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SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION II

COURSE GUIDE

INR 262

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION II

Course Developer/Writer **Mr. Shuaibu Taiye Makanjuola and**
Mr. Sunday Edegbo
Political Science Dept.
Kogi State University
Ayingba Kogi State

Course Editor: **Dr. Aliyu Ishaku Danllaji**
Institute of Strategic Studies
Kuru Jos

Programme Leader: **Dr Olabamiji Oyebode**
School of Arts and Social Sciences
National Open University of Nigeria
14-16 Ahmadu Bello Way,
Victoria Island, Lagos

NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

National Open University of Nigeria,
Headquarters,
14/16 Ahmadu Bello Way,
Victoria Island, Lagos.

Abuja Office,
5 Dar es Salaam Street,
Off Aminu Kano Crescent,
Wuse II, Abuja.

e-mail: centralinfo@nou.edu.ng
URL: www.nou.edu.ng

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INTRODUCTION

INR 262, International Migration II is a one semester course in the second year of B.Sc. (Hons) degree in International and Diplomatic Studies. It is a two unit credit course designed to increase your knowledge on vital issues on international migration. The course begins with a brief introductory module which will help you to have a good understanding of what international migration entails including the historical overview; explores the contending theories on migration; the course, brings to limelight, various effects or consequences of cross-border migration as well as the contemporary issues affecting the movement of people across national frontiers. The study units are structured into modules. Each module is structured into 4 units. A unit guide comprises of instructional material. It gives you a brief of the course content, course guidelines and suggestions and steps to take while studying. You can also find self-assessment exercises for your study.

COURSE AIMS

The primary aim of this course is to provide students of international relations with comprehensive knowledge on migration of people across international frontiers. However, the course has specific objectives.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this course are to enable you:

- have understanding of the meaning, type and historical overview of international migration;
- familiarize with the contending theoretical perspectives in understanding and analysing international immigration;
- increase knowledge on the effects or consequences associated with movement of people across the international boundaries on the Home and Host countries; and
- gain knowledge on the contemporary issues in world migration including the migration crises in European Union, United States, the motivation for Africans migration to Europe.

The specific objectives of each study unit can be found at the beginning and you can make references to it while studying. It is necessary and helpful for you to check at the end of the unit, if your progress is consistent with the stated objectives and if you can conveniently answer the self-assessment exercises. The overall objectives of the course will be achieved, if you diligently study and complete all the units in this course.

WORKING THROUGH THE COURSE

To complete the course, you are required to read the study units and other related materials. You will also need to undertake practical exercises for which you need a pen, a note-book, and other materials that will be listed in this guide. The exercises are to aid you in understanding the

concepts being presented. At the end of each unit, you will be required to submit written assignment for assessment purposes.
At the end of the course, you will be expected to write a final examination.

THE COURSE MATERIAL

In this course, as in all other courses, the major components you will find are as follows:

1. Course Guide
2. Study Units
3. Textbooks
4. Assignments

STUDY UNITS

There are 20 study units in this course. They are:

Module 1: Understanding International Migration
Unit 1: Meaning of Migration
Unit 2: Types of Migration
Unit 3: History of International Migration
Unit 4: Globalization and International Migration

Module 2: Contending Theories on Migration
Unit 1 Assimilation Theory
Unit 2 Pluralism Theory
Unit 3 Human Capital Theory
Unit 4 Pluralism vs. Melting Pot Theory

Module 3: Analyzing the Consequences of International Migration
Unit 1 Economy Consequences
Unit 2 Political Consequences
Unit 3 Socio-cultural Consequences
Unit 4 Environmental Consequences

Module 4: Contemporary Issues in World Migration
Unit 1: European Union Migration Crisis
Unit 2: The U.S. Migration Crisis
Unit 3: Why Africans Migrate to Europe
Unit 4: Special Migration Issues

As you can observe, the course begins with the basics and expands into a more elaborate, complex and detailed form. All you need to do is to follow the instructions as provided in each unit. In addition, some self-assessment exercises have been provided with which you can test your progress with the text and determine if your study is fulfilling the stated objectives. Tutor-

marked assignments have also been provided to aid your study. All these will assist you to be able to fully grasp the spirit and letters of Europe's role and place in international politics.

TEXTBOOKS AND REFERENCES

At the end of each unit, you will find a list of relevant reference materials which you may yourself wish to consult as the need arises, even though I have made efforts to provide you with the most important information you need to pass this course. However, I would encourage you, as a third year student to cultivate the habit of consulting as many relevant materials as you are able to within the time available to you. In particular, be sure to consult whatever material you are advised to consult before attempting any exercise.

ASSESSMENT

Two types of assessment are involved in the course: the Self-Assessment Exercises (SAEs), and the Tutor-Marked Assessment (TMA) questions. Your answers to the SAEs are not meant to be submitted, but they are also important since they give you an opportunity to assess your own understanding of the course content. Tutor-Marked Assignments (TMAs) on the other hand are to be carefully answered and kept in your assignment file for submission and marking. This will count for 30% of your total score in the course.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

At the end of each unit, you will find tutor-marked assignments. There is an average of two tutor-marked assignments per unit. This will allow you to engage the course as robustly as possible. You need to submit at least four assignments of which the three with the highest marks will be recorded as part of your total course grade. This will account for 10 percent each, making a total of 30 percent. When you complete your assignments, send them including your form to your tutor for formal assessment on or before the deadline.

Self-assessment exercises are also provided in each unit. The exercises should help you to evaluate your understanding of the material so far.

These are not to be submitted. You will find all answers to these within the units they are intended for.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING

There will be a final examination at the end of the course. The examination carries a total of 70 percent of the total course grade. The examination will reflect the contents of what you have learnt and the self-assessments and tutor-marked assignments. You therefore need to revise your course materials beforehand.

COURSE MARKING SCHEME

The following table sets out how the actual course marking is broken down.

ASSESSMENT	**MARKS**
Four assignments (the best four of all the assignments submitted for marking)	Four assignments, each marked out of 10%, but highest scoring three selected, thus totalling 30%
Final Examination	70% of overall course score
Total	**100% of course score**

COURSE OVERVIEW PRESENTATION SCHEME

Units	**Title of Work**	**Week Activity**	**Assignment (End-of-Unit)**
Course Guide			
Module 1	**Understanding International Migration**		
Unit 1	Meaning of Migration	Week 1	Assignment 1
Unit 2	Type of Migration	Week 1	Assignment 1
Unit 3	History of International Migration	Week 2	Assignment 1
Unit 4	Globalization and International Migration	Week 3	Assignment 1
Module 2	**Contending Theories on Migration**		
Unit 1	Assimilation Theory	Week 4	Assignment 1
Unit 2	Pluralism Theory	Week 5	Assignment 1
Unit 3	Human Capital Theory	Week 6	Assignment 1
Unit 4	Pluralism vs. Melting Pot theory	Week 7	Assignment 1
Module 3	**Analyzing the Consequences of International Migration**		
Unit 1	Economy Consequences	Week 8	Assignment 1
Unit 2	Political Consequences	Week 9	Assignment 1
Unit 3	Socio-cultural Consequences	Week 10	Assignment 1
Unit 4	Environmental Consequences	Week 11	Assignment 1
Module 4	**Contemporary Issues in World Migration**		
Unit 1	European Union Migration Crisis	Week 12	Assignment 1
Unit 2	The U.S Migration Crisis	Week 13	Assignment 1
Unit 3	Why Africans Migrate to Europe	Week 14	Assignment 1
Unit 4	Special Migration Issues	Week 15	Assignment 1
	Revision	Week 16	
	Examination	Week 17 – 18	
	Total	19 Weeks	

WHAT YOU WILL NEED FOR THE COURSE

This course builds on what you have learnt in the 100 Levels. It will be helpful if you try to review what you studied earlier. Second, you may need to purchase one or two texts recommended as important for your mastery of the course content. You need quality time in a study friendly environment every week. If you are computer-literate (which ideally you should be), you should be prepared to visit recommended websites. You should also cultivate the habit of visiting reputable physical libraries accessible to you.

TUTORS AND TUTORIALS

There are 15 hours of tutorials provided in support of the course. You will be notified of the dates and location of these tutorials, together with the name and phone number of your tutor as soon as you are allocated a tutorial group. Your tutor will mark and comment on your assignments, and keep a close watch on your progress. Be sure to send in your tutor marked assignments promptly, and feel free to contact your tutor in case of any difficulty with your self-assessment exercise, tutor-marked assignment or the grading of an assignment. In any case, you are advised to attend the tutorials regularly and punctually. Always take a list of such prepared questions to the tutorials and participate actively in the discussions.

ASSESSMENT EXERCISES

There are two aspects to the assessment of this course. First is the Tutor-Marked Assignments; second is a written examination. In handling these assignments, you are expected to apply the information, knowledge and experience acquired during the course. The tutor-marked assignments are now being done online. Ensure that you register all your courses so that you can have easy access to the online assignments. Your score in the online assignments will account for 30 per cent of your total coursework. At the end of the course, you will need to sit for a final examination. This examination will account for the other 70 per cent of your total course mark.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTS (TMAs)

Usually, there are four online tutor-marked assignments in this course. Each assignment will be marked over ten percent. The best three (that is the highest three of the 10 marks) will be counted. This implies that the total mark for the best three assignments will constitute 30% of your total course work. You will be able to complete your online assignments successfully from the information and materials contained in your references, reading and study units.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING

The final examination for INR 262: International Migration II will be of two hours duration and have a value of 70% of the total course grade. The examination will consist of multiple choice and fill-in-the-gaps questions which will reflect the practice exercises and tutor-marked assignments you have previously encountered. All areas of the course will be assessed. It is important that you use adequate time to revise the entire course. You may find it useful to review

your tutor-marked assignments before the examination. The final examination covers information from all aspects of the course.

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM THIS COURSE

1. There are 16 units in this course. You are to spend one week in each unit. In distance learning, the study units replace the university lecture. This is one of the great advantages of distance learning; you can read and work through specially designed study materials at your own pace, and at a time and place that suites you best. Think of it as reading the lecture instead of listening to the lecturer. In the same way a lecturer might give you some reading to do. The study units tell you when to read and which are your text materials or recommended books. You are provided exercises to do at appropriate points, just as a lecturer might give you in a class exercise.

2. Each of the study units follows a common format. The first item is an introduction to the subject matter of the unit, and how a particular unit is integrated with other units and the course as a whole. Next to this is a set of learning objectives. These objectives let you know what you should be able to do, by the time you have completed the unit. These learning objectives are meant to guide your study. The moment a unit is finished, you must go back and check whether you have achieved the objectives. If this is made a habit, then you will significantly improve your chance of passing the course.

3. The main body of the unit guides you through the required reading from other sources. This will usually be either from your reference or from a reading section.

4. The following is a practical strategy for working through the course. If you run into any trouble, telephone your tutor or visit the study centre nearest to you. Remember that your tutor's job is to help you. When you need assistance, do not hesitate to call and ask your tutor to provide it.

5. Read this course guide thoroughly. It is your first assignment.

6. Organise a study schedule – Design a 'Course Overview' to guide you through the course. Note the time you are expected to spend on each unit and how the assignments relate to the units.

7. Important information; e.g. details of your tutorials and the date of the first day of the semester is available at the study centre.
8. You need to gather all the information into one place, such as your diary or a wall calendar. Whatever method you choose to use, you should decide on and write in your own dates and schedule of work for each unit.

9. Once you have created your own study schedule, do everything to stay faithful to it.

10. The major reason that students fail is that they get behind in their coursework. If you get into difficulties with your schedule, please let your tutor or course coordinator know before it is too late for help.

11. Turn to Unit 1, and read the introduction and the objectives for the unit.

12. Assemble the study materials. You will need your references for the unit you are studying at any point in time.

13. As you work through the unit, you will know what sources to consult for further information.

14. Visit your study centre whenever you need up-to-date information.

15. Well before the relevant online TMA due dates, visit your study centre for relevant information and updates. Keep in mind that you will learn a lot by doing the assignment carefully. They have been designed to help you meet the objectives of the course and, therefore, will help you pass the examination.

16. Review the objectives for each study unit to confirm that you have achieved them. If you feel unsure about any of the objectives, review the study materials or consult your tutor. When you are confident that you have achieved a unit's objectives, you can start on the next unit. Proceed unit by unit through the course and try to space your study so that you can keep yourself on schedule.

17. After completing the last unit, review the course and prepare yourself for the final examination. Check that you have achieved the unit objectives (listed at the beginning of each unit) and the course objectives (listed in the course guide).

CONCLUSION

This is a theory course but you will get the best out of it if you cultivate the habit of relating it to political issues in domestic and international arenas.

SUMMARY

'International Migration II', introduces you to general understanding as regards the migration of people across international boundaries. All the basic course materials that you need to successfully complete the course are provided. At the end, you will be able to:

- review the meaning, type and history of international migration;
- identify and discuss the contending theoretical perspectives to understanding international migration;
- explain the political, economy, socio-cultural and environmental effects or consequences associated with the movement of people across international boundaries;

- discuss contemporary issues underlying the migration crises in Europe and United States, the motivation for Africans migration to Europe; other issues in world migration including women and child movement; international trade and labour, human trafficking and smuggling as well as the challenges of terrorism.

List of Acronyms

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency
AME	-	African Liberation Ministry
ATMs	-	Automatic Teller Machines
CBI	-	Confederation of British Industry
DHS	-	Department of Homeland Security
EFZs	-	Ecologically Fragile Zones
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
EU	-	European Union
FBI	-	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FWW	-	First World War
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICA	-	International Campaign for Africa
ICCPR	-	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	-	International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
ICTs	-	Inter-Corporation Transferees
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IPCC	-	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
LEDC	-	Less Economic Developed Countries
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SWW	-	Second World War
USSR	-	Union of Soviet Sociolist Republic
MEDCs	-	More Economic Developed Countries
NAFTA	-	North Atlantic Free Trade Area
NASS	-	National Asylum Support Service
NATO	-	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NBC	-	National Broadcasting Company
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RCA	-	Radio Corporation of America
UN	-	United Nations
UK	-	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
USA	-	United States of America
USSR	-	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

MAIN COURSE

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Module 2: **Contending Theories on Migration**.....
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Unit 2 Pluralism Theory.....
Unit 3 Human Capital Theory.....
Unit 4 Pluralism and Melting Pot Theory.....

Module 3: **Analyzing the Consequences of International migration**.....
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Module 4: **Contemporary Issues in World Migration**.....
Unit 1: European Union Migration Crisis.....
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Unit 3: Why Africans Migrate to Europe.....
Unit 4: Special Migration Issues.....

Bibliography and Suggested Reading.....

MODULE 1: UNDERSTANDING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

This module is of topmost significance as it serves as a precursor to enhancing your understanding of the course. This module reviews and provides you with general overview of international migration and migrants. Fundamentally, it reveals to you: the definitions of migration; who a migrant is; major types of migration; differences between internal and international (external) migration; categorization of international migrants; an overview of the historical antecedent of international migration; the dimensions and dynamics of international migration; the opportunities of international migration; the first wave of globalization and the age of mass migration from 1870 to 1913; how war, instability, depression and de-globalization policies influences international migration from 1913 to 1945 as well as the events that characterizes the post-1950 period, the second wave of globalization and how it affects international migration.

However, the module comprises five units upon which our discussed will subsequently anchored on to enhance your knowledge of the course:

Unit 1: Meaning of Migration
Unit 2: Types of Migration
Unit 3: History of International Migration
Unit 4: Globalization and International Migration

UNIT 1 MEANING OF MIGRATION

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
3.0 Main Content
    3.1 Definitions of migration
    3.2 Who is a migrant?
4.0 Conclusion
5.0 Summary
6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This unit is significant as it will be revealing to you the definition of migration. It provides you with the clear meaning of the concept of migrant, who you can consider as migrant. This will serve as a good foundation for your understanding of the course.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- clearly state the meaning of migration;
- understand and explain the concept of a migrant as well as who should be considered a migrant.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Definitions of Migration

The term migration can be described as the movement of animal, human being including good and services within a national political territory and across the national political boundaries either by land, air or water as the case may be. However, our concern is that of human migration. Hence, migration can be defined as the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. It is the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. It includes the movement of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people as well as economic migrants.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How would you define the term migration?

3.2 Who is a migrant?

The answer to the question ‘who is a migrant?’ is very straightforward. Most countries have adopted the UN definition of someone living outside their own country for a year or more. But in reality, the answer is more complicated. First, the concept ‘migrant’ covers a wide range of people in a wide variety of situations. Second, it is very hard to actually count migrants and to determine how long they have been abroad. Third, just as important as defining when a person becomes a migrant is to define when they stop being a migrant. One way for this to happen is to return home; another is to become a citizen of a new country, and the procedures governing that transformation vary significantly. Finally, it has been suggested that, as a result of globalization, there are now new ‘types’ of migrants with new characteristics, at times described as members of transnational communities or diasporas.

The concept of migrant can be understood as "any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country." However, this may be a too narrow definition when considering that, according to some states' policies, a person can be considered as a migrant even when he/she is born in the country. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Migrants defines a migrant worker as a "person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national." From this a broader definition of migrants follows: "The term 'migrant' in article 1.1(a) should be understood as covering all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned, for reasons of 'personal convenience' and without intervention of an external compelling factor." This definition indicates that 'migrant' does not refer to refugees, displaced or others forced or compelled to leave their homes. Migrants are people who make choices about when to leave and where to go, even though these choices are sometimes extremely constrained. Indeed, some scholars make a distinction between voluntary and involuntary migration. While certain refugee movements face neither external obstacles to free movement nor is impelled by urgent needs and a lack of alternative means of satisfying them in the country of present residence, others may blend into the extreme of relocation entirely uncontrolled by the people on the move.

However, according to Pizarro (2002), the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights has proposed that the following persons should be considered as migrants: (a) Persons who are outside the territory of the State of which they are nationals or citizens, are not subject to its legal protection and are in the territory of another State; (b) Persons who do not enjoy the general legal recognition of rights which is inherent in the granting by the host State of the status of refugee, naturalised person or of similar status; (c) Persons who do not enjoy either general legal protection of their fundamental rights by virtue of diplomatic agreements, visas or other agreements. This broad definition of migrants reflects the current difficulty in distinguishing between migrants who leave their countries because of political persecution, conflicts, economic problems, environmental degradation or a combination of these reasons and those who do so in search of conditions of survival or well-being that does not exist in their place of origin. It also attempts to define migrant population in a way that takes new situations into consideration.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Who is a migrant?

4.0 CONCLUSION

Migration is the movement of people within or across national or international boundaries. For Person to be considered as migrants include: Persons who are outside the territory of the State of which they are citizens, are not subject to its legal protection; Persons who do not enjoy the general legal recognition of rights which is inherent in the granting by the host State of the status of refugee, naturalised person or of similar status; And persons who do not enjoy either general legal protection of their fundamental rights by virtue of diplomatic agreements, visas or other agreements.

5.0 SUMMARY

In this unit we have been able to give the meaning of migration and defined who is to be considered as a migrant in a way that takes new situations.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. How would you define the term migration?
ii. Who is to be considered as a migrant?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

Comenius, S. (2015). A Definition of Migration. Retrieved from http://www.ghs-mh.de/migration/projects/define/define.htm on 18th September, 2015.

Pizarro R. G. (2002). Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human rights in A/57/292, Human rights of migrants, Note by the Secretary-General, 9th August, 2002.

Robin Cohen, (1995). The Cambridge Survey of World Migration (Cambridge University Press) is a comprehensive collection of short articles on various migration issues worldwide over the past three centuries.

UNIT 2 TYPES OF MIGRATION

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    3.2 Differences between internal and international (external) migration
    3.3 Categorization of international migrants
4.0 Conclusion
5.0 Summary
6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In this unit, we shall be discussing the major types of international migration with examples, the differences between internal and external migration as well as categorisation of international migrants reflecting the reasons or motives for migrating.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- highlight and explain the major types of migration;
- differentiate between internal and international or external migration; and
- categorise international migrants.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Major types of migration?

There are two major types of migration:

A. Internal migration

Internal migration is the movement within one country's political boundary. It refers to the change of residence *within* national boundaries, such as between states, provinces, cities, or municipalities (local government areas) by a person or a group of migrant. An internal migrant is someone who moves to a different administrative territory. In a simple terms, internal migration occur when you move to a new home *within* a state, country, or continent. A good example is the movement from East Germany to West Germany or Nigeria South East to South West.

B. International or external migration

International or external migration means the movement from one country to another. It refers to the change of residence *over* national boundaries. An international migrant is someone who moves to a different country. It is moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent. A good example, is the movement from Third-World Countries (TWC) to Europe or America and vice versa. The relatively permanent movement of people across territorial boundaries is referred to as *in-migration* and *out-migration*, or *immigration* and *emigration* when the boundaries crossed are international. The place of in-migration or immigration is called the *receiver population*, and the place of out-migration or emigration is called the *sender population* (Comenius, 2015). However, international migrants are further classified as legal immigrants, illegal immigrants, and refugees. Legal immigrants are those who moved with the legal permission of the receiver nation. While, illegal immigrants are those who moved without legal permission, and refugees are those who crossed an international boundary to escape persecution.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain internal and international migration?

3.2 Differences between internal and international migration

The main difference between internal and international migration is that the later implies crossing national borders, but two other main differences exist and regulate migration streams; distance and culture. With respect to the first factor, international borders represent a political barrier and are regarded as part of countries' sovereignty and authority. Crossing international borders is usually regulated by migration laws and regional and international agreements. However, in many regions of the world, physical boundaries do not exist; they only exist on political maps. In Africa, national boundaries are generally not an obstacle to potential migrants (Adepoju, 1983 and 1998 in Zohry, 2005).

While international boundaries and political controls on international migration play an important role in directing migration, their impact varies from one region to another according to the tightness of these controls. In the Egyptian case for example, an Egyptian can move freely between Egyptian and Libyan territories. Most recently, the Egyptian and Sudanese governments signed an agreement guaranteeing the freedom of movement, residence, work, and property ownership between the two countries. According to the agreement, Sudanese nationals would be entitled to own property in Egypt, as well as rightfully work and reside there. Egyptian nationals would also enjoy the same rights in Sudan. Needless to say, the European Union agreements enabled the citizens of 25 countries to cross national borders freely as if they moved internally. According to Arnold and Abad (1985), 'This would seem to strengthen the case for treating both internal and international migration within the same framework.'

The *second* main difference between internal and international migration is distance. Since Ravenstein's Law of Migration dating back to the 1880s, distance is an important fact in migration studies in general, and in migration decision-making in particular. International migration is stereotypically associated with long distance movements. Crossing international borders implies long distance moves. Long distance moves are associated with the high cost of moving and other expenses. But in some cases distance is not an obstacle. In West Africa, for example, distance is not an obstacle. As Adepoju (1998) puts it succinctly that movement between Lagos and Maiduguri in Nigeria spanning about 1,700 kilometers is classified as internal migration based on a distance (spatial) criterion while a person moving from Idiroko in Nigeria to Ifoyin in the Republic of Benin – a distance of about 10 kilometers – becomes an international migrant. With respect to Egypt, movement between Aswan and Alexandria in Egypt spanning about 1,200 kilometers, is considered as internal migration while movement from Rafah in Egypt to Rafah in the Gaza Strip – less than one kilometer – is considered as international migration.

More important than crossing the national boundaries and distance are the socio-cultural differences between origin and destination. After September 11, it seems impossible to make a statement about migration without reference to security aspects and xenophobia (Castles and Miller 2003). Languages, customs, norms, and traditions vary across countries than within a country.

International migrants are exposed to different lifestyles and they are expected to normalize in order to be part of the new society. Internal migration implies a moderate degree of variation between origin and destination, but there are many exceptions to this rule; Zohry (2002) noted that a significant proportion of unskilled Upper Egyptian migrants in Cairo have little in common with Cairien society.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you differentiate between internal and international migration?

3.3 Categorisation of International migrants

International migrants can be distinguished according to motives. Most countries distinguish between a number of categories in their migration policies and statistics, but Castles (2000) identifies common categorisation of international migrants. These are:

i. *Temporary labour migrants (also known as guest workers or overseas contract workers):* people who migrate for a limited period of time in order to take up employment and send money home.

ii. *Highly skilled and business migrants*: people with qualifications as managers, executives, professionals, technicians or similar, who move within the internal labour markets of trans-national corporations and international organisations, or who seek employment through international labour markets for scarce skills. Many countries welcome such

migrants and have special 'skilled and business migration' programmes to encourage them to come. A growing proportion of people who move for largely economic reasons are now classified as highly skilled migrants. Often their movement is facilitated by selective visa systems that allocate points according to the education and qualifications of the applicant. A particular type of highly skilled migrant is inter-corporate transferees (ICTs) – that is, people who move internationally but within the same firm. Worldwide there is also a significant international movement of students too, and they often are also included in the category of highly skilled migrants.

iii. *Irregular migrants (or undocumented/illegal migrants):* people who enter a country, usually in search of employment, without the necessary documents and permits.

iv. *Forced migration:* in a broader sense, this includes not only refugees and asylum seekers but also people forced to move due to external factors, such as environmental catastrophes or development projects. This form of migration has similar characteristics to displacement.

v. *Family members (or family reunion/family reunification migrants):* people sharing family ties joining people who have already entered an immigration country under one of the above mentioned categories. Many countries recognise in principle the right to family reunion for legal migrants. Other countries, especially those with contract labour systems, deny the right to family reunion.

vi. *Return migrants:* people who return to their countries of origin after a period in another country.

Further to the above categorisation, there are also **three main ways** that international migrants are distinguished, *first of all*, is between 'voluntary' and 'forced' migrants. The latter are people who have been forced to leave their own country for another, because of conflict, persecution, or for environmental reasons such as drought or famine. These people are usually described as refugees, in fact the term refugee has a very specific meaning, and does not include all forced migrants. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) there are about 9 million refugees worldwide. There are far more migrants in the world today who have left their country voluntarily – perhaps 190 million.

A related *second* distinction that is often made is between people who move for political reasons and those who move for economic reasons. The former are usually refugees – people who have been obliged to leave because of political persecution or conflict. The latter are usually described as labour migrants – in other words people who move to find work, or better job opportunities and working conditions. They in turn are often further classified as low skilled and highly skilled. Somewhere in between economic and political migrants there are also people who move primarily for what might be considered social reasons. Most commonly these are women and children who are moving to join their husbands who have found work abroad through the process of family reunion. It is worth reiterating, at the same time, that an increasing proportion of female migrants today are moving independently and for economic reasons.

The *final main* distinction is between legal and 'illegal' migrants - the term 'irregular' is possibly more accurate and probably less derogatory than 'illegal' when talking of migrants. The concept of 'irregular' migrants covers a wide range of people, principally migrants who enter a country either without documents or with forged documents, or migrants who enter legally but then stay after their visa or work permit has expired. It is more or less impossible to enumerate accurately irregular migrants worldwide, but what is sure is that there are far more legal migrants than irregular migrants.

Categorisations always simplify reality, and this is true of the above migration categories in at least three ways. *First*, there is some overlap between the different categorizations. Thus most voluntary migrants are also economic migrants, and many forced migrants are political migrants or refugees. *Second*, the sharp distinctions drawn between migrants within each categorization are often more blurred in reality. Very few migrations, for example, are purely voluntary or involuntary. Many large corporations, for instance, consider moving staff between international offices to be part of their training. So whilst employees moving within, say, International Business Machine (IBM) from New York to Tokyo are ostensibly moving voluntarily, they may have no option if they want to keep their job with that firm. At the other end of the spectrum, even refugees have choices other than to leave their own country. They might, for example, stay and take a risk that they can avoid being caught up in conflict, or move within their own country to a neighbouring village or town, or take sides in the conflict. The same blurring applies to distinctions between economic and political migration. Consider the case of someone who leaves their home because they lose their job. On the face of it they are moving for economic reasons. But what if they have lost their job because of their race or religion or gender? In that case it might be argued that they are fleeing for political reasons. The analytical challenge here is to distinguish between underlying causes of migration and its immediate precipitants. *Third*, and a related point, is that individuals can effectively 'transform' from one type of migrant to another within the various categorisations. A legal migrant may overstay his or her work permit and thus become classified as an irregular migrant. In 2005 there were almost 50,000 visa overstayers in Australia alone, according to government estimates. Or an individual might leave his or her country voluntarily, but then not be able to return, as a result of the start of a war or a change of government, and thus effectively become an involuntary migrant, forced to stay outside their own country.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you categorise international migrants?

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit we have been able to identify and discuss two major types of migration, differentiated the two, and the various categorisation of international migrants was also highlighted and the overlapping issues were succinctly pointed out.

5.0 SUMMARY

The two major types of migration are internal and international or external migration. A person can be said to have internally migrated irrespective of distance if he or she moves to a new home *within* a state, country, or continent while someone can be said to have migrated internationally or externally when he or she move across national frontier. International migrants could be *temporary or permanent migrants,* economic or political migrants, legal or illegal migrants and voluntary or forced migrants. However, individuals can effectively 'transform' from one to another within these categories.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Explain with examples internal and international migration?
ii. Differentiate between internal and international migration?
iii. Discuss the various categories of international migrants?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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UNIT 3 HISTROY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
3.0 Main Content
    3.1 An overview of the history of international migration
    3.2 Understanding the dimensions and dynamics of international migration
    3.3 The opportunities of international migration
4.0 Conclusion
5.0 Summary
6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

There are more international migrants today than ever before, and their number is certain to increase for the foreseeable future. Almost every country on earth is, and will continue, to be affected. However, International migration is as old as the origin of mankind in the Rift Valley in Africa, from where between about 1.5million and 5000bc *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* spread initially into Europe and later into other continents. And subsequently In the ancient world, Greek colonization and Roman expansion depended on migration, and outside Europe. Globally, significant migration is linked with other important issues including development, poverty, and human rights. International migrants are often the most entrepreneurial and dynamic parts of society; historically, migration has underpinned economic growth and nation-building and enriched cultures. However, our discussion in this unit will be anchored on the historical background of international migration starting from the origin of mankind up to the post-second world war period pointing out various important global issues that have influenced migration across national frontiers or international boundaries. It will also provide explanation on the dimensions, dynamics as well as the opportunities of international migration.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- attempt the history of international migration
- explain the dimensions and dynamics of international migration
- discuss the opportunities of international migration

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Historical overview of international migration

The history of migration begins with the origins of mankind in the Rift Valley in Africa, from where between about 1.5million and 5000bc *Homo erectus* and *Homo sapiens* spread initially into Europe and later into other continents.

In the ancient world, Greek colonization and Roman expansion depended on migration, and outside Europe significant movements were also associated with the Mesopotamian, Inca, Indus, and Zhou empires. Other significant migrations in early history include that of the Vikings and of the Crusaders to the Holy Land. In more recent history, in other words in the last two or three centuries, it is possible to discern a series of major migration periods or events, according to migration historian Robin Cohen (1995). Probably the predominant migration event in the 18th and 19th centuries was the forced transportation of slaves. An estimated 12 million people were forced from mainly western Africa to the New World, but also in lesser numbers across the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean. Besides its scale, one of the reasons this migration is so important is that it still resonates for descendants of slaves and among African Americans in particular. After the collapse of slavery, indentured labour from China, India, and Japan moved in significant numbers – some 1.5 million from India alone – to continue working the plantations of the European powers.

European expansion was also associated with large-scale voluntary resettlement from Europe, particularly to the colonies of settlement, the dominions, and the Americas. The great mercantile powers – Britain, the Netherlands, Spain and France – all promoted settlement of their nationals abroad, not just of workers, but also peasants, dissident soldiers, convicts, and orphans. Migration associated with expansion largely came to an end with the rise of anti-colonial movements towards the end of the 19th century, and indeed over the next 50 years or so there were some significant reverse flows back to Europe, for example, of the so-called *pieds noirs* to France.

The next period of migration was marked by the rise of the United States of America (USA) as an industrial power. Millions of workers from the stagnant economic regions and repressive political regimes of Northern, Southern, and Eastern Europe, not to mention those escaping the Irish famine, went to the USA from the 1850s until the Great Depression of the 1930s. Some 12 million of these migrants landed at Ellis Island in New York harbour for immigration inspections.

The next major period of migration was after the Second World War (SWW), when labour was needed to sustain booming post-war economies in Europe, North America, and Australia. This was the era when many Turkish migrants arrived to work in Germany and North Africans in France and Belgium, for example. It was also the period when about one million Britons migrated to Australia as so called 'Ten Pound Poms'. Their passage and a grant of £10 were paid by the Australian government in its efforts to attract new settlers. During the same era decolonization was still having a migration impact in other parts of the world, most significantly in the movement of millions of Hindus and Muslims as a result of the Partition of India in 1947 and of Jews and Palestinians after the creation of Israel.

By the 1970s the international migrant labour boom was over in Europe, although it continued into the early 1990s in the USA. The engine-room of the global economy has begun to shift decisively to Asia, where labour migration is, in contrast, still growing. As we shall see later in this unit, the movement of asylum-seekers and refugees and irregular migrants has also become increasingly significant across the industrialized world in the last 20 years or so.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Discuss the history of international migration starting from the origins of mankind in the rift valley in Africa to post-second world war?

3.2 Dimensions and dynamics of international migration

The United Nations (UN) defines as an international migrant a person who stays outside their usual country of residence for at least one year. According to that definition, the UN estimated that in 2005 there were about 200 million international migrants worldwide, including about 9 million refugees. This is roughly the equivalent of the fifth most populous country on earth, Brazil. One in every 35 people in the world today is an international migrant. Another way to put this is that only 3 per cent of the world's population today is an international migrant. But migration affects far more people than just those who migrate. It has important social, economic, and political impacts at home and abroad. According to Stephen Castles and Mark Miller, authors of the influential book *The Age of Migration* (2003), the number of international migrants has more than doubled in just 25 years, and about 25 million were added in only the first five years of the 21st century. Before 1990 most of the world's international migrants lived in the developing world; today the majority lives in the developed world and their proportion is growing.

Between 1980 and 2000 the number of migrants in the developed world increased from about 48 million to 110 million, compared with an increase from 52 million to 65 million in the developing world. In 2000 there were about 60 million migrants in Europe, 44 million in Asia, 41 million in North America, 16 million in Africa, and 6 million in both Latin America and Australia. Almost 20 per cent of the world's migrants in 2000 – about 35 million–lived in the USA. The Russian Federation was the second most important host country for migrants, with about 13 million, or nearly 8 per cent of the global total. Germany, the Ukraine, and India followed in the rankings, each with between 6 and 7 million migrants. It is much harder to say which countries most migrants come from, largely because origin countries do not keep count of how many of their nationals are living abroad. It has been estimated nevertheless that at least 35 million Chinese currently live outside their country, 20 million Indians, and 8 million Filipinos. These facts and figures convey a striking message that international migration today affects every part of the world. Movements from 'South to North' have increased as a proportion of total global migration; indeed there are powerful reasons why people should leave poorer countries and head for richer ones. At the same time, it is important not to ignore the significant movements that still take place within regions. There are about 5 million Asian migrants working in the Gulf States. It is estimated that there are somewhere between 2.5 million and 8 million irregular migrants in South Africa, almost all of them from sub-Saharan African countries. There are far more refugees in the developing world than the developed world. Equally, more

Europeans come to the UK each year, for example, than do people from outside Europe; and many of these Europeans are British citizens returning from stints overseas.

Besides the dimensions and changing geography of international migration, there are at least three trends that signify an important departure from earlier patterns and processes:

First, *the proportion of women among migrants has increased rapidly*. Very nearly half the world's migrants were women in 2005; just over half of them living in the developed world and just under half in the developing world. According to UN statistics, in 2005 there were more female than male migrants in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Oceania, and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). What is more, whereas women have traditionally migrated to join their partners abroad, an increasing proportion who migrate today do so independently; they are often the primary breadwinners for the families they leave behind. There are a *number of reasons why women* comprise an increasing proportion of the world's migrants: (i) The demand for foreign labour, especially in more developed countries, is becoming increasingly gender-selective in favour of jobs typically fulfilled by women – services, healthcare, and entertainment; (ii) An increasing number of countries have extended the right of family reunion to migrants – in other words allowing them to be joined by their spouses and children. Most often these spouses are women. Changing gender relations in some countries of origin also mean that women have more independence to migrate than previously; (iii) Finally, and especially in Asia, there has been a growth in the migration of women for domestic work (sometimes called the 'maid trade'); organized migration for marriage (sometimes referred to as mail order brides'), and the trafficking of women into the sex industry.

Second, the traditional distinction between countries of origin, transit, and destination for migrants has become increasingly blurred. Today almost every country in the world fulfils all three roles – migrants leave, pass through, and head for all of them. Perhaps no part of the world better illustrates the blurring boundaries between origin, transit, and destination countries than the Mediterranean. About 50 years ago the situation was fairly straightforward. All the countries of the Mediterranean – in both North Africa and Southern Europe – were countries of origin for migrants who mainly went to Northern Europe to work. About 20 years ago Southern Europe changed from a region of emigration to a region of immigration, as increasing numbers of North Africans arrived to work in their growing economies and at the same time fewer Southern Europeans had an incentive to head north for work anymore. Today, North Africa is changing from an origin to a transit and destination region. Increasing numbers of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa are arriving in countries like Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia. Some remain, others cross the Mediterranean into Southern Europe, usually illegally, where again some stay and others try to move on into Northern Europe.

Finally, while most of the major movements that took place over the last few centuries were permanent, today temporary migration has become much more important. Even people who have lived abroad for most of their lives often have a 'dream to return' to the place of their birth, and it is now relatively unusual for people to migrate from one country to another and remain there for the rest of their lives. Furthermore, the traditional pattern of migrating once then returning home seems to be phasing out. An increasing number of people migrate several times during

their lives, often to different countries or parts of the world, returning home in the intervening periods. Even those who are away for long periods of time return home at more and more frequent intervals, as international travel has become so much cheaper and more accessible.

'Sojourning', involving circulation between origin and destination and only a temporary commitment to the place of destination, has a long history: much of the Chinese migration to South-East Asia and Australia in the 19th and early 20th centuries, for example. However, this circulation is now occurring on an unprecedented scale and has been facilitated by developments such as transport and communications revolutions.

In his 2005 report to the Council of Europe on *Current Trends in International Migration in Europe*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) migration expert John Salt identifies several new types of flow in Europe: 'Algerian migratory routes have undergone radical change. The traditional labour migration into France has been replaced by forms of circulation in which many Algerians have become suitcase traders throughout the Mediterranean region. Often serving tourist markets, their moves take place within family networks which allow them to seize trading opportunities in whichever city they are presented. Romanians have also been observed to circulate within informal transnational networks which they use to exploit whatever work niches are opened to illegal workers. The migration of ethnic Germans from Transylvania to Germany in the early 1990s has also become a circulatory movement with periods of work in Germany interspersed with living back in Romania.'

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Explain the dimensions and dynamics of international migration?

3.3 Opportunities of international migration

Migration has been a constant and influential feature of human history. It has supported the growth of the world economy; contributed to the evolution of states and societies, and enriched many cultures and civilizations. Migrants have been amongst the most dynamic and entrepreneurial members of society; people who are prepared to take the risk of leaving their homes in order to create new opportunities for themselves and their children. The history of United States economic growth, for example, is in many ways the history of migrants: Andrew Carnegie (steel), Adolphus Busch (beer), Samuel Goldwyn (movies), and Helena Rubenstein (cosmetics) were all migrants. Kodak, Atlantic Records, Radio Corporation of America (RCA), National Broadcasting Company (NBC), Google, Intel, Hotmail, Sun Microsoft, Yahoo, and ebay were all started or co-founded by migrants.

In the contemporary world, international migration continues to play an important – although often unacknowledged – role in national, regional, and global affairs. In many developing countries, the money that migrants send home is a more important source of income than the official aid provided by richer countries. In certain developed countries, entire sectors of the economy and many public services have become highly dependent on migrant workers and would collapse almost literally overnight if their labour were withdrawn. It is often said – though

difficult actually to prove – that migrants are worth more to the United Kingdom (UK) economy than North Sea oil. It has been estimated by the World Bank that migrant labour around the world earns US$20 trillion – the vast majority of which is invested in the countries where they work. Another study indicates that about 15 million foreign-born workers in the USA add over US$10 billion to the US economy. Migrant labour, it is argued, has therefore contributed significantly to economic growth. Throughout much of the world, migrants are not only employed in jobs that nationals are reluctant to do, but are also engaged in high-value activities that local people lack the skills to do.

Migrants and migration do not just contribute to economic growth; in fact their impact is probably most keenly felt in the social and cultural spheres of life. Throughout the world, people of different national origins, who speak different languages, and who have different customs, religions, and ways of living are coming into unprecedented contact with each other. Whether they are willing to admit it or not, most societies today are characterised by at least a degree of diversity. We often make this point in lectures to university students in the UK by pointing out that in the last 24 hours they have almost certainly eaten food or listened to music originating elsewhere in the world, or watched a top-flight sports team that includes foreign-born players, or the descendants of migrants. It is no coincidence that some of the largest concentrations of migrants are to be found in 'global cities' like Hong Kong, London, or New York; dynamic, innovative and highly cosmopolitan urban centres that enable people, places, and cultures in different parts of the world to become increasingly interconnected.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

What are the opportunities of international migration?

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit we have been able to explore the history of international migration starting from the origin of mankind, up to the post-second world war period pointing out various important global issues that have influenced migration across national frontiers or international boundaries. It also provide explanation on the dimensions, dynamics as well as the opportunities of international migration.

5.0 SUMMARY

The above inevitable overview of international migration in recent history does not simply point out that migration has been a constant and influential feature of human history which has supported the growth of the world economy and contributed to the evolution of states and societies, and enriched many cultures and civilizations.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Discuss the history of international migration starting from the origins of mankind to post-second world war?
ii. Explain the dimensions and dynamics of international migration?

iii. What are the opportunities of international migration?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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UNIT 4 GLOBALIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
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    3.2 War, instability, depression and de-globalization (1913-1945)
    3.3 The post-1950 period: The second wave of globalization and constrained international labour markets
4.0 Conclusion
5.0 Summary
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7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

International labour markets are an important part of the process of globalization and economic interdependence across countries and regions. Historically, the first wave of globalization during the period between 1870 and 1913 involved substantial international mobility of people, reflecting the openness to goods and capital under the policy regime of the gold standard and low tariffs. This process was interrupted during the de-globalization period between 1914 and 1945, which was characterized by war, high inflation in the 1920s, economic depression in the 1930s and political instability. These events cut the economic links that had been developed in the world economy and inaugurated a long era of more restrictive migration policies. The second wave of globalization in the late 20th century saw a substantial increase in the level of capital mobility and international trade. However, international labour markets have remained segmented, with international migration remaining constrained for unskilled labour and the poor. In contrast, we are living in a world of high international mobility for individuals with a high level of human and financial capital, such as information experts, executives and international investors.

Patterns of international migration as they relate to Latin America are linked to the interaction between the changing cycles and policy regimes of the global economy and the economic performance of the region. Large Latin American economies, such as Argentina (and to some extent Brazil), received significant flows of migrants in the age of mass migration which characterized late 19th and early 20th century globalization. Foreign capital and labour moved in tandem to countries such as Argentina to capture the economic opportunities that were opening up there at the time. Subsequently, as economic development came to falter in Argentina and Latin America failed to develop to its full potential, international migration from Europe slowed down very significantly and virtually stopped in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Intra-Latin American migration developed in response to significant differentials in per capita income between countries sharing common borders. At the same time, Latin America became

the main source region (Mexico being the main sending nation) of emigrants heading to the United States, a trend that accelerated in the 1980s and 1990s. This unit examined the interaction between globalization regimes, income differentials and international migration, with emphasis on the Latin American experience. The second section provides an overview of the different phases of globalization and de-globalization in the global economy and the patterns of international migration to and from Latin America over the past 130 years or so. The third section examines the case of Argentina, historically the main receptor of migrants in Latin America, and which in the 20th century turned into a country of net emigration due to development failures, compounded by cycles of authoritarianism and political instability.

The main events in the global economy that have affected migration flows in significant ways at the global level, and in relation to Latin America in particular, are the two waves of globalization in the late 19th and late 20th centuries, as well as the de-globalization period of 1913-1945. This unit assesses these trends.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the first wave of globalization and it's connection with the age of mass migration from 1870 to 1913;
- briefly explain how war, instability, depression and de-globalization policies affects international migration from 1913 to 1945;
- discuss the events that characterises the post-1950 period, the second wave of globalization and how it affected international migration;

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 First wave of globalization and the age of mass migration (1870-1913)

The period of free trade, free capital mobility and the gold standard from around 1870 to 1913 has been described by economic historians as the "first wave of globalization". This period was also accompanied by major flows of international migration, known as the "age of mass migration" (see Hatton and Williamson, 1998). It is estimated that during this period around 60 million people migrated from resource-scarce labour-abundant Europe to the resource-abundant labour-scarce countries of the "New World", including Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, New Zealand and the United States. Migrants came from both "core Europe" (France, Germany, United Kingdom) and "peripheral Europe" (the Scandinavian countries, Spain, Italy and Portugal, Poland, Russia, Romania and the former nations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire). In Latin America, the main destination country for migrants from Europe was Argentina, which received almost 7 million immigrants (of whom some 4 million subsequently returned to Europe). Other countries which received a relatively large number of European migrants were Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay.

Immigration policies in the countries of the New World during the first wave of globalization were, on the whole, liberal. Several New World countries, such as Argentina, set up immigration agencies in European countries to attract and facilitate immigration flows with a view to increasing labour supply and supporting rapid economic expansion. However, these policies became gradually more restrictive, particularly in the 1910s and 1920s. Ethnic discrimination against migrants from Asia, and particularly from China, was common in several receiving countries.

per capita income differentials between "peripheral" Europe and the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries of the New World during the period 1870-1913 were significantly in favour of the countries of the New World, thereby encouraging widespread transatlantic migration. Argentina had a per capita income that was around 30 per cent higher than Spain and Italy in 1913. These income gaps created strong economic incentives for international migration to Argentina. Uruguay also had higher per capita income than Spain and Italy in 1913, while Chile was barely at the same level as those European nations.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the first wave of globalization and it's significant to the age of mass migration from 1870 to 191

3.2 War, instability, depression and de-globalization (1913-1945)

The outbreak of the First World War (FWW) interrupted the process of growing economic interdependence and labour market integration across countries which characterized the first wave of globalization. The year 1914 inaugurated nearly 30 years of economic instability and political turbulence, characterized by the First World War, high inflation in Europe in the 1920s, economic depression in the 1930s and the Second World War in the first half of the 1940s. All this turbulence led to increasingly restrictive policies on international migration in some countries, such as the United States, which enacted immigration quotas in 1921 and 1924, reducing the flow of immigrants from Europe. Migrants then switched to Brazil and Argentina. The latter received around 3 million immigrants from Europe in the 1920s, although as many as 2 million returned. At the same time, restrictions on *emigration* were enacted in the Soviet Union, thus reducing the Russian share of global migration flows to the Americas.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How does war, instability, depression and de-globalization policies affects international migration from 1913 to 1945?

3.3 The post-1950 period: The second wave of globalization and constrained international labour markets

The end of the Second World War, the economic reconstruction of Europe and the rebuilding of trade and investment relations between nations in the second half of the 1940s and early 1950s

gave rise to a new period of economic prosperity in the global economy. The prevailing policy regime was a system of fixed exchange rates, controlled international capital markets and constrained international migration. This cycle of prosperity and stability lasted until the early 1970s, when industrial countries were faced with the combination of oil price shocks and the collapse of the Bretton Woods parities. These two shocks led to a new period of adjustment in the global economy, along with other structural transformations. Economic internationalization received renewed impetus with the emergence of an active international capital market in the 1970s, which gained full force in the 1990s. However, the demise of Communism and growing liberalization reinforced the momentum of the "second wave of globalization".

The increasing global integration of goods and capital markets during the second wave of globalization has not, however, been followed by an equal degree of integration of international labour markets, which operate under a more constrained immigration policy framework than that existing up to 1913. From a Latin American perspective, immigration flows to Argentina (the main receiving country for foreign migrants) resumed in the mid-1940s following the Second World War, and lasted until the mid- to late 1950s, when Europe once again started to grow on a sustained basis and Argentine's economic dynamism began to falter, reducing employment and business opportunities for both migrants and nationals. In 1950, the per capita income of Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela was still higher than that of Italy, Spain and other "peripheral" European countries, although the differential was steadily and persistently shrinking. By the 1970s, there had been a reversal in the per capita income gap between Italy and Spain, on the one hand, and Argentina and Venezuela, on the other. As will be shown below, when analysing the case of Argentina in greater detail, the main economic incentives for emigration from Europe to Argentina virtually disappeared in the 1970s. Indeed, reverse migration from Argentina to Italy and Spain has become the norm since the 1970s (Solimano, 2002b).

The configuration of economic incentives for international migration in relation to Latin America during the course of the 20th century was such that inflows from Europe (until the 1950s) coexisted with outflows (emigration) from various Latin America countries to the United States, Canada and other developed nations. An increase in international migration (from the world over) to the United States occurred in the 1980s and 1990s. There were about 1 million migrants to the United States during the decade of the 1940s and 2.5 million migrants in the 1950s, rising to nearly 7.5 million migrants per decade in the 1980s and 1990s. It is interesting to note that although, during the 19th century, most of the migrants to the United States were Europeans (around 88 per cent of the total migration to the United States during the period 1820-1920), this percentage declined to around 14 per cent during the period 1971-1998. During this latter period, the main source of immigration to the United States was from Latin America (46 per cent of the total), followed by Asia (34 per cent). In terms of individual countries, for a very long period of 179 years (1820-1998), Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic were the main Latin American source countries of immigrants to the United States. The main Asian sending countries were the Philippines, China, Republic of Korea and India, and the main European sending countries were Germany, Italy, United Kingdom and Ireland.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Discuss the events that characterises the post-1950 period, second wave of globalization and how it affected international migration?

4.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, international migration was largely unrestricted during the first wave of globalization (1870-1913), in line with increasingly integrated capital and goods markets under the monetary arrangements of the gold standard. This reality came to an end during the de-globalization period from 1914 to the mid- to late 1940s, which comprised two World Wars, macroeconomic instability in the 1920s, economic depression in the 1930s and recurrent political turbulence. This created a climate that was conducive to a more restricted regime of international migration. International labour markets have remained constrained, in the sense of the restrictive immigration policies adopted in advanced economies, particularly for unskilled labour, during the second wave of globalization which started in the 1970s. However, people with scarce skills and high educational levels (professionals, information experts, international investors) have become more internationally mobile with the increasing globalization of capital and goods markets. International migration patterns to and from Latin America have been driven mainly by the differences in per capita income between the region and the rest of the world. Intraregional migration also reflects disparities in income per capita within Latin America. South-North migration has been dominated by Mexico and other Central American and Caribbean countries, which have become the main source of migrants to the United States. Historically, Argentina was a very significant recipient country of labour migrants from Europe during the age of mass migration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

5.0 SUMMARY

International migration is associated with significant global events such as economic expansion, nation-building and political transformations. It is also associated significantly with problems including war, instability, conflict, persecution and dispossession. In fact, despite these problems, international migration has been a constant and influential feature of human history and it has supported the growth of the world economy.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Explain the first wave of globalization and it's connection with the age of mass migration from 1870 to 1913?
ii. Briefly explain how war, instability, depression and de-globalization policies affected international migration from 1913 to 1945?
iii. Discuss the events that characterised the post-1950 period, the second wave of globalization and how it affected international migration?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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MODULE 2: CONTENDING THEORIES ON MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

This module take you further into the course as it helps you to have understanding on the various contending theoretical framework in international migration. Interestingly, it provides you with the clear knowledge of assimilation theories; type of assimilation theories; Robert Park *vs.* Milton Gordon perspectives on assimilation theory; reasons for the increasing interest in pluralism theory; various type of pluralism theories, reasons why the assimilation (melting port) theory should be rejected in favour of pluralism or multiculturalism; the concept of human capital theory, argument, limitation, economic development significant and mobility of human capital between nations.

Under this module are four units, which contains comprehensive discussions for your study:

Unit 1 Assimilation Theory
Unit 2 Pluralism Theory
Unit 3 Human Capital Theory
Unit 4 Pluralism vs. Melting Pot Theory

UNIT 1 ASSIMILATION THEORY

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
3.0 Main Content
    3.1 Understanding the concept of Assimilation theories
    3.2 Type of Assimilation theories
    3.3 Two major perspectives on assimilation theory.
4.0 Conclusion
5.0 Summary
6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

> *We have room for, but one flag, the American flag...We have room for, but one language here, and that is the English language...and we have room for, but one loyalty and that is a loyalty to the American people* (Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States, 1907).

This unit presents some of the most important sociological theories and concepts that have been used to describe and analyze the assimilation of the 19th-century immigrants from Europe. American sociologists have been very concerned with these processes, especially assimilation. This concern was stimulated by the massive immigration from Europe to the United States that occurred between the 1820s and the 1920s. More than 31 million people crossed the Atlantic during this time, and a great deal of energy has been devoted to documenting, describing, and understanding the experiences of these immigrants and their descendants.

This unit consider assimilation theories and how it applied to European immigrants and their descendants, and we explain the model of American assimilation based on these experiences. The United States is now experiencing its second mass immigration, which began in the mid-1960s, and a particularly important issue is whether the theories, concepts, and models based on the first mass immigration (from the 1820s to the 1920s) will apply to the second. The newest arrivals differ in many ways from those who came earlier, and ideas and theories based on the earlier experiences will not necessarily apply to the present.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the concept of assimilation theories;
- discuss the various types of assimilation theories; and
- understand Robert Park *vs.* Milton Gordon perspectives on assimilation theory.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Understanding the concept of Assimilation as a Theory

Assimilation theories was derived from assumptions supported by empirical studies to explain the varied processes and paths that immigrants have undertaken to incorporate into the mainstream of the destination country. Assimilation is a process in which formerly distinct and separate groups come to share a common culture and merge together socially. As a society undergoes assimilation, differences among groups decrease. Significantly, assimilation theories prevailing at different times are barometers of the political and socioeconomic environments experienced by immigrants. They have profound influence on social policies designed for the incorporation of immigrants and public attitudes that directly affect the perception and reception of immigrants. Different assimilation theories therefore could trigger the emergence of varied coping and adaptive strategies among immigrants as a response.

Several assimilation theories have evolved since the mid-nineteenth century as immigration to the United States gained scale. Anglo-conformity dominated much of the second half of the nineteenth century, when the majority of the immigrant stock were from northwestern Europe. The advent of rapid industrialization of the labor force around the turn of the twentieth century produced fertile ground for the emergence of the process theory and melting pot theory when sources of immigrants expanded to all over Europe and beyond. Ensuing theories of segmented labor market and multiculturalism took shape in the latter half of the twentieth century. As leading theoretical perspectives in contemporary times and in contention with earlier assimilation theories, they dominate the study of immigrants and influence social policies that address immigrant issues. Recognizing immigrants' proactive role, the new theories highlight the different incorporation strategies immigrants have employed in response to the mainstream political and socioeconomic conditions while taking comfort in their transplanted ancestral cultural traditions.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the concept of assimilation theories?

3.2 Type of Assimilation Theories

Assimilation is a general term for a process that can follow a number of different pathways including:

- Anglo-Conformity theory
- Process Theory
- Melting Pot theory
- Segmented Labor Market theory
- Multiculturalism theory

Anglo-Conformity Theory

Early arrivals of Anglo immigrants from primarily northwestern Europe established the values and norms in the United States. Being the majority among all immigrants and with a head start in political and economic power, the Anglos upheld their cultural traditions as the standards, and Anglo-centrism was widespread during much of the nineteenth century. Immigrants of non-Anglo origins were compelled to discard their ancestral cultures upon arrival and conform to the prescribed Anglo way of life as the only option. Legislation was passed to discriminate against and to curtail the immigration of particular population groups. Immigrant enclaves were therefore consolidated as one of the most important protective strategies in response. Contrary to the melting-pot image, assimilation in the United States generally has been a coercive and largely one-sided process better described by the terms Americanization or Anglo-conformity. Rather than an equal sharing of elements and a gradual blending of diverse peoples, assimilation in the United States was designed to maintain the predominance of the English language and the British-type institutional patterns created during the early years of American society. The stress on Anglo-conformity as the central thrust of American assimilation is clearly reflected in the quote from President Roosevelt that opens this unit. Many Americans today agree with Roosevelt: 77% of respondents in a recent survey—the overwhelming majority—agreed that "the United States should require immigrants to be proficient in English as a condition of remaining in the US" Interestingly, about 60% of Hispanic Americans (vs. 80% of non-Hispanic whites and 76% of blacks) also agreed with this statement (Carroll, 2007). We should note that the apparent agreement between whites and Hispanics on the need for immigrants to learn English may flow from very different orientations and motivations. For some whites, the response may mix prejudice and contempt with support for Americanization, while the Hispanic responses may be based on direct experience with the difficulties of negotiating the monolingual institutions of American society.

Under Anglo-conformity, immigrant and minority groups are expected to adapt to Anglo-American culture as a precondition to acceptance and access to better jobs, education, and other opportunities. Assimilation has meant that minority groups have had to give up their traditions and adopt Anglo-American culture. To be sure, many groups and individuals were (and continue to be) eager to undergo Anglo-conformity, even if it meant losing much or all of their heritage. For other groups, Americanization created conflict, anxiety, demoralization, and resentment.

Process Theory

Studies of immigrants' incorporation in the first half of the twentieth century was heavily influenced by the process theory developed by the Chicago School. In an irreversible streamline, immigrants were to be incorporated into the mainstream through a progressive process of contact, conflict, accommodation, and assimilation. Instead of forcing rapid conformity, proponents of the streamline process acknowledged a stage wise progression of immigrants' incorporation. However, this theory fails to articulate the reciprocal cultural influence from the immigrants and suggests that some immigrant groups are unassimilable.

Melting Pot Theory

One form of assimilation is expressed in the metaphor of the "melting pot," a process in which different groups come together and contribute in roughly equal amounts to create a common culture and a new, unique society. *The melting pot theory is a metaphor for describing the assimilation of immigrants into American culture.* It relies on the image of people from different cultures and backgrounds mixing and melting together into one big cultural pot. The melting pot metaphor comes from the fusing together of melted metal material. People often think of the American experience of assimilation in terms of the melting pot. This view stresses the ways in which diverse peoples helped construct US society and made contributions to American culture. The melting-pot metaphor sees assimilation as benign and egalitarian, a process that emphasizes sharing and inclusion. The United States is often referred to as a melting pot of people from a wide variety of backgrounds. It is an assimilation of cultures, ethnic origins, religions, ideas and traditions. This concept relies on the idea that everyone who lives in the United States becomes a part of a larger culture that is uniquely American.

In the days when heavy metal cooking pots were made in mills, several metals were melted down and fused together to create one strong pot. This is where the melting pot metaphor originated. Some melting pot theorists contend that the United States is a stronger country in large part because it welcomes people from all parts of the world. Each culture brings something unique to the mix, which makes for a much richer and more diverse country.

Growing diversity of immigrants and rapid industrialization of the labor force during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries gave rise to the melting pot theory. Taking reference from a stage play titled The Melting Pot by Israel Zangwill (1908) that celebrated interracial marriage, the symbolism of the melting pot caught on socially. Proponents of the theory forecast the future of the United States as a melting pot. Immigrants of different cultural backgrounds with varied skin pigmentations dressed in their colorful ancestral costumes would walk through a symbolic melting pot upon arrival in the United States and reappear on the other end as members of a homogeneous culture. The melting pot theory acknowledges the reciprocal contributions of the immigrants to the mainstream.

Segmented Labor Market Theory

The segmented labor market theory evolved in the second half of the twentieth century, mainly to explain the experiences of immigrants from non-European countries. Social and cultural resources of immigrants upon arrival and covert discrimination suggested or practiced in the mainstream have shaped the labor market into formal and informal sectors. In the formal sector, where greater potential for job security, promotion, and upward mobility is built into the structure, the presence of immigrants tends to be more limited. Immigrants, however, are highly concentrated, voluntarily or involuntarily, in the informal sector (for example, ethnic enclave economies), where there is a lack of structural buildup for security and advancement, by comparison. The segmented labor market theory suggests that there is unequal access to opportunities for immigrants and therefore retardation of immigrants' incorporation into the mainstream. The segmented labor market may also be a voluntary transition that cushions

immigrants with necessary ethnic support and facilitates their incorporation into the mainstream at a more comfortable pace.

Multiculturalism Theory

Multiculturalism arose in the wake of the Civil Rights movement and the reform of the immigration policy during the 1960's. Rising presence of cultural diversity and the strengthening voice of immigrants and minorities have propelled social and political transformation. Diversity is perceived with growing appreciation, and multiculturalism highlights cultural diversity as enrichment to the mainstream. Cultural traditions and economic contributions of immigrants are respected, acknowledged, and applauded. Instead of forcing immigrants to be assimilated to any prescribed cultural norm, different cultural groups are encouraged to express themselves in reshaping and redefining what the mainstream culture is. Multiculturalism is in strong contention with earlier assimilation theories in immigrant studies.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you briefly explain the type of assimilation theories?

3.3 Two major perspectives on assimilation theory

American sociologists have developed a rich body of theories and concepts based on the assimilation experiences of the immigrants who came from Europe from the 1820s to the 1920s, and we shall refer to this body of work as the traditional perspective on assimilation. As you will see, the scholars working in this tradition have made invaluable contributions, and their thinking is impressively complex and comprehensive. This does not mean, of course, that they have exhausted the possibilities or answered (or asked) all the questions. Theorists working in the pluralist tradition and contemporary scholars studying the experiences of more recent immigrants have questioned many aspects of traditional assimilation theory and have made a number of important contributions of their own.

Robert Park perspective

Many theories of assimilation are grounded in the work of Robert Park. He was one of a group of scholars who had a major hand in establishing sociology as a discipline in the United States in the 1920s and 1930s. Park felt that intergroup relations go through a predictable set of phases that he called a **race relations cycle**. When groups first come into contact (through immigration, conquest, etc.), relations are conflictual and competitive. Eventually, however, the process, or cycle, moves toward assimilation, or the "interpenetration and fusion" of groups (Park & Burgess, 1924). Park argued further that assimilation is inevitable in a democratic and industrial society. In a political system based on democracy, fairness, and impartial justice, all groups will eventually secure equal treatment under the law. In an industrial economy, people tend to be judged on rational grounds, that is, on the basis of their abilities and talents but not by ethnicity or race. Park believed that as American society continued to modernize, urbanize, and industrialize, ethnic and racial groups would gradually lose their importance. The boundaries

between groups would eventually dissolve, and a more "rational" and unified society would emerge (see also Geschwender, 1978, Hirschman, 1983).

Social scientists have examined, analyzed, and criticized Park's conclusions for years. One frequently voiced criticism is that he did not specify a time frame for the completion of assimilation, and therefore, his idea that assimilation is "inevitable" cannot be tested. Until the exact point in time when assimilation is deemed complete, we will not know whether the theory is wrong or whether we just have not waited long enough.

An additional criticism of Park's theory is that he does not describe the nature of the assimilation process in much detail. How would assimilation proceed? How would everyday life change? Which aspects of the group would change first?

Milton Gordon perspective

To clarify some of the issues left unresolved by Park, we turn to the works of sociologist Milton Gordon, who made a major contribution to theories of assimilation in his book *Assimilation in American Life* (1964). Gordon broke down the overall process of assimilation into seven sub-processes; we will focus on the first three. Before considering these phases of assimilation, we need to consider some new concepts and terms. Gordon makes a distinction between the cultural and the structural components of society. **Culture** encompasses all aspects of the way of life associated with a group of people. It includes language, religious beliefs, customs and rules of etiquette, and the values and ideas people use to organize their lives and interpret their existence. The **social structure**, or structural components of a society, includes networks of social relationships, groups, organizations, stratification systems, communities, and families. The social structure organizes the work of the society and connects individuals to one another and to the larger society. It is common in sociology to separate the social structure into primary and secondary sectors. The **primary sector** includes interpersonal relationships that are intimate and personal, such as families and groups of friends. Groups in the primary sector are small. The **secondary sector** consists of groups and organizations that are more public, task oriented, and impersonal. Organizations in the secondary sector are often large and include businesses, factories, schools and colleges, and bureaucracies.

Let us examine Gordon's stages of assimilation:

	Stage	**Process**
1.	Acculturation	The group learns the culture of the dominant group, including language and values.
2.	Integration (structural assimilation) a. At the secondary level b. At the primary level	 Members of the group enter the public institutions and organizations of the dominant society. Members of the group enter the cliques, clubs, and friendship groups of the dominant society.
3.	Intermarriage (marital	Members of the group marry with members of the dominant society

	assimilation)	on a large scale.

1. **Cultural Assimilation or Acculturation.**

   Members of the minority group learn the culture of the dominant group. For groups that immigrate to the United States, acculturation to the dominant Anglo-American culture may include (as necessary) learning the English language, changing eating habits, adopting new value systems, and altering the spelling of the family surname.

2. **Structural Assimilation, or Integration**

   The minority group enters the social structure of the larger society. Integration typically begins in the secondary sector and gradually moves into the primary sector. That is, before people can form friendships with members of other groups (integration into the primary sector), they must first become acquaintances. The initial contact between groups often occurs in public institutions such as schools and workplaces (integration into the secondary sector). The greater their integration into the secondary sector, the more nearly equal the minority group will be to the dominant group in income, education, and occupational prestige. Once a group has entered the institutions and public sectors of the larger society, according to Gordon, integration into the primary sector and the other stages of assimilation will follow inevitably (although not necessarily quickly). Measures of integration into the primary sector include the extent to which people have acquaintances, close friends, or neighbors from other groups.

3. **Marital Assimilation or Intermarriage.**

   When integration into the primary sector becomes substantial, the basis for Gordon's third stage of assimilation is established. People are most likely to select spouses from among their primary relations, and thus, in Gordon's view, primary structural integration typically precedes intermarriage.

Gordon argued that acculturation was a prerequisite for integration. Given the stress on Anglo-conformity, a member of an immigrant or minority group would not be able to compete for jobs or other opportunities in the secondary sector of the social structure until he or she had learned the dominant group's culture. Gordon recognized, however, that successful acculturation does not automatically ensure that a group will begin the integration phase. The dominant group may still exclude the minority group from its institutions and limit the opportunities available to the group. Gordon argued that "acculturation without integration" (or Americanization without equality) is a common situation in the United States for many minority groups, especially the racial minority groups.

In Gordon's theory, movement from acculturation to integration is the crucial step in the assimilation process. Once that step is taken, all the other sub-processes will occur inevitably, although movement through the stages can be very slow. Gordon's idea that assimilation runs a certain course in a certain order echoes Park's conclusion regarding the inevitability of the process.

Almost 50 years after Gordon published his analysis of assimilation, some of his conclusions have been called into question. For example, the individual sub-processes of assimilation that Gordon saw as linked in a certain order are often found to occur independently of one another (Yinger, 1985). A group may integrate before acculturating or combine the sub-processes in other ways. Also, many researchers no longer think of the process of assimilation as necessarily linear or one-way (Greeley, 1974). Groups (or segments thereof) may "reverse direction" and become less assimilated over time, revive their traditional cultures, relearn their old languages, or revitalize ethnic organizations or associations.

Nonetheless, Gordon's overall model continues to guide our understanding of the process of assimilation, to the point that a large part of the research agenda for contemporary studies of immigrants involves assessment of the extent to which their experiences can be described in Gordon's terms (Alba & Nee, 1997).

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain Robert Park and Milton Gordon perspectives on assimilation?

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit we have been able to explore the various types of assimilation theories (including Anglo-conformity, process, melting port, labour market segmented and multiculturalism). It also discusses the two major sociological perspectives on assimilation of Robert Park and Milton Gordon.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, the Gordon's overall perspective continue to serve as guide in the understanding of the process of assimilation and it has relevance in the research agenda for the contemporary studies of immigrants.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. What do you understand by assimilation theories?
ii. Briefly explain the type of assimilation theories?
iii. Explain Robert Park *vs.* Milton Gordon perspectives on assimilation theory?

7.0 REFERENCES/FURTHER READING

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Kivisto, Peter (1990). "The Transplanted Then and Now: The Reorientation of Immigration Studies from the Chicago School to the New Social History." Ethnic and Racial Studies 13, no. 4, 455-481. Critiques the streamline process theory and the melting pot model and proposes a change of venue in addressing immigrant studies through a pluralist and multicultural perspective.

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UNIT 2 PLURALISM THEORY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sociological discussions of pluralism often begin with a consideration of the work of Horace Kallen. In articles published in the Nation magazine in 1915, Kallen argued that people should not have to surrender their culture and traditions to become full participants in American society. He rejected the Anglo-conformist, assimilationist theory and contended that the existence of separate ethnic groups, even with separate cultures, religions, and languages, was consistent with democracy and other core American values. In Gordon's terms, Kallen believed that integration and equality were possible without extensive acculturation and that American society could be a federation of diverse groups, a mosaic of harmonious and interdependent cultures and peoples (Kallen, 1915a, 1915b; Abrahamson, 1980; Gleason, 1980).

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- understand the reason for the increasing interest in pluralism theory;
- explain the types of pluralism; and
- know the reason why pluralism (multiculturalism) should be embraced and Assimilation (melting pot) be rejected.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Understanding the concept of Pluralism

Assimilation has been such a powerful theme in US history that in the decades following the publication of Kallen's analysis, support for pluralism remained somewhat marginalized. In more recent decades, however, interest in pluralism and ethnic diversity has increased, in part because the assimilation predicted by Park (and implicit in the conventional wisdom of many Americans) has not materialized fully. Perhaps we simply have not waited long enough, but as the 21st century unfolds, distinctions among the racial minority groups in our society show few

signs of disappearing, and, in fact, some members of these groups are questioning the very desirability of assimilation. Also, more surprising perhaps, white ethnicity maintains a stubborn persistence, although it continues to change in form and decrease in strength.

An additional reason for the growing interest in pluralism, no doubt, is the everyday reality of the increasing diversity of US society, as reflected in Exhibit 1.1. Controversies over issues such as "English-only" policies, bilingual education, and welfare rights for immigrants are common and often bitter. Many Americans feel that diversity or pluralism has exceeded acceptable limits and that the unity of the nation is at risk (for example, visit http://www.us-english.org/, the homepage of a group that advocates for English-only legislation).

Interest in pluralism and ethnicity in general has been stimulated by developments around the globe. Several nation-states have disintegrated into smaller units based on language, culture, race, and ethnicity. Recent events in India, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the former USSR., Canada, and Africa, just to mention a few, have provided dramatic and often tragic evidence of how ethnic identities and enmities can persist across decades or even centuries of submergence and suppression in larger national units.

In contemporary debates, discussions of diversity and pluralism are often couched in the language of multiculturalism, a general term for a variety of programs and ideas that stress mutual respect for all groups and for the multiple heritages that have shaped the United States. Some aspects of multiculturalism are controversial and have evoked strong opposition. In many ways, however, these debates merely echo a recurring argument about the character of American society.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the reasons for the increasing interest in pluralism theory?

3.2 Type of Pluralism theories

We can distinguish various types of pluralism by using some of the concepts introduced in the discussion of assimilation. **Cultural pluralism** exists when groups have not acculturated and each maintains its own identity. The groups might speak different languages, practice different religions, and have different value systems. The groups are part of the same society and might even live in adjacent areas, but in some ways, they live in different worlds. Some Native Americans are culturally pluralistic, maintaining their traditional languages and cultures and living on isolated reservations. The Amish, a religious community sometimes called the Pennsylvania Dutch, are also a culturally pluralistic group. They are committed to a way of life organized around farming, and they maintain a culture and an institutional life that is separate from the dominant culture (see Hostetler, 1980; Kephart & Zellner, 1994; Kraybill & Bowman, 2001).

Following Gordon's sub-processes, a second type of pluralism exists when a group has acculturated, but not integrated. That is, the group has adopted the Anglo-American culture, but does not have full and equal access to the institutions of the larger society. In this situation, called **structural pluralism**, cultural differences are minimal, but the groups occupy different locations in the social structure. The groups may speak with the same accent, eat the same food,

pursue the same goals, and subscribe to the same values, but they may also maintain separate organizational systems, including different churches, clubs, schools, and neighborhoods. Under structural pluralism, groups practice a common culture but do so in different places and with minimal interaction across group boundaries. An example of structural pluralism can be found on any Sunday morning in the Christian churches of the United States. Not only are local parishes separated by denomination, they are also often identified with specific ethnic groups or races. What happens in the various churches—the rituals, expressions of faith, statements of core values and beliefs—is similar and expresses a common, shared culture. Structurally, however, this common culture is expressed in separate buildings, by separate congregations, and, often, by separate racial or ethnic groups.

A third type of pluralism reverses the order of Gordon's first two phases: integration without acculturation. This situation is exemplified by a group that has had some material success (measured by wealth or income, for example) but has not become Americanized (learned English, adopted American values and norms, etc.). Some immigrant groups have found niches in American society in which they can survive and occasionally prosper economically without acculturating much.

Two different situations can be used to illustrate this pattern. An **enclave minority group** establishes its own neighborhood and relies on a set of interconnected businesses, each of which is usually small in scope, for its economic survival. Some of these businesses serve the group, whereas others serve the larger society. The Cuban American community in South Florida and Chinatowns in many larger American cities are examples of ethnic enclaves. A similar pattern of adjustment, the **middleman minority group**, also relies on small shops and retail firms, but the businesses are more dispersed throughout a large area rather than concentrated in a specific locale. Some Chinese American communities fit this second pattern, as do Korean American greengroceries, Arab American markets, and Indian-American-owned motels (Portes & Manning, 1986).

The economic success of enclave and middleman minorities is partly due to the strong ties of cooperation and mutual aid within their groups. The ties are based, in turn, on cultural bonds that would weaken if acculturation took place. In contrast to Gordon's idea that acculturation is a prerequisite to integration, whatever success these groups enjoy is due in part to the fact that they have not Americanized. Kim Park, whom we met in the first chapter, is willing to work in his uncle's grocery store for room and board and the opportunity to learn the business. His willingness to forgo a salary and subordinate his individual needs to the needs of the group reflects the strength of his relationship to family and kin. At various times and places, Jewish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Cuban Americans have been enclave or middleman minorities (see Bonacich & Modell, 1980; Kitano & Daniels, 2001).

The situation of enclave and middleman minorities, integration without acculturation, can be considered either a type of pluralism (emphasizing the absence of acculturation) or a type of assimilation (emphasizing a high level of economic equality). Keep in mind that assimilation and pluralism are not opposites but can occur in a variety of combinations. It is best to think of acculturation, integration, and the other stages of assimilation (or pluralism) as independent processes.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the various type of pluralism theories?

3.3 Pluralism vs. Melting Pot Theory

The common sentiment of the melting pot theorists include:

...But why can't we all be the same.
I mean, I don't look at skin color.
I try to treat everyone the same
what's wrong with that?

You have probably heard the above sentiment expressed on numerous occasions; perhaps not the exact words but the meaning was essentially the same. Usually the person who voices this sentiment is well intentioned and would not deliberately try to be insensitive to the cultural needs of others. Unfortunately treating everyone the same does not mean that everyone is being treated fairly. Too often treating everyone the same means believing that everyone has the same needs or will respond in predictable ways. Perhaps a simple example will help clarify why this particular sentiment needs to be challenged. In planning a student retreat, if cultural preferences were not taken into consideration, what type of food would you serve? What type of music would you plan for the participants to listen to? What speakers would you invite to address the gathering? Although these examples are somewhat simplistic, they do speak to the real importance of pluralism in campus programming. Pluralism celebrates diversity. The melting pot thrives on conformity. When one is expressing the sentiment of ignoring differences, one is generally supporting the melting pot theory. This theory of assimilation was popularized by Israel Zangwill (1908) in a play, The Melting Pot.

During the 1800s the US was host to a wave of immigrants from Europe. As the number of immigrants from southern Eastern bloc European countries increased, white Anglo Saxon protestants began to feel that their values and life styles were threatened. As a result immigration laws were changed. These changes proved discriminatory to dark skinned Europeans as well as to people of color the world over.

Since thousands of immigrants had entered the country prior to the immigration laws being changed, ways had to be found to acculturate them into US society as quickly as possible. The public schools served this role probably better than any other institution, although most of the institutions of the society contributed to immigrant assimilation. Immigrants were expected to downplay their own particular ethnic heritage and traditions and replace them with new American traditions and values. Zangwill (1908) attempted to describe this transformation when he wrote: 'America is God's crucible, the melting pot where all the races of Europe are melting and reforming!'

The idea of a distinct entity — an 'American' was being widely pushed until it was firmly embedded in the American psyche by the beginning of the twentieth century. Now, when

immigrants wanted to maintain their language or customs they were accused of being un-American.

Although Europeans were encouraged to melt, generally people of color were not permitted to. It is not surprising that the melting pot concept is rejected by many people of color today. Cultural pluralism is the concept being embraced by such groups. Gold (1977) offers a reason for this when he writes; "...multiculturalism equates with the respect shown the varied cultures and ethnic groups which have built the United States and which continue today to contribute to its richness and diversity." Multiculturalism recognizes that as Americans we share many things in common, but as hyphenated Americans our lifestyles and values need not be the same. The way we dance, speak, party, dress, etc., can reflect our cultural heritage and need not be considered anti-American. Multiculturalism attempts to make the point that differences are not deficiencies.

The melting pot theory essentially says, "from the many, one," while the pluralism theory says, "the one is really many."

It is important that these two concepts be discussed on campus. Helping students accept differences is more than just teaching tolerance. Practicing diversity is key to our survival as a nation and as a member of the world community.

It does not take much effort to understand the implications of expecting everyone to be 'like us'. We need to help students understand that treating everyone the same has resulted in the inadequate treatment and exclusion of the contributions made by people of color in text books, under-representation of minorities on school staffs and lack of authentic involvement of minorities in the decision making structures of the society.

There are those who still defend the melting pot idea vehemently. Let’s take a closer look at the case they make.

Why can't we all be the same — the case for the melting pot theory

The case for the melting pot emerged in a world where ethnic and racial identities were still being viewed through an 'inferior' and 'superior' lens. On one hand, the idea of the melting pot seemed to suggest a place where people from different backgrounds came and lost their previous identities to create an entirely new American identity, yet the reality was not nearly as romantic as that sounds. This is also quite obvious as one picks up any early study of assimilation in the United States. Earlier social scientists studied assimilation or the 'melting' process as one whereby people of 'inferior cultural traits' unlearned their old practices to adjust to the host society, in order to become fully accepted (Alba and Nee, 1997).

Assimilation therefore was a process that occurred along a clearly defined hierarchy along ethnic and racial lines, and the extent to which one needed to 'melt' in the pot was a direct function of where they fell on that social hierarchy. Rumbaut (1997) presents a very powerful challenge to this idea of assimilation that is perhaps one of the most misunderstood ideas in the American society. Assimilation according to Rumbaut (1997) has a certain 'one-wayness' about it, whereby the foreign element has to conform to this ideal of 'American', which was considered to be a

superior way of being, in contrast to the life styles of the ethnic foreigner seeking to become part of the American society.

The melting pot worked fine for European Americans, but not people of colour

In order to understand contemporary views about immigration one needs to consider the issue of immigration in a historical perspective and sift myth from reality. Massey (1995), divides the waves of immigration primarily into several groups. The classical era of primarily European immigration lasting from 1901 to 1930, followed by a long period of very little or no immigration, and then a new regime of large scale non-European immigration beginning in the 1970s. Massey (1995) says, that the early wave of immigration was primarily European, and although the composition shifted from one part of Europe to another, at the end, the Europeans outnumbered the people of color in the United States, giving it a distinctly European outlook.

Massey argues however, that the European immigrants faced a distinct set of circumstances two of which were, a hiatus in immigration for a while, during which the identity of 'Pole, German, or Irish' became less obvious in future generations, and also, the economic boom that was accompanied with that immigration. Hence the first wave of immigration ought to be considered in its proper historical perspective.

Adding more to Massey's idea of historical context, one ought to put the assimilation of European Americans into the context of the World War, the Great Depression and the GI bill. Despite initial hostility towards immigrants even of European descent, the fact is that due to racism directed towards people of color, eventually the 'assimilation' process excluded those who were of a non-white stock. Today, it might be considered even 'American' to remember one's Scottish, Irish or German ancestary, but un-American to associate too strongly with say one's Native American, Chinese or Japanese ancestory.

Why the melting pot theory should be rejected

The melting pot theory is more myth than fact when it’s used to create a romanticized version of American history where every immigrant was welcomed with open arms, and provided an equal opportunity to flourish and create a better future for himself. What it also does, is put the onus on an individual rather than on the structures within which he finds himself. Put differently, if someone is facing structural hardships in securing employment opportunities, or housing, it is because they have not made a sufficient effort to 'assimilate'.

Few people who emphasize assimilation take the time to consider the requirements of assimilation or what it means to assimilate. Furthermore, assimilation as a goal, is something that is almost unachievable by ethnic minorities, given the way race is perceived in the United States, for no matter what their economic or educational status, they cannot escape their skin color.

While canonical theories of assimilation focused on assimilation as an idealized one- way street, later research has shown that not to be the case. Race relations have hardly been a one-way street in which the minority group eventually assimilates into the majority culture (Alba and Nee,

1997). The fact is that race relations in the US have been hostile, and due to structural discrimination embedded in the very institutions of our society, economic and social assimilation has still not occurred for the majority of African Americans and others of color.

Treating everyone the same doesn't mean everyone is being treated fairly

We are all products of our history, and in these histories we carry our DNA, all the time, passed on to us through generations. To deny this history, is to deny part of ourselves, our beings, for indeed they are very much shaped by the history lived by our forebears. The notion of equality held by the public in the United States is often at odds with what people of color have experienced.

Due to this unproved, yet idealistic notion of America being the land that rewards individual efforts, where people can pull themselves up by their 'boot straps' and live the 'American dream', people refuse to fully acknowledge the structural racism that prevents equal opportunity for everyone and thereby perpetuates racial inequality on so many levels.

It also disregards the very long history of systematic oppression of people of color, when they are expected to perform on par with their white peers, who have enjoyed the benefits of the color of their skin for many generations.

Some of the strongest proponents of 'equal treatment' are those who oppose initiatives such as Affirmative Action since they believe it gives minorities undue advantage over whites. These individuals fail to acknowledge the long history of oppression faced by people of color in this country, that has put them in a distinctively disadvantaged position which they can never overcome merely on their own.

One way of understanding this idea of 'equal not being the same as fair' can be if we considered the example of two people boarding a bus. One has perfectly fine limbs, while the other has been in a terrible accident causing him to wear a cast on one of his legs. If a seat becomes available, would it not be 'fair' to consider the predicament of the person in the cast or should they both be treated 'equally' and no consideration should be given to the physical limitation imposed by the cast? By the same token, to expect everyone to perform well without making any reparations for the historical and systematic discrimination faced by them, is neither fair nor equal.

Why we must embrace multiculturalism

Perhaps one of the most convincing cases for multiculturalism comes from Rumbaut's (1997) study of assimilation and its discontents. Rambaut analyzes and compares numerous outcomes for health, criminal outcomes, etc., for 'foreign-born' and US born groups, and finds that in many areas, the foreign born groups have better outcomes than their US counterparts, and therefore assimilating into the US society actually implies a 'lower' or 'worse' outcome for the immigrant group rather than a better one.

Many proponents of the colorblind approach to race and ethnic relations fail to recognize the implicit racism in such an approach. In a study that compared the attitude of people when exposed to 'color-blind' vs. 'multicultural' perspective, Richeson and Nussbaum (2003), found that a color blind approach lead to greater explicit racial bias than did the multicultural approach.

Multiculturalism celebrates differences, rather than trying to ignore or eliminate them. People have historically been treated differently because of their group membership, and a truly just and fair approach requires that we acknowledge this fact and then try to push for policies that would ameliorate the effect of such differential treatment for certain groups.

There is no culture that is devoid of its faults, and there is no culture that is perfect either. As a human race, our strength is in our diversity, because it allows us to learn from each other. If there is any cultural amalgamation that we should be striving for, it is a human culture of brotherhood, of beauty in difference, and of mutual understanding, acceptance and respect. It is multiculturalism, not the melting pot theory that lends itself to the creation of such a human culture.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the reasons why the melting port theory should be rejected for pluralism or multiculturalism?

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit we have been able to bring to the limelight reasons for the increasing interest in pluralism theory; explain the type of pluralism theories as well as the reason why pluralism or multiculturalism should be embraced and assimilation or melting pot be rejected.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, pluralism or multiculturalism has gained credence in today's contemporary international migration explanations as it celebrates differences, rather than trying to ignore or eliminate them.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Explain the reasons for the increasing interest in pluralism theory?
ii. Mention and explain the various type of pluralism theories?
iii. Discuss the reasons why the assimilation (melting port) theory should be rejected in favour of pluralism or multiculturalism?

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UNIT 3 HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
3.0 Main Content
    3.1 Understanding the concept of human capital
    3.2 Human capital theory
    3.3 Importance of human capital to economic development
    3.4 Human capital mobility between nations
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Human capital is a collection of resources including all the knowledge, talents, skills, abilities, experience, intelligence, training, judgment, and wisdom possessed individually and collectively by individuals in a population. However, it is significant to know that there is a connection between migrants attainment of these qualities and the ability to acculturate, integrate and achieve upward mobility more rapidly than others. Therefore, in this unit we shall be looking at the concept of human capital in more detail, the theory, importance to economic development as well as the concept of human capital mobility between nations.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- describe the concept of human capital;
- discuss explain human capital theory;
- explain the importance of human capital to economic development of a nation; and
- discuss the concept of human capital mobility between nations.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 What is human capital?

Human capital is the stock of knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labour so as to produce economic value. Alternatively and as earlier stated at the opening of this unit, human capital is a collection of resources including all the knowledge, talents, skills, abilities, experience, intelligence, training, judgment, and wisdom possessed individually and collectively by individuals in a population. These resources are the total capacity of the people that represents a form of wealth which can be directed to accomplish the goals of the nation or state or a portion thereof. It is an aggregate economic view of the human being acting within economies, which is an attempt to capture the

social, biological, cultural and psychological complexity as they interact in explicit and/or economic transactions. Many theories explicitly connect investment in human capital development to education, and the role of human capital in economic development, productivity growth, and innovation has frequently been cited as a justification for government subsidies for education and job skills training. "Human capital" has been and continues to be criticized in numerous ways. Michael Spence offers signaling theory as an alternative to human capital. Pierre Bourdieu offers a nuanced conceptual alternative to human capital that includes cultural capital, social capital, economic capital, and symbolic capital. These critiques, and other debates, suggest that "human capital" is a reified concept without sufficient explanatory power.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you describe human capital?

3.2 Human capital theory

To understand human capital theory is answer the question: why some European immigrant groups acculturate and integrate more rapidly than others? Although not a theory of assimilation per se, human capital theory offers one possible answer to this question. This theory argues that status attainment, or the level of success achieved by an individual in society, is a direct result of educational levels, personal values and skills, and other individual characteristics and abilities. Education is seen as an investment in human capital, not unlike the investment a business might make in machinery or new technology. The greater the investment in a person's human capital, the higher the probability of success. Blau and Duncan (1967), in their pioneering statement of status attainment theory, found that even the relative advantage conferred by having a high-status father is largely mediated through education. In other words, high levels of affluence and occupational prestige are not so much a result of being born into a privileged status as they are the result of the superior education that affluence makes possible.

Further to the above understand, human capital also answer question such as: why did some immigrant groups achieve upward mobility more rapidly than others? It answers questions such as these, in terms of the resources and cultural characteristics of the members of the groups, especially their levels of education and familiarity with English. Success is seen as a direct result of individual effort and the wise investment of personal resources. People or groups who fail have not tried hard enough, have not made the right kinds of educational investments, or have values or habits that limit their ability to compete.

More than most sociological theories, human capital theory is quite consistent with traditional American culture and values. Both tend to see success as an individual phenomenon, a reward for hard work, sustained effort, and good character. Both tend to assume that success is equally available to all and that the larger society is open and neutral in its distribution of rewards and opportunity. Both tend to see assimilation as a highly desirable, benign process that blends diverse peoples and cultures into a strong, unified whole. Thus, people or groups that resist Americanization or question its benefits are seen as threatening or illegitimate.

On one level, human capital theory is an important theory of success and upward mobility, and we will on occasion use the theory to analyze the experiences of minority and immigrant groups.

On another level, the theory is so resonant with American "commonsensical" views of success and failure that we may tend to use it uncritically.

The major limitations of the theory from the beginning. First of all, as an explanation of minority group experience, human capital theory is not so much "wrong" as it is incomplete. In other words, it does not take account of all the factors that affect mobility and assimilation. Second, the assumption that U.S. society is equally open and fair to all groups is simply wrong.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain human capital theory?

3.3 Importance of human capital to economic development

The concept of Human capital has relatively more importance in labour-surplus countries. These countries are naturally endowed with more of labour due to high birth rate under the given climatic conditions. The surplus labour in these countries is the human resource available in more abundance than the tangible capital resource. This human resource can be transformed into Human capital with effective inputs of education, health and moral values. The transformation of raw human resource into highly productive human resource with these inputs is the process of human capital formation.

The problem of scarcity of tangible capital in the labour surplus countries can be resolved by accelerating the rate of human capital formation with both private and public investment in education and health sectors of their National economies. The tangible financial capital is an effective instrument of promoting economic growth of the nation. The intangible human capital, on the other hand, is an instrument of promoting comprehensive development of the nation because human capital is directly related to human development, and when there is human development, the qualitative and quantitative progress of the nation is inevitable. This importance of human capital is explicit in the changed approach of United Nations. towards comparative evaluation of economic development of different nations in the World economy.

United Nations publishes Human Development Report on human development in different nations with the objective of evaluating the rate of human capital formation in these nations. The statistical indicator of estimating Human Development in each nation is Human Development Index (HDI). It is the combination of "Life Expectancy Index", "Education Index" and "Income Index". The Life expectancy index reveals the standard of health of the population in the country; education index reveals the educational standard and the literacy ratio of the population; and the income index reveals the standard of living of the population. If all these indices have the rising trend over a long period of time, it is reflected into rising trend in HDI. The Human Capital is developed by health, education and quality of Standard of living. Therefore, the components of HDI viz, Life Expectancy Index, Education Index and Income Index are directly related to Human Capital formation within the nation. HDI is indicator of positive correlation between human capital formation and economic development. If HDI increases, there is higher rate of human capital formation in response to higher standard of education and health.

Similarly, if HDI increases, per capita income of the nation also increases. Implicitly, HDI reveals that higher the human capital formation due to good standard of health and education, higher is the per capita income of the nation. This process of human development is the strong foundation of a continuous process of economic development of the nation for a long period of time. This significance of the concept of Human capital in generating long-term economic development of the nation cannot be neglected. It is expected that the Macroeconomic policies of all the nations are focused towards promotion of human development and subsequently economic development. Human Capital is the backbone of Human Development and economic development in every nation. Mahroum (2007) suggested that at the macro-level, human capital management is about three key capacities, the capacity to develop talent, the capacity to deploy talent, and the capacity to draw talent from elsewhere. Collectively, these three capacities form the backbone of any country's human capital competitiveness. Recent U.S. research shows that geographic regions that invest in the human capital and economic advancement of immigrants who are already living in their jurisdictions help boost their short-term and long-term economic growth. There is also strong evidence that organizations that possess and cultivate their human capital outperform other organizations lacking human capital (Crook, Todd, Combs, Woehr, and Ketchen, 2011).

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the importance of human capital to economic development?

3.4 Human capital mobility between nations

Educated individuals often migrate from poor countries to rich countries seeking opportunity. This movement has positive effects for both countries: capital-rich countries gain an influx in labor, and labor rich countries receive capital when migrants remit money home. The loss of labor in the old country also increases the wage rate for those who do not emigrate, while the additional labor lowers wages in the new country. When workers migrate, their early care and education generally benefit the country where they move to work. And, when they have health problems or retire, their care and retirement pension will typically be paid in the new country.

African nations have invoked this argument with respect to slavery, other colonized peoples have invoked it with respect to the "brain drain" or "human capital flight" which occurs when the most talented individuals (those with the most individual capital) depart for education or opportunity to the colonizing country (historically, Britain and France and the U.S.). Even in Canada and other developed nations, the loss of human capital is considered a problem that can only be offset by further draws on the human capital of poorer nations via immigration. The economic impact of immigration to Canada is generally considered to be positive.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, human capital in the United States became considerably more valuable as the need for skilled labor came with newfound technological advancement. The 20th century is often revered as the "human capital century" by scholars such as Claudia Goldin. During this period a new mass movement toward secondary education paved the way for a transition to mass higher education. New techniques and processes required further education than the norm of primary schooling, which thus led to the creation of more formalized

schooling across the nation. These advances produced a need for more skilled labor, which caused the wages of occupations that required more education to considerably diverge from the wages of ones that required less. This divergence created incentives for individuals to postpone entering the labor market in order to obtain more education. The "high school movement" had changed the educational system for youth in America. With minor state involvements, the high school movement started at the grass-roots level, particularly the communities with the most homogeneous populations. As a year in high school added more than ten percent to an individual's income, post-elementary school enrollment and graduation rates increased significantly during the 20th century. The U.S. system of education was characterized for much of the 20th century by publicly funded mass secondary education that was open and forgiving academic yet practical, secular, gender neutral, and funded by small, fiscally independent districts. This early insight into the need for education allowed for a significant jump in U.S. productivity and economic prosperity, when compared to other world leaders at the time. It is suggested by several economists, that there is a positive correlation between high school enrollment rates and GDP per capita. Less developed countries have not established a set of institutions favoring equality and role of education for the masses and therefore have been incapable of investing in human capital stock necessary for technological growth.

The rights and freedom of individuals to travel and opportunity, despite some historical exceptions such as the Soviet bloc and its "Iron Curtain", seem to consistently transcend the countries in which they are educated. One must also remember that the ability to have mobility with regards to where people want to move and work is a part of their human capital. Being able to move from one area to the next is an ability and a benefit of having human capital. To restrict people from doing so would be to inherently lower their human capital.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you discus the concept of human capital mobility between nations?

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit we have describe the concept of human capital; explain human capital as a theory including the argument and limitation; the importance to economic development of a nation as well as human capital mobility between nations.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, human capital theory argues that the status attainment, or the level of success achieved by an individual in society, is a direct result of educational levels, personal values and skills, and other individual characteristics and abilities. Education is seen as an investment in human capital, not unlike the investment a business might make in machinery or new technology. The greater the investment in a person's human capital, the higher the probability of success and this has economic development significant implication to nation where the individual citizen or is as migrant.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. What is human capital?
ii. Discuss the argument and limitation of human capital theory?
iii. Explain the importance of human capital to economic development?
iv. Discuss the concept of human capital mobility between nations?

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MODULE 3: ANALYZING THE CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

The primary aim of this module is to familiarized you with the political, economy, socio-cultural and environmental consequences or effects associated with the movement of people across international boundaries. To achieve this aim the module provides you with in-depth knowledge of the economic determinants of international migration; positive and negative economic effects of international migration on home and host country; the how political regimes serves as a determinant of international migration; how refugees and immigrants constitutes political risk including the possibilities of triggering conflict situation between the host and home country.

In addition, the module reveals to you the socio-cultural problems facing international migrants and the social effects of international migration on the home and the host country; it as well enlightening you on how environmental disaster and degradation induces outmigration in some countries. Subsequently, you will find the detail explanations of this module under the following units:

Unit 1 Economy Consequences
Unit 2 Political Consequences
Unit 3 Socio-cultural Consequences
Unit 4 Environmental Consequences

UNIT 1 ECONOMY CONSEQUENCE

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
3.0 Main Content
    3.1 Economic determinants of international migration.
    3.2 Positive and negative economic effects of international migration on Home country.
    3.3 Positive and negative economic effects of international migration on Host country.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Migration has important impacts on our societies. The economic impact of migration may differ for the receiving - often More Economic Developed Countries (MEDCs) and sending - often Less Economic Developed Countries (LEDCs) societies. If, for instance, the economic costs to the sending society are more than the economic benefits, then the effects of migration are said to be negative for the sending society. The same sort of understanding can be giving to establishing the effect of migration for the receiving society. Often it is difficult to determine when migration that has a positive impact for one society will have a negative impact on the other. However, as many people only think of the costs and benefits for themselves as individuals or for their immediate families. Most do not think about the economy consequences of their movement for the society which they leave and that to which they move. But what is good for the individual and his or her family may not be so good for the society as a whole.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the economic determinants of international migration;
- identify and explain the positive and negative economic effects of international migration on home countries; and
- the positive and negative economic effects of international migration on host countries.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Economic determinants of international migration

The economics of migration focus on the expectation of a higher income abroad as a chief cause of decisions to emigrate. There are also other variables that exert an important influence on decisions to migrate, including non-economic reasons, such as war, ethnic discrimination and political persecution at home. The choice of country of destination is also often influenced by the existence of a network of family and friends who have migrated previously to a specific country. More systematically, the magnitude and direction of international migration flows are often influenced by the following factors, some of which are of a long-term nature, while others are more cyclical:

(a) *Per capita income or real wage differentials* between sending and receiving countries for a given skill level: net immigration flows (immigration minus emigration) are positively correlated to the ratio between the real per capita income (or real wage) in the destination country and that of the recipient country. Taking into account uncertainty and a long-term horizon in reaching the decision to emigrate, what is more relevant is the expected wage in the place of destination compared with that of the source country. Moreover, in a dynamic perspective, the current value of expected relative wage streams would be the relevant variable.

(b) *The state of the business cycle and economic prospects in both sending and receiving countries.* Rapid economic growth and labour shortages in receiving countries tend to increase the probability of immigrants finding a job. In contrast, in periods of sluggish growth and higher unemployment, this probability is lower. While the decision to emigrate depends largely on real income differentials between countries, the timing of migration seems to be correlated with the state of the business cycle in both sending and receiving countries.

(c) *Network effects.* Empirical analysis of migration flows (Hatton and Williamson, 1998; Borjas, 2001) shows that migrants tend to attach a high value to the existence of friends and relatives in their selection of the country of destination. Indeed, family, friends and ethnic/national networks constitute an important support factor for migrants. They can help them obtain information about jobs and other relevant national characteristics of the host nation, thereby assisting in the adjustment of individuals and families following migration.

(d) *Immigration policies.* Policies in host countries that are unfavourable to immigration deter migrants, although not completely, as there still remains the possibility of illegal migration to some countries (for an interesting analysis of the political economy of migration policies in receiving countries, see Chiswick and Hatton, 2002).

(e) *Costs of migrating.* Emigration entails several costs, including travel costs, such as air tickets and shipping costs, and living expenses in the host country, as well as the cost of searching for a job. Unskilled and poor migrants are often affected by these costs, which may in practice be an important inhibiting factor on the international migration of the poor.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

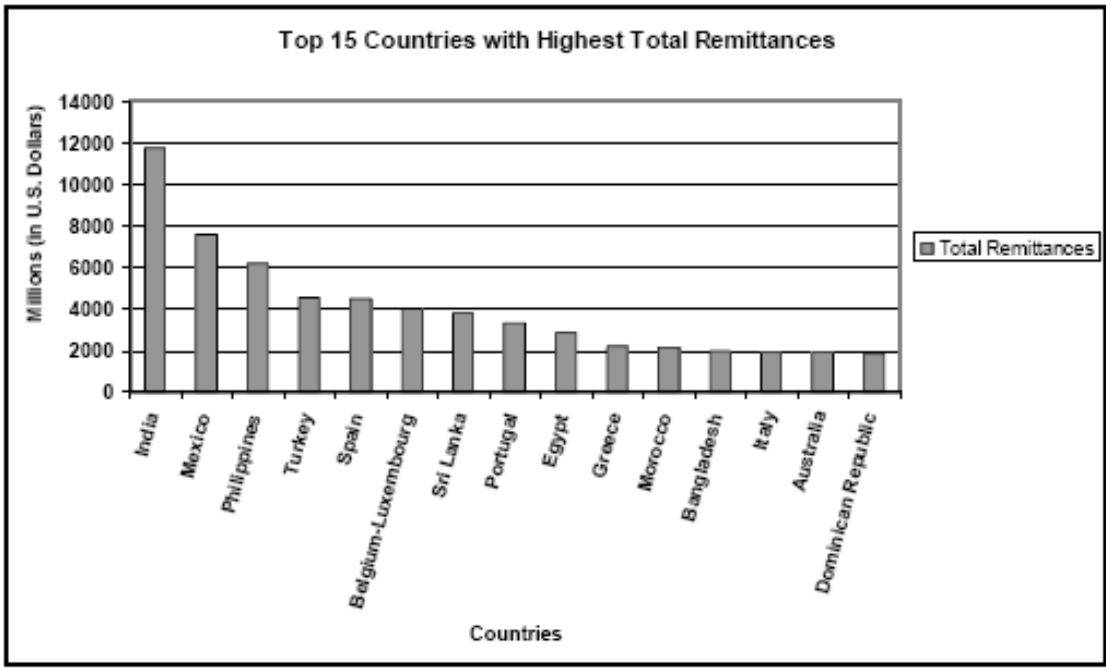
What are the economic determinants of international migration?

3.2 Economic effects of international migration on Home country

Positive*:*

- *Reduced Unemployment:* For example, migration has contributed more to poverty alleviation and reduction in unemployment in Kerala (Southern India) than any other factor. The number of unemployed persons has declined by over 30 per cent. As a result of migration, the proportion of the population below the poverty line has declined by 12 per cent.
- *Migrants help to alleviate the poverty in their native country, at least in the short term**:*** Migrants frequently transfer a considerable part of their income to their families at home. According to UN estimates, these transfers amount to over 20 billion dollars annually. This corresponds to approximately one third of the funds spent by industrialized countries on global development aid. With their money, the emigrants help to alleviate the poverty in their countries of origin in the short term. Private financial contributions improve the purchasing power of the families receiving them but generally have little influence on the development of structures that would facilitate sustainable change.
- *Remittances:* For example, money sent home by Filipinos working overseas last year totalled a record $12.8bn (£6.5bn) according to the Philippines' central bank. In pure monetary value, the latest World Bank figures show that India was the largest recipient of remittances, with about $22bn being sent home in 2005. China and Mexico were also at the top end of the table. In that year, total remittances globally topped $230bn - of which developing countries received $167bn, more than twice the level of development aid from all sources. Similarly remittances from the international Indian migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange in India. In 2002, India received US$ 11 billion as remittances from these people.

Table 1: Showing Countries with Highest Total Remittance in 2005



Source: www.google.com retrieved September, 2015.

Negative*:*

- *Emigration weakens the native countries of the migrants:* as a rule, the emigration or expulsion of large numbers of people exacerbates the economic and political problems in their native countries. Young men with a good education account for a disproportionate share of the migrant population because they are most confident about settling down successfully elsewhere.
- *'Brain Drain':* The World Bank estimates that there are roughly 100,000 university graduates, fully or partly educated in Africa, living and working in Western industrialized countries. The emigration of highly-qualified personnel from Asia may well be many times higher. The former Eastern bloc countries are also seriously affected by the so-called 'brain drain': in the last 10 years Bulgaria has lost about 20 per cent of its educated population due to emigration. Case Study – air traffic controllers in South Africa – needed 103 actual 81 in 2007 at Johannesburg airport. 5 years training time for replacements and increased costs.
- *Successful emigrants encourage others to follow them:* Emigration leaves noticeable gaps in the countries of origin. The loss of well-trained and experienced specialists reduces a nation's chances of building up workable economic structures by its own efforts. People moving to a world with a better infrastructure and higher standard of living soon become used to the new conditions. Only few are prepared to accept the poorer conditions on return to their country of origin later. The example of successful emigrants encourages others to copy them. By passing on their contacts, they help to cultivate a network that reaches out to ever-widening circles of compatriots.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How would you explain the positive and negative economic effects of international migration on the home countries?

3.3 Economic effects of international migration on Host country

Positive:

- *Migrants help the Economy:* For example, about 12.5% of working age population are bringing "clear benefits" to UK. With little or no effect on unemployment and only a "modest negative" impact on lowest paid UK workers. Sainsbury's said that it will employ more immigrant workers because they have a "superior" work ethic. The supermarket chain said it hopes the diligent approach of Eastern Europeans and other new arrivals will spread to domestic workers.
- *Address skills gap:* The Chairman of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) for example, believes that the influx of immigrant workers into the UK was boosting the UK economy by helping to fill skills shortage gaps. 'Foreign workers come to the UK to work and not, as feared by some, to benefit in any other ways. According to figures published by the government, since July 2004 when the EU was enlarged by the accession of various Central and Eastern European countries, there has been a large influx of foreign workers into

the UK totalling over 600,000 - 62% of which came from Poland and which together have added £2.54bn to the economy according to Government estimates. 10 per cent of employees on Britain's building sites are now from overseas. The impact that foreign workers have had on the UK industry has been so profound that leaders of Britain's biggest businesses employing millions of people have called on the Government to operate an 'open door' policy to allow unlimited immigration from Bulgaria and Romania when these two Eastern Bloc states join the European Union in January, 2007.

- *Building Boom:* For example, British migration to Spain is a phenomenon that has increased rapidly since the late 1990s and now consists of an estimated 761,000 people. Spain is the biggest consumer of cement in the European Union, sloshing down almost 50m tonnes of the stuff every year. In 2004 some 180,000 holiday homes were built along the coast. There are many retirement homes for British people on the Costa del Concrete. In and around Malaga, heartland of the Costa del Sol, the local English-language paper, Sur in English, has increased its print run to 60,000 - and sells out. The profile of the readers has changed, dropping about 20 years in age.

Negative:

- *Poor neighbouring countries bear the heaviest burden:* Most migrants and refugees do not have the financial means to travel long distances. They seek a safe haven in another region in their own or in a neighbouring country. The economically weakest countries are therefore most severely affected by migration and refugee problems. According to estimates of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Western European countries were confronted with 2.2 million refugees and displaced persons in early 1999 (corresponding to 18.3 per cent of the total number). In the same period, there were also 17.8 million migrants in these countries (20.2 per cent of migrants world-wide). At the same time, over two thirds of all refugees and displaced persons were to be found in Africa or Asia.
- *Unemployment in Host Country in a Recession:* For example, the UK is to be more selective about migrant workers, The Home Secretary, Ms. Smith says Non-EU migrants should not be able to take a skilled job in the UK unless it has been advertised to British workers first, the home secretary has said. The government had to make sure policy on overseas workers was "responding to the current economic circumstances", Jacqui Smith told the BBC. She also said areas of skills shortages should be identified so UK training could be geared to those areas. The number of non-UK-born workers in Britain reached 3.8 million last year. Workers from non-EU countries are categorised by a points-based system that decides whether they can find work in the UK, while there are no restrictions on EU citizens.
- *Costs of Housing Asylum Seekers:* For example, research by South Bank University, which monitored 98 asylum seekers, would suggest that the Home Office spent some £430,000 detaining 73 people who would have complied anyway under alternative restrictions (reporting requirements to the police, etc.). It has long been acknowledged that the UK detention regime is extremely expensive (the planned extension which would add another 44 places for single men to the Dungavel Reception Centre is expected to cost £3 million in capital costs alone), but centralized reception systems that – intentionally or incidentally – track asylum seekers' whereabouts in the community, are not cheap either. The UK

government spent over £1 billion in 2002 on the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) (serving over 100,000 asylum seekers). Costs of Frontex EU Border Patrol.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How would you explain the positive and negative economic effects of international migration on the home countries?

4.0 CONCLUSION

This unit have identifies that the economic determinants of international migration - the variables that exert an important influence on decisions to migrate, which include per-capita income or real wage differentials; the state of the business cycle and economic prospects in both sending and receiving countries; immigration policies and costs of migrating among others. It identifies that the influx of migrant has contributed positively and negatively to the economies.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, international migration have both positive and negative consequences, not only on the economy of home country, but also on that of the host countries.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. explain the economic determinants of international migration;
ii. identify and explain the positive and negative economic effects of international migration on home country;
iii. the positive and negative economic effects of international migration on host country.

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UNIT 2 POLITICAL CONSEQUENCE

CONTENTS

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    3.3 Refugees and immigrants as a political risk to the host country.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that the system of political administration operating in a particular society has a great consequence on international migration. In this unit we are going to be discussing the influence of political regimes in determining international migration; refugees and immigrants as a political risk to the host country; as well as politics as source of international conflict between Home and Host countries.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain how political regimes serve as determinant of international migration.
- explicate how refugees and immigrants constitute a political risk to the Host country.
- discuss how refugees and immigrants constitutes a sources of international conflict between Home and Host countries.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Political regimes as determinant of international migration

The political regimes prevailing in host and source countries (democracy or authoritarianism) matter in the decision to emigrate. Individuals prefer to live in countries in which civic freedoms and individual rights (such as freedom of speech and association, access to a fair trial, religious freedom and the right to elect public authorities) are respected and economic rights (property rights, contract enforcement) are protected. This tends to occur more often in democracies than in dictatorships, which curtail individual rights and engage in repressive activities. Albert Hirschman, in his classic book *Exit, voice and loyalty* (1972), draws a distinction between purely economic choices and collective action which is useful in understanding the economic and

political causes of migration decisions. While the decision to leave a country is often an economic choice, voice belongs to the realm of collective or political action. This framework suggests that individuals who are dissatisfied or discontent with current political situation in their home countries, where "voice" has become an *ineffective* expedient for change, may choose to leave their countries (that is to emigrate). Thus (voluntary) migration (which differs from the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers, which are instances of forced migration) as a decision is also affected by political conditions that are considered to be inadequate by nationals and foreign residents. This suggests a direct relationship between the emigration of nationals (or the repatriation of foreigners) and the existence of authoritarian regimes which suppress political rights and civil liberties. There are several examples of this in Latin America: the onset of military regimes in Argentina in the 1960s and 1970s, which curtailed civil liberties and intervened in universities (suppressing academic freedoms), was followed by a massive outflow of professionals and scientists, with serious consequences for the country in terms of the brain drain. A similar situation occurred in Brazil in the 1960s and 1970s, and subsequently in Chile in the 1970s and 1980s. In these cases, emigration (very often of individuals with a high stock of human capital) becomes an individual response to non-democratic political regimes which fail to respect civic rights.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How would you explain political regimes as a determinant of international migration?

3.2 Refugees and immigrants as a political risk to the Host country.

Governments are often concerned that refugees to whom they give protection may turn against them if they are unwilling to assist them in their opposition to the government of their country of origin. Paradoxically, the risk may be particularly high if the host country arms the refugees against their country of origin. Guns can be pointed in both directions, and the receiving country takes the risk that refugees will dictate the host country's policies toward the sending country. Two examples come to mind. The decision by Arab countries to provide political support and arms to Palestinian refugees from Israel created within the Arab states a population capable of influencing their own foreign policies and internal politics. Palestinians, for example, became a political force within Lebanon in ways that subsequently made them a political and security problems for Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel, France and the United States. The support of Iraqi invaders by Palestinians in Kuwait was an asset to Iraq since Palestinians (who number 400,000 in Kuwait) hold important positions in the Kuwaiti administration. Throughout the Middle East governments must consider the capacity of the Palestinians to undermine their regimes should they adopt policies that are unacceptable. Similarly, the arming of Afghan refugees in Pakistan limited the options available to the government of Pakistan in its dealings with the governments of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The Pakistan government armed the Afghans in order to pressure the Soviets to withdraw their forces and to agree to a political settlement, but the Pakistan government is also constrained by the knowledge that it cannot sign an agreement with the Soviet or Afghan governments that is unacceptable to the armed Afghan.

Refugees have launched terrorist attacks within their host country, illegally smuggled arms, allied with the opposition against host government policies, participated in drug traffic, and in other ways eroded a government's willingness to admit refugees. Palestinians, Sikhs, Croatians, Kurds, Armenians, Sri Lankan Tamils, and northern Irish, among others, are regarded with suspicion by intelligence and police authorities and their request for asylum is scrutinized not only for whether they have a well founded fear of persecution; but for whether their presence constitutes a threat to the host country. These fears, it should be noted, are sometimes exaggerated and governments have often gone to extreme lengths to protect themselves against improbable threats. But an increase in international terrorism has clearly affected government attitudes toward refugees. These political risks to the host and home states, and to relations between them, it should be noted, can be independent of the ethnic, economic or social characteristics of the migrants. These characteristics can be regarded as a threat to the host regime, and particularly to the host society.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Explicate how refugees and immigrants constitute a political risk to the Host country?

3.3 Refugees and immigrants as a source of international conflict between the Home and Host countries

One of the political consequences of international migration can be explained under this heading, as political issues or politics involve conflict and conflict resolution, threat perception, fear of persecution, claims and counter claims. Since migrants like refugees are legally defined by most countries as individuals with a well founded fear of persecution the decision to grant asylum or refugee status implies a severe criticism of another state. Thus, the bitter debate in Congress in January 1990 over whether Chinese students should be permitted to remain because of the persecutions in China was regarded by the People's Republic of China as "interference" in its internal affairs, a judgment which many members of Congress (but not the President) were prepared to make. Moreover, to classify individuals as refugees with a well founded fear of persecution is also to grant them the moral (as distinct from political) right to oppose a regime engaged in persecution so judged by the country that has grant them asylum. The view of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is that the granting of refugee status does not imply criticism of the sending by the receiving country, but such a view clearly contradicts the conception of the refugee as one with a fear of *persecution.* Furthermore, democratic regimes generally allow their refugees to speak out against the regime of their country of origin, grant them access to the media, and permit them (to the extent the law permits) to send information and money back home in support of the opposition. The decision to grant refugee status thus often creates an adversary relationship with the country that produces refugees.

The receiving country may have no such intent, but even where its motives are humanitarian the mere granting of asylum can be sufficient to create an antagonistic relationship. In the most famous asylee related episode in this century, Iranian revolutionaries took violent exception to the US decision to permit the Shah of Iran to enter the US for medical reasons (which many Iranians regarded as a form of asylum) and used it as an occasion for taking American hostages.

A refugee receiving country may actively support the refugees in their quest to change the regime of their country of origin. Refugees are potentially a tool in inter-state conflict. Numerous examples abound: the United States armed Cubans in an effort to overthrow the Castro regime at the Bay of Pigs; the United States armed Contra exiles from Nicaragua; the Indian government armed Bengali "freedom fighters" against the Pakistan military; the Indian government provided military support for Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka to give the Indian government leverage in the Tamil-Sinhalese dispute; Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, China and the US armed Afghan refugees in order to force Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan; the Chinese provided arms to Khmer Rouge refugees to help overthrow the Vietnamese-backed regime in Cambodia; and Palestinian refugees received Arab support against Israelis. Refugee-producing countries may thus have good reason for fearing an alliance between the refugees and their national adversaries.

Non-refugee immigrants can also be a source of conflict between receiving and sending countries. India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi once described overseas Indians as "a bank from which we can draw from time to time." Gandhi was clearly thinking of India's emigrants as a source for remittances, investment, and technology. He was assuming, however, that the diaspora is an ally, an assumption that not all countries can make. A diaspora made up primarily of refugees is, of course, likely to be hostile to the regime of the country from which they fled. But even economic migrants may become hostile, especially if they live in democratic countries while the government of their homeland is repressive. Thus, many overseas Chinese were sympathetic to China's government until the regime became repressive at Tiananmen Square. Thereafter, many overseas Chinese supported dissidents within China and pressed their host governments to withdraw support for China. The Beijing government regards the overseas Chinese as a source of support for dissidents. In March 1990 the Chinese government sealed Tiananmen Square after receiving word that overseas Chinese, using fax machines, had called upon dissidents to peacefully protest by gathering in large numbers in the Square.

There are numerous examples of diasporas seeking to undermine the regime of their home country: South Koreans and Taiwanese in the United States (who supported democratic movements at home), Iranians in France (Khomeini himself during the reign of the Shah, and opponents of Khomeini's Islamic regime thereafter), Asian Indians in North America and the U.K. (after Mrs Gandhi declared an emergency), Indian Sikhs (supporting secession), and dissident Sri Lankan Tamils and Northern Ireland Catholics.

The home country may take a dim view of the activities of its citizens abroad, and hold the host country responsible for their activities. Host countries, especially if they are democratic, are loathe to restrict migrants engaged in lawful activities, since some of the migrants have already become citizens. The home country may even plant intelligence operators abroad to monitor the activities of its migrants and take steps to prevent further emigration.

The embassy of the home country may also provide encouragement to its supporters within the diaspora. The diaspora itself may become a focal point of controversy: between the home and host countries, among contending groups within the diaspora, as well as between sections of the diaspora and the home government. Thus, struggles that might otherwise only take place within a country become internationalized if the country has a significant overseas population.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Discuss how refugees and immigrants constitute a source of international conflict between Home and Host countries.

4.0 CONCLUSION

This unit has revealed the influence of political regimes in determining international migration; refugees and immigrants as a political risk to the host country; as well as politics as source of international conflict between Home and Host countries.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, individuals who are dissatisfied or discontent with current political situation in their home countries, where "voice" has become an *ineffective* expedient for change, may choose to emigrate or leave their countries voluntarily, different from the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers, which are instances of forced migration as a decision is also affected by political conditions that are considered to be inadequate by nationals and foreign residents. Governments are often concerned that refugees to whom they give protection may turn against them if they are unwilling to assist them in their opposition to the government of their country of origin. The risk may be particularly high if the host country arms the refugees against their country of origin. Since migrants like refugees are legally defined by most countries as individuals with a well founded fear of persecution, the decision to grant asylum or refugee status by any country is often criticize.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Political regimes serve as a determinant of international migration. Discuss.
ii. Refugees and immigrants constitute a political risk to the Host country. Discuss.
iii. Refugees and immigrants constitute a source of international conflict between Home and Host countries. Discuss.

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UNIT 3 SOCIO-CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES

CONTENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Migration is a kind of movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions, though it could create problem for migrants and for the host country both. International migration is a common thing nowadays. People are moving for better living but they have to face much cultural and social diversity. It is not possible for all to adopt new culture easily and sometime for some migrants it is impossible to adjust in new social environment and in that situation they are spending very short time in that country. The migrants for whom it is difficult to live in unbearable environment they are moving to some other country or sometime they return to their homeland. But in some situations migrants cannot return back to their home countries due to some financial problem or family barriers. Then they are trying to adjust themselves in new environment. Migrants remain one of the most vulnerable social groups in any country, and women are particularly vulnerable to underpayment, sexual abuse and heavy workloads.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the socio-cultural problems of international migrants
- highlight the social effects of international migration on Home country
- highlight the Social effects of international migration on Host country

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Socio-cultural problems of international migrants

The general basic socio-cultural problems of migrants include the following:

- *Language Barrier:* Basic problem of the immigrant is language barriers. So many problems arise due to language difference. They cannot get good job due to language barrier Migrant

and the resident cannot communicate each other regarding important matters. It also affects health care. A survey conducted by Rand A. David and Michelle Rhee proved that language barrier has the great effect on migrant's health because they cannot communicate with doctors. They cannot understand the prescription given by doctor. They say "language barriers between patient and physician impact upon effective health care." (David and Michelle, 1998). Another survey by Charlotte M. Wright proved that language barrier is the problem for patient and doctor both. (Charlotte, 1983). A study by Seonae Yeo proved that difference between health care providers and patients increasingly impose barriers to health care (Seonae, 2004). Language is the barrier which separates immigrants from native, both socially and economically. On the social side, immigrants more visibly foreigners due to lack of speaking skill or language barrier then are easily discriminated by natives. On the economic side, weak language skills probably reduce productivity and therefore increase the immigrant-native earning gap. Strong language skills can increase the range and quality of job that immigrants can get (Hoyt, 2003). Language barriers badly affect the earning skills, educational attainment, social interaction and cultural behavior of immigrants.

- *Cultural Diversity:* Behavior of immigrants is always different because of their different cultural values. Cultural values are always different in different countries and people who are migrating; they have to adopt the culture of host country. But some time immigrants could not accept some of the cultural values of host country. The reason can be religious diversity or social system.
- *Social Adjustment:* When immigrants come in different countries to work and live among the local people, they are bound to influence the original inhabitants by bringing in new habits, new thoughts, and a new outlook on life. Likewise, the inhabitants may influence the immigrants by the social usage of the community. The interaction between the immigrants and the local people naturally bring about various types of social change. (Chen, 1947).
- *Intercultural adjustment:* Berry and Sam (1997) have identified six types of individuals that need to deal with the issues concerning intercultural adjustment. Migrant groups that have intercultural contact voluntarily, for example, involve ethno-cultural groups; permanent migrants involve immigrants, and temporary migrants involve sojourners. Migrants with involuntary contact with new cultures include indigenous peoples; permanent groups involve refugees, and temporary groups involve asylum seekers.
- *Effects of migration on family structure:* Women are playing main role in the family. They need to pay much attention toward home and family for better environment of home. But after migration a woman get more rights in different environment like in Europe. An Asian woman can get more opportunity of work in Europe or UK than her own country. So she can move easily and work easily in new environment. Dr Priya Deshingkar wrote in her paper that: "More women are migrating for work independently and not only to accompany their husbands. This so-called "autonomous female migration" has increased because of a greater demand for female labour in certain services and industries, and also because of growing social acceptance of women's economic independence and mobility. In fact, the feminization of migration is one of the major recent changes in population movements." Under the conditions of immigration, the husband loses his role of a breadwinner at least initially while the wife continues to take responsibility for running family affairs. As a result, resettlement workers often find that women adjust better and faster while their husbands often lapse into depression and become demoralized, angry, and complaining. This behavior puts a serious

strain on the marital relationship, especially if the couple had experienced problems before. If we see the family by this point of view in which a woman play an important role and she can make her home life better than leave support to a family as the sole duty of her husband. In family structure there are some important factors which matters a lot for family adjustment and settlement. These factors are family composition, existing marital problems, age , type of occupation, and expectations of each other by family members and of their new life in the host country.

- *Social Security:* The immigrants become increasingly anxious, confused and tense when they are meeting with their caseworkers. These emotional changes occur when they begin to deal with the task of daily living: looking for an apartment, enrolling children in school, learning the basics of job hunting. These tasks are new and frightening and trigger extreme emotional reactions. They feel lack of sense of social security due to these emotional changes.
- *Poverty:* Whether or not migration is poverty reducing, migrants travel and live under very difficult conditions. Poor immigrants usually stay in slums or even less secure accommodation. Even those who earn reasonable amounts face constant threats of deportation, disease, sexual abuse, underpayment and police harassment.
- *Social Functionality:* Among the many losses suffered by immigrants, one of the most devastating for many is the loss of their social status. In their own countries like in Soviet Union, social status - education, occupation, position- is the main source of feelings of self-worth and identity. For professionals especially, the loss of social status may be very threatening and demoralizing.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the socio-cultural problems facing international migrants?

3.2 Social effects of international migration on Home countries Positive

- *Raised status of women:* (See below negative point – impact on families) Their gain in autonomy, status, management skills and experience in dealing with the world outside their homes were developed the hard way and would remain with them for the rest of their lives for the benefit of their families and society. In the long run, the transformation of these million women will have contributed more to the development of Kerala society than all the temporary euphoria created by remittances and modern gadgetry.
- *New ideas from returned migrants:* The impact of IT professionals returning from working in the USA, combined them with foreign business travelers, top executives that travel to the US frequently, and highly paid I.T. workers, is large enough to attract many high-end shops, restaurants, shopping malls, and services. Quality of service for customers has increased because many from this group have acquired tastes for certain Western services. For example, Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) have been introduced and bank services are more service oriented. Bangalore has a pub and coffee culture that does not exist in other cities.
- *Improved support for democratic processes:* In a case study of migrant returnees in West Africa over 70% thought their migration and return had been positive for the family and community in 2002. In 1991 only 46% said this. ‘We have contributed much to the

experience of multi parties because we had seen democratic society' (member of the Ivory Coast Elite) 'My experience had made me very human rights conscious' (Ghanaian Elite Returnee) 'I am very critical of things,..of the acceptance of bad workmanship, a total lack of customer care'.

Negative

- *The expulsion of dissidents has an adverse effect on social development:* Opposition movements are nipped in the bud when their leaders are forced to flee by arbitrary arrests, torture or threats against members of their families. In countries where dictatorial conditions prevail and whose populations are terrorized by corrupt structures, only a small circle of people generally has access to land and profitable economic sectors. While the wealth of a few increases excessively, the population as a whole becomes visibly poorer. Those profiting from such political conditions mostly transfer a sizeable share of their assets abroad in order to insure themselves against the unpleasant consequences of political changes. E.g. Zimbabwe under Mugabe 2009; Uganda under Idi Amin 1971 -1974.
- *Impact on families:* For example, migration has caused nearly a million married women in Kerala to live away from their husbands. Most of these so-called "Gulf wives" experienced extreme loneliness to begin with, and were burdened with added family responsibilities to which they had not been accustomed when their husbands were with them. (Their husbands are away working in the oil rich states like Dubai in the Persian Gulf).
- *Imbalance of gender in population structures:* Migration results in imbalances in sex composition due to selective male or female migration. Rural areas are likely to have lost young males. This leaves young females behind trapped with their family with a lack of opportunity for marriage.
- *Higher Levels of ill Health:* For instance, LEDCs with higher levels of out-migration of doctors had higher levels of maternal mortality, malaria-related mortality, and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

What are the positive and negative social effects of international migration on Home country?

3.3 Social effects of international migration on Host countries

Positive

- *Halt rural depopulation*: In some areas, the newcomers have been welcomed for bringing life to agricultural communities that have become stripped of young people and economic activity. In others, the influx has led to social tensions, anger and massive pressure on space and resources. For example, there are few complaints in the village of Comares, high in the hills behind Malaga. There the 425 registered foreigners are credited with keeping the village alive. "So many people were leaving that the school was half empty. Now all the classrooms are full," said Inmaculada Gutierrez, an assistant to the mayor. In the village of Arboleas, a three-hour drive into the mountains from Malaga, the story is the same. British immigrants

make up a quarter of pupils at the school. Carl Shears, a 40-year-old former manager for a fitness company in the UK who moved in 18 months ago, said that the newcomers had "reinvented the lives of people here. This is rural Spain. All the young people were leaving. They had the TV and internet and suddenly farming olives didn't seem so attractive any more".

- *Cultural Enrichment:* Migration also leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures and results in the evolution of composite culture. For example, in the UK the number of new restaurants opening in 2007 exceeded the number of take away food outlets that also started out in business (1803 restaurants compared to 1701 take-aways). This indicates that the UK may be starting to move away from its reputation as a 'takeaway culture'. Amongst these new start-ups, ethnic restaurants continued to be the most popular type of new establishment. Indian and Chinese restaurants were the first and second most popular type of restaurant to open, collectively accounting for over 25% of all openings. Indeed, of all restaurants opening in 2006, 40% served ethnic food ranging from Persian to Japanese, Kurdish, Nepalese and Korean. However, Italy bans kebabs and foreign food from cities.
- *Halt Ageing Populations.* Britain needs more immigrants to avoid a crisis caused by falling birth rates and an ageing population. A study, called Jewels in the Crown, found that as life expectancy rises the need for a younger workforce will grow - and its author suggests immigration may be part of the solution. Dr Vaughan Robinson, head of the Migration Unit at Swansea University, said: "Britain's ethnic minorities provide us with an opportunity rather than a problem." Unless levels of immigration were increased by around 20%, the UK population would fall by three million by 2050, Dr Robinson's study into population trends suggested. As a consequence Britons would need to work into their seventies to support the large number of elderly people and fund more of their own health and pension care, he said.
- *Inadequate Resources to Accommodate Irregular Migration:* Irregular migration is the major problem for migrants and for the receiving communities both. Some irregular migrants lose their lives in transit, while all face difficult conditions after arrival. Receiving community may have inadequate resources to accommodate the needs of large number of undocumented persons. They are the most vulnerable populations. They receive low pay, have little or no access to health care and face limited educational opportunities.
- *Employment:* Many countries around the world are turning to international migration to solve their labor shortage problems. They are hiring cheap International labor to solve their social and educational expenditure and also solve the problem of keeping their cultural intact.

Negative

- *Retirement areas:* For example, the English migrants on the Costa Del Sol are "dubbed the 'por favores' because, despite living in Spain for years, their language skills run to por favor, but little more - if indeed they bother to say 'please' at all. In one village a group of five British families has recently angered Spanish neighbours by drinking, brawling and swearing in the streets. "The atmosphere there is very bad," a resident said. "The British are not welcome any more." Another local described how the fiesta, where traditionally the local town hall provides free wine, beer and paella, had been overrun by "British men in their fifties getting plastered".

- *Resentment in economic downturn / Failure to integrate:* e.g. Muslims in Britain are to challenge UK law which forbids husbands from having more than one wife. They say they will refer Britain's ban on polygamous marriage to the European Court of Human Rights this autumn. Under Islamic law a man is allowed to have up to four wives, but the Muslim Parliament of Britain says that many families are being forced to live outside the law because their polygamous marriages are not recognised here.
- *Imbalanced Population Structure in Immigrant Communities:* Large cities have unfavourable sex ratio as compared to rural areas due to high male immigration which can lead to social problems. Immigration controls can lead to people trafficking and one reason the EU is so concerned is the involvement of organised crime. Europol says gangs are making as much from human trafficking as they are from drug smuggling. Often the immigrants spend thousands of dollars to be smuggled into the EU only to be conned and dumped elsewhere. The EU is aiming to harmonise aslyum seeking legislation but the question of how to patrol its vast borders effectively remains as difficult as ever.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

What are the positive and negative social effects of international migration on Host country?

4.0 CONCLUSION

In this unit we have show that international migrants faces so many socio-cultural problems and the negative and negative effects on Home and Host countries.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, migrants must weigh the costs with gains on his/herself, the home and the host countries before migrating across international boundaries.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Discuss the socio-cultural problems face by international migrants?
ii. What are the social effects of international migration on Home country?
iii. What are the social effects of international migration on Host country?

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UNIT 4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCE

CONTENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environment and international migration and their relationship with development are among the most pressing issues on the contemporary global agenda. They have been the focus of major international attention with the release of the Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007) and the holding of the first Global Forum on Migration and Development in Belgium in July 2007. Despite the enhanced profile of environment and migration and their relationship with development, little of this increased attention has been concerned with the complex and multidirectional relationships between them. In both research and policy, environment and international migration's linkages with economic development have evolved separately. Yet it is apparent that their interrelationships are of considerable significance for understanding social, economic and environmental change and for developing effective interventions to reduce poverty and move toward sustainability. Migration on a permanent or temporary basis has always been one of the most important survival strategies adopted by people in the face of natural or human caused disasters. However, our knowledge of the complex two-way relationship involving environmental change as both a cause and consequence of migration remains limited. Moreover, how migration and environmental concerns interact and impinge upon economic development, social change, and conflict is little understood. In a context where global environmental stress and degradation have accelerated, unprecedented numbers of the world's population are seeing migration as an option. Historically, the vast bulk of migration caused by environmental change has occurred within national boundaries, as have the environmental effects resulting from population movements. The international dimensions of this relationship have been neglected until recently. Moreover, it is argued here that this dimension is of increasing scale and significance in concert with the accelerating pace of globalization processes.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- discuss the connection between environmental disaster and migration;

- explain how environmental degradation have induced migration;

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Environmental disaster and migration

The most dramatic environmentally induced migrations occur in response to the onset (or fear) of a natural calamity or disaster – floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunami. While the cause of such migration would seem obviously environmental, there can be very important social dimensions to such movement. Poorer countries and groups can be at a disadvantage because they do not have the resources to put in place sophisticated warning systems or to fund a rapid, planned, well provisioned flight from the disaster and to subsequently assist the victims to recover. Moreover, some natural disasters may have their root causes in long term political, social, economic or agricultural policies which have disturbed environmental balance.

The UNHCR (2006) quotes the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as estimating that: '…the total number of people affected by natural disasters has tripled over the past decade to 2 billion people, with the accumulated impact of national disasters resulting in an average of 211 million people directly affected each year. This is approximately five times the number of people thought to have been affected by conflict over the past decade.' Hence the scale of the impact of environmental disasters is massive, although how far this translates to displacement migration is not known, as is what proportion of that movement crosses international boundaries. Naik, Stigter and Laczko (2007) have pointed out that the nexus between migration, development and natural disasters include the fact that:

- Migration can be both positive and negative in its effects on development;
- it can foster disaster preparedness through improved resilience and help support recovery once a disaster has occurred;
- Development can both inhibitor encourage migration;
- lack of economic opportunities can foster immigration, but some resources are required because the poorest of a society generally don't move;
- Natural disasters may lead to increased outmigration if areas become economically and socially moribund in the aftermath of the crises but they can also draw in-migrants to provide support and new migrants in search of work in the reconstruction effort.

In recent times there has been no natural disaster that has had as great an impact as the Asian Tsunami of December, 2004 which killed 298,055 people in 12 Asian and African countries surrounding the Indian Ocean (*Asia Monitor*, 16, 3 March 2005) and left some 5 million people in immediate need for assistance (UNHCR, 2006). Estimates of the numbers of persons displaced vary between over 1 million (UNHCR 2006) to over 2 million (AidWatch, 2006). In Sri Lanka 450,000 were forced to move in the aftermath of the Tsunami (Yin, 2006). In Indonesia, in the province of Aceh, there were 533,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at the end of 2004 (Yin,2006) and in the Aceh census of 2005 there were still 203,817 IDPs. Overwhelmingly, the people forced to move by the Tsunami moved to other locations within the region they previously lived in although some travelled longer distances to stay with relatives. The connections with international migration have been explored by Laczko and Collett (2005) who concluded that:

- Diaspora of migrants from the areas hit by the Tsunami quickly mobilized to send money and supplies back and lobbied destination governments to provide support.
- In some cases (e.g. Thailand) migrant workers were among the victims of the Tsunami.
- Deportations of undocumented migrants back to the affected areas were delayed in Malaysia because of the disaster.
- Displacement may result in people being more likely to migrate in the future.

Naik, Stigter and Laczko (2007) have examined in some detail the migration dimensions of the Tsunami including:

- Migrants in Tsunami Affected Countries show that the Tsunami further aggravated the precarious legal and socio-economic position of Myanmarese (Burmese) migrants in Thailand.
- Migrants from Tsunami Affected Countries of can be placed in a vulnerable position by the disaster.
- Migration Out of Affected Areas is an expected response and in the Tsunami affected areas the only evidence of increased emigration abroad was in Sri Lanka.
- Migration Into Affected Areas assist families, some of whom moved in to gain work in the reconstruction effort.
- The risk of trafficking as economic opportunities and social support mechanisms become stretched or completely disintegrate.
- Diaspora Response to Natural Disaster, *Remittances* became an important form of assistance to victims of the Tsunami. Diaspora also sent skilled labour and in-kind support and assisted in mobilizing external support.

The massive scale of displacement associated with the Asian Tsunami, not to mention the tragedy of loss of life and prosperity 'sparked an extraordinary mobilization of resources. Governments, private citizens and corporations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the effected countries and beyond were quick to respond with offers of money, supplies and manpower' (UNHCR, 2006). However, it also brought into sharp relief the need for an international agency to respond to environmental migration. The UNHCR (2006) found that a range of protection concerns were identified in the aftermath of the Tsunami including access to assistance, enforced relocation, sexual gender-based violence, safe and voluntary return, loss of documentation and restitution of property. In addition, problems of camp management and providing shelter, water sanitation to IDPs and problems of coordination between agencies were identified. Many of these issues are similar to those which the UNHCR confronts in dealing with forced displacement caused by conflict and persecution. However, there would seem to be a case for a separate organization to cope in a timely and effective way with the growing problem of environmentally displaced persons.

There is a consensus that the number of environmental disasters is increasing in incidence and that the extent of resultant environmental displacement is also increasing. Lackzo and Collett (2005) quote the International Red Cross and Red Crescent's *World Disasters Report 2002* as saying that the number of people affected by weather-related disasters rose from 275,000 in the 1970s to 1.2 million in the 1980s and 18 million in the 1990s. The UNHCR (2006) agrees that there has been an escalation in the numbers affected by environmental disasters, but argues that

this is due more to rising vulnerability to hazards than to an increase in the frequency of hazards *per se*.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How would you discuss the connection between environmental disaster and migration?

3.2 Environmental degradation and migration

While the occurrence of a disastrous environmental event is a significant and increasingly important cause of environmentally induced migration, more migration occurs due to less dramatic, gradual, deterioration of environments. It is not sufficient to consider the migration-environment relationship only in terms of migration induced as a response to the occurrence of particular environmental events. As Suhrke (1992) points out: 'From a broader development perspective, environmental degradation appears as a proximate cause of migration. The underlying causes are found in increasing population pressures on land and the patterns of resource use. Demography and political economy, in other words, are most salient causal factors. Yet these obviously interact in critical ways with specific environmental variables. Sometimes the result is stress of a kind that leads to massive outmigration. But to understand why, it is necessary to focus on the broader development process.' Similarly, Richmond (1993) argues: '…when environmental degradation leads to migration it is generally as a proximate cause linked to questions of economic growth, poverty, population pressure, and political conflict.' Bilsborrow (1991), in his case studies of Indonesia, Guatemala, and Sudan, depicts environmental degradation as one of a cluster of causes of outmigration. He suggests that environmental changes induced migration through their 'social' effects by:

(1) reducing income;
(2) increasing the risk of income reduction in the future;
(3) making the environment less healthy.

Environmental degradation occurs when population growth exceeds the land's carrying capacity such that there is deterioration in natural resources. Population pressure, especially in Less Economic Developed Countries (LEDCs), can lead to extension of settlement into ecologically fragile areas which are particularly vulnerable to degradation. Since the environmental change is not as sudden as a catastrophic environmental disaster, its impacts often go unnoticed. Spitz (1978) characterizes the impact of drought, famine and the progressive onset of food shortage associated with the gradual degradation of environments as 'silent violence'.

The process of desertification whereby deserts are extending into arable areas especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America has been a major cause of outmigration. These environmentally induced migrations are especially marked in Africa. As Jacobsen (1988) has pointed out: …'Of all the continents, Africa, a land where poor soils and variable rainfall pose a harsh climate for agriculture, has spawned the most environmental refugees. Most came from the Sahel, a belt that spans several agro-ecological zones and stretches west to east across some nine countries form Mauritania and Senegal on into the Sudan. Desertification is accelerating in the Sahel, the world's largest area threatened by the wholesale loss of arable land.' The droughts of 1968-1973

and 1982-1984 led to millions of environmental refugees. In the first of these, there were a million environmental refugees in Burkina Faso alone.

In a review of migration resulting from desertification and droughts in LEDCs, Leighton (2006) showed that remittances from migrants are an important coping mechanism for communities under environmental pressure. There are however some skeptics such as Black (2001) who have questioned the impact of desertification on environmental migration in the Sahel. He claims …'the evidence for desertification causing migration in any straightforward way is somewhat limited. First, it is important to note that the concept of desertification itself has come under fire in recent years, particularly as availability of satellite images of the region has improved. Thus the work of Dregne and Tucker (1988) has shown a highly elastic response of vegetation cover to growing season rainfall with the desert margin of the Sahel fluctuating from year to year as a result'.

Some of the most substantial migrations induced by environmental deterioration have occurred in China. Extensive areas of China have been classified as 'Ecologically Fragile Zones' (EFZs) which are environments with little resistance to external disturbance, are unstable and sensitive to population pressure and have a low capacity to support human settlement (Tan 2008). West China in particular is experiencing severe environmental degradation associated with soil erosion desertification, deforestation, water shortage, degradation of grasslands, overgrazing and the impact of mining activity. Bao (2006) estimates that in 2004, 2.94 million km2 of West China were suffering from soil erosion – 82.6 per cent of the entire eroded area in China.

Tan (2008) has explained that the Chinese government has encouraged environmental migration out of the EFZ in West China as a strategy to relieve pressure on the environment, rehabilitate the deteriorating ecosystem and eradicating poverty in that region. She explains that some early attempts at resettling environmental migrants occurred in the provinces of Ningxia, Yunnan, Guizhou and Inner Mongolia, but up to 2002 no direct compensation was given to the people who move. In 2002 environment- related migration and resettlement became an official policy of the Central Government. There was a plan to relocate and resettle seven million persons over the next decade. It is estimated that 1.02 million environmental migrants were displaced from the fragile environments in West China between 2000 and 2005.

Richmond (1993) recognizes that certain contexts, are more susceptible to environmental disruptions likely to force outmigration than others. These, for example, would include: ecologically fragile ecosystems which, when subject to excessive cropping, forest removal or other human use impacts, become less productive areas at high risk of natural disaster – earthquake zones, low lying areas subject to inundation, marginal agricultural or pastoral areas subject to frequent drought; and areas of poverty where the residents do not have the accumulated reserves to prevent, ameliorate, or cope with the onset of a natural disaster. Hence, the predisposing factors for environmental migration can be environmental, but also are related to population pressure upon natural resources, the way in which the environment is being exploited by people, and the wealth and capacity of the occupants of the area. In general, these predisposing conditions are more likely to occur in less developed than in more economically developed countries (MEDCs).

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Explain with examples how environmental degradation have induced outmigration in some countries?

4.0 CONCLUSION

This unit has identified environment as both a direct and contributory factor in causing migration, especially south-north international migration, including migration induced by environmental disasters, environmental degradation, and movement forced by environmental change caused by large scale projects. The implications of these relationships for economic development and poverty reduction are discussed. Some of the ethical and policy dimensions of emerging international migration-environment-development trends and processes were also addressed.

5.0 SUMMARY

The most striking environmentally induced migrations have occur in response to the onset or fear of a natural calamity or disaster such as floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunami. However, environmental degradation occurs when population growth exceeds the land's carrying capacity such that there is deterioration in natural resources. Population pressure, especially in LEDCs, can lead to extension of settlement into ecologically fragile areas which are particularly vulnerable to degradation. Since the environmental change is not as sudden as a catastrophic environmental disaster, its impacts often go unnoticed. The impact of drought, famine and the progressive onset of food shortage associated with the gradual degradation of environments has been identified as 'silent violence'. The process of desertification whereby deserts are extending into arable areas especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America has been a major cause of outmigration but the most substantial migrations induced by environmental deterioration was that of China experience.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Discuss the connection between environmental disaster and migration?
ii. Explain how environmental degradation have induced outmigration in some countries?

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MODULE 4: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN WORLD MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this module is to increase your knowledge on the contemporary issues underlying the migration crisis, motivation and responses. However, to achieve this purpose this module provide intensive discussions and reveals to you the factors that induces the migrants and refugees that have recently crossed into Europe; the frontlines States of migrants influx into Europe and the position of the Dublin regulation; the conditions of the migrants and the response of European Union (EU), the proposal for the management of the migration crisis; the United States (U.S.) border crisis, the impact on children migrants and the interventions; reasons why some citizens fears that receiving more refugees from the Syria crisis into U.S. would constitute security threat and explain the characteristics of African migrants in the U.S.

In addition, the module reveals the factors contributing to African illegal migration to Europe; as well as the why Africans migration to Europe should be controlled accordingly.

Subsequently, you will find the detailed explanations of this module under the following units:

Unit 1 European Union migration crisis
Unit 2 The U.S. migration crisis
Unit 3 Why Africans migrate to Europe
Unit 4 Special Migration Issues

UNIT 1 EUROPEAN UNION MIGRATION CRISIS

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
2.0 Objectives
3.0 Main Content
    3.1 Sources of the migrants and refugees in Europe
    3.2 EU member states on the frontlines
    3.3 Understanding the position of Dublin Regulation
    3.4 Conditions of migrants and the EU Response
    3.5 Managing the EU migration crisis
4.0 Conclusion
5.0 Summary
6.0 Tutor-Marked Assignment
7.0 References/Further Reading

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Migrants and refugees streaming into Europe from Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia have presented European leaders and policymakers with their greatest challenge since the debt crisis. The International Organization for Migration calls Europe the most dangerous destination for irregular migration in the world, and the Mediterranean the world's most dangerous border crossing. Yet despite the escalating human toll, the European Union's collective response to its current migrant influx has been ad hoc and, critics charge, more focused on securing the bloc's borders than on protecting the rights of migrants and refugees. However, with nationalist parties ascendant in many member states, and concerns about Islamic terrorism looming large across the continent, it remains unclear if the bloc or its member states are capable of implementing lasting asylum and immigration reforms. An **asylum seeker** is defined as a person fleeing persecution or conflict, and therefore seeking international protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention on the Status of Refugees; a **refugee** is an asylum seeker whose claim has been approved. However, the UN considers migrants fleeing war or persecution to be refugees, even before they officially receive asylum. (Syrian and Eritrean nationals, for example, enjoy *prima facie* refugee status). An **economic migrant**, by contrast, is person whose primary motivation for leaving his or her home country is economic gain. The term "migrant" is seen as an umbrella term for all three groups. (Said another way: all refugees are migrants, but not all migrants are refugees). Europe is currently witnessing a mixed-migration phenomenon, in which economic migrants and asylum seekers travel together. In reality, these groups can and do overlap, and this gray area is frequently exacerbated by the inconsistent methods with which asylum applications are often processed across the EU's twenty-eight member states.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- state the source phenomina that induces the migrants and refugees that have crossed into Europe;
- mention and discuss the EU member states on the frontlines of migrants influx into Europe and the position of Dublin regulation;
- discuss the conditions of the migrants and the response of EU; and
- explain the proposal for managing the EU migration crisis.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 The migrants and refugees in Europe

Political upheaval in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia is reshaping migration trends in Europe. The number of illegal border-crossing detections in the EU started to surge in 2011, as thousands of Tunisians started to arrive at the Italian island of Lampedusa following the onset of the Arab Spring. Sub-Saharan Africans who had previously migrated to Libya in 2011–2012, fled unrest in the post-Qaddafi era. The most recent surge in detections along the EU's maritime borders has been attributed to the growing numbers of Syrian, Afghan, and Eritrean migrants and refugees.

The IOM estimates that more than 464,000 migrants have crossed into Europe by sea for the first nine months of 2015. Syrians fleeing their country's four-and-a-half-year-old civil war made up the largest group (39 percent). Afghans looking to escape the ongoing war with Taliban rebels (11 percent), and Eritreans fleeing forced labor (7 percent) made up the second and third largest groups of migrants, respectively. Deteriorating security and grinding poverty in Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, and Sudan have also contributed to the migrant influx.

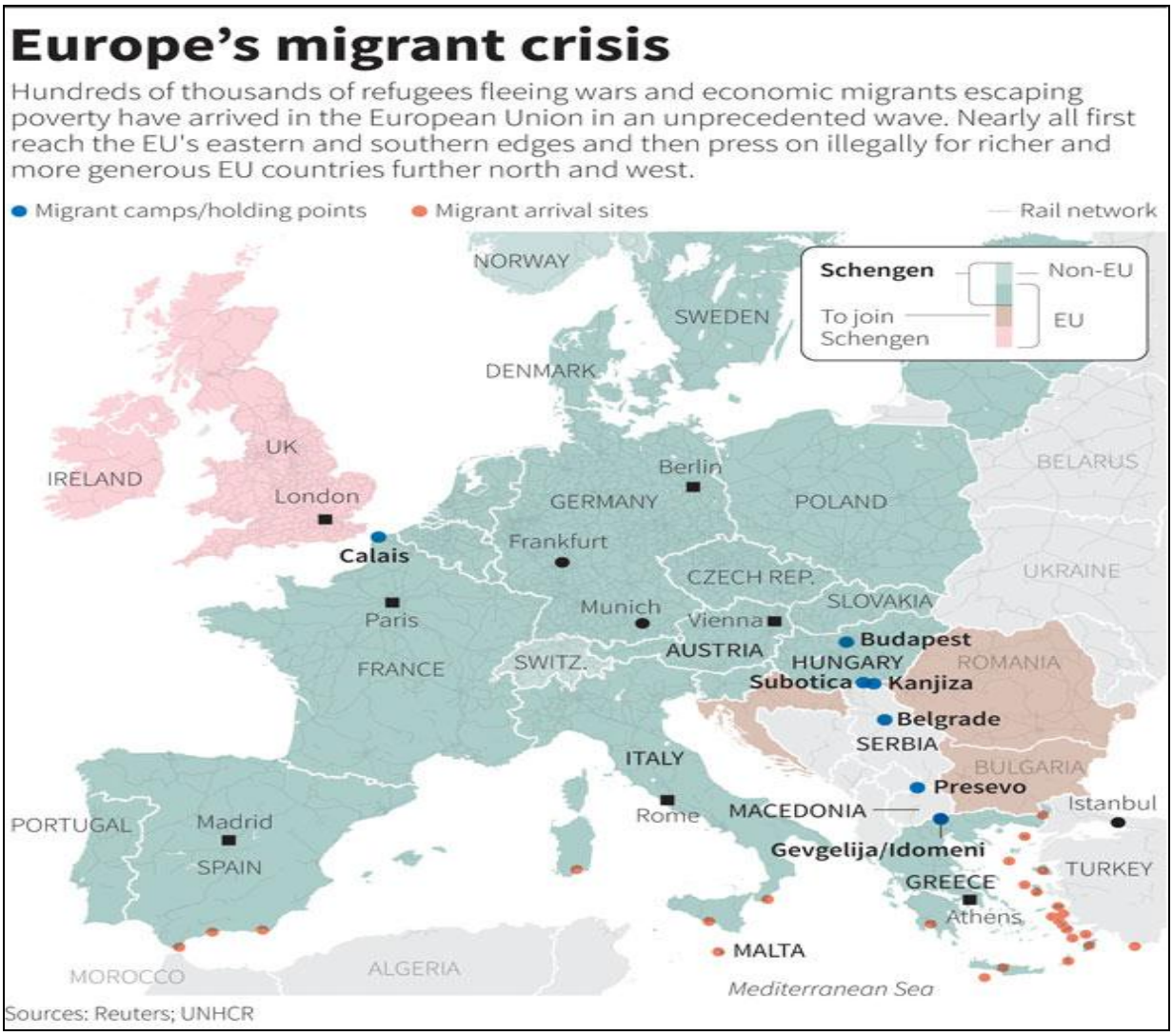
SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

State the source phenomina that induces the migrants and refugees in Europe?

3.2 EU member states on the frontlines and the Dublin regulation

EU member states hardest hit by the economic crisis, like Greece and Italy, have also served as the main points of entry for migrants and refugees due to their proximity to the Mediterranean Basin. Shifting migratory patterns over the past year have also exposed countries like Hungary, situated on the EU's eastern border, to a sharp uptick in irregular migration.

Figure I: Showing Migrants Arrival Sites and Holding Points.



GREECE: By 2012, 51 percent of migrants entering the EU illegally did so via Greece. This trend shifted in 2013 after Greek authorities enhanced border controls under Operation Aspida (or "Shield"), which included the construction of a barbed-wire fence at the Greek-Turkish border. But by July 2015, Greece had once again become the preferred Mediterranean entry point, with Frontex reporting 132,240 illegal EU border crossings for the first half of 2015, five times the number detected for the same period last year. Syrians and Afghans made up the "lion's share" of migrants traveling from Turkey to Greece (primarily to the Greek islands of Kos, Chios, Lesbos, and Samos) in the first seven months of 2015. This most recent migrant surge coincided with the country's tumultuous debt crisis, which brought down its banking system and government this summer.

By 2012, 51 percent of migrants entering the EU illegally did so via Greece. This trend shifted in 2013 after Greek authorities enhanced border controls under Operation Aspida or "Shield", which included the construction of a *barbed-wire fence* at the Greek-Turkish border.

ITALY: The Central Mediterranean passage connecting Libya to Italy was the most trafficked route for Europe-bound migrants in 2014: Frontex reported more than 170,000 illegal border crossings into Italy. In October 2014, the country's Mare Nostrum search-and-rescue program, credited for saving more than 100,000 migrants, was replaced by Frontex's Triton program, a smaller border-control operation with a third of Mare Nostrum's operating budget. In April 2015, EU leaders tripled the budget for Frontex's Triton border patrol program to 9 million euros a month ($9.9 million), but refused to broaden its scope to include search and rescue. While the number of illegal border crossings into Italy for the first half of 2015 remained high at 91,302, the rising death toll (the IOM estimates that more than 2,000 people died along this route in 2015) and the deteriorating security situation in Libya have pushed many migrants to seek out alternate paths to Europe through Greece and the Balkans. Ninety percent of the migrants using this route in the first half of 2015 were from Eritrea, Nigeria, and sub-Saharan Africa.

HUNGARY: A growing number of Syrians and Afghans traveling from Turkey and Greece through Macedonia and Serbia have made this EU member state the latest frontline in Europe's migration crisis. (A growing number of citizens from Kosovo traveling through Serbia also contributed to Hungary's migrant influx this year.) From January to July 2015, Frontex reported 102,342 illegal crossings into Hungary. This surge prompted Prime Minister Viktor Orban to erect a barbed-wire fence on the border with Serbia in July 2015. In April 2015, a public opinion survey found that 46 percent of polled Hungarians believed that no asylum seeker should be allowed to enter Hungary at all. Stranded migrants, barred from boarding westbound trains, effectively transformed Budapest's Keleti station into a makeshift refugee camp in September 2015.

EU Dublin Regulation: Entry-point states bear unilateral responsibility for migrants under the Dublin Regulation. Revised in 2013, this EU law stipulates that asylum seekers must remain in the first European country they enter and that country is solely responsible for examining migrants' asylum applications. Migrants who travel to other EU states face deportation back to the EU country they originally entered. Many policymakers agree that reforming the Dublin Regulation is an important step to establishing a common European asylum policy. Under the current system, the burden of responsibility falls disproportionately on entry-point states with exposed borders. In practice, however, many of these frontline countries have already stopped enforcing Dublin and allow migrants to pass through to secondary destinations in the north or west of the EU. Germany and Sweden currently receive and grant the overwhelming majority of asylum applications in the EU. "Both the burden and the sharing are in the eye of the beholder. I don't know if any EU country will ever find the equity that is being sought," says Center for Strategic and International Studies Senior Fellow Heather Conley.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Mention and discuss the EU member states on the frontlines of migrants influx into Europe and the position of Dublin Regulation?

3.3 Conditions of migrants and the EU Response

Migrant detention centers across the continent, including in France, Greece, and Italy have all invited charges of abuse and neglect over the years. Many rights groups contend that a number of these detention centers violate Article III of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which prohibits inhuman or degrading treatment. According to a Senior Fellow, Khalid Koser of Brookings Institution:

> *"The risk of securitizing migration is that you risk legitimizing extraordinary responses. We used to think of migration as a human security issue: protecting people and providing assistance. Now we clearly perceive or misperceive migration as a national security issue. And the risk of securitizing migration is that you risk legitimizing extraordinary responses" (Koser, 2015).*

In Italy, migrants face fines and deportation under the controversial Bossi-Fini immigration law, which stipulates that migrants must secure work contracts before entering the country. This 2002 law makes illegal migration and aiding illicit migrants punishable by fine or jail. In Greece, the prolonged detention of migrants and asylum seekers, who are sometimes "mixed in with criminal detainees," has elicited repeated censure from rights groups. And in Hungary, a new series of emergency laws adopted in September 2015 will allow its police to operate detention centers, in addition to making illegal border crossings and aiding migrants punishable by prison time. The government also deployed armed troops to its border.

Budgets for migration and asylum issues in many of these entry-point states hardest hit by the economic crisis have not kept up with growing demands and needs. In August 2015, the European Commission approved a 2.4 billion euro ($2.6 billion) emergency aid package, with 560 million euros ($616 million) earmarked for Italy and 473 million euros ($520 million) for Greece to subsidize their migrant-rescue efforts for the next six years. However, many policymakers say that these funds still fall short of the growing magnitude of the crisis.

In contrast, migrants in the richer north and west find comparatively well-run asylum centers and generous resettlement policies. But these harder-to-reach countries often cater to migrants who have the wherewithal to navigate entry-point states with the assistance of smugglers. These countries still remain inaccessible to many migrants seeking international protection.

EU response: As with the sovereign debt crisis, national interests have consistently trumped a common European response to this migrant influx. Some experts say the bloc's increasingly polarized political climate, in which many nationalist, anti-immigrant parties are ascendant, is partially to blame for the muted humanitarian response from some states. Countries like France and Denmark have also cited security concerns as justification for their reluctance in accepting migrants from the Middle East and North Africa, particularly in the wake of the Paris and Copenhagen terrorist shootings in early 2015.

> *"The backdrop to this migrant crisis is the difficulty that many European countries have in integrating minorities into the social mainstream. Many of these*

immigrants are coming from Muslim countries, and the relationship between immigrant Muslim communities and the majority populations is not good. Europe has historically embraced more ethnic than civic approaches to nationhood, unlike the United States, and that is part of the reason immigration is proving so difficult" (Charles Kupchan, 2015).

Underscoring this point, leaders of eastern European states like Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic have all recently expressed a strong preference for non-Muslim migrants. In August 2015, Slovakia announced that it would only accept Christian refugees from Syria. Poland has similarly focused on granting Syrian Christians asylum, and the head of the country's immigration office admitted to the *Financial Times* that, "applicants religious background will have an impact on their refugee status applications." And in Hungary, Prime Minister Viktor Orban has explained his anti-migrant policies in explicitly anti-Muslim language. While selecting migrants based on religion is in clear violation of the EU's non-discrimination laws, these leaders have defended their policies by pointing to their own constituencies' discomfort with growing Muslim communities.

The recent economic crisis has also spurred a demographic shift across the continent, with citizens of crisis-hit member states migrating to the north and west in record numbers in search of work. And while the issue of intra-EU migration has sparked anxiety over social welfare benefits in recent months, "those who are coming from the Middle East and North Africa tend to provoke more heated political debate because of this issue of communal cleavage and integration" (Kupchan 2015).

By contrast, Germany and Sweden have unveiled some of the most generous asylum policies in the EU. In September 2015, Berlin pledged 6 billion euros ($6.6 billion) to support the 800,000 migrants, about quadruple the number from 2014 it was expecting to receive by the end of 2015. "If Europe fails on the question of refugees," warned German Chancellor Angela Merkel, "then it won't be the Europe we wished for." German officials also signaled that the country was prepared to take "500,000 asylum seekers a year" for several years. Similarly, Sweden's liberal asylum policies have spurred a dramatic uptick in applications. Measured on a per capita basis, the country granted refuge to the largest share of EU applicants (317.8 per 100,000) in 2014. Stockholm had previously announced that it would offer permanent residency to all Syrian applicants in 2013.

Some experts say Germany and Sweden's open immigration policies also make economic sense, given Europe's demographic trajectory of declining birth rates and ageing populations. Migrants, they argue, could boost Europe's economies as workers, taxpayers, and consumers, and help shore up its famed social safety nets. But others caution that EU citizens might come to regard migrants as economic competitors, not contributors. Brookings' Koser says the demographic argument presents a political paradox for some member states. "You have 50 percent youth unemployment in Spain, and yet Spain needs migrants. That's just a very hard sell," he says.

The Schengen Zone: The secondary movements of migrants who evade their first country of entry, in clear violation of the Dublin Regulation, have put enormous strain on the EU's visa-free

Schengen zone, which eliminated border controls among twenty-six European countries. Considered one of the signature achievements of European integration, it has come under heightened scrutiny in light of the current migrant influx and attendant security concerns. (Fissures first surfaced in April 2011, when France briefly reintroduced border controls in response to the influx of thousands of Tunisian and Libyan refugees from neighboring Italy. Denmark followed suit in May 2011 by reintroducing temporary controls on its shared borders with Sweden and Germany.) In August 2015, Germany announced that it was suspending Dublin for Syrian asylum seekers, which effectively stopped deportations of Syrians back to their European country of entry. This move by the bloc's largest and wealthiest member country was seen as an important gesture of solidarity with entry-point states. However, German Chancellor Angela Merkel also warned that the future of Schengen was at risk unless all EU member states did their part to find a more equitable distribution of migrants. Germany reinstated border controls along its border with Austria in September 2015, after receiving an estimated forty thousand migrants over one weekend. Implemented on the eve of an emergency migration summit, this move was seen by many experts as a signal to other EU member states about the pressing need for an EU-wide quota system. Austria, the Netherlands, and Slovakia soon followed with their own border controls. These developments have been called the greatest blow to Schengen in its twenty-year existence. While Schengen rules allow member countries to erect temporary border controls under extenuating "public policy or national security" circumstances, CSIS' Conley fears that a sustained influx of migrants could spur more member states to suspend borderless travel for longer stretches of time. "I suspect if the politics surrounding migration really start getting messy, you'll see countries reintroducing internal borders with greater frequency, which means they would have chiseled away at one of the main pillars of Europe, which is the free movement of people".

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you discuss the conditions of the migrants and the response of EU?

3.5 Proposal for Managing the EU migration crisis

In September 2015, EU ministers agreed to resettle 120,000 migrants, a small fraction of those seeking asylum in Europe from Greece and Italy across twenty-three member states. (Greece and Italy will not be required to resettle more migrants, and Denmark, Ireland, and the UK are exempt from EU asylum policies under provisions laid out in the 2009 Lisbon Treaty). This plan was approved despite the vocal objections of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia. This agreement builds upon a previous voluntary quota system that called on member states to resettle forty thousand migrants from Greece and Italy over a two-year period. Critics of this approach argue that free movement inside the Schengen zone effectively nullifies national resettlement quotas.

In addition to taking in larger numbers of asylum seekers, many experts say the EU and global powers must also provide more aid to Middle Eastern countries like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan, which have borne the primary responsibility for Syrian refugees. According to the

UNHCR, 1.9 million Syrians have taken refuge in Turkey, 1.1 million in Lebanon, and 630,000 in Jordan since the start of the conflict in 2011.This influx has altered the demographics and economies of these host countries, which are now struggling to provide basic food and shelter due to funding shortages. (Since 2011, the United States has spent more than $4 billion on Syria humanitarian assistance, but has only given refuge to 1,500 Syrians. In September 2015, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry announced that the United States would accept an additional ten thousand Syrians in 2016, and an additional thirty thousand global refugees over the next two years).

Some policymakers, like European Council President Donald Tusk, have called for asylum centers to be built in North Africa and the Middle East to enable refugees to apply for asylum without undertaking perilous journeys across the Mediterranean, as well as cutting down on the number of irregular migrants arriving on European shores. However, critics of this plan argue that the sheer number of applicants expected at such "hotspots" could further destabilize already fragile states.

Other policies floated by the European Commission include drawing up a common "safe-countries list" that would help countries expedite asylum applications and, where needed, deportations. Most vulnerable to this procedural change are migrants from the Balkans, which lodged 40 percent of the total asylum applications received by Germany in the first six months of 2015. However, some human rights groups have questioned the methodology used by several countries in drawing up these lists and, more critically, cautioned that such lists could violate asylum seekers' rights.

A ten-point plan on migration adopted by the EU in April 2015 includes calls for a "systematic effort to capture and destroy vessels used by the smugglers." However, many critics argue that this focus on disrupting smuggling operations fails to recognize the larger "push factors" driving migration to the region: poverty and conflict across large swaths of the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia that have left many with no recourse but to flee.

In May 2015, the EU foreign policy chief, Federica Mogherini, sought UN Security Council authorization for the use of military force against human smugglers and their vessels off the shores of Libya. Libya's internationally recognized government, however, promptly rejected the proposal, and Russia, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, also signaled that it would veto any proposal that aimed to destroy smugglers' boats. In September 2015, Mogherini announced plans to revisit the issue of destroying smugglers' boats with both a Libyan national unity government and the UN Security Council.

"The political response of countries pushing migrants out or incarcerating them for long stretches runs counter to the very values that the EU promotes, like protecting human life and the right to asylum." - Heather Conley, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Heather, 2015).

Quota plans and naval operations may help EU member states better manage this crisis, but experts caution that these proposals alone will not stem the tide of migrants. For that, European leaders must address the root causes of migration: helping to broker an end to Syria's civil war,

restoring stability to Libya, and upping aid to sub-Saharan Africa. Barring a political solution to these regional crises, Europe will continue to struggle with migrant inflows.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the proposal for managing EU migration crisis?

4.0 CONCLUSION

The lack of a coordinated and proportional EU response to irregular migration in the near-to-mid-term could continue to feed sentiments that push individual countries to emphasize national security over international protection. This could make closed borders, barbed-wire fences, and maritime push-backs the policy norm rather than the exception. But for CSIS' Conley, such practices would not just imperil migrants and refugees, but also the very ideals upon which the EU was founded. "The political response of countries pushing migrants out or incarcerating them for long stretches runs counter to the very values that the EU promotes, like protecting human life and the right to asylum."

5.0 SUMMARY

The problem of irregular migration to Europe is yet unresolved, but the growing crisis of migration, as Pierre Hassner (1998) once wrote, "like the problem of genocide, or of the environment, or of nuclear proliferation, can be handled only by going beyond the monopoly of states toward a more universal perspective, such as that of human rights, or a more global one, such as that of a collective interest of the planet".

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. What are the factors or source phenomena that induces the migrants and refugees that have crossed into Europe?
ii. Mention and discuss the EU member states on the frontlines of migrants influx into Europe and the position of Dublin regulation?
iii. Discuss the conditions of the migrants and the response of EU?
iv. Explain the proposal for the management of the EU migration crisis?

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UNIT 2 THE U.S. MIGRATION CRISIS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Recently, violence and poverty has pushed some large numbers of migrants from Central American and Mexican communities including Syrian refugees to seek solace in the United States, despite the dangers along the thousands of miles they have to travel before reaching U.S. border and the uncertainty of being allowed to cross. Unfortunate stories of international contemporary migrants face life threatening conditions. In this unit we shall be looking into this current migration issues, impact and the likely interventions.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- discuss the United States border crisis, the impact on children migrants and the interventions;
- explain the reasons why some citizens fears that receiving more refugees from the Syria crisis into United States would constitute security threat; and
- Identify and explain the characteristics of African migrants in the United States.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 U.S. Border Crisis

Increasing numbers of children fleeing violence and insecurity in their Central American and Mexican communities are seeking refuge from violence and poverty in the United States. A silent crisis is unfolding in Central America and Mexico and at stake is a generation of children. In 2014, we saw an exodus of children and families embarking on a life-threatening trip covering tens of thousands of miles and facing unfathomable horrors to reach the United States. This trend is unfortunately continuing into 2015.

From October 2014 to February 2015, more than 100,000 children risked their lives to reach the US border. They have experienced harmful and dangerous events along the way, lured by promises of safety and economic prosperity in the US. More than 68,000 unaccompanied children made it across the Mexican border into the US in 2014 and more than 18,000 children were turned back, detained and then repatriated. Upon repatriation, these children have to return to lives that they fled in the first place; lives that are often afflicted by violence, poverty and bleak prospects the future. Our country offices report that children are returning stigmatized and often feel sad and hopeless, having spent a fortune ($5,000-$10,000) and "failed."

It is our mandate at Save the Children to look at how children can be better protected along the route of migration, at the destination locations and upon their return to the countries of origin. Another critical component of this response strategy is how to prevent migration in the first place, by addressing root causes such as violence, poverty and lack of access to basic services. Through increasing access to basic and vocational education, violence prevention programs and advocacy towards the governments to address the situation, we can improve children's lives and help stem the flow of migration.

The Impact on Children and Areas of Intervention

> *"Parents have made the desperate decision to send children alone across thousands of miles. These children have already faced a long and dangerous journey to reach the United States, and are extremely vulnerable to further harm. We are working quickly to identify their needs and help provide them a safe space where they receive the age-appropriate care and support they need." — Carolyn Miles, President and CEO of Save the Children.*

Many of the children who are arriving at the U.S. border are escaping unthinkable violence, and some have been victimized during their long journey. Children are suffering from a variety of illnesses, dehydration and diarrhea. They are in urgent need of protective adult care and supportive supervision, medical and hygiene care and nutritious meals.

The border crisis has worsened as children are being held in detention facilities until they can be reunited with a family member or transferred to foster-care type settings (for children younger than 12) or large detention shelters (for children older than 12). However, because the system has been overwhelmed by the influx of children, the Customs and Border Patrol quickly established large detention processing sites, where as many as 1,200 children may be detained during that process.

Carolyn Miles, President and CEO of Save the Children has identified the following areas of intervention will be priorities:

Root causes of the child migration crisis: Livelihoods programs, access to basic and vocational education and violence prevention programs.

Children in transit: Prevention of trafficking and exploitation, provide support and perform monitoring activities in detention Centres, promote and support fair treatment of child migrants including screening procedures to determine the best interest of the child.
Upon return: Guarantee a safe and adequate repatriation process and reception for returning unaccompanied child migrants. Provide psychosocial care; income generation; reintegration programs into school; positive parenting programs and programs for eradicating domestic violence.
Immediate assistance: Provide short-term housing for children upon arrival; medical and psychosocial care; food and non-food kits.
Advocacy and awareness-raising: Advocate for strengthened child protection systems and fair screening procedures for determination of best interest of the child. Coordinate with other NGOs to raise awareness on the issue of child migration, its risks and rights.
Research: Continue to generate evidence to support the development of intervention models that work.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you discuss the U.S. border crisis, the impact on children migrants and the interventions?

3.2 The U.S. Refugees records and the threat of insecurity

Kathleen Newland (2015) reveals that as Congress and others react to the Obama administration's announcement that the refugee resettlement program will increase from the current 70,000 level to 85,000 next year and 100,000 in 2017, some are objecting on national security grounds. However, it would be a shame if the drive to allow the United States to play an even more meaningful role in a humanitarian protection system that is under severe strain, in part because of the Syrian crisis, were to become embroiled in a debate that is heavy on rhetoric and light on facts.

The reality is this: The United States has resettled 784,000 refugees since September 11, 2001. In those 14 years, exactly three resettled refugees have been arrested for planning terrorist activities and it is worth noting two were not planning an attack in the United States and the plans of the third were barely credible. As the more than 4 million refugees who have spilled out of Syria overwhelm neighbouring countries and enter Europe, many Americans have been asking what more the United States can and should do to help cope with this crisis. Newland (2015) said Fewer than 2,000 Syrians have been resettled in United States since the Assad regime's crackdown on peaceful protests ignited a savage civil war in 2011. The most common arguments against resettling more Syrian refugees, made by some Republican presidential candidates and members of Congress, is that the resettlement program could be a path for infiltration into the United States by ISIS or other terrorists. But the refugee resettlement program is the *least* likely avenue for a terrorist to choose. Refugees who are selected for resettlement to the United States go through a painstaking, many-layered review before they are accepted. The FBI, Department of Homeland Security, State Department, and national intelligence agencies independently check

refugees' biometric data against security databases. The whole process typically takes 18-24 months, with high hurdles for security clearance.

Once here, refugees are connected with voluntary agencies that help them to settle and become economically self-sufficient in the shortest time possible, a key tenet of the federal resettlement program. Federal funds support those who need assistance for only the first seven or eight months of residence. Most refugee populations in the United States have integrated well, becoming productive residents and, often, citizens who enrich their communities and their new country. From Albert Einstein to Google co-founder Sergey Brin, refugees often give back much more than they take.

The United States is protected by geography from the inflow of asylum seekers who are entering Europe, mainly through Greece and Italy. Almost 600,000 have arrived in Europe so far this year, as many as 1 million may have entered by year's end. The majority are unquestionably refugees. Germany and other European states have not invited them or agreed in advance to accept them, the refugees have just arrived, after dangerous journeys across the sea and overland. But European states are bound by their international obligations not to return them to danger. The United States, by contrast, has the luxury of choice of which refugees to admit through its resettlement program, from Syria, Iraq, or elsewhere. How robustly will it exercise that choice?

After a slow start, Secretary of State John Kerry recently announced that the United States would admit 85,000 refugees in the fiscal year beginning October 1, including at least 10,000 from Syria. The 85,000 could allow for as many as 20,000-25,000 Syrians if geographic allocations are altered slightly and intake procedures can be streamlined. Most Americans welcome the increase in refugees, according to a recent Pew poll.

Voluntary agencies are calling for admission of 100,000 Syrians alone in 2016. There is bipartisan support on Capitol Hill for a more generous admissions policy for Syrians. But these voices, and the administration, will face an uphill battle with opponents who have not awakened from the nightmare of 9/11, despite all evidence that the refugee resettlement program is not a source of risk.

Two of the three refugees resettled in the United States to be arrested on terrorist charges were plotting to send money and weapons to al-Qaeda in Iraq, and the third to an Islamist organization in Uzbekistan. The Uzbek alone boasted about potential attacks in the United States, but had no credible plans. All were detected by skillful intelligence operations before any plot could be carried out. One Iraqi would-be perpetrator is now serving a life sentence, the other 40 years in prison; the Uzbek is appealing his conviction from prison.

Based on these three cases, some politicians argue against what the United States is doing on its part to help Syrians rebuild their lives in a safe and welcoming country, despite the hundreds of thousands of refugees who have thrived here. The record of the U.S. refugee resettlement program does not support the fear of security threats. This record is caused not for complacency but for confidence.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the reasons why some citizens fears that receiving more refugees from the Syria crisis into United States would constitute security threat?

3.3 Characteristics of African migrants in the U.S.

Demographics: It is estimated based on the 2000 census data that the population of African immigrants to the United States is about 881,300. Countries with most of the immigrants to the U.S. are Nigeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, South Africa, Somalia, Eritrea, and Kenya. Seventy five percent (75%) of the African immigrants to the USA come from 12 of the 55 countries, namely Nigeria, Egypt, Ghana, Ethiopia, South Africa, Kenya, Liberia, Somalia, Morocco, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone and Sudan (including what is now the independent country of South Sudan). Additionally, according to the U.S. Census, 55% of immigrants from Africa are male, while 45% are female. Age groups with the largest cohort of African-born immigrants are 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54 with 24.5%, 27.9%, and 15.0% respectively. Africans typically congregate in urban areas, moving to suburban areas over time. They are also one of the least likeliest groups to live in racially segregated areas. The goals of Africans vary tremendously. While some look to create new lives in the U.S., some plan on using the resources and skills gained to go back and help their countries of origin. Either way, African communities contribute millions to the economies of Africa through remittances. Immigrants from Africa typically settle in heavily urban areas upon arrival into the U.S. Areas such as Washington, D.C., New York, Houston, Columbus, Ohio, Atlanta and Minneapolis have heavy concentrations of African immigrant populations. Often there are clusters of nationalities within these cities. The longer African immigrants live in the United States, the more likely they are to live in suburban areas. African immigrants like many other immigrant groups are likely to establish and find success in small businesses. Many Africans that have seen the social and economic stability that comes from ethnic enclaves such as Chinatowns have recently been establishing ethnic enclaves of their own at much higher rates to reap the benefits of such communities. Such examples include Little Ethiopia in Los Angeles and Little Senegal in New York City.

Educational attainment: African immigrants to the U.S. are among the most educated groups in the United States. Some 48.9 percent of all African immigrants hold a college diploma. This is more than double the rate of native-born white Americans, and nearly four times the rate of native-born African Americans. According to the 2000 Census, the rate of college diploma acquisition is highest among Egyptian Americans at 59.7 percent, followed closely by Nigerian Americans at 58.6 percent. In 1997, 19.4 percent of all adult African immigrants in the United States held a graduate degree, compared to 8.1 percent of adult white Americans and 3.8 percent of adult black Americans in the United States, respectively. According to the 2000 Census, the percentage of Africans with a graduate degree is highest among Nigerian Americans at 28.3 percent, followed by Egyptian Americans at 23.8 percent. Of the African-born population in the United States age 25 and older, 87.9% reported having a high school degree or higher, compared with 78.8% of Asian-born immigrants and 76.8% of European-born immigrants, respectively.[22] Africans from Kenya (90.8 percent), Nigeria (89.1 percent), Ghana (85.9

percent), Botswana (84.7 percent), and Malawi (83 percent) were the most likely to report having a high school degree or higher. Those born in Cape Verde (44.8 percent) and Mauritania (60.8 percent) were the least likely to report having completed a high school education.

Health: American immigrants from predominantly black nations in Africa and South America are generally healthier than black immigrants from predominantly white nations in Europe. A study conducted by Jen'nan Ghazal Read, a sociology professor at the UC Irvine and Michael O. Emerson, a sociology professor at Rice University, closely studied the health of more than 2,900 black immigrants from top regions of emigration: the West Indies, Africa, South America and Europe. Blacks born in Africa and South America have been shown to be healthier than American born Blacks. The study was published in the September issue of Social Forces and is the first to look at the health of black immigrants by their region of origin.

Culture: African immigrants tend to retain their culture once in the United States. Instead of abandoning their various traditions, they find ways to reproduce and reinvent themselves. Because of the extremely diverse nature of African ethnic groups, there is no single African immigrant identity. However, cultural bonds are cultivated through shared ethnic or national affiliations. Some organizations like the Ghanaian group Fantse-Kuo and the Sudanese Association are organized by country, region, or ethnic group. Others not for profits like the Malawi Washington Association are organized by national identity, and are inclusive of all Malawians. Other groups present traditional culture from a pan-African perspective. Using traditional skills and knowledge, African-born entrepreneurs develop services for immigrants and the community at large. In the Washington area, events such as the annual Ethiopian soccer tournament, institutions such as the Church African Liberation Ministry (AME), and "friends" and "sister cities" organizations bring together different communities. The extent to which African immigrants engage in these activities naturally varies according to the population.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

Identify and explain the characteristics of African migrants in the United States

4.0 CONCLUSION

Save the Children advocated that the U.S. Government move quickly to transfer children out of border protection facilities, immediately improve the difficult conditions they face and allow child protection experts to assess and monitor the border protection stations where the children are first processed. Apart from the challenge posed by the children migrants from Mexico, the U.S. has also been faced with the problem of inflow refugees and asylum seekers from other countries particularly and most recently from Syria. However, large number of African migrants has been resettled in the U.S. and are doing well in contributing to the economy of the U.S. and their homes.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, a long-term response that includes private/public collaboration should address the current international migration crisis.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Discuss the U.S. border crisis, the impact on children migrants and the interventions?
ii. Explain the reasons why some citizens fears that receiving more refugees from the Syria crisis into United States would constitute security threat?
iii. Identify and explain the characteristics of African migrants in the United States?

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UNIT 3 WHY AFRICANS MIGRATE TO EUROPE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

There is no doubt that certain factors motivate people to migration across international borders, the African migration is not an exception, in this unit you will know why African migration to Europe should be limited. However, the unit summarizes that the government of African countries need to improve the standard of living of their citizens to discourage them from risking their lives on dangerous paths of migration in search for better living conditions in other countries.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- discuss the major factors contributing to Africans migration across international boundaries; and
- explain why African migration to Europe should be limited.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Factors contributing to African migration to Europe

The poverty situation of citizens of most African countries has been the major driving Migration to Europe. The former Nigeria President Olusegun Obasanjo has said the worsening level of unemployment, poverty and unresolved conflict across the African continent are major threats responsible for increasing illegal migration from Africa, through Mediterranean, to Europe by Africans, saying the African leaders must act now to end illegal migration on the continent (Ayinla, 2015).

We shall be drawing practical case from one of the Africa countries to explain this unemployment, poverty conflict scenarios of Africans migrating to Europe. African migrants are adopting more sophisticated, daring, and evasive methods to elude increasingly tight border

controls and enter countries in the developed North. A growing number of young people are involved in daredevil ventures to gain entry into Europe. Movements are more clandestine, involving riskier passages and trafficking via diverse transit points, such as trafficking through Senegal to Spain by way of the Canary Islands. Individual stowaways engage in life-threatening trips hidden aboard ships destined for Southern Europe, and recently they have headed as far as East Asia. Unscrupulous agents exploit these desperate youths with promises of passages to Italy, Spain, and France.

Increasing numbers of West Africans especially from the coastal states are risking their lives to get to Europe by sea as unemployment soars in Dakar, 4 July 2007 (IRIN) - Behind the Soumbedioune fish market in the centre of the Senegalese capital, Dakar, three men jumped out of a brightly decorated canoe laden with fish. Each of these three has already attempted the dangerous, 1448km journey from Senegal to the Canary Islands and forms part of the rising tide of illegal immigrants gambling with their lives at sea for better work, better pay, and better lives in Europe. They are the faces behind the increasingly political debate surrounding illegal immigration by Africans to northern neighbouring countries in Europe. For instance, Pape Seck, a small but muscular 22year old fisherman who sets out each day on the pirogue now docked at shore, attempted the passage on 10 September last year said:

> *"It was a difficult journey, but as fishermen, we are used to the challenges of the ocean". Pape, clad in dirt fringed cut-off jeans and a yellow, threadbare T-shirt, talked non-stop about his "adventure at sea". "Two other fishermen and I were offered free passage to take care of the boat on the way to the Canaries." The trip was organised by a Senegalese man from Mbour, a fishing village south of Dakar. "How could I say no? I just steered his boat and made sure the engine was running. I was looking forward to finding work in a country where people can become rich, at least compared to what we have here." Pape left Senegal from the village of Mbour with 107 others mostly from Senegalese but also Gambia, Guinea, and Mauritania. There were two women on board the boat. Each had paid 400,000 CFA francs [US$800] for their seat. Over 31,000 people tried to get illegally to the Canary Islands from West Africa last year, according to IOM. Of those, at least 6,000 died on the way. "We crammed onto a boat that should normally fit about 30 people. Everyone was praying just to make it to the islands. People were vomiting; some were seeing visions and spirits." Two men, delirious from dehydration, jumped off the boat on the way. Ten others died on board and were thrown into the sea, according to Pape.*

On 3rd July the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) called for more action to prevent humanitarian tragedies associated with illegal migration across waters. "There's a very mixed flow of people… risking their lives on unseaworthy vessels often operated by ruthless smuggling rings who care nothing for human life," said Erika Feller, UNHCR's senior protection official. Pape's boat reached the Canaries nine days later. But his stay was short-lived. Towards the end of October, he was repatriated in a joint effort between the Spanish and Senegalese governments, which started shuttling migrants back to Senegal's northern capital Saint Louis by air. "When I got to the Canaries, I had no idea what would

happen. Some days, I thought I would make it to Spain, and some days I was sure they would send me back." What Pape described resembles more closely a game of chance than a structured system for dealing with illegal immigrants. "Some of the passengers claimed to be from Cote d'Ivoire and other more dangerous countries. They had destroyed their identity papers, so there was no way the Europeans could tell where they came from. Most of the ones who lied were able to stay, to move on to Spain. I said I was Senegalese, and they sent me back."

According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), upon arrival in the Canary Islands, if it is established that the migrant is Senegalese, they will normally be repatriated within 40 days under the terms of an agreement between the Spanish and Senegalese governments. IOM estimates over 31,000 Africans in 901 vessels attempted the trip from West Africa to the Canary Islands in 2006. Of those, about 6,000 died or went missing at sea. This year, between January and June, 101 boats carrying illegal immigrants have reached the Islands carrying a total of 4,304 passengers, according to IOM.

"Studies show that socio-cultural aspects are playing an increasingly important role in migrants' decisions to make the trip," Manuel Lopez Baumann, West Africa Information Officer for IOM, said. "It's not just the economic struggle any more, though that remains the most pressing issue. Now, part of the motivation for trying to reach Europe is the social recognition that comes with living and working abroad." The unemployment rate in Senegal is close to 50 percent, and most Senegalese live on less than US$2 per day. Europe has responded to increasing rates of illegal immigration with tighter border security, joint repatriation efforts, and aid money aimed at encouraging Africans to remain in their countries.

When asked why he was willing to risk his life to find work in Europe, Pape responded: "Look here on the beach. You can see all of these men, with their boats, and how few fish we catch after a whole day's efforts. There's no living off the sea these days. The fish are gone, and hard work won't change that." As he speaks, a local woman approaches the boat to purchase the seven fat, red eyed fish he caught during the day. Today, the long hours on the water will bring Seck and his mates CFA 6,500, or about US$13. After nine hours of work, Pape will actually lose money. Every morning, he must purchase CFA 12,000, or about US$24 of fuel to run the boat. He shares a room and rent with two other fishermen, and any money they have left is sent back to the village of Thies, where each of them has families to support. "If the government was willing to help us find jobs, it would be different. We know they get money from the Spanish government to help each of us who are sent back, but we never see any of that money."

Unresolved conflict across the African continent, particularly the Syria civil war constitutes one of the major factors responsible for increasing illegal migration from Africa to Europe and to other part of the world. If stability is not restored in Libya, Europe will continue to struggle with migrant inflows.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the major factors contributing to African illegal migration to Europe?

3.2 Reasons why African migration to Europe should be limited

Unfortunately, both legal and illegal African migration to Europe is growing and indeed already endemic to the management of complex mixed migration in both sending and receiving countries. Globally, countless millions of Africa economic migrants including refugees and asylum-seekers are at risk of migration each year. In reality, African migrants, Asylum-seekers and refugees are often subjected to very difficult circumstances such as *death* (when trying to cross both the Sahara desert and the Mediterranean see on their way to Europe), *unlawful detention* (migrants are detained for months or in some cases years often in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions that predispose them to illness and suffering.

African migration to Europe is often characterised by crowd-psychology and limited understanding of African people over the western countries, and in many European countries, migration is among the most irritating topics of political, social, legal, economic and public administration and management. Many *legal human rights violations* do happen in these circumstances and the social, economic, legal, cultural, political and psychosocial impacts of even very limited migration are well documented in both sending and receiving countries. Children of undocumented African migrants born in the immigration detention areas are often not recognized in terms of nationality in some of the receiving countries, and studies have shown that *lack of clear information* on the receiving countries prior to migration can have life-long physical and mental health impacts to migrants who most of the time expect better life prior to migration when it turns to worst moments ever in destination countries.

It has also been believed that, most of African youth migrants, asylum-seeker and etc, do involve in *illegal business of smuggling drugs* abroad, due to the fact that any undocumented migrant is not allowed to work in most of the European countries. Migrants find themselves in this circumstance in an attempt to try get extra money for living as even the amount of money provided to them by some of the European governments is actually less enough to sustain life of each individual concern as life in very expensive in those countries. As a result of this, the reputation of African youth in general on the international stage is really not good, but recently International Campaign for Africa (ICA) seek to revamp the reputation of African youth by sharing ideas, building understanding and trust on how things can better be done in Africa and finally get close to cutting African migration to Europe.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain reasons why African migration to Europe should be limited?

4.0 CONCLUSION

It is crystal clear that poverty and the search better paid job has push Africans to migrate to other country for survival, however most of the African youth migrants, asylum-seeker etc do not just migrate in search for employment, they involve in *illegal business of smuggling drugs* abroad and therefore faced detention and deportation tarnishing the image of their source countries.

5.0 SUMMARY

In summary, the government of African countries need to improve the standard of living of their citizens to discourage them risking their lives on dangerous paths of migrating to another countries and to rebuild African international image.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. Discuss unemployment and poverty as major factors contributing to African illegal migration to Europe?
ii. Explain the reasons why Africans migration to Europe should be limited?

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UNIT 4 SPECIAL MIGRATION ISSUES

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The preceding units have addressed the primary rules of international law that affect the movement of migrants across state borders and the treatment of migrants within state borders. In addition to these rules, international law addresses a number of specialized issues of great significance to contemporary migration. This unit discusses four emerging areas of international regulation: the position of migrant women and children, measures to prevent human smuggling and trafficking; the impact of international trade law on regional economic integration and labour migration as well as the issues of terrorism.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

At the end of this unit, you should be able to:

- explain the issues affecting women and children migrants and the actions taken to resolve them;
- discuss the issues in human smuggling and human trafficking and the global mechanism in place to checkmate the illegality;
- discuss international trade and labour migration as bilateral, regional and global agreement issues; and
- explain the link between international migration and the issue of terrorism.

3.0 MAIN CONTENT

3.1 Women and children migrant issues

Women and children are especially vulnerable migrant groups. In their capacity as foreign nationals‘, human beings‘or workers‘, they are the beneficiaries of the general legal protections discussed above. But international law also affords them additional protections.

The special needs of child migrants have been recognized for many decades because of their vulnerability as refugees and their susceptibility to exploitation through smuggling and trafficking. The League of Nations acknowledged these concerns in its 1924 Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and several treaties concluded in the first half of the 20th century were designed to suppress the trafficking of children and the exploitation of their labour (Bhabha 2003). In the present day, it is the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (CRC) that goes furthest in protecting the interests of children generally, including in the context of migration. The CRC has been ratified by 193 States and is the most widely subscribed human rights treaty in history.

Many of the CRC provisions echo the human rights articulated in the ICCPR. In the context of migration, these include the right to be free from discrimination; to leave any country and to enter one‘s own country; and to acquire nationality (Art 2, 10, 7). These rights are finessed by the overarching requirement that in all actions concerning children, including actions taken by the State, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration‘ (Art 3). For example, the CRC imposes an additional requirement that applications by a child to enter or leave a State for the purpose of family reunification are to be dealt with in a positive, humane and expeditious manner‘(Art 10).

Several rights enumerated in the CRC have special importance for migrant children (IOM 2008). These include the right to an education, which shall be compulsory and available free to all‘ at the primary level (Art 28); the right not to be deprived of liberty (e.g. by immigration detention) except as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time‘ (Art 37); the right not to be separated from one‘s parents against one‘s will unless it is in the best interests of the child (Art 9); and the right to family reunification following separation (Art 10). The latter two rights are expressions of a value that has been widely accepted since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: the family is the fundamental unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members, particularly children (Abram 1995; Jastram 2003). This is expressly reaffirmed in the Preamble of the CRC.

The IOM recently noted that international law on children‘s rights has developed with considerable speed over the past two decades. Under the CRC, migrant children have gained a position as bearers of rights rather than mere objects of adult charity. Yet, in practice, discrimination often prevents migrant children from enjoying their rights, and there is ample room for development of the notion that children should be not only protected but respected as human agents (IOM 2008).

The position of migrant women has been more controversial. Historically, concerns about the rights of migrants have been focused on male workers, with the impact on women reduced to a subsidiary role as accompanying family members. However, the demography of international migration has changed. The increasing feminization of migration‘ is reflected in the fact that half of all international migrants are now women and that, in increasing numbers, women migrate independently in search of jobs rather than as dependants of male workers (UNINSTRAW 2007).

The patterns of international female migration differ fundamentally from those of men. A sizeable portion of female migrants are employed in the informal domestic sphere in receiving States—for example as household workers—reinforcing their cultural association with the home. These jobs are often poorly remunerated, socially marginalized, ineffectively regulated, and potentially abusive. The frequency of adverse experiences, despite years of regulation, has led some commentators to describe the international legal framework as a pious but ineffectual' response, which exacerbates the social and cultural inequalities of migrant women (Fitzpatrick and Kelly 1998). An example of the special problems faced by women migrants is provided by a World Bank study of 17 countries that impose legal restrictions on the ability of women to obtain a passport or to travel outside their country by requiring the permission of their husbands or fathers (McKenzie 2005).

International treaties contain a panoply of protections for migrant women, at least in a formal sense. The Convention on Migrant Workers (CMW) includes many provisions that speak to the concerns of migrant women: the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Art 10); the prohibition of forced labour (Art 11); an entitlement to effective protection by the State against violence, threats or intimidation (Art 16); and a guarantee of working conditions in keeping with principles of human dignity (Art 70). Criticisms of the international framework are thus, in part, claims about the ineffectiveness of international legal norms in fostering real improvements in the day-to-day experience of migrant women. The absence of robust enforcement mechanisms for human rights at the international level compels the system to rely on the power of international organizations and NGOs to expose abuses and bring about incremental change by naming and shaming.

The legal protections for migrant women set out in the comprehensive framework of the CMW should not be taken to diminish the importance of other instruments for articulating the human rights of this vulnerable class of migrants. Other major human rights instruments - ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD and CEDA - also embody core principles of equality and nondiscrimination, and establish mechanisms for reporting, monitoring and promoting compliance (Satterthwaite 2005). Added to this is the more vigorous role now taken by a variety of United Nations bodies whose functions include gathering and analyzing data, raising awareness, and setting enlightened standards for the treatment of migrant women. These bodies include the Secretary-General; the General Assembly; the Human Rights Council (and its predecessor, the Commission on Human Rights); the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and the thematic mandates given under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, such as the Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of migrants, violence against women, and trafficking in persons.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the issues affecting women and children migrants and the actions taken to resolve them?

3.2 Human smuggling and trafficking issues

Human smuggling and human trafficking are related but different activities. Smuggling is the illegal movement of persons across international borders for profit: the smuggler and the smuggled are partners, however unequal, in a commercial transaction‘ (Gallagher 2002). Trafficking is the illegal movement of persons across international borders by coercion or deception. The trafficker typically exploits the trafficked person by selling the latter‘s labour or sexual services in the receiving State. The differences between the activities explain why most smuggled migrants are men, while most trafficked migrants are women and children. The latter are often coerced into prostitution, pornography, forced labour, child adoption, and even the sale of human organs. A global analysis of 21,400 trafficking victims in 2006 revealed that 66 per cent were adult women and a further 25 per cent were children - girls and boys in equal proportion (UNODC 2009).

The full extent of global smuggling and trafficking is impossible to quantify but by many accounts these practices are widespread and have grown exponentially in recent years. Many reasons have been given for this increase, including the spread of war, persecution and violence; the decline in opportunities for legal migration; and the inadequacy of enforcement mechanisms. In addition, the involvement of organized crime has spawned a multibillion dollar global industry that justifies its description as 'the fastest growing criminal market in the world‘ (Kyle and Koslowski 2001; Castles and Miller 2003).

Widespread international concern about these burgeoning practices has led to concerted international action, including the acceptance of new international laws under the Vienna process‘. In 2000, the United Nations adopted a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which included two Protocols to address human smuggling and trafficking. The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air came into force in 2004 and currently has 117 parties. The Smuggling Protocol contains some protections for smuggled migrants but — perhaps because they are assumed to be voluntary actors in an illegal enterprise — this is not its focal point. Rather, the Protocol seeks to criminalize smuggling and strengthen border controls to suppress smuggling.

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children came into force in 2003 and currently has 124 parties. The Trafficking Protocol also seeks to criminalize trafficking and strengthen border controls. However, it goes further than the Smuggling Protocol in promoting cooperation between countries to eradicate exploitative practices, and in protecting the human rights of the victims of trafficking. It has been said that the Protocol‘s human rights protections are weak, mostly optional, and fall short of the norms articulated in other international instruments (Gallagher 2001; Muntarbhorn 2003). The reason lies in the genesis of the Protocols in the Vienna process, which sought to further the interests of developed States in suppressing organized crime and facilitating orderly migration rather than advancing the human rights of individuals unwittingly involved in irregular migration (IOM 2008).

The Smuggling and Trafficking Protocols did not arrive in a legal vacuum. There are age old treaties dealing with these topics. They include several instruments from the first half of the 20th century aimed at crime prevention and the suppression of trafficking in women and children. These include the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic 1910; the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others 1950. These have been supplemented more recently by treaties that adopt a sectoral approach and give greater emphasis to human rights and the protection of victims. For example, both CEDAW (Art 6) and the CRC (Art 35) contain express provisions dealing with the trafficking of women and children, respectively. Layered upon these instruments are innumerable calls in international declarations for governments and others to take concerted action, internationally and regionally, against human smuggling and trafficking.

Accordingly, there is no shortage of international legal principles (hard and soft), articulating the necessity for prompt and effective action.

What remains to be done is to move beyond the promulgation of new international laws to the comprehensive implementation and effective enforcement of existing norms at a national level. In this regard, a survey of legislative and institutional responses to human trafficking, conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2007–08, is instructive (UNODC 2009). Of the 155 States surveyed, approximately 80 per cent had introduced legislation incorporating a specific offence of trafficking in persons, which was more than double the response in 2003. In addition, 54 per cent of States had introduced a special anti-human trafficking police unit, 91 countries reported at least one human trafficking prosecution, and 73 countries reported at least one conviction. While this was hailed by UNODC as 'tremendous progress' in a short period of time, there is still a large gulf between criminalizing certain types of conduct and eradicating that conduct. Closing the gap between what States promise and what they deliver is a substantial challenge. Successful action needs to address both the demand and supply sides of the problem, with the object of converting irregular flows into orderly migration streams. Suggestions for action have included: robust national monitoring programs; better resourcing of national law enforcement; educational and awareness programs; and bolstering in country and inter-country cooperation to counter trafficking and smuggling (Muntarbhorn 2003).

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you discuss the issues in human smuggling and human trafficking and the global mechanism in place to checkmate the illegality?

3.3 International trade and labour migration issues

Running parallel to the above developments is a strain of international economic law that has the potential to impact on international migration in the years ahead. International trade law seeks to promote development through greater economic integration. Promoting the free movement of labour across international borders is one means of facilitating economic integration and delivering greater economic prosperity to sending and receiving States.

The liberalization of labour migration is sometimes negotiated through bilateral treaties, especially between States that are geographically proximate or have strong historical or cultural ties. Many regional agreements also exist to enhance economic integration, and these may extend to the free movement of people across borders (Trachtman 2007). The most liberal of these arrangements is Europe‘s Schengen Convention, which allows for free movement of labour among participating States - effectively creating a single labour market in much of Europe. Other important examples of regional trade agreements with a labour mobility component are those in South America (MERCOSUR) and the Caribbean (CARICOM). Regional trade agreements are being developed elsewhere too, in a series of processes that show signs convergence (ILO 2004). In Africa, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is expected to introduce a labour mobility regime for its 19 member States by 2025 (IOM 2003). In the Pacific, negotiations are underway to extend the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement 2001 (PICTA) to include trade in services and, in particular, the temporary movement of natural persons. The purpose of the proposed extension is to promote economic development by enabling Pacific States to source labour from a bigger pool and meet skills shortages from within the region.

In addition to bilateral and regional arrangements, international trade agreements have the potential to impact on labour migration. For much of its history, international trade law did not concern itself with the movement of labour. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1947 (GATT) was concerned solely with trade in goods, and early attempts to expand its ambit were unsuccessful (Hoekman and Mattoo 2007). In the 1980s, the United States sought to broaden trade liberalization to include trade in services. This expansion was initially resisted by developing States, which were concerned about the impact of opening their economies to service providers from developed States (Islam 2006). The interests of developed States ultimately prevailed when agreement was reached in the Uruguay round (1986–1994) for a comprehensive multilateral treaty on trade in services. The result was the General Agreement on Trade in Services 1994 (GATS), which came into force on 1 January 1995, contemporaneously with the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO). GATS currently binds 153 States.

GATS is a framework agreement that rests on three pillars. First, it contains basic obligations that apply to all WTO members. The most important of these are the nondiscrimination principle embodied in 'most favoured nation‘(MFN) treatment (Art II), and the requirement of transparency of regulations affecting trade in services (Art III). The second pillar comprises the binding commitments that each State makes for the liberalization of trade in services. The extent to which GATS facilitates trade in services thus depends on the range and depth of commitments given by States in successive rounds of trade negotiations (Art XIX). These commitments can be either horizontal (across all sectors) or specific (on a sectoral basis). The third pillar comprises special arrangements that have been made in individual service sectors. These are dealt with in a series of annexes dealing with air transport services, financial services, maritime transport services, telecommunications and, most relevantly, movement of natural persons.

The multi-layered structure of GATS obligations is complex and the operation of its provisions can be unclear (Hoekman and Mattoo 2007). The essence of the agreement, so far as it relates to labour migration, can be summarized as follows. Under the first pillar, GATS covers all

measures affecting 'trade' in 'services'. GATS takes a wider view of 'trading than is necessary in relation to trade in goods. Internationally traded goods must physically cross a frontier, but this is not true of traded services. Under GATS, trade in services covers four modes of supply (Art I (2)). Supposing 'State A' to be the supplying State and 'State B' to be the receiving State, the four modes are the supply of a service:

- from the territory of State A into the territory of State B (*cross border*);
- in the territory of State B to the service consumer of State A (*consumption abroad*);
- by a service supplier of State A, through commercial presence in the territory of State B (*commercial presence*); and
- by a service supplier of State A, through presence of a national of State A in the territory of State B (*presence of natural persons*).

The last mode is known as Mode 4, and it is the mechanism through which GATS demonstrates its concern for the movement of people across international borders to provide services that are traded (for money) in the receiving State. A hypothetical example would be a Canadian engineering firm providing a Canadian engineer to supply services in India through the engineer's physical presence in India.

In relation to the second pillar, it is important to note that GATS does not require a State to open its borders to foreign labour: States need only do so to the extent that they have made binding commitments with respect to market access, national treatment, or other matters (Art XVI–XVIII). Once a binding commitment has been made, core GATS principles will apply, such as non-discrimination under the MFN clause. This underpins the claim that international trade law is less concerned with eliminating obstacles to the free movement of labour than ensuring that any such obstacles are reciprocal and non-discriminatory. For example, suppose State B makes a binding commitment to allow the entry of foreign engineers and health professionals for a period of up to one year. This operates as a guarantee to economic agents in other States that the conditions of entry and operation in the local market will not be changed to their disadvantage. If State B then accepts engineers or health professionals from State A, the MFN clause would require State B to afford treatment 'no less favorable' to engineers and health professionals from other WTO members.

The nature of labour migration facilitated by GATS depends on the schedules of commitments that governments make under Mode 4. Thus, although GATS is neutral on its face as to whether it facilitates skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled migration, the actual migration flows are determined by the preferences of States as revealed in their undertakings in successive trade rounds. Empirically, State commitments so far have been heavily weighted towards facilitating the migration of highly-skilled persons (Charnowitz 2003). Of the horizontal commitments, about 42% relate to intra-company transfers, 28% to executives and managers, 13% to visitors involved in sales negotiations, 10% to other business visitors, and 7% to independent contractors. Significantly for developing States, only about 17% of all commitments (horizontal or specific) are directed towards allowing market access for low-skilled personnel (which developing States have in comparative abundance). Even then, access is often further limited by an economic needs test in the receiving State.

Under the third pillar, the Annex on movement of natural persons contains several provisions that qualify the general obligations described above. First, GATS does not apply to measures regarding 'citizenship, residence or employment on a *permanent* basis'. In short, freedom of movement is to be liberalized only for short-term or temporary migrations. Secondly, GATS does not prevent States from applying measures to regulate the 'integrity' of their borders, or the 'orderly movement' of natural persons across their borders, provided these measures do not impair the benefits accruing to other States under a specific commitment. For example, the exclusion of a prospective migrant because of his or her prior criminal history would be a permissible immigration control despite its restrictive effect on trade in services. Thirdly, and most curiously, GATS does not apply to measures affecting natural persons who seek access to the *employment* market of a member State. The meaning of this exclusion is unclear, but it may be designed to prevent foreigners from placing themselves on the local employment market—a prohibition that may not be infringed if the foreign worker is self-employed or works for a foreign company that operates a branch in the host country (Charnowitz 2003).

The importance of GATS to labour migration does not lie in the additional factor mobility that GATS has facilitated since 1995, for the empirical impact of the Agreement appears to have been small so far. Its significance lies rather in the creation of an institutional framework for future negotiations, and in the commitment 'in principle' to liberalize trade in services, including the movement of natural persons (Matsushita *et al* 2006). Further liberalization is currently being canvassed in the Doha Round of trade negotiations, which commenced in 2000 and still continues (Leal-Arcas 2007). In 2005, the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference issued a declaration identifying the need for 'new and improved commitments' in two areas of Mode 4 supply: (i) removing or substantially reducing any economic needs test, and (ii) indicating the prescribed duration of stay and the possibility of renewal (WTO 2005). WTO Members are now in the process of making individual offers and requests for new binding commitments, but there appears to have been little movement. The WTO has reported that offers so far have focused on sectors and modes that already dominate existing schedules, with relatively few significant changes in the pattern of bindings' (WTO 2009).

The WTO's legal norms on the movement of persons are in the process of evolution and will no doubt be refined during the Doha trade round. One avenue for development is the obligation on members to facilitate the greater participation of developing States in world trade, for example by liberalizing market access in sectors and modes of supply of export interest to those States (Art IV). This might be achieved by developed States opening their borders to larger temporary migrations of low-skilled workers from developing States. It has also been said that better progress might be made if the WTO took a more inclusive and people-centered approach which allows greater participation by other stakeholders and links more closely with existing legal regimes for the protection of human rights (Charnowitz 2003; Klein Solomon 2007).

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you discuss International trade and labour migration as strictly a bilateral, regional and global agreement issues?

3.4 Terrorism issues

It would be naive, at the same time, to deny that international migration today also poses important challenges. Perhaps the most talked about is the linkage between migration and security. Especially after 9/11 there has been a perception of a close connection between international migration and terrorism. This has been compounded by more recent attacks in Madrid and London. Irregular migration, which appears to be growing in scale in many parts of the world, is sometimes regarded by politicians and the public alike as a threat to national sovereignty and public security. In a number of destination countries, host societies have become increasingly fearful about the presence of migrant communities, especially those with unfamiliar cultures that come from parts of the world associated with extremism and violence.

SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISE

How will you explain the connection between international migration and terrorism?

4.0 CONCLUSION

The emerging special international migration issues include migrant women and children issues; human smuggling and trafficking issues; the international trade and labour migration and the issues of terrorism.

5.0 SUMMARY

This unit have been able to identify and discuss contemporary migration issues vital in international studies.

6.0 TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENT

i. explain the issues affecting women and children migrants and the actions taken to resolve them?
ii. discuss the issues of human smuggling and human trafficking and the global mechanism put in place to checkmate the illegality?
iii. discuss International trade and labour migration as bilateral, regional and global agreement issues?
iv. Explain the connection between international migration and terrorism?

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