Social Impacts of migration

Contents

General introduction .........................2
In France.................................4
In Czech Republic......................24
In Italy .................................50
In Turkey..............................60
In Romania............................70
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

French contribution

Social impact has to be here understood in the widest possible sense: it contains as well psychological dimension as demographic, without forgetting integration, discrimination, disparities... but, it is even also rather artificial, almost impossible to separate this social dimension of the others (political, cultural, economic....)

These impacts can be as well positive as negative for the country and the concerned persons
But first, the unacceptable impact: Death at the end of exile

There are no official figures because the migrants hide their identity, the authorities do not reveal the figures which also ensue from the hardening of the controls on the borders.

However, we estimate at 12000 the number of deaths between 1988 and 2008 among whom 8180 drowned persons.
Social impacts of exile in France

Words of exile

«L’exil est une espèce de longue insomnie » Victor Hugo (écrivain français 1802-1885)

"Exile is a kind of long sleepness"


"You can tear away the man of the country, but cannot tear away the country from the heart of man."

«Emigrés» en France, ils sont «Parisiens» au Mali, une double étiquette nécessairement péjorative qui fait d’eux des étrangers en France et au Mali. En effet, il est étranger chez lui et ne sera jamais accepté par ses hôtes car « le bout de bois a beau durer dans l’eau, il ne peut se transformer en caïman». D’après Emigré, de SeidinaOumar Dicko (écrivain malien)

"Emigrated " in France, they are "Parisians" in Mali, a double inevitably pejorative label which makes of them foreigners in France and in Mali. Indeed, is foreign at him and will never be accepted by his hosts because " the piece of wood may last in the water, he cannot be transformed into caiman."

«Je suis un homme de frontières : entre deux cultures, entre deux pays, entre plusieurs métiers, j’ai toujours aimé l’entre -deux, le dialogue entre des univers qui s’ignorent »Hakim El Karoui (essayiste et banquier)

"I am a man of borders: between two cultures, between two countries, between several jobs, I always liked the intervening period, the dialogue between universes which ignore each other"
"I faut être constamment un immigré" Iannis Xenakis (musicien grec 1922-2001)  
"It is necessary to be constantly an immigrant"

**Demographic impact**

In 2008, 3.1 million people aged from 18 to 50 years, born in metropolitan France are children of immigrants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>All the immigrants (a+b)</th>
<th>Among which men</th>
<th>Among which women</th>
<th>% men</th>
<th>Of whom Frenchman (by acquisition) (a)</th>
<th>Among which strangers</th>
<th>% strangers</th>
<th>Strangers born in France (c)</th>
<th>All the strangers (b+c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>4,037,036</td>
<td>2,178,816</td>
<td>1,858,220</td>
<td>54.00%</td>
<td>1,167,368</td>
<td>2,869,668</td>
<td>71.10%</td>
<td>651,000</td>
<td>3,520,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>4,165,952</td>
<td>2,168,271</td>
<td>1,997,681</td>
<td>52.00%</td>
<td>1,307,926</td>
<td>2,858,026</td>
<td>68.60%</td>
<td>737,000</td>
<td>3,595,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>4,306,094</td>
<td>2,166,318</td>
<td>2,139,776</td>
<td>50.30%</td>
<td>1,556,043</td>
<td>2,750,051</td>
<td>63.90%</td>
<td>508,488</td>
<td>3,258,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/2005</td>
<td>4,959,000</td>
<td>2,458,000</td>
<td>2,501,000</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>1,992,000</td>
<td>2,966,000</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>3,501,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Between 1872 and 1927, the foreigners supplied half of the population growth of France. In the next decades, 2/3 of the natural increase result from births in the families of foreign origin.

Today 20% of the persons been born in France have at least a relative or a grand-parent who arrived as immigrant. In the beginning of the XXI thcentury, France would count twelve million inhabitants less if it had not benefited from the immigration during the XXth century. This report reveals at once (at the same time) the born deficit which knows France during the period "comment baby boom ", and highlights the important role and the demographic weight which represents the population stemming from the immigration in France.
Exclusion An example: Romanian Romas in France

This example is based mainly on the works of the Commission of human rights and association "Médecins du monde".

For reminder, Roma are approximately two millions in Romania (10% of the population) and are only some thousands in France, living mainly in Ile-de-France and in the region of Lyon. Since September, 2002, they are the object of increasing police pressures, repeated evictions from their places of housing.
environment and of dismissals forced in Romania regardless of their living conditions in this country.

The example of the discriminations undergone by the Roma in Romania illustrates the scale of the problem: discriminations in the hiring, in the school where the presence of the children Roma is little wished because of a double discrimination (on one hand, because they are Roma and disdained as such and on the other hand, because they benefit from measure of positive discrimination which the rest of the population finds inequitable), ban on access to certain public places, invectives on behalf of a part of the population which treats the Roma of "brunets" in allusion to the color of the skin.

Families of Roma come in France to avoid the poverty and the discriminations victims of which they are in their country. Traumatized by the exile, the Roma choose to group together to resist better, and, in the complete absence of welcome, accommodation or housing, settle down on grounds abandoned in the chinks of cities, in the carcasses of caravans (while they are sedentary in their country), in camps which they build, more rarely in squats. So appear shanty towns, dirty places of life, rightly denounced by all.
Besides, these measures turn out perfectly ineffective. Exclusively repressive, they hinder not at all the motivations of the Roma, which, even sent back in Romania, return, group together in another place, and try to rebuild projects, looking above all, as they say it themselves, a better future for their children.

For „Médecins du Monde” there is urgency to act by the improvement of the conditions of welcome, the access to the fundamental rights that are the accommodation, the health, the schooling of the children, the access to minimal resources to assure the everyday life.

The second European summit on the inclusion of the Roma took place in Cordoba (Spain), on April 8th and 9th, 2010, on the occasion of the international day of
Other examples:

It is at the time of his arrival that the immigrant discovers what that is concretely to be a "foreigner" subjected towards the Other one, towards the one who has the standards for him.

"Dirty and bad payers (…) which their think only of degrading the premises are confided.

Some of them knifed animals in bathtubs and filled pipes. The expenses of these cultural feasts are all the same at our expense"

Le Creusot - about Polish in 1934

"And my country, France, my homeland, my earth, is again invaded, with the blessing of our successive governments, by a foreign, in particular Moslem overpopulation, for which we make allegiance. Of this Islamic overflowing, we have to undergo in our défendantsbodies all the traditions. Why, such of the sheeps dedicated to illicit sacrifices, don't we react?"

Brigitte Bardot (french actrice), Le Figaro of April 26th, 1996

Racism and xenophobia

Fight Racism! Vaincre Le Racisme!
« Equality is never natural, it’s ever a struggle.»


Racism is the belief that race is a primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular „race“. Or, on the opposite side, racism can be described as the belief that a certain „race or races“ portray undesirable characteristics. In the case of institutional racism, certain racial groups may be denied rights or benefits, or receive preferential treatment.

Xenophobia is a dislike and/or fear of that which is unknown nor different from oneself. It comes from the two Greek words meaning "stranger," and "foreigner" and meaning "fear." The term is typically used to describe a fear or dislike of foreigners or of people significantly different from oneself, usually in the context of visibly differentiated minorities.

The literature of the immigration, although we want to read it, is filled with descriptions of this kind which prove that the "stigmatization" of the foreigner, if it can take varied forms, is not a specificity of such or such nationality or ethnic group; that it is not a "Jewish problem" or a "Arabic problem" bound to "religious", "cultural" peculiarities or "physical appearances".

G.Noiriel The French melting pot 1988
Some disparities…

The disparities being very numerous and cumulative, we had to chose although it is not very satisfactory for us.

The immigrants and the foreigners are victims of two forms of disparities which accrue: the discriminations, which get those who distinguish themselves by their skin colour, their patronymic or their accent, and the social origin, whom makes in particular more difficult the school routes.
Historic: A long time, the situation in housing was not very different between the immigrants and the French workers. The population increases and the housing shortage eventually makes scandal by the voice of the Abbé Pierre in winter, 1954. Of the plan running to URBAN DEVELOPMENT ZONES and in diverse special plans we cannot detail here the multiple measures by which the experimental state and subsidize two decades of construction sites and urban transfers.

The movement HLM fetches for a long time to maintain an image of lodging-house keepers of quality for the people, the poorest being put in on hold. In theory, the foreigners are not exclude. In practice, a border long-lasting going to separate the immigrants and the social housing. The listed foreign population, of 1,7 millions in 1954 passes in 3,4 in 1975. The foreigners have choice between workers' homes or falling points of the community networks, shanty towns, hotels or slumlords. The period is marked by the extreme visibility of shanty towns.

From the film: "Le Gone du Chaâba" de Christophe Ruggia.

Chaâba was a place near Lyon, where lived immigrants from Maghreb

The figures of accommodation HLM attributed to the foreigners increase from 1968. The rule for HLM was the one of the dispersal, in other words the quota, defined between 15 % and 20 %, (what supposed exchanges between cities and municipalities), to avoid the problems of cohabitation with the French people.

The nationals of the former migrations, Spanish or Italians, know conditions of access easier to the normal accommodation. The discrimination against the North Africans is visible in all the stages.

The part of micro-shanty towns is unimportant, the part of shanties has strongly decreased (between 1962 and 1990, 85 % of the park of rooms and furnished would have disappeared, the accommodation in furnished flat is
crossed from 21 % to 5 % of the foreigners between 1975 and 1990) and one majority of immigrant households (or of their children) live in housing having one minimum of comfort and much less overpopulated than in past. Today, there are still problems, even if global situation is better : The immigrants less indeed accommodated: the households, the head of the family of which is an immigrant live on average in smaller housing than the household of non immigrated origin (75,1 m2, against 90,6 m2) and are a little more living in it: on average 2,9 persons for the first ones, against 2,3 for the second. They are also much more frequently in situation of overpopulation: 28,4 % of them are concerned, against 5 % of the immigrated households.

The accommodation a right, not a privilege

In city center as in suburbs, the city so tends to be marked by sound history of immigration more apparently than in past. The social segregations are there stressed. It is not at all a peculiarity of the French cities, the same phenomena find in the other big countries of immigration.

EDUCATION

Often affected in less successful establishments (because welcoming children stemming from discriminated circles), the children of immigrant families are disadvantaged frequently from the beginning.
The weight of the social difficulties.

In the entrance to 6 (11 years old), the results (profits) obtained in the national evaluations by the pupils whose relatives are immigrants or foreigners, are situated about 10 points below the national average. And 7 years after their 6th, these children more often went out of the educational system than the other young people (12% against 9% according to the INSEE (NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC STUDIES)).

In the high school diploma, whereas the average rate of success is 86%, the proportion falls to 51.2% for the foreign pupils. The distance is even bigger for the high school diploma of the general series (not technological). They are also under-represented in the university sectors.

But it is necessary to put in perspective

The children of immigrants are more often than the others stemming from discriminated circles: so, in the study, three quarters of them belong to a family.

Whose reference person is labor, used by services or inactivates, what is the case only for a third of the young people whose an immigrant none of the relatives is. If we indeed want to take into account these data, the reality is reversed in comparable social and family situations. So, in the case of a family of two children a skilled worker and the inactive mother of which the father is (both graduates of a CAP (VOCATIONAL TRAINING QUALIFICATION)), the pupils whose relatives are from the Maghreb have 26.6% of chances to enter a general high school against 20.7% for the children arisen from French relatives. This percentage climbs on 37.6% for those who are native of South-East Asia. On the other hand, the chances are comparable between the pupils native of Black Africa and those of French relatives. And they collapse in 12.7% for them.

The professional ambitions of the young people stemming from the immigration is characterized by the wish to win some money and refusal of the labor condition. They are more many to advance the imperative "to earn indeed its living" thanks to their future job: 73% call upon this objective against 65% of the young people of immigrated relatives. The refusal of the profession of their relatives goes to the same direction. When their father is a skilled worker, half of the sons of immigrants against only the third of the other young people declare "to want absolutely not to make the same thing". This refusal
expresses himself with so much strength at the girls of immigrants of whom the mother is labor or used by services.
This will of social mobility establishes a powerful control lever for the ambitions of studies and professional which express these young people.
A study of the INSEE appeared in 2009 shows that the children of immigrant relatives succeed as well as the children stemming from families immigrated in equal social standing.

**Employment and discrimination in the hiring**

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate of the immigrants can explain by three main factors: the disparities right, the discriminations and the social inequalities.

**Immigrants: the diploma isn’t enough:**

Speechless jobs: Between 6 and 7 million jobs in the public service, public enterprises are closed to the foreigners, especially those who are not European (30 % of the total employment).
A little more than 23% of the men whose relatives are of foreign origin is unemployed against 10% of the men arisen from French relatives. They are also more touched by the precariousness and depend many more not stable jobs. Thus the unemployment gets much more the foreigners than French. Between 30 and 39 years, more than 35% of the foreigners native of Africa are unemployed, against 11% for those who come from the inside of the EU.

The sector of employment also enters consideration. A part of the foreigners (maghrebins, African) were strongly got by the crisis of the French heavy industries, while the others (Italian, Spanish, Portuguese) were more often employed on sectors having less lost of jobs and where the family network plays more to find an employment BTP (BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS) for example.

Distribution of the working population by social category and origin, in %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>French by birth</th>
<th>Strangers</th>
<th>Immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers developers</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmen</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storekeepers</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business manager</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberal professions</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executives</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate occupations</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: INSEE

46% of strangers are workers against 5% for French. The French economy already has to face shortages of workforce in certain sectors and this phenomenon will go by increasing in the future.

At the same time but in the longer term, that is on the horizon 2015, the number of vacant positions every year on the labor market should increase.
strongly, in particular because of the retirement of the generations been born after war, for two categories of jobs:
- In the service sector, for not qualified jobs (home helps, attendants, nursery assistants, cleaning operatives) BUT also for qualified jobs (because of the "numerus clausus" France misses doctors for example: In emergency departments, we already find doctors coming from Rumania or elsewhere which are less paid)
- In the branch of industry and in that of the services, for jobs of frames, that is for very qualified jobs (computer specialists, sales executives and technical salesmen, frames and technicians of the BTP (BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS), staffs of studies and search, administrative frames and leaders of company, teaching)

**Particular case of without papers**

There would be in France between 200 000 and 400 000 illegal aliens (their number is imprecise because of their clandestine), among them many are paid "black" and cannot complain about their pay, conditions work or an employer refusing to pay. These are social situations "explosive" because this operation is a new form of modern slavery. The emigrants, refugees and more specifically the undocumented, occupy positions most difficult which makes their conditions worse than those of the working class. This is why we can see that the "black" is one of the limits of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) as it does not take into account then it would be 7 to 8% of GDP.

**In Paris, they are 6000: They begin their 6th month of strike**

### Incomes

The immigrated households have a higher income of 46.6% than the immigrate households. It explains by the types of busy jobs and the levels of qualification less high. The
immigrant women are more often, cleaning ladies with a very low working time. You should not forget the other factors as the discriminations.

Poverty

With standards of living situated frequently in the bottom of the distribution, the persons living in an immigrant household are more explained to the poverty. The rate of monetary poverty is defined as the proportion in a level of life lower than a certain threshold, called poverty line. This threshold is calculated with regard to the median of it distribution of standards of living. In 2009, the rate of poverty in 60% of the set of population is 13.4%; it corresponds to a standard of living lower than 908 euro a month.

The rate of poverty of the persons living in an immigrant household is 36.1%. It is upper of about 25 points to that observed in the population of the immigrated households. This rate is the most raised in the households the reference person of which is native of Africa, in 42.7%. When the reference person is a national of the continent European, the rate of poverty remains sharply upper to that of the whole population, to 24%.

Indicators of poverty according to the origin of reference person in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personne de référence</th>
<th>Nbre de personnes pauvres (milliers)</th>
<th>Taux de pauvreté à 60 % (%)</th>
<th>Niveau de vie médian des personnes pauvres (euros par mois)</th>
<th>Intensité de la pauvreté (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants</td>
<td>1 833</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrique</td>
<td>1 184</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>715</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autres pays ou apatrides</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non immigres</td>
<td>8 201</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensemble</td>
<td>8 834</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Number of poor persons in thousands  2) Rate of poverty in 60% of the median income  3) Median standard of living of the poor persons  4) Intensity of the poverty
Nevertheless....

Too "different", "not rather loyal" ... The immigrants fit today less well than yesterday, as it is said to us. Although certain stemming from the exile and migrations are confronted with disparities and discrimination, the great majority are perfectly integrated today. In France, the integration progresses. But it takes new forms...

So, the mission would have become impossible. Girls who take the veil, or the "Marseillaise" we whistle during a match for France-Algeria: the "republican model of integration " would not work with the second generation from the Maghreb. And it is true that these "French people of papers " are perceived as foreigners by the others and by themselves. However real and disturbing they are, these tensions do not have to hide at first the main part of the reality. The immense majority of the young French people of origin from the Maghreb are neither violent, nor delinquents, study, have an employment. A survey of Cereq (Center of studies and searches on the qualifications) on the young people taken out of the school in 1998 shows that three years later, 73,1 % of the young people of origin from the Maghreb worked.
The integration depends on the capacity of a society to absorb populations by the possibility offered to the immigrants, and to their descent, to benefit from the same economic and social advantages as the other nationals. It thus depends on the capacity of the French model to open in the variety and to bring a short-term social treatment for discriminated populations, but source of enrichment of the national community.

National city of the history of immigration: a symbol

The migrants weave gradually long-lasting links with the country of installation. The daily life and the workplaces are the opportunity of meetings and exchanges. For some, the participation in the collective fights, for the others, the commitment in the army, or still the life in family, sometimes stemming from marriages outside the group of origin, accelerate the implanting in the country.

For the youngest, come with their relatives, the school becomes, from 1920s, an essential place of socialization and integration. The access to the French nationality establishes so, since 1889, a strong element of anchoring. Of generation in generation, these implanting train a country to the diverse population.
We present here only some elements concerning this positive dimension of the immigration.

The marriages of love and reason in France

The immigrants live more often than the rest of the population in couple, in particular with children. More half of the compound couples of at least an immigrant are mixed couples.

They are marriages concluded between a French citizen and the other one foreign

Figures:

In France, a marriage on seven is mixed. It unites a foreigner (man) and a French (woman) or a foreigner (woman) and French (man). The first type of union is the most frequent.

In 2005, we counted respectively 23,786 unions of a foreigner man with a French and 18,710 unions of a foreigner woman with French on a total of 276,300 marriages celebrated in France. In the majority of these unions, the spouse or the foreign spouses has the nationality of a country of North Africa, follow the Europeans others than French, the countries of sub-Saharan Africa and the Asian.

Some conditions
It is not necessary that the foreigner is in regular situation (example: visa or of missing residence permit or made obsolete).

The couple has to be of opposite sex (man and woman). The future husband has to be at least 18 years old and the future wife must be 15 years old at least (the marriage must be granted by the relatives, if she is less than 18 years old).

Below these ages, the marriage can be authorized, have obtained after an exemption of public prosecutor (in case of pregnancy).

Integration by sports

At the end of the XIXth century, the foreigners accompany the birth of the French sport. At the beginning, the newcomers play especially between them, to assert an identity and strengthen the community links.

From 1930s, and the development of the labor leisure activities, the meetings with the French people multiply. Between brotherhood and confrontations, the sport serves then as footbridge towards the company of welcome; he allows to learn the codes, the manners, the sociability. For some, the sports success is also a means to escape the labor condition and the most endowed dreams like a hero French people. The press holds a central and ambivalent role in the construction of the representations of the sportsman of foreign origin. The narrative which she writes feeds on stereotypes which send back the champion to his origins and at the same time, tend to transform the heroes of the sport into "heralds" of the integration.

Two centuries of immigration made of France a territory of meetings and multiple cultures. The cultural traditions, the languages, the songs and the narratives, the practised religions "as in the country ", the food or the big parties of the life are essential for the migrants, who try to pass on to their children a part of what establishes their identity. Making it, between exchanges to the everyday life and mutual influences, they contribute to the perpetual renewal of a common and shared culture.

Exiles and migrations also strengthened the movement of the artists and the writers come moreover who, for a long time, do not stop enriching the cultural heritage of France.
These social impacts can find all their sense only if we examine them through wider questions than are the economic, political and cultural impacts. It will be the object of our next searches for the meeting in Potensa from October 24th till 30th of this year.

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CZECH REPUBLIC

SOCIAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION

I. MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT

The Czech Republic is very attractive for investors, because it has lot of advantages. It is situated in Central Europe, and it has a long tradition of industry, a good quality educational system, political and economic stability and cheap labour compared with Western Europe. This all is a bunch of good reasons for foreign investors to come. Investors from abroad are the main reason for the rise of the economy and the reduction of unemployment, which is very important for the Czech Republic.

Primary migration (legal)

Economic migration

People have a lot of reasons for migration, like economic, political or personal reasons. Immigrants get to a labour market and they are contributing to economic changes by that.

Immigrants' impact

Individual trends of global international migration are affected by specific factors, which are generally known as "push" and "pull" factors. On this basis, international migration can be divided into two main streams: economic migration and political migration.

A labour migrant can be narrowly defined as a person who enters the country as a foreign labourer invited by the government or the future employer. It can also be a person who entered the country alone to find a job. Labour migration can be divided into different types according to the term - longer-term duties, seasonal work, cross-border business activities etc.

Impact of migration

In general, the impact of international migration on the country's economy is most often evaluated by the effect of three areas:

1. economic growth
2. jobs and employment
3. reduction of wages

Economic migration = the arrival of immigrants always affects the economy of a country. The degree of the influence depends mostly on the length of stay of the migrant. Whether he settles down or goes back to the country he came from depends on the motives of his arrival, and if it was legal or not.
Impacts

The emigration country - influence on the population, the unemployment can get lower, change in labour costs, pressure on wages

The immigration country - unemployment growth, lower salaries, immigration westward, original population moves to the west, changes in the job categories

Searching, brain drain, brain gain, brain exchange

BRAIN DRAIN - means the drain of intelligence, mostly professionals, for example computer experts are leaving the Czech Republic; disadvantage for the Czech Republic because the state paid for their education and studies

BRAIN GAIN - new investors and doctors are coming (there are lot of Japanese and Korean companies coming to the Czech Republic, and it follows the origin of new job opportunities, for example economists, managers, secretaries, interpreters, doctors, qualified workers from Czech)

This leads to a change of infrastructure:

1. Necessity of development of teaching foreign languages
2. Foundation of international schools (not only in Prague, but even in Ostrava and other cities) Spanish bilingual schools prepares Czech students who may then find a job in the Spanish labour market.

BRAIN EXCHANGE - gain and drain of brains in both ways (from and to), eg.: teachers are leaving the Czech Republic and foreign professionals are coming here - losses are balanced. These professionals got the education in their mother countries and the Czech Republic did not have to pay for their studies. Scientists are concentrated in the technologically and economically advanced countries, following researches and no one cares about their origins (production of new drugs, methods, devices, etc.)

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES FOR THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Advantages

Experts agree with the fact that legal immigration is generally more beneficial for a receiving country. How about the economic impact? The receiving country takes in mostly young, active, and often skilled or highly skilled workers, on whose training and professional development they did not spend any funds. This immigration workforce in the developed world is successfully introduced to society and fills gaps in the labour market.

There are mostly unattractive and underpaid jobs available, which are not interesting for most people. Businesses in a new or 'culturally new' area or service have jobs available for highly qualified works everywhere. Doubtlessly, an advantage of immigrants, among others, is the benefit of new approaches and
thinking that force a change from stereotypical procedures. The arrival of investors (car industry, new job opportunities in economically weak areas)

**Disadvantages**

Those who lose in the receiving countries are often lowest social layers, which are represented in many places by the immigrants who have come there earlier. It should also be noted that there are also mostly uneducated, socially and economically marginalized foreigners in the immigration countries, who have jobs only occasionally or not at all, and they live off social benefits.

The intensive employment of cheap labour may lead to a shrinkage of economy or even the collapse of industry in the country of origin (for example, the textile industry - the impact of Chinese goods and personnel; Glass - Czech Glass versus Foreign chains)

The disadvantage of intensive immigration may be an excessive utilization of cheap labour. This, in conjunction with the suppression of investment in capital-demanding projects, to the development and application of progressive, science- and research-bound approaches, may lead to economic contraction in the future. The problem is illegal labour immigration and its impact.

**Illegal migration**

The Czech Republic loses on taxes and insurance but there is also a problem with undermining of the law system. The laws are breaking and that causes the necessity of Alien police which solves the problems with illegal immigrants. Illegal migration still remains a problem area, even after entry to European Union.

**Disadvantages for the illegal immigrants**

- He might become a victim of organised crime
- He might live under inhuman conditions
- He gets low wages compared with the Czech workers
- He does not have any insurance and work permission and visa
- He does not have any support in laws
- He might be used by sweaters
- He is abused and he always pays for everything even if the employer is found guilty and he has to pay sanction

**How to become an illegal worker**

An employment agency (Czech or foreign) hires workers. The worker is brought to the Czech Republic. He is caught by organized crime gangs. They can be helped by Alien police. Who can offer a fair trial, law protection and can organize their return to the native country or the immigrant respecting the law can stay in the Czech Republic. He cannot be sent back if there is any armed conflict in their native country.

**Advantages for the illegal immigrants**
Despite bad experiences illegal immigrants are coming back because even under bad living conditions they earn more money than in their mother country.

Examples in the Czech Republic according to the Alien police:

Workers from Ukraine worked in Prague for 8 months in illegal way. They were arrested by the Alien police and they told them that during their stay they had not seen any sight, monuments and the city centre because they worked from the morning till the evening under the supervision of organized crime gangs. With 110 euro per month earned in the Czech Republic they can live in Ukraine for three months. Thanks to the Alien police they were escorted back and they saved their money. If they returned home on their own they would risk attacks by criminal gangs in Poland or Ukraine and they would lose their money. Despite of this terrible experience they are back in the Czech Republic now.

Czech Republic

Nowadays there are about 300,000 immigrants staying here, and most of the 170,000 immigrants with long-term visas over 90 days are typical economic immigrants. The current infrequent analysis shows that economic immigration helps speed up the engines of the economy, because it’s concentrated mostly in the major centres of economic development, like Prague and other big cities and highly urbanized locations, as well as in the selected developing industrial zones (e.g.: Mladá Boleslav). These areas are characterized by relatively low unemployment, so the effect of supplementing the market is more noticeable than the increasing competition and displacement of the original Czech workers.

Estimates of illegal immigrants working in the Czech Republic are today from about 50,000 to 300,000. Through the doubtless generally negative impact of illegal working immigrants, it is obvious that the Czech economy absorbed many workers, and that they have appropriated some sectors of economy (e.g.: building industries, forestry, textile or food-processing industry, selected services), which can be hard to fill with the home Czech labour (relatively generous social net demotivates them to take the badly paid jobs).

Uninsured foreigners

People without health insurance are supposed to pay for medical care in cash. Medics and the others working in the heath service face the fact that these patients don’t have enough money to pay for the care and the medical facilities have debts because of that. The problem is that the uninsured patients delay the medical care and they come to the doctor in an urgent stage of disease.

There are even foreigners from EU, who are currently uninsured. This situation comes when a citizen logs out from the health insurance in his mother country because of long-term work and stay in another state of EU, that means in the Czech Republic, but he’s not insured in.
Negative impact of migration in the Czech Republic

People from Ukraine, who were chased off by the bad conditions for living, come to the Czech Republic in search of a better life, unfortunately, they are not given. Most of them are doing very hard and exhausting manual work, which is not paid well. Migration to the Czech is advantageous for the Ukrainians because of favourable labour conditions; they get jobs as bricklayers, workers, cleaners, manual labour. The wages are getting low with the rising number of employed people in the Czech Republic, and this means that a Czech worker moves westward and he’s replaced with an Ukrainian.

The current infrequent analysis shows, that the economic immigration helps racing engines of the economy, because it’s concentrated mostly in the major poles of the economic development, like Prague and other big cities and highly urbanized locations, as well as in the selected developing industrial zones. And these areas are characterized by relatively low unemployment, so the effect of supplementing the market is more noticeable than the increasing competition and displacing the original Czech workers.

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II. INTERVIEWS WITH IMMIGRANTS TO THE CZECH REPUBLIC

In our research we decided to arrange interviews with some of the immigrants living in Ostrava, Czech Republic. The aim of our work was to provide the foreigners’ impressions of their new life in our country and convey their personal experience.

Our first interviewee was Stacy Anderson, an American citizen. The second one was José Antonio Rojo Gutieréz, a Spanish teacher in our school. And the third one was Tomáš Grohregin, a Slovak immigrant who decided to study and work in the Czech Republic.

This is a transcript of our interviews.
Stacy Anderson  
1. **Could you tell us something about yourself?**

My name is Stacey, I am an American and I am from California originally and ehm I have lived in California my entire life and work here in an organization called the Young life, which is an international organization, ehm and my husband and I started the young life here in Ostrava 5 years ago.

2. **Why did you come to the Czech Republic?**

We came to the Czech Republic 6 years ago in order to help get young life started here in Ostrava and ehm we felt a desire to work with teenagers in Europe and so that is why I decided to come to Ostrava for that.

3. **Why did you decide to stay in the end or would you like to move anywhere else?**

We really enjoy here in Ostrava, ehm, I think after learning Czech I think I would like to stay in Czech ehm I wouldn’t like to move anywhere else and I think that after building friendships and relationships with people here it started to feel more and more like home so we enjoy the work we are doing.

4. **What do you like on living in the Czech Republic and what do you miss here?**

I like many things about life in the Czech Republic, I like public transportation which we sometime don't have very much of in California ehm I like the different seasons so I can go skiing in the winter and the warm summers and ehm I like the style of life and an importance of family, community here, I think that living here I miss my family and friends in America and I miss Mexican food.

5. **Do you have a Czech citizenship?**

No, I do not have a Czech citizenship ehm but I have a long term residency permit here.

6. **Can you tell us something about your job for the young life organization and what would you do?**

The young life is an international organization that works with teenagers around the world and it’s an Christian organization of the leaders are Christian on it but we do activities with students in high schools ehm activities for free time camps, English camps here in the Czech Republic specifically and ehm just getting to know teenagers and build relationships with them.

7. **Do you think its positive for young people to meet foreigners or to travel to another countries?**

I think its positive for people to meet foreigners ehm and I think that I know my experiences travelling expended my understanding of the world and gave me a bigger picture of life and different cultures and different people and also it’s great to learn other languages and to teach about other cultures so I know it
was important for me and i think its probably important for teenagers everywhere.

José Antonio Rojo Gutieréz

1. Could you introduce yourself?
Well... my name is José Antonio Rojo and i am a teacher at secondary grammar school Hladnov. I've been here for 5 years and I teach Spanish literature. I've come to Ostrava and stayed here, before I lived in Slovakia for 5 years, and I speak a little Czech and Slovak... that's all i would say.

2. What made you to come to the Czech Republic?
Well... I don’t know. It was a great job opportunity, and it was an interesting job, more interesting than in Spain, because education here is better than in Spain, and I think teachers are better too. And I also like to live abroad, I've lived in Italia, Slovakia and Czech, I just like living out of Spain.

3. Why did you decide to stay here? Would you like to move to another country?
I would stay in any middle European country, like Czech, Slovakia, Poland, where I would have a job opportunity. And here... I like people here, the culture is interesting, a lot of concerts, theatre, and beer, I like beer, and women... But I would like to like to live in other countries, for example Italy, because I lived there and I liked it, so I would maybe go back in the future..

4. What do you like in the Czech Republic and what do you miss here?
Lots of Spanish people think that life in the Czech Republic is similar to life in Russia; they even think that Czechoslovakia still exists. I like the life here - it is very quiet, the cities are beautiful and there are lots of possibilities for travelling, you can go to many places among Europe, lots of cities, like Vienna, and more than I really like that... but it has been more than 11 years since I lived in Spain, so I don't really miss it.

5. How many students do you teach?
I'm teaching two grades, its first time I have a graduation grade, and I teach them literature and also geography. And I have a theatre group; last time my students performed was two days ago, we performed the play 'Bernada and her daughters'.

6. Do you think it's positive when a teacher is a native speaker?
Yeah, I think it's positive for students and also for Czech teachers, because teachers who speak Spanish have to speak it all the time and same for students, because Spanish are really bad at talking foreign languages, they are really bad
Tomáš Grohregin
1. Can you tell us something about yourself?
Well... my name is Tomáš Grohregin, I come from Slovakia, I'm 28 years old and I studied in Ostrava and I live in Ostrava right now.
2. What made you come to the Czech republic?
I came in 2000 from Slovakia to study here; I’ve been in Ostrava for 10 years.
3. What school did you study at and why did you decide not to study in Slovakia?
I studied Faculty of Arts, English and German, which was actually for teachers..., and at that time, when I was picking up a college... before, i studied in Košice in Slovakia in 1999 but I had to leave and there was kind of a campaign for Slovakian students to go to Czech schools and Czech students to Slovakian ones.
4. What do you do now?
Right now I work for Czech television as a redactor and dramaturgist.
5. I heard you do a programme „Looking for a job“, so what and who is it good for?
It’s for people who are looking for a job. It started back in 2004 when there was a big percent of unemployment in Czech. So the magazine which would give people information about how to write a CV, where to look for a job, which branch is lucrative etc. was needed.
6. Was there any foreigner participating in your programme?
There were some, because one of the themes we had was in cooperation with European Union, so we were showing how foreigners in Czech and Ostrava get jobs, and at the same time we were talking to Czechs who went to study... I mean work abroad. So we found a lot of foreigners all over the Czech republic and we asked them how do they live, work here, if its hard, and why did they come at all, and we talked to Czech who work abroad.
7. And back to you... do you want to stay here for good?
Yeah, I would like to. I would stay in Ostrava.
8. Do you have a Czech citizenship?
Not yet, but I plan to get it.
III. IMMIGRANT RELIGIOUS minorities

Regarding the topic 'Social impact of migration' we cannot forget the religious minorities that participate on the social life in our country. We have chosen three religious groups that consist mainly of immigrant believers to demonstrate their cooperation with the native society and their relation with Czech citizens. The three groups are Muslims, Mormons (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) and Orthodox Christians. The first part of our work focuses on the services provided by these communities not only to their own believers, but also to the outer society. The second part deals with the problems these groups have to come across.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Mormons do not have their own chapel so they have to use substitute places for their prayer. Mormon’s substituted “chapels” are located in big cities all around the Czech Republic, for example Prague, Brno and Ostrava. There are about 100 believers on their prayer which is on every Sunday. In the Czech Republic this church is led by the local president of Mormons and 70 missioners. These missioners do their prayers in their free time so they have to have some job. They work for example as English teachers. The Church disposes with a huge programme to help people. They give away one billion crowns every year. They also helped to people who were impacted by the Tsunami wave in 2005.

Mormons organized one of the biggest and the oldest association of women which has 5 million members. This organization helps to poor people all around the world. This help is offered to all the people without any difference no matter what their religion is or what colour the skin has. Missioners are usually from the USA so they teach us how to speak English for free.

Orthodox Church

There are lot of religious communities in the Czech Republic which exudes edification they also offer church services. There are many libraries with their religious literature which you can borrow for free. They have their own magazine called ‘Ikona’ which informs you about actualities from their church. Many immigrants come from Ukraine to work in the Czech Republic because of bad working conditions in their country also they earn more money here. But if they emigrate they have to live somewhere, eat something and the most important thing for them, they have to find a job.

The Orthodox Church can offer every kind of these things for them. If some immigrant comes to the Czech Republic and he has no place to live he can stay in the church until he finds some better place to live. They also have a language problem so the church can help them with it. They find a job for them and they help them improve their Czech language.

Muslims

There are 2 foundations in the Czech Republic, which are situated in Prague and Brno. Their main purpose is to help Muslims in the Czech Republic. They keep the mosques
open for the believers or visitors, they organized Friday church services in 3 languages (Czech, English and Arabic), they prepare the programme for Muslims festivals, teach Arabic language and conduct library with Arabic literature. 

Their edification activity offers information about Islam and represents Muslims community for the public. They have also charitable activity, which collects money from believers and they finance working of the mosques, help for poor families or finance hard difficult surgeon operations. They establish chapels and refugee camps, where they can buy basic things for the people, as a food, fresh water, and medicaments. They cooperate with the prisons, too. They send some letters or bulletins about Islam to prisoners and communicate with the principal of the prison about better food for Muslims prisoner.

There is also a little prayer hall in one of the Prague’s prison. In the Czech Republic live about 11,000 Muslims, who need their own companies with food and clothes. There is not any problem in the Czech Republic with it, because there are lots of restaurants, fast foods and markets with halal food. Halal food is a meal, which is allowed to eat in Islam. Their assortment is according to Muslims festivals. There is a clothes shop for Muslims, too. Muslims community also has their own newspapers, but only in the internet. Muslims foundation constituted many other helpful things for their believers. For example High Health school in Prague.

Conclusion

Our conclusion was didactic, because we detected lots of important information. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has one of the most important and generous charity in the Czech Republic, because they collected one of the most amount of money. Orthodox Church is very similar with our Catholic Church and there are not any big problems with this church. And Muslims in the Czech Republic are for the most part trouble-free in comparison to other European countries. All of these churches are helpful for us, because they can offer lots of knowledge and can help us with some questions about our life. We wish, the Czech Republic could be opener to these communities.

PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRANT RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

MUSLIMS
There are not as many Muslims as in the states of the Western Europe in the Czech Republic. Among Muslims are mainly immigrants from the Middle East, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt, Libya, but also from Afghanistan, refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina or people from the former Soviet Union, but also converts.

According to a research of the Ministry of Interior there were 11,235 Muslims in the year 2007, more than two thirds come from the Turkish and Arabic Sunnite’s stem. Economically speaking, most of the Muslims get on well, because they are often very well-educated persons like architects, economists, doctors, businessmen or teachers, but there are also underprivileged people among Muslims. Concerning belief, they do not trade it off, but some Muslims deduct of Islamic principles or they try to hide their belief because of job or fear of racism.

The snag is that Czech inhabitants do not know very much about Muslims and they think that Muslims try to diversify from the majority culture and centralize to terrorism and conflicts. Muslims would be pleased if positive image was extended about them and the awareness was more objective.

**Problems of Islamic centres**

The head office of Muslim religious centres was originated in the year 2001. There were problems with a registration of Islam in the Czech Republic for a long time, because there were conditions that the association has to be registered at least for ten years and it has to identify itself by ten thousands of signatures of believers. Muslims apply for an exception, because Islam is the second-largest religion and they have an old tradition. In the end their requirements were realized in the year 2004, but only for a case of Muslim village like a corporation without any further laws and chances to activity.

Mosques are used for a grave congregation of Muslims. The first mosque was opened in the year 1998 in our country in Brno, although the application for building was already handed up in the year 1995. People did not agree with building of the mosque, but finally the town hall gave its permission, because Muslims came up with the suggestion of the mosque without a minaret and a cupola.

Nowadays the mosque is already too small, that is why hundreds of Muslims of Brno would wish to have a new mosque, but much bigger and with a minaret, while the primary mosque would serve as a cultural centre. But again, people do not agree and some politicians are against it, too.

Muslims do not get down to discussion meanwhile and we hear about them only in context of adulteration of the mosque as throwing of stones into the mosque, spraying it or sticking caricatures of Mohammed around the city. In the year 1999 a mosque was opened in Prague. This mosque was adulterated recently, because an unknown vandal scrawled over the entrance with abusive signs and also hung a pig head there.
Muslims also wished to build a mosque in Teplice, because there are spas, which are visited by many people from Arabic countries. They tried to obtain a licence in the year 1995 for the first time, but they came across a protest of the local church and beyond it should have stood on the parcel of the town; that is why building licence was not issued. They tried it in the year 2004 for the second time when the mosque should have stood on the land on the edge of the Manor Park which was purchased by an investor. In this case important role was played by media who warned the local citizens about building of the mosque. The citizens did not agree with the building-up, it was also refused by the councillors, although they had agreed first, therefore the investor cancelled his plans at last.

A similar project was supposed to be realized in Orlová where the investor wanted to build up a mosque along with some other religious buildings, because there are recorded visitors from Muslim countries in Spas Darkov, too, but the investment for 200 million crowns was not accepted by the town hall, because there were negative attitudes of the public again, and beyond it was also considered to be disadvantageous. Muslims also meet in private or rented spaces, which are used as prayer halls.

General hate against Muslims is on the part of extremist group, which do not agree not only with religious minorities, but minorities at all. They demonstrate and criticise that they extend their culture and religion, feed on by criminality, rob our country, reduce to our standard of living, worth of our life sinks, culture, religion and mainly that our nation loses identity. As for the inhabitants, they are afraid of Islam, even 60%, terroristic attack, war and it may be cause because of base ignorance about Islam.

THE ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS

It is separated and independent church. There are 100 000 orthodox Christians. They are people from Eastern Europe (mainly workers), a lot of tourists and short-time residing foreigners. There are more tourists then Czech orthodox Christians. The emigration causes an increase permanent population.

The Orthodox Church was financed from financial collection indicated by N. Pisarevský, Serbian and Russian spa guests in 1898. The Orthodox Church was reconstructed in the second half of the twentieth century. The Orthodox Church did not have any serious problem with this church.

The Orthodox Christian had minimum problems in the Czech Republic. Only after Velvet revolution they had to give back a lot of churches and buildings. They have respect of the public because of resistance to Nazism. Till nowadays it is rather the church of foreigners.

MORMONS
At the beginning they had more problems with oratory. They had not there any oratory therefore they had to borrow different rooms. There is not any Temple in the Czech Republic. The immediate Temple for Mormons which lives in the Czech Republic is in Germany (Freiberg). And there could come only people from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. There are only a few oratories (Hradec Králové, Ostrava, etc.) They study the language in their country. When Mormons come to the Czech Republic they can speak Czech. But they still have some problems at the beginning of their mission. After the mission they are supported to study and base a family. Nowadays there live about 70 Mormons which are in permanent mission.

PUBLIC POLL

We have prepared a poll for the residents of our city to find out what they think of the immigration and immigrants living in our country. We have divided the questioned people into three age categories: 1-25, 26-50 and 50 and more.

The first part of the questions focused on their opinions on immigrants generally. We asked them about their opinions of the influence on immigration and the cultural and religious variability in our country. While majority said that they believe immigration can be a benefit to the society, they have the right to keep their traditions and practise their religion. As a paradox, the question about the benefits of religious variability in our country gave an opposite result.

The second part was meant to discover the prejudices about religions that are not domestic in our country. To be able to compare the balance, we asked them whether they would accept a believer of a different religion as a neighbour and as a family member. When asked about the Orthodox Christian, the majority said yes. While in the case of a Muslim, the majority said no. The last question was whether they would agree with building an orthodox church and a mosque. Although in both cases there were more people who would agree, the mosque case was rather balanced.

See supplement 1.

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IV. EXTREMISM

A. XENOPHOBIA

We fear people whom we don't know. We believe they have features that actually do not have, and they're doing things never done before. It's because we're afraid of the foreign and unknown. Such fear is called xenophobia.

The roots of this phenomenon go to the times before the year 1989. Until then the Czech population that had the same culture, religion and tradition, because only few foreigners lived there. They were coming to us, though, now and then. They were war refugees (Serbs, Albanians), students from Africa and developing countries. All those people at that time had to assimilate, it means adapt to our culture and customs.

After the Velvet Revolution everything changed. The borders opened, the foreigners began to work and study with us, people started to settle here permanently. And they brought different customs, culture and religion with them and some of them also had a different colour of complexion. In certain groups of our society distrust, disgust and fear began to develop towards foreigners. Foreigners couldn't speak Czech well, the language barrier emerged. The fear started to grow that foreigners will take over our work, there will be more criminality, drug dealers and incurred various gangs and mafia.

Therefore, some people began to organize themselves and began to show their opposition to everything foreign. Similar groups have been here before, but they were mainly against the Roma people, for example the skinhead movement. Other extremist groups also emerged, aimed against immigrants and people with different colour of complexion. They organized various meetings, marches, shouting various hatred slogans, for example, "Nothing but the nation" and committed to violence. Municipalities attempted to ban these violent actions, but the situation didn't improve and even today is not improving. Another extremist party are Neo-Nazis who at his rallies are used Nazi symbols and gestures.

The contemporary society is divided into two groups. One group recognizes that the world has many cultures that are mixed with each other. Thanks to the media, people learn more about the world, young people travel a lot and learn about other cultures, study abroad and become more tolerant. The second group wants to take anything foreign, and remains conservative and intolerant.

B. Islamophobia

We can explain Islamophobia as a prejudice, apprehension or hatred against Islam and Muslims. In the Czech Republic we have Islamophobia, too. There are people who do not care about Islam but there are also people who disapprove Islam in the Czech Republic.

The question is: Why Islamophobia?

Why the people hate Islam?
Some of them are scared of Islam because it is something new and what is new can be dangerous. Others are afraid of terrorist attack, intolerance towards other religions, oppression of women etc. These opinions lead to the growth of Islamophobia.

**The main reasons of Islamophobia:**

Hatred of Islam is clear from prejudices. This prejudices flowing from ignorance of Islam. Most people associate Islam with extremism and terrorists attack. The main terrorist attack which leads to this argument is the terrorist attack on the USA in 11 September 2001 when two planes crashed into the World Trade Centre and destroy everything around. Planes were hijacked by an Islamist organization al-Qaida.

**Islamophobia in the Czech Republic:**

Islam in Czech Republic isn’t much represented compared to western countries. Most of the Muslims in Czech are immigrants. In 1934 the first Muslims organization in Czech Republic initiated, but it wasn’t allowed. In 1991 the Centre of Muslim religious communities was founded. In 1989 was built the first mosque and one year after was built in Prague. Here Islamophobia began to develop in Czech Republic.

People started with protests and demonstrations against building new mosques or with creating websites, groups on Facebook. Also people make leaflets with caricatures of Muslims.

**Examples of Islamophobia in the Czech Republic:**

The main manifestation was a refuse of a mosque in Teplice. The Muslim community wanted to build a mosque, but in the end the project was stopped by resistance of residents, because they believed that project would be dangerous and they were afraid of terrorism, but in that time we already had two mosques. Before building these two mosques there were petitions and protests, too, but in the end there weren’t any problem with the Muslims. People make bad conclusions about Islam because of fear.

On the Internet, we often encounter with web sites against Islam and Muslims. On Facebook people establish groups like ’We don’t want Islam in Czech Republic’. People in this group lead discussion, arrange on demonstrations and protest, give photos and videos there. Of course there are also sites like ’Islam is not an enemy’: In this group there are mainly Muslims from the Czech Republic who want to show the real face of Islam.

Other attack was on the mosque in Prague. Somebody hung a pig’s head on the fence at the mosque. Then there were defamatory words against Muslims. Probably should be a racist attack on the immigrants, but the perpetrators don’t know that most of the visitors of the mosque are the Czechs Muslims. A similar attack was on the mosque in Brno. Perpetrators sprayed anti-Muslim words on the wall of the mosque.

It is clear that Islamophobia will probably never go away. There will
be still individuals, who don't tolerate Muslims. Other people who know nothing about Islam and have prejudices should begin to get informed how it really is. Even Muslims in the Czech Republic make lectures for citizens and students. We can say that islamofobia in the Czech Republic doesn't start from a reason that Muslims do something to us, but only from fear and experience of other countries.

C. Extremist Groups in our country focused on immigrants

The most important displays of extremism against immigrants are xenophobia, racism and also fascism and Nazism. Xenophobia is largely known as fear of foreigners. This term can be also understood as intolerance of other people and their culture. Racism is hatred of people of different race. Fascism and Nazism are national chauvinistic and racist movements and their ideas are specialized against people of other race, culture, religion or mind.

In the Czech Republic are different groups that are against immigrants. The groups protest largely against amalgamation, immigrations and also have a negative relation in face of a minority sexual orientation.

Some of the extremist groups in the Czech Republic

- Skinhead is group that promotes racism and fascism and embraces a certain lifestyle. Main reason why the group originated is people who searched butters and recognition.
- Bohemia hammer skins(B.H.S.)
- Blood and Honour (BaH)
- White Aryan resistance(W.A.R.)

It is also important to mention the National Party fighting against immigrants. On the other hand, there is also Antifa - an organization that arranges several antifascist actions, marches and processes same as already mentioned groups.

Manifestations

Participants of the extremist groups march through the streets with banners or posters, shout out some racist texts, destroy environment, induce fights, often use lampoons (handout with short offensive text) and arrange meetings and concerts. They also and found some internet websites and blogs where they promote their organizations and get new members, e.g.:

- http://www.nacionaliste.com/ - the official aspect of autonomous nationalists
- http://www.facebook.com/
  o Religious extremism and opposition against mosques and religious Islam
  o - IMIGRANTI Georgien
  o - Balgari Imigranti
  o - „Immigrants“
- Not immigrants in the Czech Republic

Example of displays of extremism on foreign students:
Three young boys attacked on the station in the Zlin on foreign student. Police decided that it was racially motivated attack and evoked very serious injuries. The boys committed criminal offense and were sentenced for five years.

D. Political groups

Worker’s Party
Worker’s Party is a political party described as the major right wing extremist party in CZ. They fight against minorities and immigrants in The Czech Republic.
The election program of Worker’s party is mainly focused on expulsion of immigrants and prefer nation over minority. The participants of Worker’s party say that minority was not under pressure but majority was under pressure. Their arguments are mainly focused against Romanians and against other immigrants. This idea is listed in their political program – People without Czech nationality will be excluded from all of government support and grants (focused mainly on immigrants from former Soviet Union, Asia, Balkan and Far East). They require cancellation of immigrants camps; the political asylum or residential permit can be granted only to a person who meets moral qualities and expertly knowledge.
Worker’s Party defend their ideas mainly by hinting about problems with Romanians in some places in the Czech Republic and hyperbolising this problem. One of another arguments is idea that immigrants takes job from Czech inhabitants.

Marches and demonstrations
Worker’s Party focus their demonstrations mainly against Romanians as in a demonstration on 17 November in Litvínov.
On 17th of November proceeded demonstration against Romanians in Litvínov. Participants of Worker’s Party set out for streets of Litvínov and shouted mottos like „Czechs for Czechs!“ or „Nothing but nation!“ Someone else criticised government and said that people of Czech have to learn how to live with Romanians instead of Romanians learn how to live with Czechs. Against the march interfered the police. Then the biggest battle proceeded between radicals and the police in The Czech Republic since 2000. There were about 16 injured people.

Interconnexion with another extremist groups and cancellation of the Worker’s Party
Worker’s Party collaborate with other extremist groups like National Party, Independent nationalists or National Opposition. All of these institutions fight against minorities.
Worker’s Party was dissolved on 17th February 2010 because of the political election of Worker’s Party that headed toward racism, ethnic intolerance and social intolerance.
and in consequence towards restriction of privileges and liberty of some minorities. The party laid a complaint to the constitutional court. Leader of the Worker’s Party - Tomáš Vandas - said that Worker’s Party will stand for election under a heading of another political party.

Most of people agree with the cancellation of the Worker’s Party. They think that this party can’t solve problems with Romanians or other immigrants. The Worker’s Party wants to solve these problems in a really forcible way. Another group of people thinks that cancellation of the Worker’s Party resists democracy, but on the other hand they agree with cancellation because of the opinions of the Worker’s Party.

National Party
The election programme of the National Party is based on xenophobia (opposition, enmity and fear of everything strange) and Islamophobia (enmity and fear of Islam).

Pre-elect promotion of NP
The National Party used for self promotion before elections in 2009 one of the most inconsistent and racist advert. It contained racist pictures of Romanians and immigrants as metaphorical black and white sheep (white sheep kicks the black sheep out of Czech Republic).
Television transmitted this promotion only once. Then the authorities decided that this promotion isn’t suitable by law and put it out from the broadcast. They file an action on a member of the National Party. He was charged of defamation of nation, ethnical group, race and limitation of justice and liberty.

Actions of NP
Members of National Party have fixed a stone that has to be a ‘war memorial’ in place of a former concentration camp. This action evoked worsted of protests.
Another action was realized in Brno on 11th May 2009. Some people - probably members of National party posted up posters focused against Koran in the surrounding of Brno’s mosque. National party didn’t say that these posters posted up someone from their members but endorsed this action. The National Party also placed on their web film Fitna by Geert Wilders (Dutch right-wing politician) focused against Islam. This film was banned in Holland but Czech police didn’t find this film illegal. Fitna evoked many inconsistent reactions.

Many people have the same opinion on the National Party as on the Worker’s Party. Some think that the National Party can solve the problems with Romanians but they know these opinions are rather radical.

E. SCHOOL POLL see supplement 2
Most people know about manifestations of extremism from TV or from hearing, but they didn’t have personal experience.
The reason why people agree with some opinions of the Worker’s Party is solution problems about abuse of social benefits by the Roma people. People who say no to
opinions of the WP think that election program of this party is too extremists and they think that the problem with social benefit can be solved by another political parties without extremists opinions.

Most people don´t agree with abolition WP because they either agree with some opinions or think that abolition of any party is nondemocratic and or in advance they know that WP will conduct under a different name. People who agree with the abolition of WP consider their opinions as bad and stupid.

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V. PROBLEMS OF ASSIMILATION, INTEGRATION AND EXCLUSION

The view by minorities on this problem

In this paper we discuss the relationship between our society and the minorities. At the first point we look at how our state deals with the immigrants. Basically there are three types of the state politics toward immigrants:

- The idea of assimilation: the maximum involvement of the minorities to the majority without the sight of different cultures, different habits and different languages
• The idea of integration (or multiculturalism): the maximum involvement of the minority to the majority with the sight of different culture, different habits and different languages
• The idea of exclusion (or segregation): the total isolation of the minority from majority and the minimum of communication between them

In the past, the politics preferred extremes but today they prefer multiculturalism. The Czech Republic is active with dealing with the migration. Our country respects international agreements and forces through bills which protect the minorities. For example: Act No. 273/2001 Coll., On the Rights of National Minorities called Act on Minorities, or European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

In the Czech Republic, according to the law, we recognize national minorities and immigrants. The member of national minority is the citizen of the Czech Republic but he differs from other citizens by his ethnic origin, language and culture. We have 12 official national minorities e.g. Slovaks, Poles, Russians and Roma. Members of a national minority have many special rights. They have right of active participation in cultural, social and economic life and public affairs, right to be represented by the Council for National Minorities, right of multilingual names and denominations, of using their language in official documentation, of education in their language, of maintain their own culture, of receiving and dissemination information from medias in their language. Immigrant doesn’t have Czech citizenship but he lives on territory of the Czech Republic and participates in public life, he has to have residence permit and he is subject to Czech laws.

At the second point we look at how the society looks at the minorities. According to the researches, about 85% of the habitants of the Czech Republic have negative thinking towards foreign nations. The Czechs don’t acknowledge all of the positives the minorities have on the Czech land. They make big differences between separated groups of immigrants from different countries. They recognize at least two types:

• Cheap labour force, raise of criminality and the fear of terrorism
• Raise of economics, more work positions thanks to foreign investors

The problem of the Czech society is the want of assimilation while these minorities prefer integration. The main reason of the society’s thinking about minorities is the media which influence negative people through television, radio, newspapers, and internet.

In the third part we will look at involvement to the society from the minority’s point of view. The minorities have different strategies of involvement to the society. We recognized three of them. The first we called the strategy of assimilation, the second strategy of multiculturalism, and the third strategy of segregation. The first strategy means that these minorities are very hard to differ from majority, because they were able and they wanted to accept completely the culture, habits and language of the majority. The second one is the strategy when minorities want to maintain their own culture, habits and language but at the other side they want to be fully integrated to the society. The last strategy is connected to the minorities refusing assimilation, integration and creating their own independent units.
In the Czech Republic there are 12 national minorities. We will speak about 3 of them. These 3 are the biggest and they differ by strategy of involvement to the society.

Slovak minority
Slovak minority is the biggest in the Czech Republic, according to last population census there are about 193000 members of the Slovak community. Majority of them lives in the Moravian–Silesian region and the Usti region, but they are dispersed all over the Czech Republic. They are living on the territory of our country traditionally, for a long time, but nowadays still many new Slovaks come to the Czech Republic, because they find here more liberal atmosphere and more job opportunities. Many of them are on high ranking positions, for example our minister of transport is Slovak.
In the case of Slovaks we can speak about full assimilation into our society. Slovaks are not foreign for us, because of the same history; in past we formed one state called Czechoslovakia which had only one nation called Czechoslovaks, and two languages Czech and Slovak. However they push for keeping their culture and habits, for example organizing of Slovak-Czech festivals, theatre-meetings, expositions etc.
Slovak people are so closely connected with Czech people that they do not mind absence of using their language in many branches of public life. When they are in family or between friends they use Slovak, but they have no problem to use Czech while speaking with Czechs. At the other side Czechs do not have a problem to understand Slovak. Slovaks do not have bilingual schools but there was one in Karviná which was closed because of no interest. They do not ask for bilingual denominations of streets, cities, offices. The press in Slovak is very rare, but there are some magazines and newspapers published in Prague e.g. “Slovenské listy” (Slovak papers), “Dotyky” (Touches) and “Korene” (Roots). Czech Television and Czech Radio do not broadcast programs in Slovak but they try to change it e.g. Czech-Slovak idol (music competition).

Polish minority
The Polish minority living in the Czech Republic incorporates well into our society but it kept its habits, traditions, language and culture. This minority has multicultural strategy of involvement to the society. Poles live along the Czech-Polish border. The last population census says that in the Czech Republic live about 50 000 Polish people. The biggest density of polish people is in Tesin Silesia region (Karviná and Frýdek-Místek districts in particular). The specific traits are their business flexibility and their strong catholic religion. The Polish minority in our country is represented by Polish Cultural and Educational Union (PZKO) together with the Congress of Poles. In the areas of the highest density of Polish minority there are bilingual denominations of towns, cities, streets, offices, stations and shops. In the cities and municipalities are Polish kindergartens, elementary and high schools. The Czech radio Ostrava and The Czech television broadcasts programs in Polish. They have their own press called ‘Glos ludu’ or magazine ‘Nasza gazetka’. There is one particularity: the Tesin theatre has many performances in Polish because there are two ensembles: Czech and Polish, plays are presented in both the Czech and Polish languages. Also some of the books are published in Polish.
Our common life is without serious issues because of similar language, culture and history but at the other side the Polish minority sometimes feels discriminated. It is the case of studying on the Czech universities or the case of using their language in official documentation. The problem is also Act on minorities, mainly the possibility to have bilingual denominations: some Czechs don’t accept this and they destroy tables with polish names of streets, institutions, shops. But there are many positives of living together with Polish minority in one region. Bilingual region brings many business possibilities and it is very attractive for the tourists. Tesin Silesia is the only bilingual region in the Czech Republic.

Roma minority
Roma people are an example of exclusion or segregation of the minority from the majority. The Roma community is the second biggest in the Czech Republic. But we can hardly count them. The official numbers are different from the reality. Officially there is 11 716 citizens in the Czech Republic who declare their nationality as Roma. But the representatives of some of the Roma organizations estimate their number about 200 - 250 000 members of the Roma community. Their population still grows. The Roma national minority has its representatives in the Government Council for National Minorities. The Government wants to overcome their social exclusion. There are many of Roma organizations registered. Most of the Roma civic associations focus on the work with the children and youth, there are many programs supporting Roma integration in education. The Government wants to teach Roma language at schools to make better knowledge about the Roma culture. Roma have access to public television and radio: e.g. the regular Friday Roma radio programme 'O Roma vakeren - Roma Talking' on Czech Radio. Czech Television broadcasts occasional programmes about Roma or for Roma. There is also the internet radio station Rota International. Roma press in the Czech Republic is represented by the newspapers 'Romano hangos' (Roma voice) 'Romano vodí' (Roma Spirit) and 'Kereka' (Circle) etc.

Social exclusion is one of the biggest problems for the Roma community in the Czech Republic. Their exclusion manifests in increasing criminality, unemployment and prostitution. Roma fall into debt and they are dependent on social benefits. Another problem is the segregation of the Roma population in ghettos of larger cities. The existence of these ghettos has negative consequences for actual residents (higher degree of isolation and social exclusion, crime, aggression) and for other citizens living, working or just temporarily present in its neighbourhood (risks of crime, noise and smell, hygiene and health risks).

Appendix
The bilingual designations in Český Těšín (Tesin-Silesia region)
2. Stationer’s in Czech and Polish.
3. Czech and Polish signs
4. Town hall of Český Tešín
5. Grocery
6. After-school club
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ITALY

IMMIGRATION IN ITALY TODAY: SOCIAL ISSUES

Italy is a country of immigration as well as emigration.

Italy has seen an important immigration flow during the past 20 years. Given its position in the centre of the Mediterranean, with over 8,000 kilometers of coastline, Italy is considered the most accessible entrance to Europe by many migrants.

Immigration law

New legislation to regulate immigration into Italy came into force in August 2002, and a decree on procedures for regularising the situation of illegal immigrants already in the country was adopted in September by the centre-right government.

Law No. 189 of 30 July 2002, known as the 'Bossi-Fini law' after the names of the politicians who proposed it, introduces new clauses. The most significant aspects of the law are as follows:

- each year, before 30 November, the Prime Minister will lay down the number of non-EU workers who can be admitted into Italy in the following year;
- there are no limitations to entry into Italy for highly-skilled workers (university lecturers and professors, professional nurses etc);
- other non-EU immigrants will be allowed entry into Italy only if they have a 'residence contract' (contratto di soggiorno) - i.e. a contract of dependent employment signed by an employer (a firm or a family) and the immigrant worker.
- a specific immigration office will be set up in each province of Italy to oversee the entire recruitment procedure for immigrant workers and non-EU citizens who enter Italy for purpose of family reunification.
- irregular immigrants will be deported and accompanied to Italy's borders. Deportation will be immediate and will not be suspended even if the immigrant appeals to the courts;
- suspected illegal immigrants stopped by the police will be taken to specific centres controlled by the police. The authorities will try to discover their identity during the following 60 days. If they are found to be illegal immigrants, they will be ordered to leave the country within five days (a period they must spend in the centre). If they fail to do so, the illegal immigrants will be held in arrest for between six months and a year or deported and accompanied to the border. If illegal immigrants return to Italy, they will be arrested and tried by the courts.

A very harsh debate accompanied the adoption of the Bossi-Fini law and the decree, with criticisms voiced both by trade unions and employers' associations: many said the
law was in response to the intolerance expressed by some Italians against immigrants (ex. Lega Nord); the policies carried out by the government do not tackle the problem and will result in an abnormal increase in irregular and illegal immigrants; it contributes a great deal to creating ‘a climate which denies foreign women and men their rights and which considers foreign workers just as a workforce to be exploited’.

**Meeting at school – 12 February 2010**

On 12 February our school held a meeting with experts on migration coming from the local government, and with people who have experienced migration. The experts talked about old and recent immigration laws, while immigrants spoke about their personal experiences.

Mr Simonetti, President of an Association of Lucani Abroad, explained immigration laws and migration policy in our region.

Mr. Blumetti, 60 years old, moved in the '50s from a little village in Basilicata to the north of Italy and experienced the prejudice of the people there; in fact his family had difficulty in finding a house to rent.

Mrs Aga Piotowska, from Poland, works for a local association "Città dei Colori" that deals with the problems of immigrants and refugees. She told us about the relationship between migration and crime.

As a result of that conference, we realized that there are many problems that immigrants and local people have to face in order to favour integration: regular and irregular migration, jobs, cultural integration, schooling, refugees, crime, etc..
Regular immigrants

Residence permit
If you are a non-EU national and plan to come to Italy for a period exceeding three months, you must apply for a residence permit.
If it is your first time in Italy, you have 8 days to apply for a residence permit.
The validity of your residence permit is the same as indicated on your visa, i.e:
• Up to 6 months for seasonal work or up to 9 months for seasonal work in the specific sectors requiring this extension;
• Up to 1 year if you are attending a duly documented course of study or a vocational training course;
• Up to 2 years for self-employment, open-ended employment and family reunification.
If you are planning to come to Italy for short visits, business, tourism or study for a period not exceeding 3 months you are not required to apply for a residence permit.

Immigrants: jobs and education
According to a statistic study carried out by URISCO, a national statistic association, Immigrants come from:
• 43% come from Centre-Eastern Europe
• 30% come from Africa.
• 17% come from Asia.
• 10% come from South America.
They live:
• 62% in the North of Italy (Blue).
• 24% in the Centre of Italy (Red).
• 14% in the Isles (White).

Most regular immigrants work:
• 80% have a job or a commercial activity,
• 60% come to Italy for family re-union. Most intend to live here forever,
• 80% have an earned-income of € 846 per month.
The instruction levels of immigrants are:
• 38% are graduated.
• 75% know a foreign language such as English (36%) or French (24%).
• 47% know the Italian language well.

Seasonal work
Every year thousands of seasonal immigrant workers seek jobs over the autumn and winter picking citrus fruits in Calabria, Basilicata, Puglia, Sicily, regions in the south of Italy.
In 2005, more than 2.5 million farm businesses existed in Italy, employing 1.3 million full-time workers, only 15% of whom were dependent employees. In 2008, in order to meet labour demand in the agricultural sector, employers requested permission to
employ 40,000 workers from non-EU countries for the harvesting of agricultural produce - out of the 80,000 migrant workers envisaged by the 2007 ‘Flussi’ Decree on immigration flows. The harvesting period in question was to last between 20 days and nine months.

The Italian government launched an initiative in 2008 to combat undeclared work by establishing a voucher scheme in the agricultural sector. As an experimental measure, employers could apply for vouchers which could then be used as payment to workers undertaking supplementary work in the sector during the grape harvest. The vouchers include social security and insurance contributions.

However, despite the normative instruments in force, the Italian agricultural sector is susceptible to widespread exploitation and illegality. In 2005, the proportion of irregular workers had increased to 22.2%, up from 20.9% in 2001. Often, given the absence of an employment contract regulating the duration of the working day and the wage, the remuneration of agricultural workers is tantamount to piece work, being paid according to the quantity of boxes of fruit or vegetables picked. Seasonal work in agriculture is an occupational category that is formally covered by an employment contract but in practice is often subject to forms of irregularity or the total evasion of social security contributions and insurance payments.

Cultural integration

Education and cultural integration is an essential aspect of effective migration management. It addresses the challenges of how migrants settle into their new communities, how they are received and how they are able to maintain links to their home culture, both for first generation migrants and in turn, their children. In this sense integration is a two way process, its success depending on the willingness and commitment of migrants to adapt to the receiving country, but also on the preparedness of host communities to accept them.

Migrants are often discriminated against in host communities and are over represented in the more socially deprived sectors of the population. Feeling that their own culture is being denigrated, rather than integrated, can lead to frustration, anxiety, and feelings of inferiority and aggressive impulses.

The “second generation”
Today there is also the problem of the "second generation": children born and brought up in the receiving society, teen-agers reunified with their families after having completed their socialization process in their country of origin, children of mixed couples, etc. no simple definition can include them all. For this reason, Italian scholars are very skeptical about the notion of "second generation". A minor born in Italy from two foreign citizens is not granted Italian citizenship, because the idea of "jus sanguinis" prevails; while a child born from a mixed couple is granted the Italian citizenship if one of the two parents hold the Italian nationality.

A peculiar characteristic of the Italian reality is the very differentiated composition of the foreign students, who belong to more than 170 different nationalities and who have approximately 80 origin languages (E.M., 2001). The students come mostly from Albania (17%), from Morocco (15.6%), from Ex-Yugoslavia (1%), but a relevant number arrives from different Asian countries (1/6 of the total foreign students), the main ones are China, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

The integration policy of immigrants is recent in Italy and extremely differentiated according to the local realities and the immigrant groups. The arrival of substantial important flows of immigrants from Eastern Europe in the last few years has certainly complicated the picture, while Italy has become one of the main host countries of immigrants with 3,600,000 legal foreign residents.

The new law proposal Amato-Ferrero could represent a shift towards a better recognition of the rights of immigrants and their future integration in Italy. At the same time, however, the risk of growing xenophobia among parts of the Italian population is real.

Language and Education

Many migrant children in the EU suffer from a low level of education: early school leaving is more common among them with a consequent lower rate of education. Sometimes second generation pupils from a migrant background show lower school
performance than the first generation. This indicates that the social divide may deepen over time. Socio-economical segregation can intensify as socially advantaged parents tend to withdraw their children from schools with high numbers of migrant pupils. Disparities between schools tend to increase over time.

Ján Figel’, European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture and Youth, said: "If migrant children leave school with an experience of underachievement and segregation which carries on in their later lives, the risk is that such a pattern is perpetuated into the next generation ... evidence shows clearly that policies can make a difference... Exchanging experiences and learning from each other can be fruitful"

The right of migrant workers’ children to be integrated in schools has been established by EU on July 1982 with directive no. 77/486. This directive states that all the members are forced to offer free courses of the official language of the host country and to adopt appropriate measures to teach children in their native tongue and culture, in cooperation with their countries of origin.

Researches on the causes contributing to the current educational disadvantage highlight that some key factors relate to the individual background of migrant pupils (low socio-economic background, language, family and community expectations). Data also show the importance of education systems and that some countries succeed better than others in reducing the gap between migrant and native pupils, thus demonstrating that policies may significantly influence school performance. Segregation is a downward spiral that affects children’s motivation and performance.

Those systems which strongly prioritise equity in education are also the most effective in integrating migrant pupils. Among the policy measures which seem to be more useful are pre-school education, language learning, additional educational support such as mentoring and tutoring, intercultural education and partnerships with families and communities. Preventing segregation and desegregating “ghetto” schools seems a precondition to guarantee real equal opportunities to pupils. To do that, ensuring high quality standards in schools in relation to teaching and leadership, is essential.

From the beginning of the 90’s Italy has applied this law on its territory, due to ever greater flows of immigrants.

In Italy the problem of immigrant pupils is rapidly acquiring importance: in 2005 their number was 425’000, in 2007 it had grown to 570’000 and in 2009 it has reached the amount of 700’000 units. To handle this situation the Italian Minister of Education Mariastella Gelmini has imposed a limit of 30 per cent for immigrant pupils in every class, in order to prevent the formation of “ghetto” schools. This limit of 30% won’t include pupils born in Italy.
Asylum seeker and Refugee

Refugees

A refugee is a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted on account of race, religion, nationality, social group or political opinion, is outside the country of their nationality and is unable to or unwilling to return to his/her own country. To receive refugees the government has built refugee camps. People may stay in these camps, receiving emergency food and medical aid, until it is safe to return to their homes or until they are retrieved by someone outside the camps.

THE UNHCR

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is the head international agency which coordinates refugee protection. The UNHCR provides protection and assistance not only to refugees but also to other categories of displaced or needy people. These include asylum seekers, refugees who have returned home but still need help in rebuilding their lives, local civilian communities directly affected by the movements of refugees, stateless people and so-called internally displaced people.

Refugees in Italy

Italy has become one of Europe’s major destinations for refugees, but still has no clear law on how to deal with them. The Italian government proposed an asylum bill in 1997, and the Senate approved it in November 1998. The authorities in Sicily say that the island is on the point of being unable to receive any more immigrants, and people are now talking openly of not only a humanitarian crisis but also a health crisis. Italy’s geographical position makes the country one of the principal maritime entry points into the European Union for migrants and asylum seekers coming from countries further and further away. In recent years this situation has led Italian authorities to take initiatives regarding the administration of its borders and the treatment of asylum
seekers. This tendency is in line with the more general direction adopted by the European Union since the end of the 90s in its fight against illegal immigration.

**ICORN**
The International Cities of Refugee Network is an association of cities and regions around the world dedicated to the value of freedom of expression. Potenza is one of these cities and at the moment is hosting several writers (e.g., Hamza Zirem, a poet from Algeria)

**Illegal immigrants**

Italy’s southern coasts and islands are a favourite landing area for thousands of desperate people, transported illegally to Italy and then through Italy to elsewhere in Europe. More deportations could, perhaps, reduce the numbers but, without the signature of joint agreements with the countries from whose coasts these immigrants embark, forced returns would hardly be effective. Many illegal immigrants return to Italy several times after deportation. Agreements with the other countries involved can be successful only if these countries receive support for development in exchange for the surveillance of illegal traffic in people, but this is not just a problem for Italy.

**Immigrant strike on 1st March 2010**

A group formed on Facebook called "1st March 2010 Strike of Foreigners" was open to people of all races, gender, faith, education and political leanings, immigrants, descendants of immigrants and natives from Italy, France and other European countries. “We are brought together by awareness of the importance of the social, cultural and economic contribution of immigration to our country. We are outraged by the smear campaign against foreigners in Italy, which has led to a barbaric, racist atmosphere and the adoption of discriminatory laws which are far from the principles and the spirit of our Constitution,” says the Manifesto for "1st March 2010 Strike of Foreigners. The strike, led by Africans, was called to protest against racist murders and attacks, police harassment, immigration controls, severe exploitation and inhumane conditions in agriculture and other work. Not only males participated, but females as well, including sex workers.
The motto of the demonstration was “24 hours without us”.

Peaceful demonstrations were held throughout Italy:

- 20,000 in Naples
- 15,000 in Milan
- 13,000 in Turin
- 20,000 in Rome

In order to participate many immigrants left their jobs for the day. Without them, many street-markets usually full of busy vendors were empty, many old people and children were left unattended, many stores were not supplied with fruit and vegetables, many construction sites remained closed.

**Immigration and crime**

In December 2008, the Bank of Italy published a study on the relationship between immigration and crime, an analysis carried out by professors Milo Bianchi (Paris School of Economics), Paolo Buonanno (University of Bergamo) and Paolo Pinotti (Bank of Italy). The study contributes to the intense debate, which exists in all countries affected by significant migration flows, on this theme.

The study tried to establish whether the presence of immigrants has a direct effect on the incidence of various types of crimes (crimes against property, against persons and violations of the law on drugs). It used a database produced by crossing information on residence permits (data from the Interior Ministry) with crimes reported in the various regions of Italy during the period 1990-2003 (data from the Ministry of Justice).

During the period under review, in Italy as a whole, an increase in the rate of crime did not correspond to the rapid increase in the number of foreigners. On the contrary, there was a decrease. At the regional level, however, areas that have attracted a greater number of immigrants have also seen higher rates in crime, due in particular to a higher incidence of crimes against property (80 per cent of total crimes in the sample under studied).

The study clearly excluded the hypothesis that migration contributes directly to increased crime. It only shows that areas with greater wealth attract a higher number of immigrants because there is the possibility of work, and where there is greater prosperity and a higher population, there is also an increase in crime.
Conclusions

The issue of migration and the situation in Italy and Europe is so complicated that only a specific European policy on immigration can help western European societies realistically tackle the problems created by this movement of people.

Franco Pittau, coordinator of the annual immigration statistics report commissioned by Caritas/Migrantes, a social wing of the Catholic Church said: "The most important thing is integration, the capability of living together. It is a common interest, if we think of our country in the next 10 or 20 years. And this needs to be reflected in the policy strategies."

It is time for us to open our eyes to a reality that Italy must face. We are in a period of globalization, which doesn't just mean the free movement of capital and ideas, but also free movement of people. We have to find a way to open our borders respecting human rights and not treating everyone like invaders.

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Migration is a very important phenomenon in urbanization process and mostly has negative effects and this movement brings a lot of new kinds of problems to urban life. The movement related to rapid increase in population is one of the general characteristics of developing countries. Since Turkey is a developing country, too she becomes face to face with many problems. Because of migration towards cities, different settlements occurred and are still occurring in the centres and surroundings of cities. As a result these movements spoil the general structure of urban with new social problems carried by them.

Migration:
- turns cities to villages in physical and social aspects
- increases the crime rate and criminal attempts in cities
- increases the problems in municipal services
- causes a decrease in health services, which is already inadequate.
- causes loss of productive power and capital in rural areas
- adds more problems to existing ones
- causes problems generating from different life styles
- creates demand for a better life such as housing, jobs, schools... etc. And this demand puts urban life out of order and disintegrates the urban system.
- Cities started to be something like a big station. People are coming and going. No one knows each other, no friendship, no relationship.
- Difference between the urban and the rural is about to disappear.
- That the old population resist the idea of migration and that they don't want to leave their homeland result in the families shattering or the old people becoming introverted and isolated from social life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration</th>
<th>Dynamism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demand for Better and Liveable Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Problems in Urban services and development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Social Impacts of The Internal Migration in Turkey

Tending to crime is one of the most important results of internal migration in Turkey. The sharp rise of crime in Turkey for the last decade is mainly from high growth of population and local immigration. Unemployment and deprivation have caused dense local immigration with separated families and confused people. Dwellings without planning permission gathered multi-background people in the ghettos of metropolitan cities where crime is flourishing.

The individual who is enough for neither himself nor his family finds solution on bagsnatching, stealing, even terrorism. He tries to be of service by this way. All of these make the family links deteriorate as well.

The people, who have difficulty in living on, aim at feeding themselves. After the basic needs are provided, an individual gets family-love, faith and such kind of superior values. The school-aged children are forced to work facing any kinds of danger in the streets. An immigrant father who has a lot of difficulties to live on may have to force his children to beg to steal or even prostitution and as a result of this concept “family” becomes just blood bonds and the member of the family regards each other as only the people who has a part of division of labour to live on.

The injustice about the income distribution in the cities makes the growing migrant children rebellious, moreover makes them tend to crime.

e.g. The population living in the shanties in Izmir is 40-45% 75% of the children involved in crime are living in these shanties.

e.g. 15% of the population live in Istanbul which takes Turkey's top migration and 25% of crime is seen in this city.

The rates of the crimes in 2006 in Turkey.

![Image of a police officer arresting a man.]

5 % bagsnatching
4 % stealing automobiles
44 % burgling the houses or shops, usurpation and various stealing
47 % fraud, insult, gambling, encouraging to prostitution, murder, injuring
The relationship between the rate of the crimes and the population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 cities which have the highest population of Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>10,018,735</td>
<td>12,573,836</td>
<td>67,289</td>
<td>182,844</td>
<td>67 145 216%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>4,807,860</td>
<td>4,466,756</td>
<td>23,019</td>
<td>53,266</td>
<td>58 119 207%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İzmir</td>
<td>3,370,860</td>
<td>3,739,553</td>
<td>16,710</td>
<td>64,149</td>
<td>50 172 346%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursa</td>
<td>2,125,140</td>
<td>2,439,876</td>
<td>12,190</td>
<td>31,467</td>
<td>57 129 225%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adana</td>
<td>1,849,478</td>
<td>2,006,650</td>
<td>6,749</td>
<td>29,515</td>
<td>36 147 403%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konya</td>
<td>1,929,166</td>
<td>1,959,082</td>
<td>4,863</td>
<td>13,589</td>
<td>22 69 313%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antalya</td>
<td>1,719,751</td>
<td>1,789,295</td>
<td>11,016</td>
<td>45,788</td>
<td>64 256 399%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İzmir</td>
<td>1,651,400</td>
<td>1,595,938</td>
<td>8,796</td>
<td>29,707</td>
<td>53 186 349%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaziantep</td>
<td>1,443,422</td>
<td>1,502,023</td>
<td>9,641</td>
<td>17,026</td>
<td>75 169 145%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şanlıurfa</td>
<td>1,432,422</td>
<td>1,523,069</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>5,680</td>
<td>11 37 325%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyarbakır</td>
<td>1,362,708</td>
<td>1,405,714</td>
<td>4,014</td>
<td>10,138</td>
<td>29 69 236%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kocaeli</td>
<td>1,266,085</td>
<td>1,437,926</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>20,551</td>
<td>27 143 525%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatay</td>
<td>1,253,726</td>
<td>1,386,224</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>6,305</td>
<td>17 45 267%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manisa</td>
<td>1,201,609</td>
<td>1,319,920</td>
<td>2,970</td>
<td>10,980</td>
<td>24 83 353%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samsun</td>
<td>1,209,127</td>
<td>1,228,859</td>
<td>3,474</td>
<td>13,933</td>
<td>29 113 395%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 cities which have the lowest population of Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayburt</td>
<td>97,358</td>
<td>70,009</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>30 83 278%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trabzon</td>
<td>93,554</td>
<td>82,022</td>
<td>2,386</td>
<td>2,785</td>
<td>255 331 130%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardahan</td>
<td>133,756</td>
<td>112,721</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>17 59 335%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kastamonu</td>
<td>114,724</td>
<td>118,457</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>22 108 470%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giresun</td>
<td>186,953</td>
<td>130,875</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>17 27 156%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artvin</td>
<td>91,834</td>
<td>168,002</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>21 55 257%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çankiri</td>
<td>270,355</td>
<td>174,012</td>
<td>878</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>32 92 283%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalova</td>
<td>168,593</td>
<td>181,758</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>2,181</td>
<td>34 120 346%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iğdır</td>
<td>168,634</td>
<td>181,865</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>37 77 206%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartın</td>
<td>184,178</td>
<td>182,131</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>34 26 338%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinop</td>
<td>225,574</td>
<td>198,412</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>21 48 225%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilecik</td>
<td>194,326</td>
<td>203,777</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>21 60 280%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erzincan</td>
<td>316,841</td>
<td>213,538</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>9 91 1043%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karsiyazı</td>
<td>223,102</td>
<td>218,405</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>2,701</td>
<td>34 124 367%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayseri</td>
<td>235,239</td>
<td>223,170</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>2,171</td>
<td>36 97 268%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relationship between the crimes and urbanization of the cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Rate of urbanization (%)</th>
<th>The number of the public order crimes</th>
<th>The rate of public order crimes (100000 people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>67,209</td>
<td>182,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>23,059</td>
<td>53,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İzmir</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>16,710</td>
<td>64,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edirne</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>3,784</td>
<td>11,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaziantep</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>9,641</td>
<td>17,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursa</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>12,690</td>
<td>31,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adana</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>6,749</td>
<td>29,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kırıkkale</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>3,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karsiyazı</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>2,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayseri</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>3,799</td>
<td>15,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmaniyê</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>2,023</td>
<td>3,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batman</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>2,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edirne</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>1,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elazığ</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>1,215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the results on the table, in Turkey there are more crimes committed in large, developed cities and they have a high urbanization rate, greater population density and get more immigrants. İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir and Bursa, are the most industrialised cities in Turkey, and are experiencing a high level of local immigration.

Street Crimes in Turkey 2003 represented in thematic mapping, per 100000 person.
Street Crimes in Turkey 2004 represented in thematic mapping, per 100000 person. 
In 2003 the number of reported street crimes in Turkey was 321805 where it increased by 10% to 353692 in 2000

SQUATTERS
People migrating from rural areas demand houses to live in. As a result squatting increases and infrastructure problems arise. Squatter settlement is formed by arrival of several families from the same village or district to the empty areas around the urban. Later, the relatives and friends of these families join them. By time, settlement is homogenised by the comer from all over the country. As the population density increases the urban services get limited and scarce and consequently these areas become poverty districts. This issue is a social problem including family and economical values. This problem, which occurs as a buffer mechanism in housing phenomenon during migration from rural areas to urban is effective in the total development of the urban areas. This leads to a distorted urbanization structure, demolishing of green areas and speculations related to land ownership.

People, who migrate, worry about adapting to the new place. So, they are grouping with the other immigrants fellow immigrants and fighting the other while it seems to be in contrast with the deterioration of the family links, it has some sensible reasons. Despite the deterioration of the family, the fellow townsmen regard each other as the "fate friends" and give support to each other against the place which threatens their existence. They turn their backs to the people who exclude or want to change them, even to the other immigrants. We can see a lot of patterns of the groups who keep on their rural lifestyle in the city neighbourhood. Or we can see a lot of associations such as "...village/people from... solidarity associations" in the big cities. These grouping movements make urbanization impossible and cause "the rural in the urban".

The people who migrated to the big cities - especially the youngs - search for identity. This search forms basis to ethnic, political or religious grouping. Urban life provides a new point of view to the immigrants. Immigrants who decide to stay in the urban areas become city men. After a short while it is understood that there is not a unique way to become a city man and the period of half villager and half city man identity starts. At the end of this process, which is defined by urban sociologists as "incomplete urban structure" and/or "urban areas becoming villages", in urban areas different cultural structures with very weak communication and interaction emerge.
The population in the urban areas after migration faces not only with unemployment, housing, transportation, health and education problems but also goes through a conflict and trembling period due to a new cultural environment. The roles of the women in internal migrations become worse. Their limited lifestyle is restricted much to their rural lives, that's to say that they are jailed at home, frustrated by the housework. They become aggressive, insecure and aimless person in their broken life. The members of the families appear to be in conflicts with each other and domestic arguments and violence rises. The one who is unhappy, dissatisfied and underdog in the city commits violence to prove himself strong. Each one of the spouses and the children prove their own superiority by committing violence to each other.

The distribution of the country's population loses the balance. For instance the women population in the places giving migration is high while the men population is high in the new places which receive migration.

Uncontrolled population increase has negative effects on economic development and environmental quality. High birth rate in the region and migration from rural areas to cities and from cities to big cities increase population, people who migrated do not want to return though their life quality is not as good as they used to be. They either want to stay in the city, they are settled, or preparing themselves to move to a bigger city.
Relationship Between Population, Economic Development and Environmental Quality

The traditions of different regions are carried by the immigrants to the places which they migrate to. e.g. The cooks from the Black Sea Region generalise making cakes. The cooks from Gaziantep generalise baklava. The people from Manisa generalise Mesir Paste and raisin throughout the country. Migration phenomenon brings out its own kind of music also. The music called "Arasbeque music " in Turkey, related to the history of the migration in Turkey. And by migration new words and concepts have joined the language. Gecekondu => shanty and Dolmuş => minibus are two of them.

Migration phenomenon which has an important part in the Turkish social history has deeply impacted the culture and art. Such that, from 1950 to present a lot of films, theatres, books, songs and pictures have appeared dealing with migration and some of them are among the most important Turkish achievements.

The Social Impacts of Immigrations to Turkey

- Othering because of the prejudices among the local people in the new places where they migrated to.
- Language problem hindering adaptation process.
- The new hybrid culture formed by the relationships with the local culture like (clothing, food, buildings and etc.)
- The cultural richness of the country increases with migration.
- The improvements in social, cultural, economical relationships between Turkey and the countries where they come from (such as Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece..) can be accounted for the social impacts of the immigrations to Turkey.

The Social Impacts of The Refugee Migrations

Turkey is a country, which sometimes receives refugees from some regions such as Africa and the Middle East, is usually the gateway for illegal migrations. The problem caused by this situations are:

- The medical problems such as death or epidemic due to the unhealthy conditions during the migration.
- Political crisis between the countries because of the illegal trip.
• There is a relationship between organized crime and the illegal migration of labor. Since organized crime organizes human trafficking and illegal employment, they are generally tend to illegal jobs because they are abused for the illegal works such as terrorism or spying ... etc (the reason is usually that they are very poor).

The Social Impacts of Emigrations from Turkey

Especially in the earlier years of migration, most of emigrants who are mostly uneducated cannot adapt the new cultures and cultural shock arisen after being face to face a new and different culture in point of language, religion, lifestyle. Because there is really a big generation gap between the local people and emigrants.

International migration has a great potential to bring about a variety of social mobility to the migrants as well as to their relatives, friends and their communities at large. Emigration has greatly affected the employment status of Turkish migrants in the receiving countries, and in Turkey upon their return. Women are particular examples: migration enabled many of them to participate in labor force for the first time in their life, or took them from agricultural sector to manufacturing and service sectors. Such changes increased their economic well-being, which raised their social status. Turkish migrant women joined the mainstream social life in Europe.

The modernizing effect of emigration is very obvious for the individuals and their families. Upon their return to Turkey many migrant women have wanted to settle in urban areas, and they have often tended to acquire more authority within the family.

For the men, traditional symbols of status that are based on age, kinship, devoutness, or ownership of land were replaced by modern indicators such as income, qualifications, skills, and knowledge of a Western European language. The roles and relationships of parents and children have also changed as a result of migration, which was perceived
rather negatively by the parents, fathers in particular, as they began to lose their traditional authority over children. In short, emigration was one of the factors that pressurized the extended family and traditional familial relationships. Emigration also affects the migrants' perceived social status. While in Europe, Turkish workers are generally accorded a very low social status, but their social standing in Turkey improves markedly both in rural and urban communities.

When earlier Turkish emmigrants went to Germany, almost all of them had poor jobs as cleaning, painting, construction working. As time goes by they started to get money and bought some property. After they lived for years and became a citizen of German government, they began to get jobs such as public service. So their life conditions get better in this way and they get accustomed to living in Germany. As a result of this, most of them don't want to return to their homeland. As time flies, they lose their identification and become half Turkish half German. They live between Islam and Christianism, Turkish and German traditions. Even some of them forgets to speak Turkish and sometimes we see babies with German names although both parents are Turkish.

Turkish workers often return home with changed attitudes and behaviors: in fact, the label of "Almanyali(Alamanci)" , which literally implies "Turk from Germany" as the local non-migrant people call the Turkish emigrants in Europe with this expression, is a product of these perceived changes in attitudes and behaviors.

The reintegration of returning emigrants and their families in Turkey also is a complexity. For those who returned in the 1960s and 1970s, the return and integration question was not critical. They were engaged in temporary labor migration, many anticipated their eventual return to Turkey, and acted accordingly. Also, these early returned migrants were mainly single men who had emigrated alone.

On the other hand, returning migrants in the 1980s and 1990s were more likely to be families with adolescent children. Fearing that they might not be able to go back to Europe at a later time, many of them left a younger member of their family behind to retain their link with Europe. They could not decide whether to permanently settle in the host country or resettle in Turkey. Such indecisiveness together with the adjustment difficulties of their children who had already spent their early socialization period abroad aggravated the reintegration process of these return migrants. The children of returnees had serious problems in adapting to the very different social, culture and educational environment of Turkey again. From a survey of Turkish emigrants in Germany in the early 1960s shows that Turkish emigrants are transformed to a European life style: 20 per cent of the respondents ate pork, 38 per cent saw observing Ramadan incompatible with modern life, and only 23 percent fully fasted during Ramadan (Abadan-Unat 1964).
The economical, social and cultural links came into existence between Turkey and the countries which receive emigrants. Germany, where most of the Turkish people emigrate, is one of the main country that we export, import goods and receive tourist. Another positive impacts of migration is solving the cultural integration problems with the works on art, sport, politics and economics of the 2nd-3rd generation Turkish people. e.g. The footballers Serdar Taşçı and Mesut Özil who play for the German National Football Team and also Fatih Akın who is one of the well-known moviemaker in Germany are Turks.

Also migration has had highly positive contributions to Turkey’s economic and social settings. It was a result of emigration that Turkey’s unemployment problem was partly solved with three million expatriate Turkish citizens working in Europe; their remittances had financed two thirds of the country’s trade deficit in the 1990s; and they took on the bridging role between Turkey and the EU.

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- http://193.255.140.18/Tez/0069681/METIN.pdf
ROMANIA

A view of Romania's demographic situation:

A population which very soon will enter the 20th year of decline, coming from both natural decrease (since 1992) and negative net external migration (since 1990).

Evolution of Romania's population between 1990 and 2007
Increasing ageing due to:
The low level of fertility (1.3 since 1995), influenced by:
- the feminization of emigration;
- the postponement of marriage and childbearing.
Over 60% of all migrants are women, with a predominance of the 25 to 34 years old age group.
The migration of young population (76.9% of emigrants is under 40 years old).
Age structure of emigrants (1990-2007)

The improvement of life expectancy at elderly population.
Life expectancy by sexe

As a cumulated result of low birth rate, moderate increase of crude death rate (but surpassing the birth rate) and negative external migration, between 1990 and 2007 Romania lost around 1.7 million inhabitants, representing 7.3% of its population.
The role of external migration in Romania’s demographic decline

Comparison of demographic evolution (2008)

EUROSTAT POPULATION PROJECTION

A question

The developed countries need foreign labor force. On a temporary basis.
By UN Population Division population projections, as well as by Eurostat projections, during the next 10-15 years some Western European countries will have a natural decline of their populations. More foreign workers will be needed. Will these countries adapt their immigration policy for attracting young people from other European countries not only for economic reason but also for long term demographic objective? If the answer will be affirmative, which will be the future of Central and Eastern European countries?

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  http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/AltKategori.do?ust_id=11
- Institutul NaŃional de Statistică
- European Commission - EUROSTAT,
  http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/databa se
THE ECONOMICAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION IN ROMANIA

Introduction

The main causes of migration in Romania are the economical difficulties and the low job opportunities. Therefore, people find it easier to emigrate to a different country where their work is better paid, thus being able to provide better life conditions for their families.

The money sent by the emigrants to their family left in the country of origin bring a significant contribution not only in the improvement on the standard of living, but also in the country’s economy. Every year, the Romanian emigrants who work abroad send approximately 9 billion EUR, money that manage to ameliorate the living standards of millions of people all arend Romania. Also, this has led to an explosion in the construction sector and the construction tools’ market, it increased the number of cars and it raised the consumption.

The latest research show that in the last 5 years a significant part of the Romanian population has invested in long term goods: 50% of them have bought home appliances, 37% have extended/modernized their houses and 16% have bought automobiles.

Migration statistics

The registered number of Romanian citizens who settled their permanent residence abroad is of 395 637 people (1990-2007).

The estimated number of Romanian migrants for work:

- The Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister suggests that 1,2 million Romanians are legally working outside the country.
- Also, the Minister of Labour states that over 2 million Romanians are legally and illegally working abroad.
- Currently, over two million Romanians are working abroad.
  - The main countries in which the Romanians are working are Italy and Spain.
  - Romanians’ remittances represent 5,7% of the Gross Domestic Product.

Positive impact of migration on Romania

- Remittances (income growth, increased consumption, long term investments); the annual remittances volume is of around 9 billion EUR; by World Bank data, Romania is the 8th recipient country.
- “Export” of unemployment; the unemployment rate is now 8%.
- Increased access to educational and health services for the migrants’ families.
Negative impact of migration on Romania

- Shortage of labour force in construction, textile industries, hotels, tourism, wood and furniture industries;
- Population decline and youth loss;
- Loss of educated/qualified labour force.

The profile of the Romanian emigrant

In general, the Romanians who go abroad represent a competitive working force, well trained. The emigrants with high qualification represent almost 1/5 of the total number of emigrants, while the persons who have graduated only from the primary or secondary school represent less than a third party.

According to the National Institute of Statistics, Romania, 2007

The evolution of the emigrants' number according to age

One of the most important factors that influence the labour force is the age of the workers. We can notice an increase of the 26-40 years old Romanian emigrants from 1999 to 2005 in the chart below, determining significant growth of the labour market in the country of immigration.
Impact on the economy of the country of immigration

Spain:
448,000 Romanian immigrants employed in 2008.
The contribution of Romanians to the Spanish economy can be estimated, strictly in terms of salaries, at 8,000 million EUR, representing 0.71% of Spain’s GNP.
It has been determined that immigration has a highly favourable impact regarding the contributions to the income taxes, respectively for the Spanish health insurance system.

Italy:
In 2008, 1.2% of Italy’s GNP was produced by the Romanians (18,866 mil. EUR out of a total of 1,572,243 mil. EUR).

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THE IMPACT OF LABOUR MIGRATION ON CHILDREN

Current situation
The number of migrants increases every year. As a result, the number of children who remain at home without their parents has also increased. According to the National Agency for the Protection of Children’s Rights (2006), 82 464 children have remained without one or both parents, after these went to work abroad.
Their data is incomplete, for the Authority itself acknowledges that there are departments that have sent only 30% of the cases, while others up to 100%.
Another study published by the Soros Foundation in 2007 reveals the existence of over 170 000 students (aged 12 to 16) who have at least one parent to work abroad.

Impact on children

There are various ways in which a child is affected by the departure of his parents to another country. It all begins when the family links are petting weaker. As a result, the adults and the children fail to communicate properly and this problem have multiple ramifications:

- the teenagers are often affected by the lack of communication with their parents, as they always need somebody to talk to and ask for advice;
- in the case of children who remain at home with their grandparents, a problem of understanding related to the difference of mentality have been observed;
- the teenagers who are not permanently in touch with their parents have been proven to be less self confident, to have worse results at school and even to become isolated from the society.

Deterioration of school behavior
Leaving the children alone at home, have a significant impact on children’s education:

- the teenagers (especially boys) whose both parents are abroad tend to abandon school;
- also, these students tend to play truant more often;
- perturbation in attention (problems with concentration) and lack of motivation;
- the interest accorded to school is lower;
- teenagers find it difficult to make their homework (overwhelming duties).
Less control
The family separation diminishes the control capability the parents have on their children. As a result, deviant attitudes may appear especially in the case of teenagers: alcohol, cigarettes and drug abuse, delincency, early debut of sexual life.

Psychological impact
The children’s opinion about the labour migration of their parents is often neglected. This attitude, combined with the previous factors presented may lead even to emotional trauma.
The emotional trauma develops differently from case to case:

Some children cry a lot...
Others may even get sick...
Frequent headaches
Stress-related ulcer
Chronic anxiety

Or even commit suicide...
8 years old hangs himself after his mother went to Spain to work - Wednesday, February 27, 2007
17 years old throws himself from the seventh floor – both parents working abroad - Wednesday, April 9, 2007
12 year old boy kills himself after finding out that his mother will return to work in Italy - Wednesday, October 1, 2007
Missing his parents, 16 years old shooting champion kills himself – Thursday, December 20, 2007
Positive effect of parental migration:

In most of the cases, parental migration determines the rising of the economical life quality of the family. Children that have the parents working abroad often have expensive toys, computers and laptops, cell phones and scooters. Beyond the economical well-being, children from migrant families have been taken more frequently part in international trips, compared to other children.

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THE STORY OF THE BALLOON

At first, the balloon was on the grand

The entire population of Romania got in, but the Economy Balloon wouldn’t start flying…
People didn’t know what to do…

…that’s why some of them decided to jump off the balloon….

This way, the Economy Balloon started to fly.
The more people left the balloon, the better it made its way up in the air.

After a while, so many people left the balloon that it arrived in the mountains…
Everything seemed fine, until the balloon got really close to a tree…

…and it got stuck there…

THE END
PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF MIGRATION

What is xenophobia?
Xenophobia is a dislike and/or fear of that which is unknown or different from oneself. The term is typically used to describe a fear or dislike of foreigners or of people significantly different from oneself, usually in the context of visibly differentiated minorities.

What is racism?
Racism is the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and

The main two type of migration in Romania:
- Legal, registered long term immigrants and emigrants.
- The number of Romanian citizens who settled their residence abroad is 395,637 (1990-2007).
- The temporary migration of Romanians for work.
- This migration started in early 90s - legally and illegally, and increased rapidly as entry visas have been eliminated and Romania became an EU member.
- The number of Romanians working abroad cannot be estimated accurately.
- The figure mostly mentioned by observers, analysts, media, official representatives, from Romania and from abroad, is around 2 million. That means near 10% of Romanian population.

Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2008
These labour migrants are often subjected to racist and xenophobic attacks.

Two case studies: Italy and Spain
We choosed to analyse Romanian immigrants' images in two countries: Italy and Spain.

Our choice was based on two reasons: First of all, these two countries have been the main destinations for the Romanian emigrants for the last 10 years. Secondly, they have the largest communities of Romanians abroad.
Romanians in Italy

- By 2008 the Romanian immigrants minority in Italy amounted to 1.016 000 people, the largest minority in the Peninsula.
- In 2008, 1.2% of Italy’s GNP was produced by the Romanians (18 866 mill. EUR).
- Romania is the largest trading partner for Italy: two-way trade totalled $22.6 billion in 2007
- 26 000 Italian firms in Romania
- Although most of the Romanians who work in Italy are qualified and have working permits, many cases of racism and xenophobia have been recorded.
- When searching in the Italian media articles about the Romanian migrants, one can find Romanians labeled as criminals, burglars and thieves.

Concerning the general view about immigrants, Romanians are credited with 38% negative and 20% very negative opinions, 38% good and 4% very good opinions.

Also 39% of the respondents can’t associate Romania with anything, while the top of the list comprises attributes like: very poor people (9%), Dracula (4%), Roma, Gypsies (4%), communism, Ceausescu (2%), and Romanian immigrants (2%). The only aspects which can be put in a category with positive attributes is tourism (I would like to visit Romania’: 2%).
When being asked to associate Roma people with a nation, 38% named Romanians (compared to 9% Slavs, 6% Albanians, or 3% ex-Yugoslavians).

Regarding the degree of antipathy Romanians receive 9%, occupying second position (coequal with Serbians and after Albanians).

In the category of notorious Romanian personalities, respondents indicated: Ceausescu (24%), followed by ACF Fiorentina football player Adrian Mutu (6%), Dracula (4%), one Romanian singer performing in Italy, Ramona Bădescu (3%) and ex-gymnast Nadia Comaneci (2%).

59% of the respondents have seen news about Romanians on television in the last 6 months, 47% indicating television as main information source in this respect.

These surveys reveal a negative attitude towards Romanians, a lack of knowledge concerning Romania, and a high reliance on media as source of information and opinion former.

The racist attitudes have multiplied since several acts of violence have been made by Roma = Romanian (!) individuals.

These acts of violence acts having been added to the equation, an intoxicating anti-Romanian and anti-immigration propaganda appeared. The propaganda was used by the main Italian political parties to distract attention from internal problems and to foster feelings of Italian togetherness, which could be used for their own political campaigns. The Italian authorities promised to issue severe laws for expulsion, reintroducing visas for Romanians and even suggested Romania’s exclusion from the European Union.

In the European Union, the space that should allow the free circulation of all the European citizens (for one of the principles on which EU was created was the right of free movement for all the citizens of the member states), the borders still exist for some.
• The proof of that is the law adopted for the first time by the Italian government in December 2007 that allows Italian authorities to expel EU citizens that are considered to be a threat to the security of the country. Rejected several months after by the European parliament, the law was modified and was validated once again in the spring of 2008, without much protest coming from the EU authorities.

• Due to the hostile atmosphere created by media, the public opinion has developed an unsympathetic and generalizing attitude towards Romanian immigrants but also towards the entire Romanian nation.

• An example of media exaggeration is the Il Giornale newspaper from January 28, 2009, displaying a first page title in huge fonts: Troppi criminali romeni. Hanno il record di reati in Italia (Too many Romanian criminals. They hold the record for the most delinquencies in Italy), or a 2006 article in Italy’s Il Tempo daily which called Romanians “The most violent, dangerous race, willing to kill for a handful of change”.

• Promoted by the media, these ideas became part of the collective mentality, although the reality is totally different, fact proven by the European studies and statistics which show that the Romanians are not the leaders of crime.

According to statistics provided by Caritas - Idos and the Italian Ministry of Justice regarding criminality among 5 categories of immigrants in Italy, Romanians occupy the last position with 0.27% detainees, being outranged by Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans and Albanians.

• Such statistics are confirmed by other studies which go beyond Italian borders. According to a Eurostat study on criminality (crimes recorded by the Police) conducted for EU-27 (in the field crime and criminal justice), Romania registers similar or even lower percentages of delinquency compared to other countries in the region and in Europe.

Eurostat study on criminality
Romanians in Spain

- The May 2008, a survey conducted by ASG in cooperation with Mercury Research had the following results regarding the general opinion of the Spanish natives about the Romanian immigrants:
- Romanians scores as follows: 43% negative opinion, 32% good opinion, 18% very negative, 3% very good opinion, being outdistanced only by the Roma population in terms of negative perception.
- When asked about the image of the nation, the Spanish spontaneously stated that Romania is characterized by: poverty, misery, delinquency, economic problems, backward country, unemployment, famine, also connections with Roma people, Dracula, communism and Mafia (no single positive statement).
- In the category of notorious Romanian personalities, the respondents indicated Ceausescu, Dracula, Nadia Comaneci and Romanian football players who performed in Spain, like Hagi or Gica Popescu. 67% of the respondents could not name any Romanian personality.

- By 2008 Romanians represented the main community of foreign immigrants: 702,000 people, which makes 17% of all the foreigners in Spain.
- Out of these, 448,000 are employed, while 99,100 are unemployed (also as a result of the global economic crisis which affected Spain). Besides these,
154,900 persons are inactive (representing children, housewives, elderly people, etc.).

- The Romanian population in Spain is very young, with a gross activity rate of 77.9%, much above the national average of just above 50%. The majority of Romanian workers are concentrated in the constructions field.
- Concerning schooling, the percentage of Romanian children who attend school is 100%.
- The contribution of Romanians to the Spanish economy can be estimated, strictly in terms of salaries, at 8,000 million EUR, representing 0.71% of Spain’s GNP.
- According to such statistics, the impact of Romanian residency in Spain does not justify the largely negative perceptions about Romanians. The reason could be found in the more unilateral propagation of negative acts associated by mass media with Romanians, mass media which is seen as major information source, and which influences to a large extent public perception.

Instead of conclusion

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