

Immigration-Migration and Ecological Human Imprint Philosophy and Life Prospective

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Abstract

This study examines the ecological human imprint of migration and immigration, emphasizing the impacts of human population growth on global sustainability. As the world population surpassed eight billion in 2022, resource depletion, environmental degradation, and socio-economic challenges have intensified. Migration and immigration, while offering economic opportunities, also strain receiving countries' natural resources, infrastructures, and social fabrics. The paper introduces the Ecological Human Imprint Migration and Consequence Process (EHIMCP) model, which assesses migration's effects on ecological sustainability, economic stability, and societal balance. Key findings suggest that population growth exacerbates poverty, environmental degradation, and political tensions, necessitating sustainable policies and strategic resource management. The study underscores the urgency of balancing human population dynamics with environmental capacity to ensure long-term global stability.

Keywords: Ecological Human Imprint, Migration and Immigration, Environmental Sustainability, Population Growth, Resource Depletion, Socio-Economic Impacts.

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Introduction

Ecological human imprint is a way of life regarding sustainability to explain the reality of impacting the human population on the global ecosystem. According to the article, the human population is increasing alarmingly. The international human population reached more than eight billion globally in 2022. It ends with stress on the availability of natural resources that humans depend on in their lives and, consequently, their existence. For example, Maja and Ayano (2021) indicated that rapid population growth continues to be a significant underlying force of environmental degradation and a threat to the sustainable use of natural resources. It reduces the quality and quantity of natural resources through overexploitation, intensive farming, and land fragmentation. Regions with high population pressure face scarcity of arable land, which leads to shortened/removed fallow periods, declining soil fertility, and farm income due to farm subdivision. Furthermore, landless individuals or those who operate small farms resettle or cultivate marginal lands encroach on natural forests in search of more vacant land, which alters the carbon source-sink dynamics of the environment. Low farm income from small farms exacerbates farmers' food insecurity and constrains their ability to adopt certain climate-change adaptation technologies.

On the other hand, the increasing human population through migration and immigration will cause degradation of the natural resources available in the receiving areas, regions, and countries. Consequently, it is clear that population growth harms the environment, the intensification of agriculture, the uncontrolled industrialization and economic development, the depletion of resources, and the destruction of natural habitats are evident and undeniable in our current world. For this reason, it is necessary to implement intelligent and concrete strategies to minimize the impacts and effects of environmental degradation. Therefore, there is an urgent need to look for real development solutions and sustainable policies to maximize the use of resources without degrading the environment's capacity to restore itself and simultaneously obtain a balanced assessment of humans' impact on the planet.

Migration is a global phenomenon that significantly shapes nations' demographic, economic, and social landscapes (Akpuokwe et al., 2024). migration is a multifaceted process influenced by economic, political, and environmental factors. These issues can be critical to the social fabric of the communities, societies, and countries that receive migrants.

Shakir Hanna and Osborne-lee (2011) indicated that the increase in the human population also helped the deterioration of the environment because

this increase led to conflict over natural resources. Accordingly, human individuals and the population are expelled from their native lands to go to other places to survive and, consequently, to find survival places to continue life (Maja and Ayano, 2021).

The question is whether migration and immigration can support preserving and conserving natural resources. We should develop a strategy to reduce the consumption of natural resources and conserve them for future generations. In consequence, it attains the sustainability. On the other hand, we should support the increase in production for products and services and the increase in productivity and efficiency of using resources. Migration of human population from one country to another can impact the country receiving migrants for many issues such as 1) ecological impacts, 2) economic impacts, 3) humanitarian impacts, 4) social impacts, 5) ideological impacts; 6) demographical impacts; and; 7) political impacts. These impacts can alter societies and communities and impose critical changes according to migration thoughts and beliefs. In this respect, it can destroy the balance of the receiving countries and structures of the societies.

The paper will discuss all the above issues in detail and present a model to discover the problems and consequences. The model is called the Ecological Human Imprint Migration and Consequence Process (E_{HI}MCP).

Questions That Must be Answered and These Questions Are

How can the benefit of humanity be controlled because no sufficient natural resources exist to serve humanity and all living organisms that live on Earth?

- 1) The global increase in the human population above the natural rate has reached around eight billion people, more than double the previous years. Furthermore, the natural resources have been the same since the world's creation, but these natural resources began to decline and weaken because there was no creation of new resources.
- 2) Unfortunately, so many global ideologies allow increasing and encouraging human population explosion without control. Additionally, there is no availability of resources that are sufficient to cover everyone.
- 3) The ideologies are: a) Some support the increasing human population by allowing and favoring the rising human population to reduce taxes that families can submit annually. Therefore, when the population of the family increases, the countries should increase the substantial taxes to force a reduction of human population; b) another ideology for growing

human population is to occupy a region or a country and change the demography of the countries or regions.

- 4) Accordingly, many countries are facing a shortage of natural resources and infrastructures needed to fulfill the needs of native people and newcomers to other countries, regions, and communities. It will lead to chaos, conflicts, and fights between the native and migrant people in the living areas because the standard of living is reduced. A simple example we can discover is the fighting between humans and invading wild boars in different places such as Texas, the USA, and Italy. Similarly, humans see the wild boars as invading species in their environment and destroying their land, and that also can happen for human population migrants invading the native people's places, demography, and niches, causing stresses on the environment and reducing the availability of commodities, goods, services, and supplies. Consequently, poverty is increasing, and the destruction of the fabric of societies. An additional example is the migrants in US cities and sanctuary cities; the migrants need housing, food, and jobs, but there are no sufficient resources to cover the needs of newcomers and immigrants. Consequently, the stress in all kinds of living situations increases crime rates, squandering, and invasion of houses.
- 5) Another issue is that the exporting countries of immigrants try to encourage the immigrants to leave their native places to get rid of the heavy burden of the population and provide necessary goods and services.
- 6) Studies by Joachim Vogt Isaksen (2019) suggested that a downward economic spiral correlates with more negative attitudes towards immigration.
- 7) Additionally, to sustain development and its continuation, more inventions must be speedier to produce more goods and services to meet the demands and better use and conserve natural resources for the continuation of the new generations. In general, the most crucial aspect is the speedy production and creation of goods and services or the slower human population growth for the demands to meet the needs of the human population to the point of the break-even point. There are no alternatives; otherwise, the world will be collapsing.

Figures (1 & 2) indicate the ecological human imprint migration and immigration problem globally and its consequences. This diagram shows the analysis for increasing humans: a) increase poverty Figures (7 & 8); b) Economic, social, and ideological problems related to migration; c) Environmental and climate changes; d) Stress impact the human population and their living; and e) Crowd destruction.

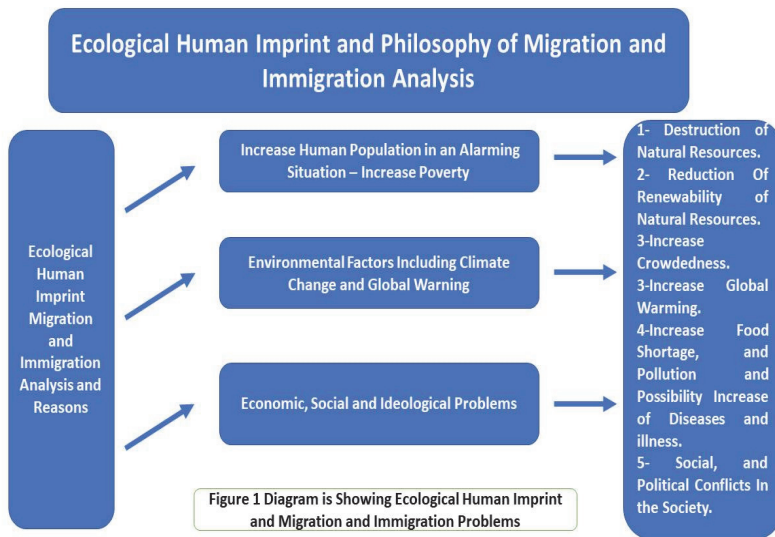


Figure 1

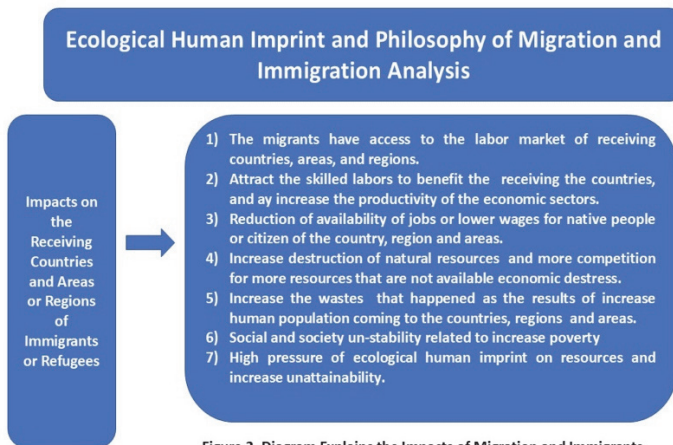


Figure 2

It is clear that population growth harms the environment; the intensification of agriculture, the uncontrolled industrialization and economic development, the depletion of resources, and the destruction of natural habitats are evident and undeniable in our current world. For this reason, it is necessary to implement intelligent and concrete strategies to minimize the impacts and effects of environmental degradation. There is an

urgent need to look for real development solutions and sustainable policies to maximize the use of resources without degrading the environment's capacity to restore itself and simultaneously obtain a balanced assessment of humans' impact on the planet. The human capacity for improvement and technology opens daily windows and doors to new sustainable solutions that can generate substantial changes in the production, conservation, and renewal of ecosystems and resources. Governments must achieve improvements and find ways to be more involved in environmental issues, seeking to improve their populations' quality of life, health, and livelihood through viable and sustainable solutions for the correct use of resources. Governments, communities, and every person on the planet, whether living in a developed or developing country, must find solutions and alternatives to benefit. Human carrying capacity must not reach its limits before finding solutions to actual problems; human influence, positive technological advances, and current developments on issues such as the environment must be a permanent strategy to minimize the ecological footprint of humans on resources. Proper education, correct land management, technological improvements, economic investment, adequate resource management and awareness, and better public policies regarding natural resource management are crucial elements for the development of communities and poverty eradication.

Migration Policy Institute (MPI) 2022 Batalova indicated that the latest available estimates, there were 280.6 million global migrants in 2020 – representing close to 3.5-4 % of the world's human population. It means that migrants are equal to the size of the USA, with many variations of human people in terms of the genetics of human beings' breeds, in addition to their variations in education, ethnicities, and race complexity. Most immigrants, people have permanently moved in search of better livelihood opportunities for themselves, a safer and more prosperous life for their children, or protection from conflicts, persecution, or the effects of natural disasters.

Classification of major migrants

Migrants are classified into several classes (Figure 3) as follows:

A) Economic Migration

Economic migration refers to people moving from one region to another in search of better job opportunities or an improved standard of living. The people most likely to relocate for a job are people 25 to 54 years old or “working-age adults.” Younger adults are more likely to move to attend school, and seniors most often move for family reasons (Whitaker,

2019). Another type of people is ambitious about changing their lifestyle and improving their quality of life. Additionally, opportunities in another region or geographical area increase migration's perspective. Many people go to Australia, Canada, the USA, and other countries, particularly Europeans, as economic migrants to escape the low wages and deplorable working conditions.

Furthermore, the younger adults trying to immigrate to another country to find a better opportunity for a life of their future and their future of getting and forming families and, in consequence, produce more population, which will impact the existing social impacts and community fabrics from the point of availability of products, goods and service availability to the existing community and the newcomers. For example, the community can face problems with housing and other services, such as health care, that are not available for their existing community and the newcomers. Studying economic migration helps economists understand its broader effects on economic growth, labor dynamics, income distribution, and resource allocation, which are crucial for shaping effective policies.

B) Political migration

Political migration is one of the significant movements of the human population from one country to another. Political factors cause people to move from their home country to another country. War, persecution, and the absence of political rights are the predominant political factors in migration. Human persecution involves the harassment, discrimination, and torture of people who disagree with their government and have minority religious beliefs or ethnic backgrounds. Because conditions in their country are unsafe, these people are forced to migrate to safer countries. Asylum-seeking is a direct result of the outflow of political migrants from an oppressive state to a more democratic country. For example, the Migration Policy Institute indicates that the United Kingdom received the highest number of asylum applications: 555,310 or 15 percent of the total global asylum applications in 2002. These numbers, which remain roughly the same, reflect the rise in claims of persecution in countries such as Iraq, Zimbabwe, Somalia, Afghanistan, and China. Moreover, the lack of political liberties and rights and endemic corruption act as push factors for migrants seeking greater freedoms. Even though they are not persecuted in their places of birth, concerns that limit people's freedoms cause them to leave. If the political environment is hostile, the economic

situation will likely be poor. It triggers migration for political and economic reasons. Most migrants leave for more democratic countries where they can pursue better careers, education, and freedom.

According to the National Geographics' Earth Pulse, approximately 42 million people worldwide have been forced to migrate due to war. War and armed conflict have diverse causes, but political issues influence all these factors. War migrants not only migrate to the usual countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia, but they also migrate within their geographical areas such as within their continent. Most war migrants become refugees or asylum seekers. Refugees International indicates that in 2009, there were 15.2 million refugees globally. In this respect, the costs of migration to escape conflict have increased, mainly as a result of the construction of an increasingly stringent international migration regime; migrants' socio-economic background determined by control over or access to various forms of capital has become ever more critical in shaping the forms, patterns, and impacts of their movement (Van Hear, 2006).

Political instability caused by cultural diversity causes people of a specific cultural affiliation to move within or away from their country. As a result of wars or ethnic strife, ethnic groups that were initially left apart can be forced within the exact geographical boundaries. An influx of one cultural group can displace another group. Governments can also force cultural groups to move from one place to another (within or outside the country) to gain political advantage by having less cultural diversity. Political Factors in Migration What Is Urban Encroachment? (sciencing.com) (Harper, S., 2022) (Accessed August 28-2024).

C) Humanitarian Migration

Humanitarian migration relates to the movement of people who feel forced to move. Distinguishing which migration forms fall under humanitarian migration is not straightforward. Migration research has a history of separating between 'forced' and 'voluntary' migration flows. However, this distinction has been challenged since the 1990s (Richmond, 1994; Van Hear, 1998).

Studying economic migration helps economists understand its broader effects on economic growth, labor dynamics, income distribution, and resource allocation, which are crucial for shaping effective policies (Whitaker, 2019).

D) Ideological Migration

Ideological migrations are so many concepts that can be discussed from many faces as follows:

- 1) An ideology is a set of beliefs or philosophies attributed to a person or group of persons, especially those held for reasons not purely about belief in certain knowledge, in which “practical elements are as prominent as theoretical ones.” Formerly applied primarily to economic, political, or religious theories and policies, in a tradition going back to Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, more recent use treats the term as mainly condemnatory. Ideology – Wikipedia.(accessed on January 25, 2025).
- 2) Human population and ideologies, the relationships between human rights, ideologies, and population policies raise broad philosophical, moral, and political issues. Unquestionably, population pressures and the means to deal with them represent one of the most pressing problems of our time, profoundly affecting us both as individuals and as members of a community (Veil, 1978).
- 3) Religion ideology appears more as a system of personal relief and ideologies as a basis for collective action – for politics. Religions are mainly concerned with the salvation of the soul and its life after death in a heavenly Paradise or a subterranean Hell (Claval, P., 2015).
- 4) The ideology of changing the political process is the idea of changing the power of who will govern the people in the way the people continue to take over a group of people through the election of people who can support the ideologies of some people or groups. For example, Muslim immigrants are trying to invade European countries by increasing by multiplying their population numbers and taking advantage of the social support of these countries to receive money. Further, they want to enforce their ideologies of Sharia Laws and others. In this respect, quoting the following: “Some critics say that Muslim-led states that follow sharia are particularly intolerant of nonbelievers or those who practice other religions. Scholars say that this intolerance largely stems from premodern restrictions applied to non-Muslim minorities in Muslim lands, which were supported by certain hadiths later introduced into the Muslim canon that recommend the death penalty for Muslims who commit apostasy. Nigeria and Pakistan have carried out capital punishment for blasphemy and apostasy, as did Sudan for many years” (Understanding Sharia: The Intersection of Islam and the Law | Council on Foreign Relations (cfr. org) Religious Freedom in the Middle East | Council on Foreign Relations (cfr. org) (Bashir et al., 2021). (Accessed on September 9, 2024). Additionally, Muslim Lands are defined as acquired lands taken by conquering the lands of other countries and imposing Sharia laws on these countries. Additionally,

many books support the destruction of churches; for example, in Egypt, there is a book called *Establishing a Brilliant Argument for the demolition of the churches of Egypt and Cairo* (El-Damanhour, 2013).

- 5) Other groups of people, when they immigrate to other countries are enforcing their ideologies, such as the Mexicans or Arabs in America who want to change the demography of a state to be the dominant population in that state and to be more than 50% of the population to influence the legislation and applicable laws of that state to benefit their population. Sciortino (2000) argued that migration internally divides each party between those close to the party's economic tradition and those close to its socio-cultural tradition. Perlmutter (1996) emphasized that left-wing parties have to accommodate conflicts between unions that traditionally favor restrictive policies and human rights advocates or ethnic groups lobbying for more open policies, while right-wing parties tend to be divided between employers favoring immigration and cultural conservatives asking for immigration restrictions.
- 6) The present-day political ideology and preferences for redistribution in the United States were historically affected by European values and ideas of the welfare state brought by migrants during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. More recently, the influence of the Hispanic community has been seen across the United States, with more and more states translating laws and various applications into Spanish. Today, driver's license exams are offered in Spanish in all but five states, except (Alaska, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank, 2023).

Materials and Methods

Rethinking and Calculating Ecological Human Imprint Migration and Consequence Process (E_{HI}MCP)

Rethinking and calculating the human imprint of the migrant is very important to assess their impacts on the receiving country and the country exporting them. Why is there a current discussion of immigration in Europe, the USA, and other countries? This issue appears on the global level now because the increasing human population is reaching an alarming level, and their requirements for a satisfying level are insufficient to cover their needs

from the environment. Additionally, the Earth is not able to meet everyone's demands. Therefore, there is a need for governments, organizations, and other agencies to look into these issues and to come up with necessary solutions that can satisfy everyone without destroying the environment for the sake of next generations' survivability; otherwise, the chaos will be dominating the world forever until the balance between human population and the natural resources reached (Shakir et al., 2014, and 2019).

Generally, the Ecological Human Imprint (E_{HI}) (Shakir Hanna et al., 2014) is a method to compare human demands from nature with the biosphere's ability to regenerate resources to provide goods and services that humans need. Therefore, the Ecological Human Imprint Migration and Consequence Process (E_{HIMCP}) describes 1) What is the value of migrants positive and negative on ecosystems they are living within (i.e., Impacts of immigrants' presence in the host communities, regions, and countries in addition to their impacts on their original places); 2) Energy consumption and transfer to produce goods and services; and 3) Sustainability impact and supporting its concept.

In this respect, the data on human population and other resources were gathered from published series from different agencies such as the World Bank, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO1960-2024 FOASTAT and 2008 FOASTAT), NOAA (2012), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA, 2012), United Nation Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP, 2009), (UNFPA, 2001), WWF reports, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012, (WHO,2005), WRI (1960-2005) Series, (WRI, 2000), and (WRI, 2012) and World Bank Data (1960-2012 series). Additionally, we used the IOM 2024 report edited by McAuliffe and Oucho (2024).

The data were analyzed using regression, correlation, and statistical methodologies using Sigmaplot (Version 13) software and Systat-software.

Results

The ecological human imprint of migration impacts the global economy, environmental resources, and social development, which should be considered. Respectively, these three corners of the triangle are significant connections between development and the existence of global human beings. The global stock of the migrating and refugee population reached about 280.5 million people in the year 2020 and continues to increase at an alarming rate. Accordingly, the percentage of migrants' population to the global humanity is about 3.7% in 2020 and will reach 5% by 2025 (Figure 3

and Figure 4). It can impact small countries such as Sweden, Denmark, and maybe Norway, where the percentage of migrants is about 15-20% of their native population. In this respect, political parties in these countries and other European countries are requiring and talking about limiting the number of incoming migrants and refugees to the capacity for civic integration (and avoiding radicalization (Bech et al., 2017).

On the other hand, the European studies and results show more pessimistic attitudes toward immigration's contribution to the economy, especially in countries where the crisis had the most severe economic impact. The findings suggest that a downward economic spiral correlates with more negative attitudes towards immigration (Vogt Isaksen J., 2019). The significant migration impacts to other countries, communities, and regions are 1) Natural resource shortages, 2) Critical change to Earth systems, 3) Economic confrontation, 4) Disruptions to critical infrastructure, 5) Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse, 6) Chronic health conditions, 7) Disruptions to a systemically important supply chain, 8) Intrastate violence, 9) Inflation and consequences, 10) Increase unemployment and increase competition for jobs, 11) Lack of economic opportunity, 12) Economic downturn, and 13) Societal polarization and increasing the poverty (Figures 3,7, 8).

Figure 4, Figure 5, and Figure 6 indicate that the increasing human stock of migration is related to the rising human population and the stress of increasing human population in some places rather than others. It will lead to competition in the exploitation of natural resources and the depletion and exit of the human population from one stressed area to another.

Growth does not automatically reduce vulnerability; only the right kind of growth does (Bowen et al., 2012). In this respect, the type of growth is restricted to developing and sustaining the development because, without sustainability, any development will decrease with increasing human population and demands from natural resources that we depend on.

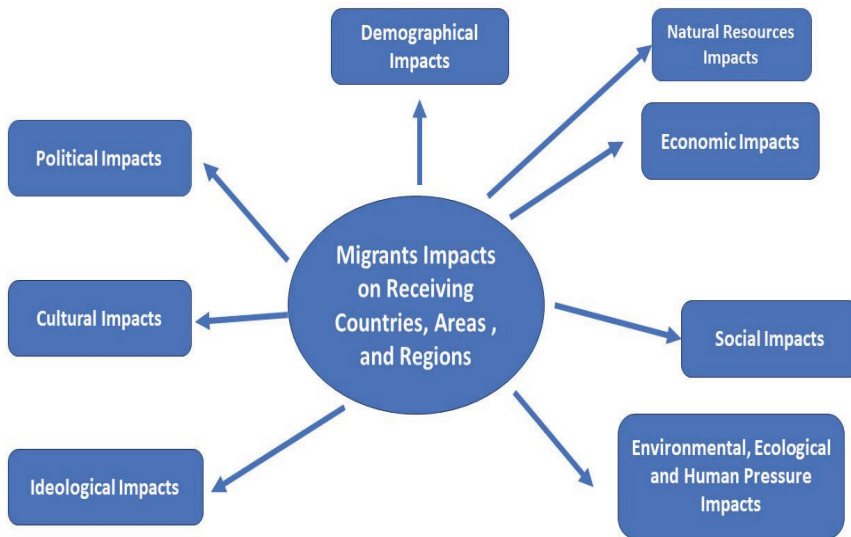
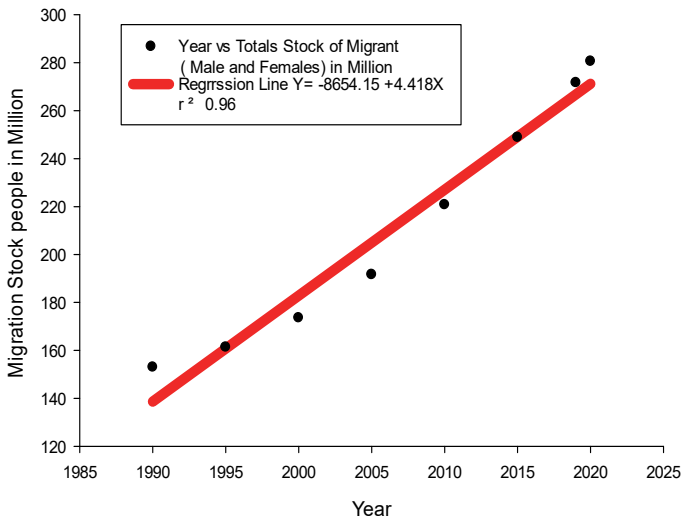
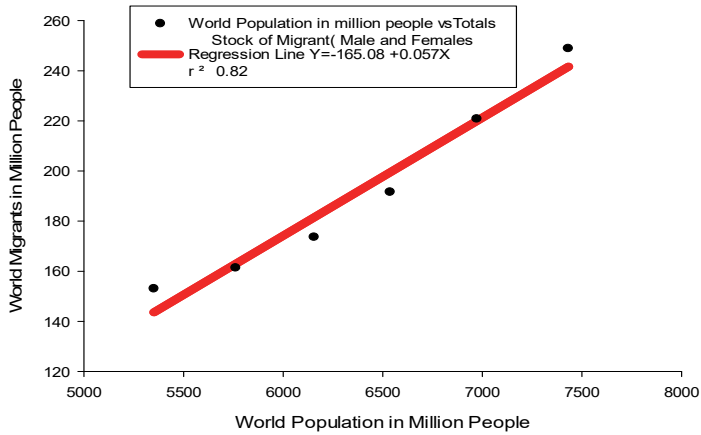


Figure 3



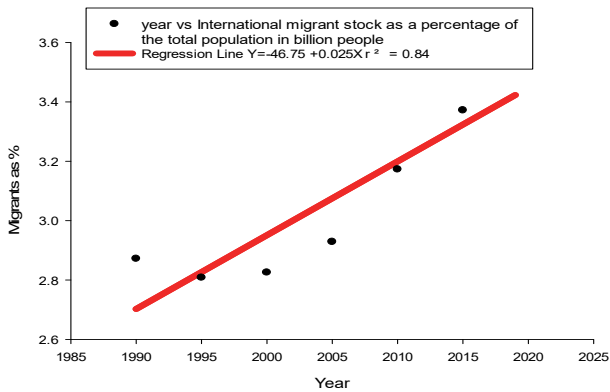
relationship between year and the global migration stock in million people

Figure 4



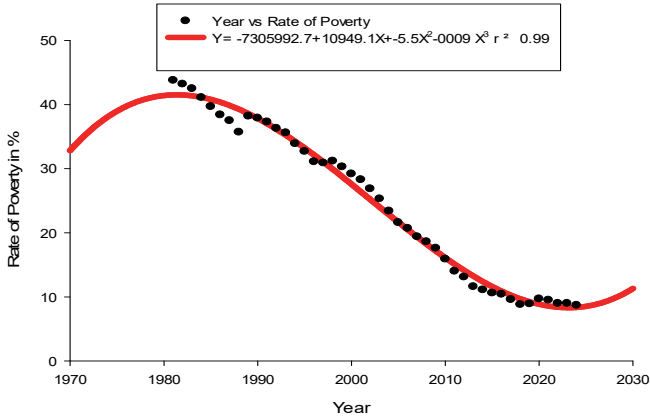
relationship between world human population in million and world migrant stock in million people

Figure 5



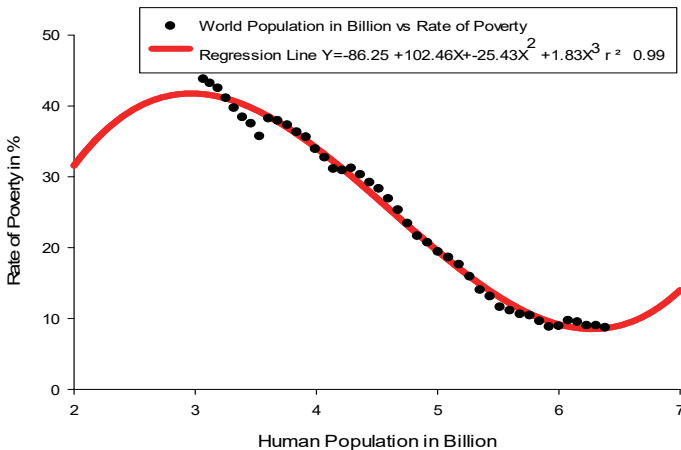
relationship between year and percentage of migrants of total human population

Figure 6



Relationship between Years and the global rate of poverty in %

Figure 7



Relationship between human population and the rate of poverty in %

Figure 8

Application of (E_{HI}MCP) Model

Application of the (E_{HI}MCP) Model as developed with Stella (2001) software indicates that increasing migrants globally from one country to another will impact the reduction of the biological capacity as the result of increasing human population that will end in increasing poverty in receiving

countries of the migrant, especially the countries with limiting natural resources (Figure 9 and Figure 10). Additionally, with an increasing migrant population, there is a reduction in the availability of cropped lands, cropped capacity, and the efficiency of cropped lands. Consequently, the migrants overload the countries' natural resources with natural resources that are sufficient to receive the countries' migrants. Despite the scenarios of the positive impacts of migrants as laborers, expecting to increase productivity, the negative consequences are more than the productivity produced by migrants. It is essential to discover the balance between the consumption of the migrants and the productivity of migrants. With the number of migrants from one country to another, the receiving countries should reduce the support for migrants to take the services and goods for free, considering the migrant people sometimes label themselves as low incomes. In some countries, sometimes humanity issues as a philosophy at the current level in the United Nations, and the philosophy of human rights can perceive this condition and, in turn, exploit them. There should be thinking about the balance of immigrants and the natural resources availabilities in the countries receiving immigrants to produce goods and services. The receiving countries of immigrants should reduce the burden of taxes on the local people because the costs of spending money on immigrants who cannot increase productivity will end in the bankruptcy of these countries. There should be wise immigration policies to be adopted by the decision-makers.

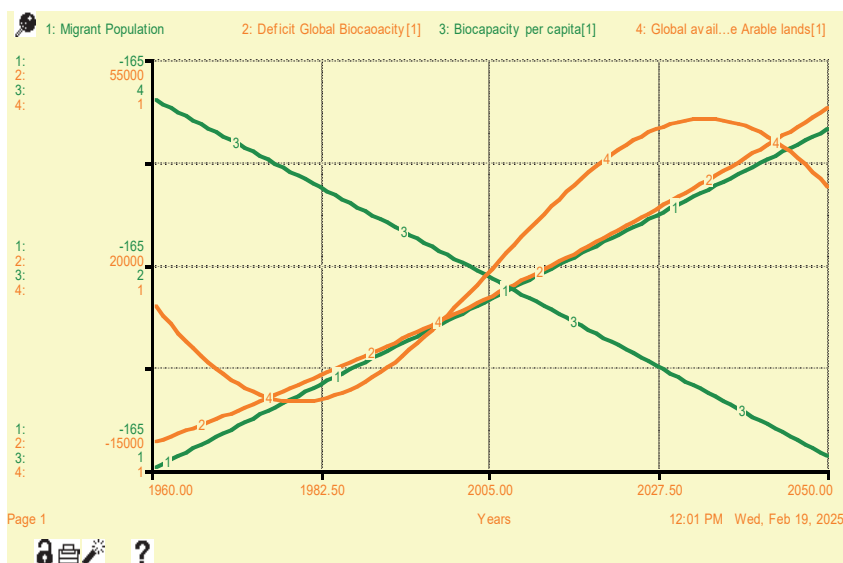


Figure 9 - Relationship between migrant population, the deficit in biological capacity, biocapacity per capita, and available arable lands

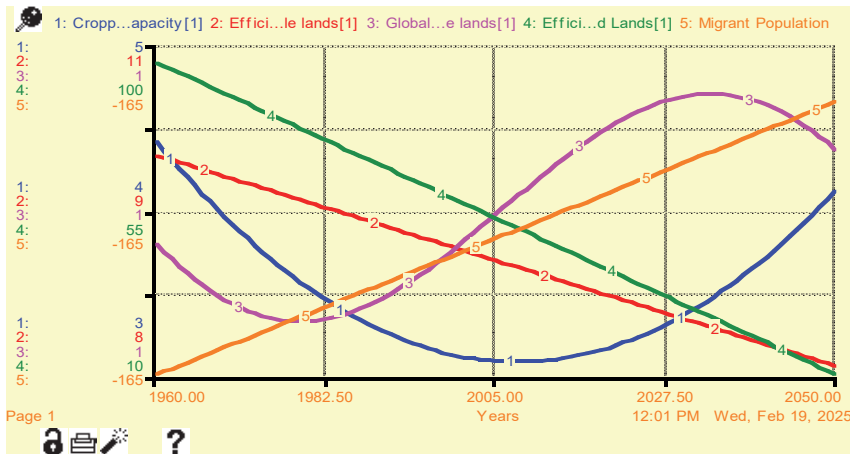


Figure 10 - Relationship between migrant population, crop capacity, efficiency of land productivity, and global available arable lands

Conclusions

Why is Illegal migration and immigration problematic for countries or the ecological human imprint? First, economic growth and equity, the existing global economy with interdependence requires an integration to make long-term growth and, at the same time, requires regulation of the use of natural resources and balancing the human population; otherwise, the natural resources will become insufficient to the human living; secondly, to preserve the natural and environmental resources for future generations, we should find an economical solution that is important to reduce resource consumption in which we live. Otherwise, disaster will prevail; third, Social development, as everyone needs work, food, education, energy, health care, and water. In addressing these needs, the global community must also ensure that the rich fabric of cultural and social diversity is respected, the workers' rights are respected, and all members of society are empowered to play their part in determining their future. Accordingly, the report stressed the close link between economic and social development and environmental preservation. It pointed out that it was impossible to implement a sustainable development strategy without considering the development requirements of economic, social, and ecological aspects (Hines, 2018).

The most essential thing to consider is why migrants in the youth age want to leave their homelands. It is because they are earning low wages and working more hours to survive. Furthermore, they think of finding places to

earn better salaries and better lives to form families. On the other hand, other types of immigrants are leaving their homelands because of the kind of discrimination and political issues they are living on. Further, religious migrants want to change the demographics of other countries to occupy their resources and gain powerful strength. Moreover, the clustering of migrants and ideologies is now the norm to occupy other countries' resources and change the demography of different countries to enforce their ideologies and patterns of life, particularly in areas or places such as the US and Europe. The serious problem of clustering migrants in a specific location will make it impossible to reverse the situation because the people's culture cannot be altered or changed. Furthermore, the clustering of migrants makes it mostly impossible to integrate into societies, especially in closed-minded societies that are coming from.

The costs of migration to escape conflict have increased, mainly as a result of the construction of an increasingly stringent international migration regime; migrants' socio-economic background determined by control over or access to various forms of capital has become ever more critical in shaping the forms, patterns, and impacts of their movement (Van Hear, 2006).

The most important conclusion is that most migrants are leaving their native homelands because of economic and social pressures. Additionally, human beings must respect themselves by getting fewer babies to allow them to take care of their kids and their future and, consequently, the global environment.

Finally, to summarize, the positive and negative consequences of immigration and migration are 1) improvement of career opportunities for poor migrants in their new places; 2) increase in the highly skilled laborers; 3) changes in the demography and the structures of human population in the countries receiving the migrants; 4) increase of some enforcing the ideologies of the migrants to their new places which can create different conflicts and can cause antagonisms and division between the people living in one place; and 5) remittance of funding from high standard of living to low standard of living countries or from high- income to low-income countries.

Final thoughts on migration-immigration and ecological impacts are 1) the importance of humans understanding the impacts of increasing the human population against the balance of availability of natural resources to support the survival of humans, biological organisms, and other biological systems; 2) the importance of humans to understand the requirements of survivals and their role in making the balance between humans and the natural resources; 3) importance of humans to understand the consequences of their action in increasing the human population; 4) reduction of the causes of conflicts and contradictions between all humans living on this planet

otherwise, the planet will be in the destruction, and no one survives; 5) the governments should understand the psychological behavior of the humans to develop laws and form better understanding of the human life and 6) the humans should change their thoughts in many issues to support the peace, reduction of poverty, and increase humanity behavior globally.

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