

MIGRATIONS FROM EASTERN EUROPE AND EASTERN ASIA

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES



CONTEMPORARY MIGRATIONS FLOWS

During the second half of the 20th century, a great migration phenomenon took place. After the Second World War the most industrialized states like Spain, France, England, Italy and Germany became destination countries for migrants who were looking for a job

- In the '50s and 60s: intensive flows
- In the '70s: the flows decreased
- In the '90s: the flow became significant for the following reasons:
 - ❖ The fall of political regimes
 - ❖ The low standards of life conditions
 - ❖ The redefinition of territorial boundaries

Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of permanently settling down in a new country, but internal migration is also possible. The movement may cover long distances and include individuals, family units or large groups.

PUSH MIGRATION FACTORS:

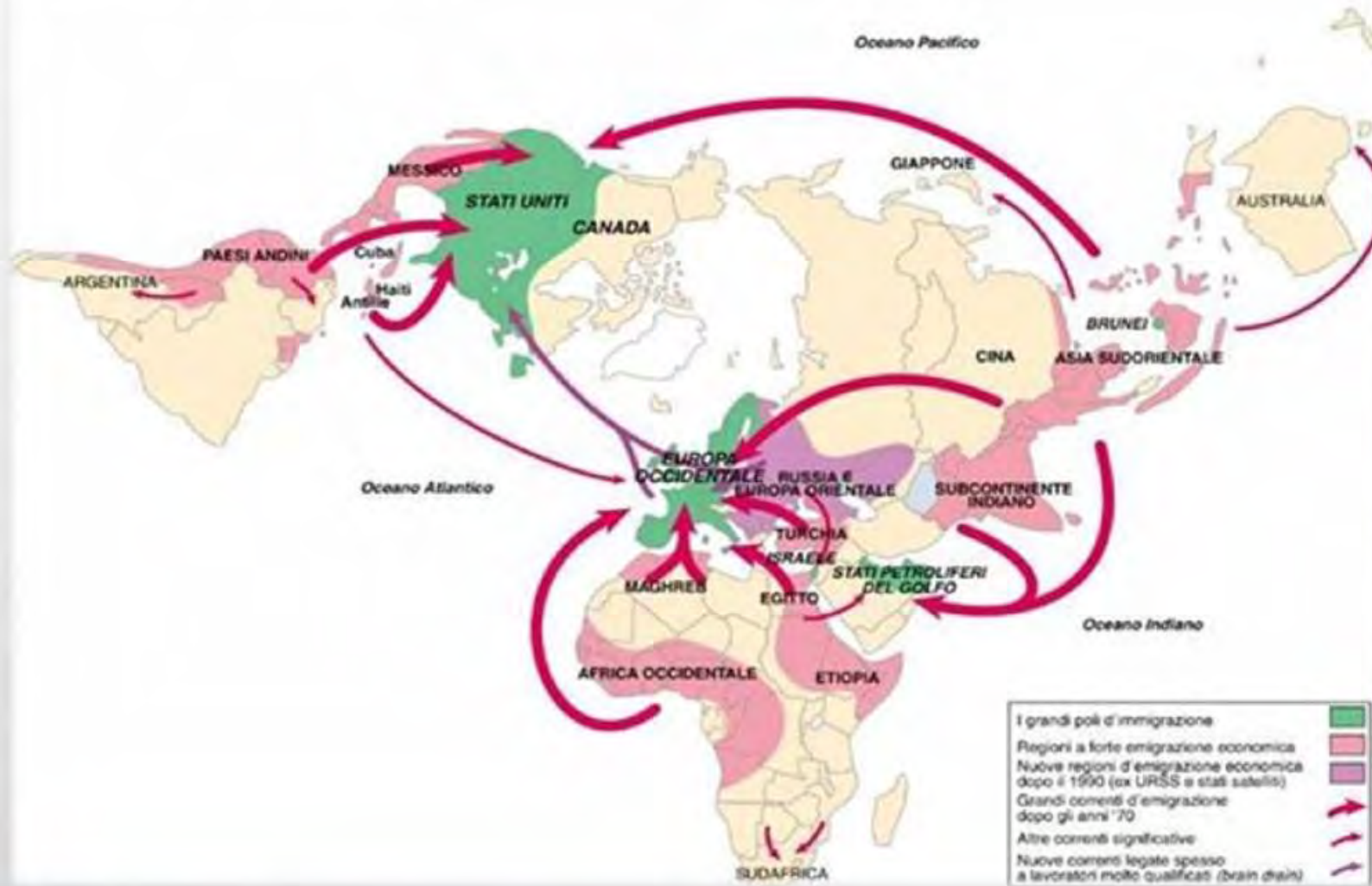
- **POPULATION GROWTH**
- **SOCIETY RETREAT**
- **TOTALITARIAN POLITICAN REGIMES**
- **ETHNIC AND/OR RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS**
- **FAMINE AND EPIDEMICS**
- **WARS**

PULL IMMIGRATION FACTORS:

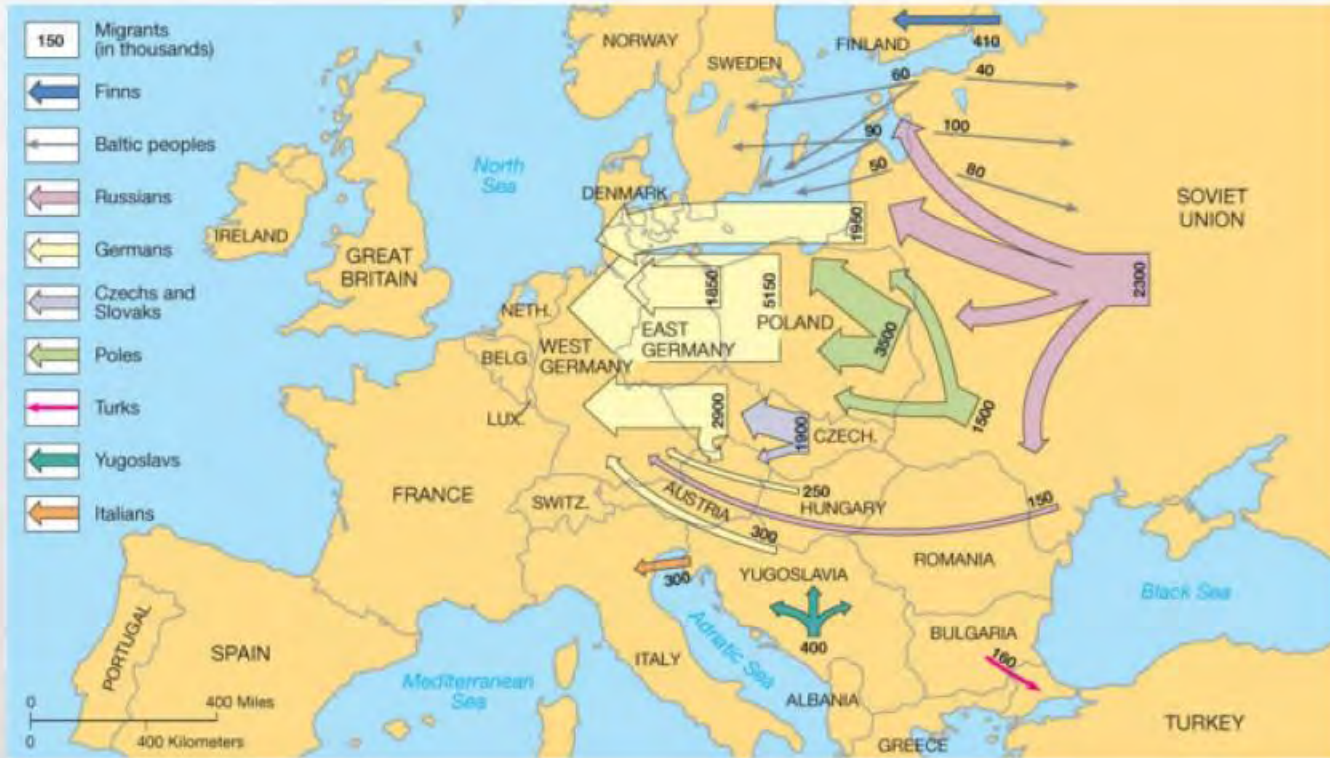
- **HOPE TO FIND WORK**
- **DEMOCRATIC AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES**
- **BETTER CONDITIONS OF LIFE**
- **BETTER EDUCATION FOR THEIR FUTURE GENERATIONS**

As to the period, migration is temporary, seasonal and permanent.

As to the distance covered, migration flows are internal, international and intercontinental.



The map shows the main areas of migration: Northern and Eastern Africa, Western and Southern-East Asia and the most industrialized countries in Europe like France, Italy, Spain, England and Germany as destination areas.



European Migration After World War II

Since post-war period to nowadays, European internal migrations have been developing with different features and ways, according to the uncertain social and economic conditions of home-countries.

Between the 80's and the 90's of the 20th century, the migration phenomenon increased its intensity, especially in Central and Eastern Europe.



CAUSES



- The disintegration of the Soviet Union
- The fall of the Berlin wall
- Geopolitical factors: wars and ethnic conflicts
- Lack of jobs

The Soviet Union



The Soviet Union (USSR) was characterised by a state-controlled economy and a totalitarian political organization. At the end of the Second World War, the USSR managed to obtain significant economic advantages from such states as Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia that had come under its control. So, it demanded the payment of war damage compensation from the countries that had fought in the conflict. The new established communist regimes imposed strict emigration controls. Migration to countries with established market economies was practically forbidden, while migration between important planned economies occurred on a very limited scale.

The fall of the Berlin wall and of the Soviet Union

In the second half of the '80s, countries like Poland and Romania became more open towards other countries. This anticipated the imminent fall of the Berlin wall that in November 1989 marked the end of the isolation for the Soviet Union member states. After this event, people started to leave their countries to find better life conditions abroad. The migration flow to western European countries grew over time and still continues nowadays.

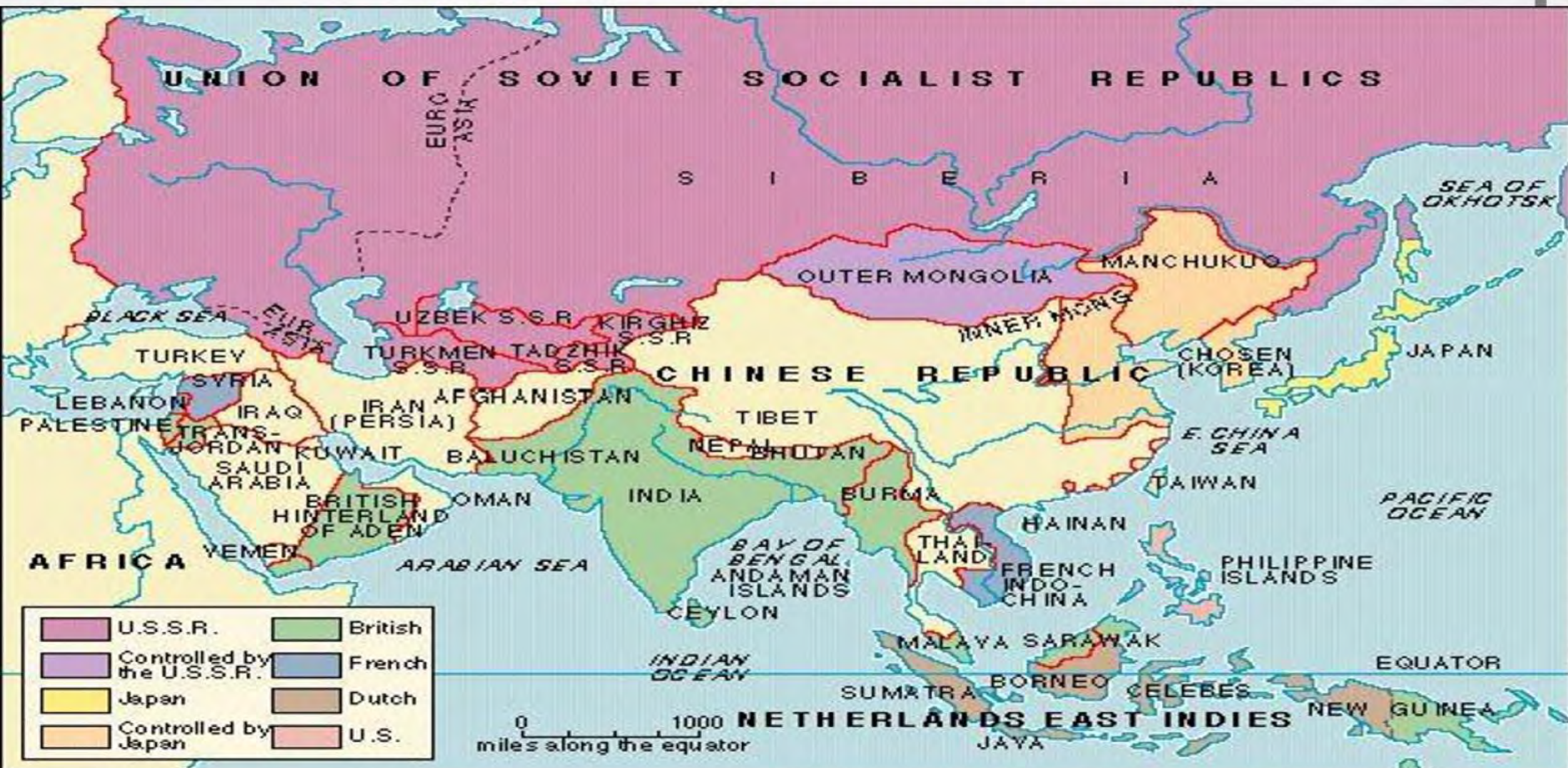


THE REASONS OF IMMIGRATION IN ITALY

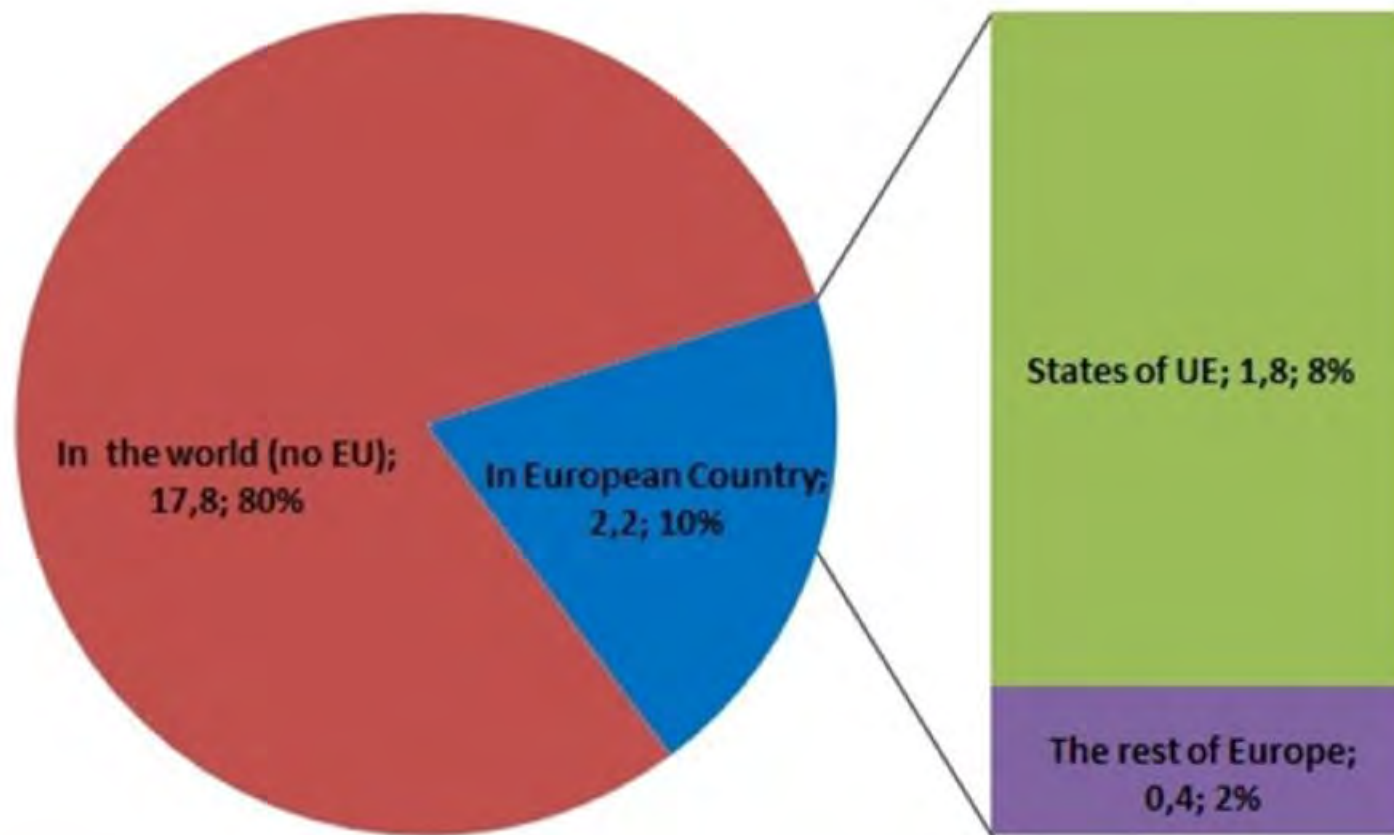
OVER THE LAST YEARS IN ITALY, AS WELL AS IN ALL MAJOR COUNTRIES, IMMIGRATION HAS INEVITABLY INFLUENCED THE NATIONAL POLICY.

A FEW YEARS AGO A "FOREIGN MIGRATION POLICY" DID NOT EXIST AT ALL. NOWADAYS IT HAS ACQUIRED A GREAT IMPORTANCE. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE FOR ITALY, A COUNTRY THAT, FOR ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, IS EXPOSED TO MIGRATION FLOWS. BESIDES, ITALY ALSO ATTRACTS IMMIGRANTS BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC REASONS.

MIGRATION FROM ASIA



Statistics on immigrants



The number of Asian immigrants in Europe has increased more and more in the last twenty years.

Escape reasons:

- Wars (about 20 million people)
- Ethnic, political and religious persecutions
- Murderous regimes, such as *red khmer* in Cambodia > boat people (so populations ran away from South-East States)

In the middle of the 20th century, **The United Nations Organization** (ONU) set up the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (HNCHR). It encourages voluntary repatriation, or return, as the best solution for displaced people. The agency often provides transportation and other assistance, such as money, tools and seeds. Occasionally, the UNHCR helps to rebuild houses, schools and roads.

CHINA

Escape reasons:

- The ending of Mao's regime
- The transition to a free economy

The Chinese areas settled in European countries have become, in a short time, like small independent cities with their own organization. Nowadays, Chinese migrants are involved in catering and trade activities.



PHILIPPINES

Emigrants from Philippines are about 2,700 a day, almost 1 million a year. Now they are about 8 millions.

Causes:

- unemployment
- the government encourages regular immigration to:
 - soften the demographic pressure
 - get advantages for the economy

Work opportunities:

Nowadays there are a lot of work opportunities for emigrants. 60% of emigrants is made up of women, who work as maids or nurses.

Consequences:

- remittances are about 8 million dollars a year
- devastating effects on families



BANGLADESH

Escape reasons:

- Climatic changes
- Overpopulation generating:
 - Poverty
 - Under- nourishment

Work opportunities:

- minor jobs with no safety measures
- work for criminal organizations

Consequences:

- rise of crime rate in the foreign countries
- remittance people become poorer and poorer



Pakistan and India

Escape reasons:

- Wars between India and Pakistan (1949-1965-1971 in order to reach Kashmir territory)
- A precarious political system (which changed from democracy organization to tyrannical powers)
- Pakistan is one of the most populated countries in the world

Over 7 million immigrants have come from Pakistan to Italy. They have found different ways to enter the country:

- *Crossing Iran*
- *Crossing the Mediterranean Sea.*
- *Through Egyptian or Libyan ports*



Consequences:

- Depressed economy due to conflicts
- Religious conflicts between Shi'a and Shias on political matters fundamental for the islamization of the country
- Worsening of the relationship with the United States after the murder of Osama bin Laden, the Al-Qaeda leader
- Lack of foreign investments

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- **THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THIS WORK IS THE ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF THE CITIZENS OF NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES RESIDING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION. IT FOCUSES ON THE RULES THAT CAN FACILITATE OR HINDER THE IMMIGRANTS' INTEGRATION, TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF ACTUAL PROTECTION OF THOSE PEOPLE GRANTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION.**
- **THE IMPORTANCE OF A COMMON EUROPEAN POLICY ON IMMIGRATION HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEEN UNDERSTOOD.**
- **THE TRANSNATIONAL AND COMPLEX FEATURES OF IMMIGRATION HAVE MADE CLEAR THE NEED TO COORDINATE NATIONAL STRATEGIES TO ENSURE AN EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES DERIVED FROM THE PHENOMENON. ITS AIM IS TO STRENGTHEN AND NOT WEAKEN THE COHESION BETWEEN THE MEMBER STATES ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL THEMES.**

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LICEO SCIENTIFICO
«FILIPPO SILVESTRI»
PORTICI/NAPOLI/ITALY
EUROPE/WORLD



CARRIED OUT BY:

FEDERICA BOSSA, FRANCESCO AURICCHIO, CAROLINA BIANCHI, ANDREA SCOGNAMIGLIO IV E,
FRANCESCA URBANO, DALILA DE SIMONE IV C, ANDREA MARFUGGI IV D, FRANCESCA RUSSO IV I

SUPERVISING TEACHERS:

ANGELA BRANDA-VERA PATURZO (ENGLISH); ANNAROSA RICCO-BIANCA SANNINO (HISTORY)