

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN BORN INFOPRENEURIAL AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INVESTORS: IMMIGRANTS, EMIGRANTS, AND MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT

There are certain issues at hand that have attracted attention of researchers and that seem more susceptible to analysis. One of these issues is related to global demographic movements and entrepreneurial and infopreneurial business owners, a subject that draws attention of social scientists and political-economists. The prime objective of this article is to define, analyze, and discover interrelationships among immigrated, emigrated, and migrated people around the globe and their inherent socio-political and economic effects of new startup businesses within entrepreneurial and infopreneurial business environments.

Key Words: Immigration, Emigration, Migration, Entrepreneurship, Infopreneurship, Polycentric, Regiocentric, Geocentric, Ethnocentric

INTRODUCTION

In the global free market economy, free flight of capital, limited movements of population, complex competitive processes of production and consumption, and swift deployment of 500,000 troops to the war zones within less than four months continue to be increased. On the other side, the hardship of global completion has exhausted global citizens' patience how to flee from tyranny and reside in safe localities for ordinary people. The popular outcry against corruption has forced people to leave their native lands and reside in safe places around this globe. This is the bi-product of globalization of industrialized nations to fight against corruption, money laundering, and drug smuggling. Nevertheless, the demand for innovation and invention of new products or services, sophisticated methods of production, synergized channels of distribution, and whole-sales and retail-sales are also increasing. These trends make both producers' and consumers' lives more challenging and increasingly dynamic. In addition, both physical monetary wealth and knowledge wealth through application of the Internet have become borderless-free systems of communication and have established a new mode of trading and exchanging patterns of both exploitation of economic resources and exploration of new production systems. Evidence validates that both infopreneurial and entrepreneurial businesses, including built-to-last companies, can succeed by using added-value-based venture capital management principles to guide joint venture partnerships in the global vulture culture environment. Consequently, what global citizens need to pursue their normal lively objectives? They need to earn income in order to respond to their financial needs. Entrepreneurial and infopreneurial start-up businesses can pursue two different directions: (1) smooth knowledge or (2) brutal error and/or fix it or nix it in the global free enterprises. How could business owners

and leaders create within their own mind and behavior such inconsistent amalgam of the rational and the irrational phenomena in their businesses? The answer may be related to business leadership greediness, ignorance, negligence, and belligerence that are the results of self-deception, self-destruction, and self-glutinousness. Nevertheless, deception, greediness, ruthlessness, sophistry, delusion, selfishness, and egoism are foundational products of corrupted business leaders who can easily destroy the integrity of a venture capital. In the new era of the Information Age, business secrets, formula, and strategies could be kept in secret. Also, in the field of political diplomacy, no secretive and cover-up decisions and operations could be kept them in secret. There are several global infopreneurial detectors that they may have access to all types of information through infomercial surfing of highly sophisticated techno-operation systems to detect and discover facts (e. g., Wiki leaks).

Furthermore, within the contextual boundaries of cybernetic information systems people may make fortune either through entrepreneurship by innovative material products and/or infopreneurship through conversion of noble ideas and information into money and/or doing both within the contextual boundaries of new incorporated entities. These are the main subject areas of this article that emigrants, emigrants, and migrants within the domains of population physical and virtual dynamic movements trade and exchange ideas and products around the globe. In this article, our main objective is to know how we can convert knowledge and information into fortune by creating synergistic exploration of acquired innovative resources even without physical dynamic movements of people. To succeed and survive at the global scale of competitive economy, virtual immigrated, emigrated, and migrated infopreneurs need to form effective and efficient innovative operations, speed, and flexibility in their decision-making processes and operations. Furthermore, the Internet is a fast growing media and becomes an important new channel for exchanging information among buyers and sellers within a range much faster than any other types of population physical movements in the global village. However, this new type of conducting businesses is creating global opportunities for all people to establish virtual companies. It is our plan in this article to identify specific opportunities to use the digital value creativity as an effective manner to connect buyers to sellers without mediators as retailers or brokers without more costs for consumers.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

U. S. Bureau of the Census (1975, 1991, and 1992) indicated that the United States no longer is a country to immigrate a large percentage of immigrants as it once did. In between 1870 and 1920, the average foreign-born percentage of population was 13.8, and the percentage ranged every ten years between 13.1 and 14.7. But in the census conducted after the Immigration Restriction Laws enacted in the early 1920s, those numbers plummeted. In the census from 1930 to 1990, the average foreign-born percentage every ten years, decreased from a high of 11.5 in 1930 to a low of only 4.7 in 1970. Then it began to climb again, reaching 6.2 in 1980 and 7.9 in 1990. In addition, there has been a substantial increase in ethnical entrepreneurs in the United States from 1996 to 2011. Fairlie (2011) has used the Current Population Survey in order to identify entrepreneurial activities by ethnicity as following: It shows that in 1996 the entrepreneurship index indicated that Latinos had the highest percentage of growth by 0.35% and in 2011 they increased it to 0.58% while Asian immigrants had 0.3% in 1996 and in 2011 their growth rate was 0.31%. Therefore, the biggest jump has come in Latino. The Kaufman

Foundation (2011) is one group that is actively engaged in research to not only track the growth in different ethnicity entrepreneurs, but also to better understand how to strengthen the infrastructures and networks that enable ethnicity entrepreneurs to reach to higher levels of financial success. Nevertheless, while almost 50 percent of the workforce in the United States is composed of women, and nearly 40 percent of women are self-employed as entrepreneurs (Economic Report of the President, 2004: 328), women's ability to make useful contributions at work is still questionable. The U.S. Census (2006) indicated:

There were 6.5 million businesses in 2002, the most recent year the U.S. Census Bureau collected business ownership data. That number is up 20 percent from 1997. Although historically women-owned firms have primarily been in healthcare and professional services, that emphasis is changing. Between 1997 and 2002, the fastest-growing areas of women-owned firms were construction (30 percent increase), agricultural services (24 percent increase), transportation (20 percent increase), communication (20 percent increase), and public utilities (20 percent increase). In addition, there were 117,069 women-owned firms in 2002 with total sales of \$1million or more. These statistics reflect the growing breadth and economic power of women-owned businesses in the United States (Barringer and Ireland, 2008, 17).

WHO ARE IMMIGRATED, EMIGRATED, AND MIGRATED ENTREPRENEURS AND INFOPRENEURS?

Historically, if we look at the demographical movements of journey-people around the world, we may find fundamental core issues for such a phenomenon. Among all issues and problems, wars, ethnic cleansing, prosecution of specific religious sects, political activists and oppositions, refugees, enlightened people, intellectuals, educationalists, experts, drain brain policies, brain drain exodus, and self-exiled traders all have caused people to move into new places other than to live in their homelands in order to have better socio-economic and safer lifestyles. What all of these people need in the time of arrival in the host countries are finding jobs and/or investing in different types of businesses. Also, at the beginning of the Industrial Age, masters, landowners, and aristocrats brought and forced slaves, surfs, and servants as cheap laborers to be exploited through employment opportunities with minimum wages in order to be as craftsmen or craftswomen. As the volumes of trades increased, a new type of "masters-workers" appeared. They set their entrepreneurial small retail shops and employed journeymen and journeywomen as apprentices and blue-collar workers regardless their previous educational and experiential backgrounds.

As the original crafts-people came from laborers, those immigrants who paid their ways to the industrial zones, established homes and families and passed their trade experiences to their children. Gradually, crafts-people upgraded their know-how knowledge as marketable skills. This has been viewed as the foundation of entrepreneurship. Today, we are paving the same path of establishing small businesses by immigrants without physical slavery, indentured servants or surfs as a pattern of wage-slavery. This trend has become popular in the 21st century as a part of the labor Greenfield of marketplace by capital holders. Nevertheless, in the lifestyle of contemporary specialized workers as experts, we are facing with the "wage slavery" in the industrialized countries. Immigrants at the earliest time of immigration in the host countries need to adjust themselves with the host countries' cultures. They have to work in restaurants or low paid labor jobs because of the lack of cultural adjustment. In the United States of America, Solomon (1993: 58) indicated that Miami-based Burger King Corporation recruits and hires

many immigrants because newcomers to the United States often like to work in fast-food restaurants and retail operations for the following reasons:

1. Flexible work hours (often around the clock) allow people to hold two jobs or go to school with minimum wage.
2. Entry-level positions require little skill.
3. High turnover allows individuals who have initiative and ambition to be promoted rapidly.

Furthermore, population movements around the world have created three types of people: (1) migrants, (2) immigrants, and (3) emigrants. Although they are not conceptualized differently, they are really different from the standpoint of culturallogy. Politically, emigrants, immigrants, and migrants in general terms have the same essential meaning: “to *leave* one country, place, or locality in order to *live* in another.” Culturally, emigrants, immigrants, and migrants possess different characteristics whether the emphasis is on the place of departure or the place of arrival. As even closer examination of those three terms, there are several differences among them in terms of sociobiological, econopolitical, and ethno-religious aspects of lifestyles. All three terms imply something about place of birth, departure, arrival, residing for temporary, permanently, and/or periodically back and forth between home and host countries. Each term carries its own sociocultural and econo-political characteristics. Within the contextual boundaries of global entrepreneurial immigrant, emigrant, and migrant, there are certain characteristics for each group. Before describing different specific characteristics, we need to define the meaning of each in terms of entrepreneurship and infopreneurship.

WHO ARE MIGRANTS?

The term *migration* has been derived from Latin word *migratio*. It applies to citizens and/or residents of a location to *regularly* or *periodically* depart their birthplaces or homelands to be exposed to another type of venture and culture and live in other similar or dissimilar localities and return back to their homelands or birthplaces. The key factor for making a distinction between migrants and emigrants is related to the nationality and/or residency of these two types of people. While migrants maintain a single type of nationality of a country or residency in a state in a country, emigrants maintain dual citizenships (Mexican-American) of both home and host countries and/or dual residency (Texan-Californian). In the field of international business, expatriate managers and sojourners maintain their original national or residency status and for a certain period of time they work in a host country with “business visas.” Parhizgar (2001: 372) has defined:

Expatriation means to make “estimate,” or “predictions” based on the unbiased understanding of sociocultural and econopolitical tendencies of an individual concerning the future events of the host country... Expatriation can be deduced through: (1) an explicit statement drawn from immediate inference of cultural behavior, (2) an accurate inference and tenable hypothesis for drawing an effective conclusion concerning a future behavioral prediction, (3) an explicit judgment in predicting continuation of sociocultural and econopolitical trends, and (4) an ability to differentiate value judgments from prediction of consequences... A *sojourn* is defined as a temporary stay at a new place other than the birthplace, workplace, and/or permanent residence.

Nevertheless, sometimes human migration could be in the form of family member movements from homelands or birthplaces to visit other host countries over long distances and extended period of time beyond the tourist time of *three months*. The reason for being beyond three months is related to the seasonal movements as nomadic tribes used to do that based on Gypsy Adventurers. Also, migration in the modern time is related to the ecological conditions for very wealthy people and/or for elders that in the time of severe cold or very hot weather, they move back and forth between their homeland and host-land in order to live in mild weather conditions and/or other social conditions (e.g., dual citizenship, pilgrims, seasonal workers, expatriate managers, traders or professional commuters). Nevertheless, the decision to migrate in a host country/state should be voluntarily in the form of family convenience without intervention of sociocultural, econopolitical, and religious compelling forces. Nevertheless, socio-politically, migration within geographical national/state-line boundaries is known as the byproduct of economically motivations. It is related to the wide disparities in the forms of financial earning and gaining (income) in the hometown, home-state, or country to the host ones. Generally, migration could be in two types: (1) domestic migration and (2) international migration.

Domestic Migration:

Sometimes migration happens when in two local communities, domestic migrated workers and migrated experts find more economic incentives to be obtained in domestic cities and/or in different states. For example, an entrepreneur is closing his/her business in a city or in a state and resides or works in another ones (e.g., moving from Texas and arriving in Utah and back to Texas) and having the same or another type of business. In these types of population movements there are some restrictions such as paying state-tax for workers and non-state tuition for other state residents.

International Migration:

International migration similarly happens by economic disparities and opportunities occur between birthplaces as home countries and workplaces as host countries. In other words, sometimes migration happens between two countries; home and host countries. For examples, in Moslem countries, every year millions of pilgrims go to Saudi Arabia for *Haj*. There are many international migrated entrepreneurs from medical, food, hotel, airline agencies, ground transportation, currency exchangers, and retailers reside for more than three months in Saudi Arabia and conducting their businesses as usual and then go back to their home countries. In the year 2012, there were more than three million Moslems that had a journey to Mecca to perform their life-time religious obligatory ceremonies. Those three million pilgrims needed two million entrepreneurs to provide services for pilgrims through group movements. Another example is related to some international tourist agencies to provide Chinese people to pay a visit to the Sin City, Las Vegas in group movements.

WHO ARE IMMIGRANTS?

The term *immigration* applies to citizens of a nation who leave their motherlands and live in another country with different types of aliens' characteristics and/or *legal status* (e.g., residents or citizens). Immigrants, legally change their residents rather than being temporarily migrating

back and forth between their homelands and host-lands as tourists, pilgrims, professional experts, seasonal workers or the commuters. For this group everything will be new; specifically if the host country's culture is not homogeneous to their homelands. This group of entrepreneurs will change their economical status because of the differences between their homeland currencies and host-land currencies. According to Lee (1966) there are two major factors that may cause immigration: (1) push factors and (2) pull factors (See Table # 1).

Table # 1: Push and Pull Immigration Factors

PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough jobs • Few opportunities • Primitive conditions • Desertification • Famine or drought • Political fear or persecution • Slavery or forced labor • Poor medical care • Loss of wealth • Natural disasters • Death threats • Lack of political or religious freedom • Pollution • Poor housing • Landlord/tenant issues • Bullying • Discrimination • Poor chances of marrying • Condemned housing (radon gas, etc.) • Lack of educational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities • Better living conditions • Political and/or religious freedom • Enjoyment • Education • Better medical care • Attractive climates • Security • Family links • Industry • Better chances of marrying • Better climate • Free flow of information • Liberty and free speech • Job security • Sanitation • Industrialization • Socioeconomic mobility • Urbanization • Multiple language proficiency • Multiculturalization • Multiculturalacy • More know-how knowledge • Having access to higher technology • Globalization

Source: Partially adopted from; Lee, E. S. (1966). "A Theory of Migration." University of Pennsylvania. JSTOR 2060063 <http://jstor.org/stable/2060063>.

WHO ARE EMIGRANTS?

The term *emigrant* applies to those people who travel back and forth between two nations and they will be bilingual. Specifically, *emigrants* are known through their ethnicity (e.g., American-Mexican, American-Israeli etc.). These people may maintain both countries' citizenships (dual citizenship). It is not a surprise to consider that globalization has affected all global citizens for having more than one legal nationality. It is not surprising that most countries believe that dual citizenship is not viewed as expression of disloyalty to their homeland countries. Sood (2012) has indicated: "More than half of the states in the world – countries of immigrants as well as emigration - now tolerate some form or element of dual citizenship, reported a study by the Migration Policy Institute, a nonpartisan think tank based in the US."

Through business taxation, they may receive tax exemption if they conduct their businesses outside of one and/or both countries.

WHAT ARE CHARACTERISTICS OF ENTREPRENEURS?

Webster defines an entrepreneur as “one who organizes, owns, manages, and assumes the risks of business (*Webster’s Third New International Dictionary*). According to the above-mentioned multidimensional views, it is difficult to define exactly what an entrepreneur is. As you have seen in all of the following definitions, there are several dimensions to define entrepreneurship. In sum, Graham (1985: 1) in the *Wall Street Journal*/Gallup survey indicated that entrepreneurs tend to be mavericks, dreamers, and loners. They have rough edges, are uncompromising, and need to do things their own way (see Table # 2). We are going to analyze characteristics of entrepreneurs through twenty five dimensions as follows:

1. Entrepreneurs are competitive innovators.
2. Entrepreneurs are technologists.
3. Entrepreneurs are investors.
4. Entrepreneurs are contractors.
5. Entrepreneurs are owners and managers.
6. Entrepreneurs are brokers.
7. Entrepreneurs are strategists.
8. Entrepreneurs are prodigists.
9. Entrepreneurs are progenists
10. Entrepreneurs are risk-takers.
11. Entrepreneurs are suppliers of financial capital.
12. Entrepreneurs are industrial leaders.
13. Entrepreneurs are proprietors of an enterprise.
14. Entrepreneurs are global merchants.
15. Entrepreneurs are arbitrageurs.
16. Entrepreneurs are decision makers.
17. Entrepreneurs are organizers and coordinators.
18. Entrepreneurs are proprietors of specific enterprises.
19. Entrepreneurs are allocators of resources to alternative uses.
20. Entrepreneurs are creators of new businesses.
21. Entrepreneurs are moneymakers.
22. Entrepreneurs are money-appropriators.
23. Entrepreneurs are time-controllers.
24. Entrepreneurs are work-controllers.
25. Entrepreneurs are commission takers.

Table # 2: Historical Development of Entrepreneurship Theory

Entrepreneur stems from *French*; means *between-taker* or *go-between*.

Middle Ages: actor (warlike action) and person in charge of

large-scale production projects.

17th century: person bearing risks of profit (loss) in a fixed price contract with government.

1725: Richard Cantillon – person-bearing risks is different from one supplying capital. *

1797: Beaudeau – person-bearing risks, planning, supervising, organizing, and owning.

1803: Jean Baptiste Say – separated profits of entrepreneur from profits of capital.

1876: Francis Walker – distinguished between those who supplied funds and received interest and those who received profit from managerial capabilities.

1934: Joseph Schumpeter – entrepreneur is an innovator and develops untried technology.

1961: David McClelland – entrepreneur is an energetic, moderate risk taker.

1964: Peter Drucker – entrepreneur maximizes opportunities.

1975: Albert Shapiro – entrepreneur takes initiative, organizes some social economic mechanisms, and accepts risk of failure.

1980: Karl Vesper – entrepreneur seen differently by economists, psychologists, businesspersons, and politicians.

1983 Gifford Pinchot – intrapreneur is an entrepreneur within an already established organization.

1985: Robert Hisrich – entrepreneurship is the process of creating something different with value by devoting the necessary time and effort, assuming they accompany financial, psychological, and social risks, and receiving the resulting rewards of monetary and personal satisfaction. *

1990: F. W. Rushing – Entrepreneurship is a creative process, that entrepreneurial activity stimulates innovation, and that economic growth depends upon the existence of an innovative environment.**

1996: H. Skip Weitzen and Rick Parkhill – infopreneurs turn data and information into Dollars.

2012: Parhizgar, Kamal Dean – infopreneurs sell philosophical, biosophical and technosophical sophisticated products as added values to the knowledge wealth.

Source: * Hisrich, R. D. (1986). "Entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship: Methods for Creating New Companies That Have an Impact on the Economic Renaissance of an Area." In Hisrich R. D. (Ed.). *Entrepreneurship, Intrapreneurship, and Venture Capital*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books: 96.

** Rushing, F W. (1990). "Entrepreneurship and Education." In C. A. Kent (1990) (Ed.). *Entrepreneurship Education: Current Developments, Future Directions*. New York: Quorum Books :29

*** Weitzen, H. S. and Parkhill, R. (1996). *Infopreneurs Online and Global: Taking the Hottest Business of the 90s into the 21st Century*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.: 1.

**** Parhizgar, Kamal Dean and Parhizgar, Robert R. (2012). *Principles and Concepts of Entrepreneurship, Infopreneurship, and Intrapreneurship*. San Diego, CA: Cognella, University Readers Publishing Company. Under Print.

WHO ARE INFOPREURS?

Infopreneurship is a new term for the new breed of businesspeople that are taking advantages of synthesized scientific, informational, technological, and knowledgeable business oriented operations to make fortune. *Infopreneurship* is something that turns knowledge, minds, and computer programming into wealth. Rahmatian (1996: 147) stated:

Infopreneur is a term coined by Skip Weitzen in 1985 to denote a person who gathers, organizes, processes, and sells information as value added business ventures. Two decades ago, the concept of infopreneurship, its value-added nature, and its supporting technologies were all valid as evidence by multitude of real world stories.

Do you buy the thinking of others or do you sell your own ideas to others? Both types of buying and selling ideas fall within the contextual boundaries of infopreneurship. An infopreneurial person is a business person who deliberately judges on the bases of a knowable purposeful and organized manner to assess the value of information, both old and new in the marketplace. Therefore, infopreneurs search, compare, analyze, clarify, evaluate, classify, and buildup a database in a line of business in order to sell them to customers. Infopreneurs start up their E-businesses through infomarketing research concerning a line of product or service, and build on previous body of knowledge or information to emerge new relationships and interpretation on commercialized infoproducts. They are concerned about both sides of issues of buying and selling information and/or knowledge and evaluate the reasons and evidence in supporting of each.

The basic foundation for infopreneurship is thinking about problems and issues that consumers or customers are exposed to be faced with. Infopreneurs not only think to discover business problems and issues, but they also evaluate and draw conclusions based on fact-findings and logic to solve those problems. Infopreneurs through their innovative and technovative skills may create analogy, arguments, assertions, believability, conclusion, consistency, detection, fallacy, induction, deduction, relevancy, reliability, and viability of collected data and information for selling them to other businesses.

Some businesspeople believe that the world of business is resembled to a jungle that dog-eat-dog. The jungle metaphor is particularly related to the international business that is anything but avoided rules or fairness. Nevertheless, in a jungle you can find different types of animals that are charming and tough such as a businessperson to serve customers nicely and to be like a “teddy bear,” or a businessperson to conduct a business negotiation on the fashion of behavior of a “tiger.” If we perceive the business world is like a jungle, and then we will think and talk like brutes, we will behave like brutes, we will operate our business like brutes, and we will structure and organize our resources only for brutes; like to be bullish in the stock market (e.g., Enron, World.com, Martha Stewart, Adelphia, Arthur Andersen, Bernard Madoff, etc.). The end result could be very enjoyable for almighty businesspeople that have had sufficient funds to stay in the marketplace, but to be nasty, brutish, and painful for others who could not tolerate losses. This is the exact meaning of the Social Business Darwinism: the survival of the fittest, richest, and mightiest and the demise of the weakest, sickest, and poorest.

ANALYSES

Within boundaries of both entrepreneurial and infopreneurial environmental analyses there are similarities and differences. In term of entrepreneurship, immigrants, emigrants, and migrants need to physically be active within the context of physical population movements. In term of infopreneurship, physical movements will be changed into the domain of virtual mindedness such as workspace and life-space instead of workplace and life-place. Parhizgar and Parhizgar (2012: 108) have indicated:

We, as humans, have natural life and virtual life. Also, nations possess the same characteristics: (1) geographical sovereignty and (2) global virtual informational sovereignty. Consequentially, dominated nations will begin to challenge global superpowers via global virtual sovereignty.

We have witnessed for more than two decades, applications of the Internet which has provided experiences within the infomarkets with enormous opportunities for E-businesses. It is presented by such an advanced technological feature that seems to be readily apparent. The Internet allows E-businesses build their start-up interactive relationships among buyers and sellers and deliver new products/services at the very low cost and shortest time. For example, in the field of E-medicine, there are some infopreneurial medical doctors such as radiologists through the Internet without being either immigrants or emigrants of the United States of America, within an hour after taking MIR in the American hospitals, read the patients’ films and provide their expertise opinions and send them back through the Internet to the operating rooms in the American hospital for diagnosis and treatment of their patients. In return, they receive medical fees for services. The companies that seem to have taken advantages of these

opportunities are numerous (e.g., online academic courses and degrees, credit card operators, tourist and hotel industries etc.). The Internet has provided five distinctive types of opportunities as following:

- Through the Internet, infopreneurs have established direct link to all related parties to complete business transactions or trade information with the minimum time and costs without being a citizens or residents of other countries.
- The Internet has bypassed the intermediaries and other middle-business people or agencies to directly selling products and/or rendering services to consumers. It has created borderless trading operations.
- The Internet has provided multiple channels of communication among suppliers, sellers, channels of distribution, warehouses, and customers. It is tariff free and customs fee free.
- The Internet has dominated the electronic channels of communication in accessing, controlling, disseminating, and storing information. It has created opportunities for free lines of communication among all nationalities.
- The Internet has wiped out the bureaucratic red-tape systems and being friendly with the environment and limited physical spaces. It has wiped out governmental censorship.

In supporting both work-space and life-space, Fatehi (1996: 19) has identified four evolutionary types of positioning conditions: (1) ethnocentric, (2) polycentric, (3) regiocentric, and (4) geocentric. The *ethnocentric* characteristic of entrepreneurship focuses on homogeneity of customers' sociocultural characteristics and small business entities. These types of businesses serve the needs of a special group of customers that share mutual beliefs, ideas, traditions, and customs. Small businesses are identified by nationality of entrepreneurs and customers in host countries (e.g., China Town in San Francisco, Korea Town in Los Angeles, and Greek Town in Chicago). The *polycentric* characteristics of medium size businesses promote the prevailing attitudes of a domestic marketplace that serve local people regardless their national origin, religion, ethnicity, age, and gender. Products are produced for local consumption. Polycentric entrepreneurs try to establish a kind of chained businesses to serve all local customers. *Regiocentric* firms assume that despite of political-economic differences among neighboring countries, there are some forms that respond to similar tastes of customers according to their religious faiths, shared languages, skin color, and gender power distance. Within operational processes of these firms, entrepreneurs try to respond to their customers' similar characteristics. The assumption is that similarities could be made in consequential outcomes through providing products with lower prices compared with domestic products. Therefore, entrepreneurs uniform products in order to be produced with lower costs for similar distribution and sales for all types of customers in neighboring countries. Within these types of entrepreneurial strategy, there are two issues that should be considered: (1) assembly industries, and (2) technology transfer. *Geocentric* concentric business strategy has caused both intrapreneurs and infopreneurs to absorb additional profits from the international markets. To offset perceived power and control of global firms motivated developing countries to provide incentives for foreign direct investments (FDIs) in order to synergize their national economy. However, both regiocentric and geocentric firms' strategy mandate them to establish a synergistic plan for expatriate experts and managers to

operate in multicultural global free market economy. Nevertheless, there are two simultaneous demands on intrapreneurial conglomerated firms. On the one hand, they are expected to be locally responsive; on the other hand, maintaining worldwide competitiveness requires a higher degree of efficiency, which is possible only with a globally integrated operation. This gives rise to emerging geocentric intrapreneurial firms.

CONCLUSION

The findings from this article lead to a variety of implications within the sociocultural and econopolitical group dynamic behavior in the field of population movements around the globe. At both entrepreneurial and infopreneurial macro levels, immigrants, emigrants, and migrants demonstrate significant effective impacts at home and host countries. Having an understanding of the possible sociocultural and econopolitical barriers to leave birthplaces or national residency status by travelers and business people and becoming new residents or citizens in other host countries should be studied in depth in order to explore strengths and weaknesses and opportunities and threats. Such an assessment represents coping with difficulties in cross-cultural understanding. Sometimes, leaving the homeland and residing in a strange country provides opportunities for immigrants and emigrants and other times provides unpleasant and cultural shocks for those sojourners how to cope with new environments and motivating them to be entrepreneurs and/or infopreneurs to build up a new type of life style to enjoy life. The first purpose of this article was to define: what are scientific definitions of immigration, emigration, and migration. The second objective was to define and analyze sojourners' entrepreneurial and infopreneurial cross-cultural adjustments and their effects on home and host countries' occupation.

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