terms of immigrants resettled will be divided into two groups: The first groups of refugees form. During the past two decades, Iran is one of the main destinations mainly Afghan and Iraqi refugees have been. Iran between 1993 and 2003 hosted the

first or second largest number of refugees worldwide has purported. According to the Iranian government, only 308,000 refugees in 2002 were returned to their country. The second groups of Iranian immigrants in the workforce also comprise two categories. The first group includes immigrants who as a skilled work force in Iran and the second group include immigrants who labor as unskilled, low-level tasks have been allocated to (UNHCR, 2004).

Access to better financial and economic situation, the main factors had been migrated to the Pakistani.

Between personal and professional characteristics of immigrants and their employment, status has a positive relation.

Iran country in the northern hemisphere with an area of 1,648,195 million km between latitude 25 degrees 40 minutes North 44 degrees 63 minutes east and southwest Asia is located. Country's population, according to last census in 2006 against 70 million 472 thousand and 846 person and is based on the results of 48 million 245 thousand and 75 person from the population in cities and 22 million 227 thousand and 771 person live in villages. The country north of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, the three former Soviet republics and the Caspian Sea, east of Afghanistan and Pakistan, with Turkey and Iraq from the west and south, the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea is a neighbor. 252 mm average rainfall country meters and under the condition that 179 mm (71%) directly due to the high evaporation potential in the country (1500-2000 mm) is evaporation. Height above sea level in different regions of the country - 40 to 5670 meters, which makes changes influence on diversity and climate change are areas (Gytashnasy Comprehensive Atlas, 2006 - 2007).

#### 4. Chabahar and konarak

Chabahar Township of the southern provinces of Sistan and Baluchistan is. The city with the location 60 degrees 37 minutes' east longitudes and 25 degrees 17 minutes north latitude and within 756 kilometers south of Zahedan, Tehran and in the 2406 km asphalted route Zahedan - Konarak is located. This township has a number of city 5 centers and 3 Section, 11 villages and 592 inhabitants, is a rural. Chabahar has a desert climate is hot and dry. Average annual rainfall in the city 114.2 mm and average temperature in 2009 from +40.8 till +9.8 degrees change. According to latest census conducted in 2006 against the city with a population of 214.017 persons (Hossini and Jamali, 2007).

Konarak township with 11.567 km and is the central city of Konarak. Total population in 2006 is equal to 68.065 persons. Appellation in the city over language that remains is that this place was many

trees along anthem that is why this small town became famous Konarak port. Konarak a climate is hot and humid. The air at the height of summer due to monsoon winds "Monsoon" is mild (Hossini and Jamali, 2007).

Table 1: Population change cities studied (the person) during a 50-year period from 1956 to 2006

	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Chabahar	2828	5922	20544	30038	34618	71070
Konarak	2506	5069	10076 <sup>1</sup>	10965	14941	28685

#### 5. Material and Methods

In this paper, survey research methods and descriptive - analytic. The statistical population of all research Pakistani immigrants living in the cities that comprise Konarak and Chabahar sample size using formula Cochran 219 were selected. These methods were selected by simple random sampling. The main tool of this study is a questionnaire. For this purpose, after understanding the factors affecting migration phenomenon, with a field study techniques required information was collected in Excel and Spss software and data processing were done, then using different indices and statistical models, the results obtained In the descriptive tables and graphs (frequency, percentage and cumulative frequency) and analysis of data from the Pearson correlation coefficient was used.

#### 6. Results

So says population society of this research in all of Pakistani immigrants that live in Chabahar and Konarak sample chose from Random Sampling method and questions that consist of information about marital status, age, sexual, education, employment status, family member, immigration reason, live place mind long time that immigrants and question ask them about job and earning that it's result is below:

The results of this table shows that from sexual visual 96.35 percent of this immigrant are man and only 3.65 percent of them are women.

Table 2: distribution of respondents by gender in the cities of Chabahar and Konarak

Sex	frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Man	211	96.35	96.35
Woman	8	3.65	100
Total	219	100	196.35

<sup>1</sup>. Population of Konarak city in 1365 is without the population of military units.

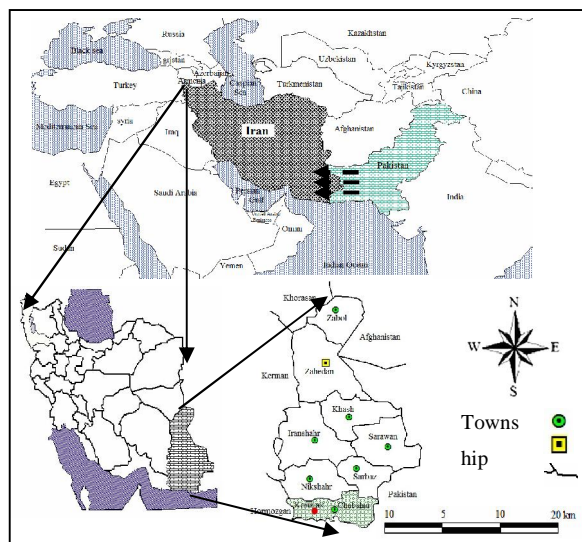
That not boss of family. However, can say the most of Pakistani immigrant's in this two city are man and look for work with unsuitable skills. have undo main between sexual visual and aspect of Pakistani work force in Iran is small and they say come to Iran for work and send their earning for their family in Pakistan.

Table 3: diffusion of answer according to their educational in Chabahar and Konarak

Educational	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative percent
Illiterate	28	12.79	12.79
Elementary	90	41.10	53.89
Guidance	101	46.12	100.01
Total	219	100	166.69

Pakistani immigrants living in cities Konarak and Chabahar in Sistan and Baluchistan Sunni (100 percent sample) and the existence of other religions and ethnic groups among the refugees is very scarce. Terms of the housing situation, around 85/8 percent respondents have leased housing. In contrast, only about 14.2 percent of the rest of them live in homes Maliki. Immigrants often live in urban fabric and to the end of tenancy may go neighborhood to neighborhood.

Fig 1: Iran's geographic Location and the cities studied



Over 72.7 percent of married respondents and about 27.3 percent of the rest were single. Half of immigrants (50%) of respondents have declared that his wife is Iranian and 22.7 percent of wives were Iranian, the rest immigrants 27.3 percent to the question "Will your wife is an Iranian?" Have not

responded. Pakistani immigrants in sex ratio is unbalanced because of the difference in migration between the sexes is that Pakistani immigrants to the country of Iran constitute more men.

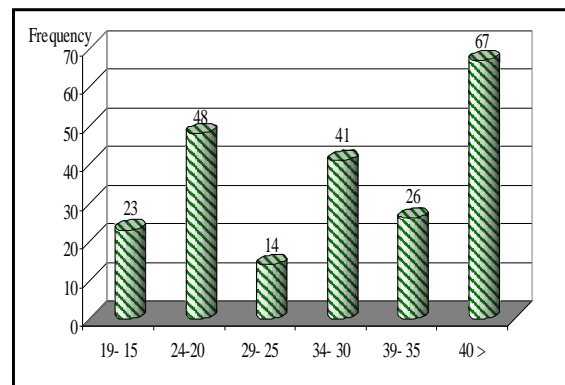
From total answer's 12.79 percent illiterate, elementary with 41.10 percent and guidance period with 46.12 percent with 101 person frequency and all of this immigrant's. Accept their degree from Lahore and Karachi cities.

Considering that the number of literate people and school and a college education among the respondents is low. With notice to less the of immigrant's with advance and high education is main problem in develop current. Many of this immigrants work in low work with low wage diffusion of answers with age in Chabahar and Konarak.

According to figure No. 2, 10.50 percent in the age category 15-19 years, 21.92 percent in the age category 20-24 years, 6.39 percent in the age category 25-29 years, 18.72 percent in the age category 30-34 years, 11.87 percent in the age group 35-39 years and 30.59 percent more in the age category 40 years are.

Data's of this chart show that many of person that answer to questions and migrants living in cities and middle-aged people off at an early age and are ineffective. Therefore, attention to their views is very important.

Fig 2: diffusion of answer according to their gender in Chabahar and Konarak



From total answer's 23.29 percent of those younger than 5 years, 27.40 percent between 5-10 years, 17.35 percent between 10-15 years, 16.44 percent between 15-20 years and 15.53 percent of people in more than 20 years have been living in Iran.

In these boys, 5-10 year is of live with 60 frequencies in Chabahar and Konarak and result is that number of Pakistani immigrant in Iran has an increase process and this need to a punctual programming.

With notice to languages is an element for communication between people. Figure 4 Total

numbers of immigrant's familiar language shows, according to this Figure of all the respondents of this research are familiar with Urdu. Of these 99 cases only in Urdu, the number 78 with Urdu and Persian, the number of 10 with Urdu and English languages and 32 people with all three languages Urdu, Persian and English were familiar. So with the 45.21 percent with Urdu, 35.62 percent Urdu and Persian are, Urdu and English is 4.57 percent and 14.61 percent speaking with 3 languages.

Fig 3: Age diffusion of answer's according to period of live in this two cities

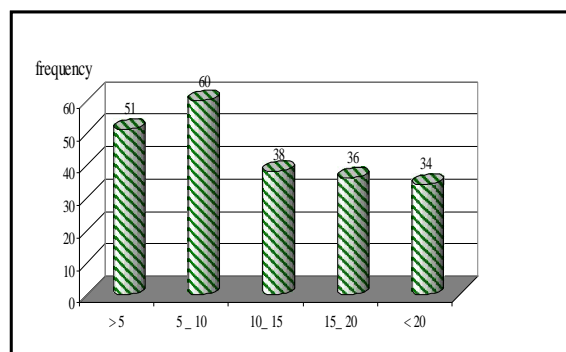
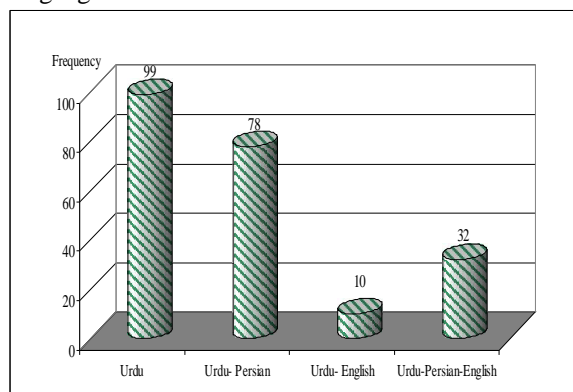


Fig 4: knowing of Pakistani immigrant with foreign languages



Show almost reason of immigration consist of:  
 Immigrant's for work with high lavish with 171 person,  
 Pilgrimage with 12 person,  
 Tourism with 10 person,  
 Visit the family with 17 person,  
 In addition, etc with nine people.

Nearly 80 percent of answer person in says reason that them immigration to Iran un satisfaction economical in their country, two dials in immigration of Pakistani to Iran are important: get job and security and they point to this different between Chabahar and Konarak with they country and Stated

that security, comfort living, income and better position in the desirable expression of their country have the same agents hands and make them migrate to Iran.

Figure 6 shows the equipment that Pakistani immigrant's have 4.57 percent with 10 lavish have car, 44.57 percent with 98 person lavish has motor's transport element and 4.57 percent with 10 lavish has self settlement and 46.12 percent of them don't have any of this equipment and any of immigrant don't have land.

Fig 5: Causes and factors affecting migration to the Pakistani in these two cities

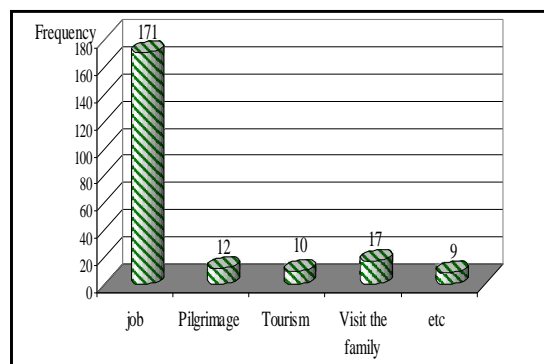
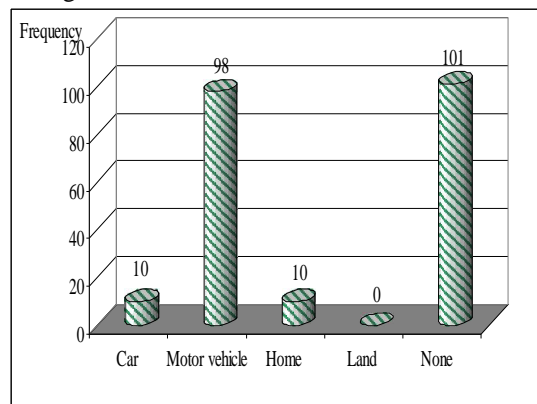


Fig 6: the owned facilities and Equipment Pakistani immigrant in Iran



As you will see more facilities, owned immigrants possess equipment that can quickly exchange and possession sale and it requires no registration document, or if the property was abandoned in an emergency, is not high price and are less damaged. Table 4 is that all the active population is employed in the cities of immigrants is studied.

With notice to the findings, more subjects and 93.61 percent employed and approximately 6.39 percent of the subjects of this research have introduced its unemployed.

Job distribution of immigrants on the 26.94 percent of respondents with the highest frequency Cosmetics has jobs. Abacus (with 10.05 percent), mechanics (with 24.13 percent), masonry buildings (with 6.39 percent), fishing (with 4.11 percent), carpentry (with 3.65 percent), unskilled labor (with 4.57 percent), Engine building (with 9.13 percent), Shopkeeper, do (with 5.48 percent), and student job Assistant with 5.03 percent, with wire Rule 39.6 percent, and repair work with 5.02 percent next business had been expressed by the respondents. As you can see in the table with the Cosmetics jobs as the most Frequency first job was between immigrants. Notice to that these jobs among local people as low value job is considered and the requirement does not do much.

Situation of immigrant's show person depend on which of job grope and has which kind of production relation and what were can earning his money and this between women and man immigrants with notice to native of their works are different notice to high immigrant's and low education season to low production. 97 percent of immigrants are main. In other words, the existence of circumstances disparate between immigrants in most areas, the amount of jobs there. Distribution of immigrants in cities studied of this research function facilities and employment opportunities, fieldwork and job skills immigrants and local social base and their lives are.

Table 4: Job diffusion of Pakistani immigrants in Chabahar and Konarak cities

Job status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Engine building	20	9.13	9.13
Cosmetics	59	26.94	36.07
Sartorial	22	10.05	46.12
Mechanics	29	13.24	59.36
masonry	14	6.39	65.75
Serviceman	11	5.02	70.77
Fishing	9	4.11	74.88
Carpenter	8	3.65	78.53
Worker	10	4.57	83.1
Shopkeeper	12	5.48	88.58
Assistant	11	5.03	93.61
Unemployed	14	6.39	100
Total	219	100%	805.9

Looks immigration between people have a Positive relation with un satisfaction from live, if in hometown of person not maybe of accept their needs immigration is a natural work. Analytic of sample society of this research point to this fact and show 90 percent of Pakistani immigrants with notice from their live conditions immigrant to Iran. From immigration need to enough fields in together countries does not notice to this cease field the immigration. One of positive element on immigration in Pakistani to Iran is economical bases. This main marrow's of economical and finance condition cease people immigrants for this purports notice to

economical dial's as undependable shifty and stimulus as depend shifty are analytic first assumption: has a positive relation between finance condition and immigrants. First hypothesis: relationship between access to financial and economic components and motivation to migrate there.

Notice to table 5 components and indicators to find work and job of fit ( $R=0.639$ ,  $P=0.059$ ), Don't have suitable settlement in home town ( $R=0.487$ ,  $P=0.05$ ), Weak of finance ability ( $R=0.446$ ,  $P=0.05$ ), Love to work in Iranian job ( $R=0.521$ ,  $P=0.05$ ), Increase the rights of immigrants and job rewards than before migration ( $R=0.706$ ,  $P=0.000$ ), Information of immigration about job ( $R=0.425$ ,  $P=0.049$ ), Increase of earning between age of immigration ( $R=1.000$ ,  $P=0.001$ ), Earning with job of immigrants ( $R=0.491$ ,  $P=0.045$ ), Period of live in Iranian ( $R=0.679$ ,  $P=0.045$ ), Earning of immigrant with notice to their job skills ( $R=0.491$ ,  $P=0.05$ ) with regard to test the significance level smaller than the error rate are allowed 95 percent confidence accepted hypothesis test based on Pearson correlation test can say that this variables have positive correlation with Iran are the Pakistani immigration.

Table 5: result of assumption on effect the most important elements relate to immigration of Pakistani to Iran.

Components	Correlation Coefficient (R)	Permissible error rate
Find suitable job	0.639	0.05
Don't have suitable settlement in home town	0.487	0.05
Weak of finance ability	0.446	0.05
Weak of security good job	0.639	0.01
job security than in immigrants before immigration	0.674	0.01
Love to work in Iranian job	0.521	0.05
Have job security high before immigrant	0.752	0.01
increase the rights of immigrants and job rewards than before migration	0.706	0.05
Access to job purposes Iran	0.518	0.05
Increase of finance position	0.639	0.01
Information of immigration about job	0.425	0.05
Increase of ability and job skills	0.617	0.01
Increase of earning between age of immigration	1.000	0.05
Earning with job of immigrants	0.491	0.05
Period of live in Iranian	0.679	0.01
Earning of immigrant with notice to their job skills	0.491	0.05

According to the refugees, what economic and financial situation in connection with their jobs and income, more facilities available in the destination they are given motivation and attitude to immigration is more of Iran.

Table 6: correlation analytic of immigrant's characteristics with their job variable

Independent variables	Correlation Coefficient (R)	significant
Job look	0.311	0.01
Job goals	0.596	0.01
Job satisfaction	0.277	0.05
Sheet of support from immigrations	0.169	0.128
Sheet of job ability of immigrants	0.442	0.01
Sheet of corporation immigrants with organization	0.513	0.01

Also, find suitable job ( $R=0.639$ ,  $P=0.000$ ), Job security than in immigrants before immigration ( $R=0.674$ ,  $P=0.000$ ), Have job security high before immigrant ( $R = 0.752$ ,  $P = 0.000$ ), Increase of finance position ( $R = 0.639$ ,  $P=0.000$ ), Increase of ability and job skills ( $R=0.617$ ,  $P=0.000$ ), Period of live in Iranian ( $R=0.679$ ,  $P=0.000$ ) So, with 95 percent confidence accept our assumption and according to test of Pearson correlation can say that these variables have positive relation. Indeed with to above dials and cumulate correlation rate of job security in the most important dials in immigration of Pakistani to Iran as incontinence of suitable economic condition in of spring and don't have suitable settlement, not suitable habitant and etc element are in next dials. Second hypothesis: between individual characteristics of immigrant and their economical application have a positive relation.

Analytic this table shows the sheet of job ability with correlation rate has a positive relation this mean with increase job skills of immigration accept this price, findings show between variable of Correlation with organization's and job shifty application has a positive relation. So the second assumption supports. Correlation analysis of individual characteristics and professional variables on job performance is shown in table 6. According to the results obtained between Sheet of job ability of immigrants ( $R=0.442$ ,  $P=0.000$ ) with the dependent variable performance and occupational status and a significant positive relationship was found. This means any size the ability of immigrants to use more professional job performance, they will increase. Research findings showed that between the independent variable with Sheet of corporation immigrants with organization ( $R=0.513$ ,  $P=0.000$ ) and variables related to job performance is positive and significant. Similarly, Job look and Job goals with ( $R=0.311$ ) and ( $R=0.596$ ) in level 0.01 and 0.000 significant relationship exists. Other variable such as job satisfaction with 0.277 at 0.042 positive and significant relationships exists. So many researchers as important features in the physical and mental stress have increased job performance, which include: Ahmadi (2001) The

relationship between career motivation with job performance, Ghosh (2000), Pour safari (1999) and Rezaei (2001) Relationship between job satisfaction and job performance have been confirmed.

## 7. Discussion

International immigration is one of main season for economical depends between developed countries and developing countries in 21 century. In the first, this century estimate 175 million people near 3% of world population consist of immigrations people and most point to below dials: Most of Pakistani immigrants in Iran are man and a few of them are women and this cause to weak condition. Many of them have guidance educational with high lavish and has high age above 39 year's old and many of them in recent 3.60 years come to Iran and many of them speaking to Urdu, after English and a few number of them can only speaking English for their needs and many of Pakistani immigrants says their situation with before of immigration to Iran is different from economically dimension and 27 of them says economically situation of them don't change between before immigration of less of them says (5%) them economical situation after immigration to Iran get institution.

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4/29/2011