

**“European Dilema On Immigration Issue:
Does Immigrant bring its colour to Europe”**

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Abstract. This paper accomodir the evolving nature of the European Union due to its unbalance region of the globalisation effect and the growing of each country member. The main focus is the last wave of enlargement and conflict within the community. The general developments of migration within and towards Europe as well as patterns of settlement of migrants are the huge issues to face

Keywords: Immigrant, European Union, National Identity.

1. INTRODUCTION

History of immigrant in Europe in this paper, focus on three main periods [1]. The first, up to the oil crisis in 1973–1974, was characterized by steady economic growth and development and deployment of guest worker schemes, (return) migration from former colonies to motherlands, and refugee migration, mainly dominated by movements from East to West. The second, started with the oil crisis and ended with the fall of the Iron Curtain in the late 1980s. During this time North-Western European governments increasingly restricted migration, and migrants’ main route of entrance became family reunification and family formation. Furthermore, asylum applications increased. By the end of this period, migration flows had started to divert towards former emigration countries in Southern Europe. The third, is from the fall of the Iron Curtain until today, with increasing European Union (EU) influence and control of migration from third countries into the EU and encouragement of intra-European mobility. Since then, the situation has transformed these countries economically, socially and demographically. European countries have been among the leading recipients of migration flows in recent decades.

The migration and asylum in EU positively increased in the last 25 years [2]. First, in 1992 EU restarted the common labour market; in 1995 created the Schengen area; in 1999 established the Area of Freedom, Justice and Security (immigration, border control, asylum policy); in 2005 adopted the Global Approach on Migration; in 2009 these commitments continued towards internationalization. Despite the permanent critic indications regarding the Europe as a fortress, EU member-states showed maturity for political bravery and liberalization. Their progress could be summarized in a series of five-year term strategies on migration and mobility – Tampere 1999, Hague 2004, Stockholm 2009 and post-Stockholm 2014 – all adopted on highest political level by the European Council and focused on free movement through the Schengen area, the right of EU citizens to work in other member-states, the labour migration and the asylum. But regardless the previous documents, the latest 2014 strategy remain nameless. Having in mind that all previous strategies were named by the city of adoption, the latest strategy bears the name of its predecessor, because some member-states fought with domestic limitations; lack of interest by EU institutions; and lack of discussion in member-states where the immigration issues are source of tension.

2. METHODOLOGY

This paper using the theoretical framework of international studies, the document studies were carried out to complement the secondary data related to the completion of this paper. The documents studied in this study are the research reports, journal articles, and literature that support the writing of this paper. Identifies the most significant factors that influence the religious (Islamophobia), demography, communities, globalization, and multi-culture dimensions of the Immigrant.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The era after second world war, the native workers in this region became increasingly educated, and growing. The limitation number of local workers create possibility for immigrant to fulfill the opportunity to the vacancies of workers. A migration system emerged whereby peripheral—especially Southern European—countries supplied workers to North-Western European countries. Migration flows were strongly guided by differences in economic development between regions characterized by pre-industrial agrarian economies and those with highly industrialized economies [3], both internationally and nationally (e.g., with unskilled workers moving from Southern Italy towards the industrial centres in Northern Italy). Within the origin countries, most migrant workers were from poor agricultural regions. After the labour migration agreements, In the Mediterranean region, for example, emigration helped to alleviate pressures on the labour market, as the region was characterized by significant demographic pressure, low productivity and incomes, and high unemployment (Page Moch 2003; Vilar 2001). A comparison of annual gross national product per capita in the 1960s illustrates this with US \$353 for Turkey, \$822 for Spain, and \$1272 for Italy; \$1977 for the UK and \$2324 for France [4], Furthermore, migrants' remittances were expected to benefit the national economy. In 1950 immigrant populations were most numerous in France, the UK, Germany, and Belgium. Twenty years later, at the beginning of the 1970s, these numbers had increased substantially in both absolute and relative term.

no	Country	1950	1960	1970	1975	As per cent of total population 1975
1	Belgium	354	444	716	835	8.5
2	France	2128	2663	3339	4196	7.9
3	West Germany	548	686	2977	4090	6.6
4	Netherlands	77	101	236	370	2.6
5	Sweden	124	191	411	410	5.0
6	Switzerland	279	585	983	1012	16.0
7	United Kingdom	1573	2205	3968	4135	7.8

Minority populations in the main Western-European countries of immigration, 1950-1975 (thousands and last column % of total population)

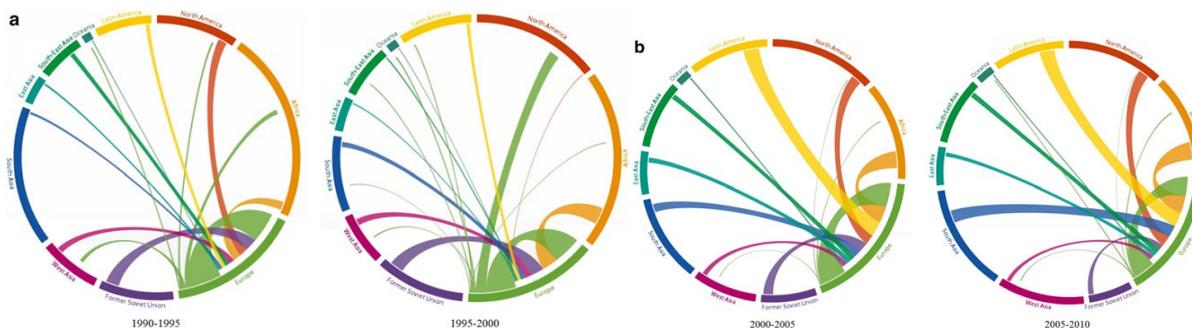
Source: Castles et al. (2014, 108).

The population during the oil crisis era had considerable impact to economy growth in Europe. This high migrant population give pressure to the country stability in economic and politics issue.

	Years					
	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99
Total EU applications	64.5	213.7	540.2	1012.3	2419.8	1613.5
Austria	8.7	14.7	63.2	64.4	76.1	53.5
Belgium	1.7	6.6	14.5	32.1	87.0	93.4
Denmark	3.7	1.3	5.6	42.1	76.4	36.0
Finland	-	-	0.1	0.3	11.4	6.9
France	5.1	40.5	106.3	178.7	184.5	112.2
Germany	34.3	121.8	249.6	455.3	1374.7	749.6
Greece		9.2	6.4	24.0	12.8	11.8
Ireland	-	-	-	-	0.5	21.2
Italy	11.0	9.2	16.5	26.3	40.8	48.8
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	0.1	5.7
Netherlands	-	5.3	8.8	46.4	151.1	170.4
Portugal	0	1.7	4.3	1.3	3.9	1.7
Spain	-	-	5.4	15.7	53.1	30.4
Sweden	-	-	41.9	97.1	197.0	48.5
United Kingdom	-	3.4	17.5	28.5	150.8	223.3

Asylum applications to the EU-15 by destination country, 1970-1999 (thousands)
Source: Hatton (2004, 10)

In the periods when the Iron Curtain collapsed, the borders of Eastern Europe induced new migration flows across Europe. Asylum applications increased from 320,000 to 695,000, to decline to 455,000 by the end of the decade [5] and increase again to 471,000 in 2001 (Castles et al. 2014). The top-five countries of origin during this period were the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (836,000), Romania (400,000), Turkey (356,000), Iraq (211,000), and Afghanistan (155,000) (ibid.).



Circular plots of migration flows towards and from Europe, per 5 year period between 1990 and 2010
(Source: www.global-migration.info) C. Van Mol and H. de Valk

Immigration by citizenship, 2017

	Total immigrants			Non-nationals							
	Nationals			Total		Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of non-member countries		Stateless	
	(thousand)	(thousand)	(%)	(thousand)	(%)	(thousand)	(%)	(thousand)	(%)	(thousand)	(%)
Belgium	126.7	17.5	13.8	108.5	85.6	60.2	47.5	48.3	38.1	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	25.6	13.1	51.0	12.5	48.9	0.6	2.5	11.8	46.2	0.0	0.2
Czechia	51.8	4.5	8.7	47.3	91.3	16.6	32.0	30.7	59.3	0.0	0.0
Denmark	68.6	19.5	28.5	49.0	71.5	25.6	37.3	23.1	33.6	0.4	0.6
Germany ⁽¹⁾ (²)	917.1	124.4	13.6	788.9	86.0	395.0	43.1	391.5	42.7	2.4	0.3
Estonia	17.6	8.5	48.5	9.1	51.4	4.6	25.9	4.5	25.5	0.0	0.0
Ireland	78.5	26.4	33.7	51.2	65.2	28.5	36.3	22.7	28.9	0.0	0.0
Greece	112.2	31.7	28.3	80.5	71.7	17.2	15.3	63.3	56.4	0.0	0.0
Spain	532.1	78.2	14.7	454.0	85.3	139.4	26.2	314.2	59.1	0.3	0.1
France	370.0	128.0	34.6	242.0	65.4	74.5	20.1	167.5	45.3	0.0	0.0
Croatia	15.6	7.9	50.9	7.6	49.1	2.2	14.1	5.4	35.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	343.4	42.4	12.3	301.1	87.7	61.1	17.8	240.0	69.9	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	21.3	4.0	18.6	17.4	81.4	9.3	43.7	8.0	37.7	0.0	0.0
Latvia	9.9	4.8	48.2	5.1	51.7	0.7	7.5	4.4	44.1	0.0	0.1
Lithuania	20.4	10.2	49.9	10.2	50.1	0.7	3.4	9.5	46.5	0.0	0.2
Luxembourg	24.4	1.2	4.9	23.2	95.0	16.7	68.3	6.5	26.6	0.0	0.0
Hungary	68.1	31.6	46.4	36.4	53.5	11.2	16.4	25.3	37.1	0.0	0.0
Malta	21.7	1.5	6.8	20.2	93.2	11.7	54.2	8.5	39.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	189.6	44.6	23.5	143.7	75.8	72.6	38.3	68.6	36.2	2.5	1.3
Austria	111.8	9.7	8.7	102.0	91.2	64.4	57.6	37.4	33.4	0.3	0.3
Poland ⁽²⁾ (³)	209.4	132.8	63.4	76.6	36.6	22.7	10.8	53.8	25.7	0.1	0.0
Portugal ⁽²⁾	36.6	20.2	55.3	16.4	44.7	7.6	20.8	8.8	24.0	0.0	0.0
Romania ⁽²⁾	177.4	146.3	82.5	26.8	15.1	9.2	5.2	17.5	9.9	0.1	0.1
Slovenia	18.8	3.3	17.5	15.5	82.5	3.3	17.6	12.2	64.9	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	7.2	4.3	59.5	2.9	40.5	2.3	32.4	0.6	8.1	0.0	0.0
Finland	31.8	8.1	25.4	23.1	72.6	6.5	20.3	16.5	51.8	0.2	0.5
Sweden	144.5	19.5	13.5	124.4	86.1	30.0	20.7	90.0	62.3	4.5	3.1
United Kingdom	644.2	80.9	12.6	563.4	87.4	242.7	37.7	320.7	49.8	0.0	0.0
Iceland	12.1	2.5	20.3	9.7	79.7	8.4	69.3	1.3	10.4	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.6	0.2	25.9	0.5	74.1	0.2	38.1	0.2	36.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	53.4	6.8	12.7	46.6	87.3	20.0	37.4	26.0	48.8	0.6	1.1
Switzerland	143.4	23.8	16.6	119.5	83.4	82.5	57.6	37.0	25.8	0.0	0.0

Note: The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding and the exclusion of the 'unknown' citizenship group from the table.

(¹) Break in series.

(²) Estimate.

(³) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)

eurostat 

An estimated 362,000 refugees and migrants risked their lives crossing the Mediterranean Sea in 2016, with 181,400 people arriving in Italy and 173,450 in Greece. In the first half of 2017, over 105,000 refugees and migrants entered Europe [6]. This movement towards Europe continues to take a devastating toll on human life. Since the beginning of 2017, over 2,700 people are believed to have died or gone missing while crossing the Mediterranean Sea to reach Europe, with reports of many others perishing en route. These risks do not end once in Europe. Those moving onwards irregularly have reported numerous types of abuse, including being pushed back across borders.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on data, the high population of immigrant create community that bring social problem agenda, social problem like same-sex marriage, racism, culture, idea, believe system, life style that bring and create their own patterns and perspective. Some of them settle and adapt culturally to their new environment while simultaneously enriching the local culture and the variety of ethno-cultural identities. Others also maintain transnational links and activities. Immigrants and immigrant origin populations in European cities are undoubtedly bound to increase in the future. As a result, new ways of life, new religions, new visions of the world, new cultures are constantly being introduced into the European social fabric.

European Cultural Acculturation

The diversification of diversity in Europe make the tradition, the culture and civilization in Europe fall off. The political mobilisation promotes ethno-regional identities as groups claim recognition as national minorities, as ethnic groups or even sometimes, full independence.

The population ageing in Europe is one of the most challenged that should be faced. Consider the citizen of Europe that have no interest in having children, the generation of Europe will be end soon, together with the culture and tradition. Thus, the immigrant will have their authority for the new European country. The integration policy, help the immigrant in social and political agenda in Europe, it make them easier to participate, everything is equal.

Islamophobia

Anti-migrant Islamophobia is a structural phenomenon in European society, is internally structured and has specific social roots and mechanisms of functioning. Such an articulate and interdependent set of topics, policies, practices, discourses, and social actors is intended to inferiorise and marginalise this population while legitimising and reproducing social inequalities affecting the majority of it. It must be considered that Muslim migrants make up the first, largest, and most rooted non-European population which has arrived and settled in contemporary Europe for work reasons.

The influence of Islamic culture, habit & identity, asking for their privilege and mindset or strategies for daily life is concern as social issue for European culture.

Demography also extending national expenditur, create unemployment risk, thus creating social fund for the country and also shifting the population of house countries.

Terorism is the big problem, the radicalization of all kind of movements and ideologies, understanding of the different elements that conform the current European culture, reflecting on the role Islam has played in it wil create another social problem, like protest from the citizen, and the gap between the group and communities.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Identity is the nature of International Relation, it is what makes it as it is, and with International Relation the actor's identity is formed by interactions, systems, norms, values, culture, ideology, fundamental believe, and internationalized ideas, the notion of identity has been a major issue during the last century. In fact, many countries have faced the reshaping of their territorial borders because of issues related to identity. There was an increase in the number of new emerging states, and also more and more conflicts were rising around the world because of the many ethnic groups that are demanding the right to self-determination. These new emerging states are also the cause of many important changes on the international level, since the notion of what is a state and what is a nation is challenged. The definition of a state or a nation has changed since 1648 where it gave birth to the Westphalia model of state sovereignty. The new concept that has been introduced to reach state sovereignty was self-determination, which created the opportunity for ethnic groups and minorities to ask for autonomy and secession from the states and governments to which they were affiliated. The outcome of such secession created a kind of homogeneous state where the population is sharing the same ethnicity, identity, same religion and culture [7].

6. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to address deep gratitude to Universitas Prof. Dr. Moestopo (Beragama) for providing facilities to join the International Relation Convention.

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