

*Mayeuski A**

EMIGRATION TO THE EU FROM THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES: NEW PRACTICES OF IDENTIFICATION

Over the last 50 years, Europe became home for millions of people from the third world countries without European background. As a result, Europe in a short time can turn into multi-national space, where Europeans will be less than other nationalities.

Introduction

Multi-ethnicity and the Idea of Europe is the question, which exists not the first year. Since the European Union was established, this question is standing on the agenda in EU's policy. European union is multi-ethnicity territory on itself, as it includes 27 states now and in future it can expand it's borders. But it is obviously, that in this case Union is multicultural. Over the last 50 years, Europe became home for millions of people from the third-world countries without European background. It is a huge emigrant stream from different countries, with their own cultures, traditions and worships. As a result, Europe in a short time can turn into multi-national space, where Europeans will be less than other nationalities. Slowly, Europe is becoming Chinese, Indian, Romany, Albanian, French and Italian, Christian, Islamic, Buddhist or New Age, American, Disneyfied, one-earth conscious, ascetic or locally communitarian. It is becoming a place of plural and strange belongings, drawing on varied geographies of cultural formation [1].

Why Do People Emigrate, Effects of Emigration

The EU implicitly argues that most migrants are driven out of their home countries primarily for economic reasons. And therefore it is imperative to address the root causes of migration both through facilitating livelihood opportunities and eradicating poverty. Every government should see it as their responsibility to create and sustain a society where their citizens, in particular the youth, can secure a livelihood and build a future. It is a viable option to stay in one's country. On the positive side, the evidence on migration's potential benefits is mounting. The amount of money migrants from developing nations send back to their families - estimated at 167 billion dollars in 2005 - exceeds the total of all international aid combined. Still, the downside of migration includes illegal activities like trafficking and smuggling, as well as social discontent and increased crime, according to surveys in Europe. Ultimately, the EU should also aim to contribute in a more meaningful, sustained way to the economic, political, and social development of Africa, so that fewer people feel the need to emigrate [2].

EU's Policy Towards Emigrants

The European Union has had policies to control immigration from non-member countries. Spain for example seems to be facing a larger number of immigrants from Morocco and other North African countries where people want to escape their politically conflict countries and seek

* Європейський гуманітарний університет (Вільнюс, Литва)
Науковий керівник: проф. Мінянков Р.

a better standard of living in Europe. However, many people are dying trying to achieve this. Spain recently “threatened to deport illegal immigrants residing within its borders.” In addition, the British government says it is considering restricting access to nationals of Bulgaria and Romania—if and when the two countries gain admission to the EU. Since 2004, when most Eastern Europe countries joined the EU, over 427,000 East Europeans, about two-thirds from Poland, have registered for employment in Britain. At the same time, Western Europe is now more inclined to hire Eastern Europeans both for skilled and unskilled jobs than Asians and Africans [3]. The question of emigrants without European background stands very acutely. In 1997, the European Year Against Racism, the Commission’s Euro barometer survey (CEC, 1997b) showed that 21 percent of EU citizens felt that people from the ‘South of the Mediterranean’ wishing to work in the Union should not be accepted, 60 percent felt that they should be accepted only with restrictions, leaving only 13 percent who were willing to accept them without restrictions. The same survey shows that 45% of the EU population believes that in their countries too many foreigners. Most of Europeans are wedded to their traditions, way of life. According to surveys in their tempers is difficult to find xenophobic or racist fears, mostly they care about losing their national identity, end of national currency, drug-traffic and organized crime, it is no wonder, but these cases could be linked with increasing immigration [4].

To stop cosmopolitanism is impossible, so the aim for Europeans today is to learn how not to get rid of strangers, but how to live with them, how to live with them permanently, in all spheres of daily life. Our purpose is to accustom to strangers, to co-operate with other nationalities, as no one can build a wall between Europe and other world.

New Practices of Identification

The main problem in this discourse is "How to establish the common identity?". So, how to be European in the context of contemporary reality without any prejudices? It is almost impossible nowadays, as "The prevailing Idea of Europe is based on four myths of origin: first, the supremacy of a legal system based on Roman law; second, an ethos of social solidarity and common understanding based on Christian piety and humanism; third, a democratic order rooted in recognition of the rights and freedoms of the individual; and fourth, a universalism based on Reason and other Enlightenment principles of cosmopolitan belonging.

Keeping traditions for foreigners in Europe is such a difficult thing. For Muslims, Indians, Jews and many others. Their culture implies wearing special elements of clothes, peculiar way of thinking, behavior. With their rules, they hardly can find place in society, as the last trying to protect from them. Aspects of cultural experience of the 17 Millions Muslims in the EU show, how difficult for them to get in another society, and how this society struggling against them. As an example, wearing hijab making women minimum unemployed, moreover they are facing problems at the University, and simply in daily life. Older generations used to live in ethnic minorities, when their children trying to show that they are not immigrants or minority. New generation recognize itself as a for example British Muslims, not Muslims in Britain [5].

The new Idea of Europe is based on two fundamental principles: the principle of hospitality and the principle of cultural constitution in multi-ethnic Europe. First idea sounds like “We can build something from this solidarity because we all belong to a future type of humanity that will be made entirely of foreigners/strangers that try to understand each other”. But it sounds like utopia, because it is hard to imagine this great cosmopolitanism, when Europeans will try to adapt in Orient world. In the principle of cultural constitution in multi-ethnic Europe prevailing the philosophical idea of hospitality. “Hospitality is not about the rules of stay being conditioned by a duality of host and guest with unequal power relations leading to domination; it is about

a recognition that we are hosts and guests at the same time in multiple and shifting ways.” Idea of hospitality maybe is the most realistic, as we are hosts only in country where we live. The stranger is in us but also not one of us.

References

1. Ash Amin, «Multi-ethnicity and Idea of Europe». *Theory, Culture & Society* #21 (2). p.2
2. News Agency "Inter Press Service" [online]. DEEF T. Pros and Cons of International Migration. [cited February 25, 2011], Available from the World Wide Web: <http://www.ips-news.net/news.asp?idnews=34748>
3. Global Issues [online]. SHAH A., Immigration. [cited: 20-01-2010]. Available from the World Wide Web: <http://www.globalissues.org/article/537/immigration>.
4. Ash Amin, «Multi-ethnicity and Idea of Europe». *Theory, Culture & Society* #21 (2). p.13