

Cross-Continental Immigration and Its Economic Challenges

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ABSTRACT

The article illustrate how and why the demographic changes in societies are affecting on the economic and socio-cultural structure of countries through migration. It argues that this process is challenging not only for economic reasons but also for political and social concerns. This process is questioning due to social, political complications as well as by the discussions on the challenges of integration. The human right and the right of individuals for their economic and social freedom shall always be respected without economic priorities of those who are in power. It concludes that such challenges of society should be processed, which shall be based on the mutual interests and a respectable way of living and acting together. In this context integration is essential requirement. Finally we took the situation of migrants in European Union under a special consideration.

Keywords: Migration, EU, Social Change, Integration, Economy

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INTRODUCTION

Every development in the society has also economic as well as social costs. The emigration of population from one country to another has also such prices. However, the human right and the right of individuals for their economic and social freedom shall always be respected without economic priorities of those who are in power. The slogan "liberty, equality, fraternity" - defines the revolution in France. Then, this slogan was attached to the French Constitution in 1958. These three terms became the symbol for Peoples' Rights. In fact, the equality and fairness are challenges that affect society as a whole. Therefore, it is important to discuss how to deal with these challenges. In particular to argue how it can contribute to the rights of migrants. Accordingly, the center of this paper is to focus on the sociological issues like immigration, isolation and integration. It is hypothesizes that dealing with immigration from a humanistic perspective has many obligatory grounds for all sides. The fact is, anyone can be confronted with the same kind of problems in the future. Human rights are for the good benefit of everyone and only by respecting them can people overcome economic, cultural and historical challenges. Furthermore, immigrants are a part of the future of society. Hence, it is improper to draw the future of society in trouble.

Problem Definition

In socioeconomic issues there is not just one answer and no single way out for any problem. Due to the fact that there are various challenges in society and each of them has a different dimension, each of them also needs a different handling process to deal with them. Seeing that, this project deals with challenges of society with a combined standpoint. For that reason it is innovative as well pioneering. It addresses everyone as well as being an appeal to each of us to be a part of the solution. It deals with socioeconomic issues by the use of different methods, which are based on central motion; science, economic, political, emotional,

religiously and law. The fact is, all these disciplines are connected with one another in case of immigrants. Only with such a vision can we break down barriers of obscurity and impasses and see the concerns beyond our own confines. The project supported with empirical facts as well statistics. In a globalizing world it is particularly important to present socioeconomic in factual clarification. The fact is, with the use of internet and other kinds of digital communication media, everyone now has access to overdoses information masses. Nevertheless if somewhere everything is overdosed, than it is very possible to overlook the most important topics. What we try to illuminate is that nearly everybody knows about measurements of poverty, immigration, isolation, and they know also about the economic challenges and troubles that immigrants are facing. In fact to build a new life and conditions to survive in a new habitat extremely challenging and troublesome.

The ground argument of study bases on this idea, that as human beings we can not and should not be allowed to ignore emotions, beliefs, loves and hopes of people, either are they migrants or someone else. We should not base our arguments just on our own priorities, our egoistic rules. It is does not matter whatever they are; law, science, and economic, political and other pragmatic priorities. The most significant of those kind contradictions is that; millions of people are permanent refugees and suffer under unjust and unfair economic and social conditions.

Methodology and Hypothesis

In this article we consider migration as a regulator or compensator of world's population. Our main argument is that the population increase and decrease in world will differs from regions or country to country. While the population of developed countries will decrease, in contrast the population of less developed countries will show an upward trend. Hence overpopulation in less developed countries should be transferred to developed countries in order to adjust the

population distribution or population regulation. We consider this issue from a global and humanistic point of view.

We applied a qualitative research approach based on observation, personal experience and statistical evaluation of the data. The data obtained in this study can generalize to understand the nature of immigration and the search for solutions. The research question of study is: How and why the demographic changes in societies are effecting on the economic and socio-cultural structure of countries through migration.

Population Change and Migration Policy in Comparison and EU

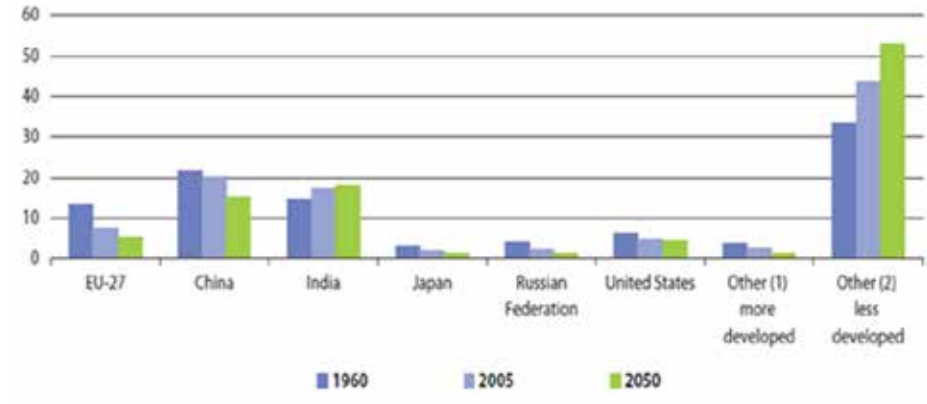
There are Two Main Types of Migration

1. Fleeing: The direction is unclear, any way out that make it possible to run away from existing dangerous situation will be chosen, for example; to fleeing to the mountains, rush into sea or desert. The passengers include people who from fled conflict zones back home and who are in need of international protection such as asylum-seekers and economic migrants take to the seas, waiting out the dangerous journey in the boat's cramped cargo space.
2. Voluntary Migration: Permanently moving from one place to another, such reasons as employment, marriage, studying, or other kind of legal possibilities of voluntary migration.

It is a fact is demographic characteristics and social challenges play a crucial role in economic and political developments of single countries as well as in regional unions. While developed countries suffer under meagre population growth, developing countries have an economic and social dilemma because of high population growth. More population means more challenges for them. They do not dispose of enough resources for this surplus population. High and low population growths spark a circle of problems and have many social, political and economic dimensions. Furthermore the main components that affect the population structure are birth rates, life expectancy, death and immigration from

third countries. The consequences of these challenges affect the economic as well as the political structure of societies and countries, e.g. unemployment and immigration.

Image I: World Population (% of Total)



Source: Eurostat Yearbook 2014

According to Eurostat calculations in 2050 world population will rise to 9 billion 191 million person. Significantly most of this increasing will occurred in less developed countries. For example, the population of Africa will increase from 922 million to 1 billion 998 million person. In contrary the population of developed countries will show a declined tendency. For example, the population of Japan will fall from 128 million to 100 million. This case will be occur for USA, EU -27 and Russia as well.

Table I: The redistribution of the refugee numbers among members of the European Union

Country	Number of recorded refugees	Country	Percentage of refugee according to population ratio
Germany	202,645	Germany	2,5
Sweden	81,180	Sweden	8,4
Italy	64,625	Malta	3,2
France	62,735	Cyprus	2
Hungary	42,775	Hungary	4,3
United Kingdom	32,745	Luxemburg	2,1
Austria	28,035	Austria	3,3
Holland	26,210	Holland	1,6
Belgium	22,710	Belgium	2,1
Denmark	16,680	Denmark	2,6

Source: Euro stat 2014

The Eurostat's data indicate that, the number of refugees and their allocation in EU member countries are shared in an unequally way. Table I shows that Sweden is hosting the biggest number of refugees according to its population ratio (8,4 %).

Economic Consequences of Migration

Immigration has long and short run positive as well as negative effects on the economic and socio-political structure of countries.

Negative consequences of migration:

1. Brain drain (skilled and qualified populations from less developed countries)
2. Erosion of social capital or collapse in social chain (traditions, coherence, solidarity)
3. Erosion of economic accumulation (investment, savings)
4. Social and economic shocks

Positive consequences of migration:

1. Regulation of world population
2. Integration of world's economic and social order through immigrants
3. Resource transfer

Why change in the population has an impact on the economy?

In any basic economy model we need following four component to process resources. These are:

1. Land
2. Labour
3. Capital
4. Entrepreneurs

Also accumulation of capital is the main target. In order to accumulate capital we need human resources also labour and entrepreneurs. Hence, migration effects directly quality and quantity of labour and entrepreneurs. These two element of economy further built accumulation of capital. Consequently for host countries, migration takes the role of balancing lack of labour and entrepreneurs. On the other side, migration especially migration of skilled population and entrepreneurs

in case of war and other crisis effected negatively the economy of home countries of mentioned migrants.

Migration as a Phenomenon of All Living Beings

Migration is a phenomenon of human beings as well as a special occasion of all other living beings. It shakes the emotions, ideas and more importantly it changes and reforms the definition of friendships, family, and neighborhood.

Immigration is an unresolved challenge, since the existence of mankind. It is a process of evolution and transformation of societies. Migration describes many situations. It is sometimes a new life, sometimes fleeing, sometimes taking a risk. It means courage, despair or hope. It is similar to the story of Phoenix as in following lyrical description:

Phoenix

You will emigrate
In the far, far away
Behind the mountains,
On the other side of the ocean...
You will miss, like migratory birds,
You will cry like children.
But one day, you will forget it,
If you can succeed...
You will learn
How life is running,
How is the world,
What does the fate...
You'll have new friends;
A new life, a new love,
You will be reborn – like phoenix
From your dreams and tears...

Conclusion

The challenging troubles in a society are challenges that affects the entire civilization. Nevertheless, the economic and socio-cultural dimensions of this complications can reduced by applying proper solutions, which based on the criteria of UN Human right declaration. The history of societies and countries has survived and experienced different phase of evolution of transformation and social developments. Integration is a core concept of this progress. As a result, integration can be established. Migration is one of the main challenges of globalization. Regional and global integration program are the answer to solve these challenges of migration. If competitive and sustainable policy is been followed and integration will be backed by structural programs, countries will get a big share of international trade revenue and their societies will live together in a social order with dignity, integrity, wealth and peace.

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