

Impact of Migration on Global and Local Social Fabric

Shruti Maheshwari*, Ratish C. Gupta

Faculty Member, Daly College Business School, Affiliated to De Montfort University UK

ABSTRACT

We live in a rapidly changing world in which macro vulnerabilities and political instability have created global disorder. There is a continued rise in the number of migrants in various part of the world. The migration crisis is a human crisis which is having a significant impact on economic, political and social groups. Globally, one in every 122 human beings is now either a refugee, internally displaced or seeking asylum. This represents an increase of over a third in the last five years. This paper attempts to look into the causes and challenges of migration. It discusses various migration crisis to understand their origin, nature and consequences. It also highlights the current situation across a major part of the world. Although there seems to be no immediate solution in the near future, it is important to analyze this issue continuously and contribute towards finding solutions. The present study suggests some practical solutions from an academic point of view.

Keywords: Conflict, Displacement, Economic, Human rights, Migration.

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INTRODUCTION

The word migration evokes movements of whole populations over long distances. It broadly applies to all levels of biological organization from gene to populations. The United Nations defines a migrant as 'an individual who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate'.

Migration is the third factor for changes in the population, the other being birth rate and death rate. As compared to birth rate and death rate, migration affects the size of the population differently. Migration is influenced by social, cultural, economic and political factors. (Divisha S, 2017)

Migration is carried by the decision of a person or group of persons. The changes occurring in the birth rate and death rate do not affect the size and structure of the population on a large scale, while migration, at any time, may cause large-scale changes in the size and demography of the entire area and disturbs the social balance. (Divisha S, 2017)

Migration is the movement of people between regions or countries. According to the Demographic Dictionary of the United Nations, Migration is such an event in which people move from one geographical area to another geographical area. When people leaving their place of residence go to live permanently in another area, then this is called migration." (UN, 2017)

Corresponding Author: Shruti Maheshwari, Faculty Member, Daly College Business School, Affiliated to De Montfort University UK, e-mail: shrutimaheshwari@dcbsindia.org

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Migration is of the following types:

(i) Immigration and Emigration:

When individuals or groups move permanently to other countries, for example, if Indian move to Australia then for Australia, it is termed as Immigration, whereas for India, it is termed as Emigration.

(ii) In-migration and Out-migration:

In-migration means migration occurring within a country in particular region only, while out-migration means migration out of the area. Both types of migration are called internal migration occurring within the country. Migration from Bihar to Bengal is in-migration for Bengal, while it is out-migration for Bihar.

(iii) Gross and Net Migration:

During any time period, the total number of persons coming in the country and the total number of people going out of the country for residing is called gross migration. The difference between the total number of persons coming to reside in a country and going

out of the country for residing during any time period is termed as net migration.

(iv) Internal Migration and External Migration:

Internal migration means population movement in different states and regions within a country from one place to another. On the other hand, external or international migration refers to people's movement from one country to another for permanent settlement.

Concepts Relating to Migration:

Besides, the following concepts are used in migration:

(i) Migration Stream:

Migration stream means the total number of people migrating from one region to another or from one country to another for residing during a time period. In fact, it is related to the movement of people from a common area of origin to a common area of a destination. For example, the migration of Indians to America during a time interval.

(ii) Migration Interval:

Migration may occur continuously over a period of time. But to measure it correctly, the data should be divided into intervals of one to five or more years. The division relating to a particular period is known as migration interval.

(iii) Place of Origin and Place of Destination:

The place which people leave is the place of origin and the person is called an out-migrant. On the other hand, the place of destination is the place where the person moves and the person is called an in-migrant.

(iv) Migrant:

Migrant labour moves to some region or country for short periods of time, say several months or a few years. It is regarded as a secondary labour force.

The study of migration is of vital importance because the birth rate, death rate and migration determine the population's size, population growth rate and thus the structure of the population. In addition, migration plays an important role in determining the distribution of population and supply of labor in the country.

Thus, the study of migration is also useful for formulating economic and other policies by the government, economists, sociologists, politicians, and planners along with demographers

Migration shows the trends of social changes. From the historical viewpoint, during the process of industrialization and economic development, people migrate from farms to industries, from villages to cities, from one city to another, and from one country to another. In modern times, technological changes

are taking place in Asia, Africa, and Latin America due to which these regions are witnessing large-scale migration from rural to urban areas.

Migration: From where to where

The United Nations Population Fund says that "while the North has experienced a higher absolute increase in the migrant stock since 2000 (32 million) compared to the South (25 million), the South recorded a higher growth rate.¹ Between 2000 and 2013, the average annual rate of change of the migrant population in the developing regions (2.3%) slightly exceeded that of the developed regions (2.1%).(UNHCR,2015)

The top ten immigration countries are

- The United States
- The Russian Federation
- Germany
- Saudi Arabia
- Canada
- The UK
- France
- Australia
- India

The top ten countries of origin are:

- Mexico
- Spain
- the Russian Federation
- China
- Ukraine
- Bangladesh
- Pakistan
- the UK
- the Philippines
- Turkey

The top ten migration corridors worldwide are: 1. Libya–European Union 2. Mexico–United States; 3. Russia–Ukraine; 4. Ukraine–Russia; 5. Bangladesh–India; 6. Turkey–Germany; 7. Kazakhstan–Russia; 8. Russia–Kazakhstan; 9. China mainland–Hong Kong; 10. China–United States. (UNHCR,2015)

Remittances, i.e., funds transferred by migrant workers to their home country, form a substantial part of some countries' economy. The top ten remittance recipients in 2010 were (estimates in billion US dollar) 1. India (55; 2.7% of GDP), 2. China (51; 0.5% of GNP), Mexico (22.6; 1.8% of GDP), Philippines (21.3; 7.8% of GDP), France (15.9; 0.5% of GDP), Germany (11.6; 0.2% of GDP), Bangladesh (11.1; 7.2% of GDP), Belgium (10.4; 1.9% of GDP), Spain (10.2; 0.7% of GDP), Nigeria (10.0; 1.9% of GDP). (UNHCR,2015)

The United Nations reported that 2014 had the highest level of forced migration on record: 59.5 million individuals, caused by "persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations", as compared with 51.2 million in 2013 (an increase of 8.3 million) and with 37.5 million a decade prior. As of 2015, one of every 122 humans is a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum. National Geographic has published 5 maps showing human migrations in progress in 2015 based on the UN report (UNHCR,2015).

Everyone has their different reason for migrating. They may include migrating to find work or build a career, migrating to be closer to family and friends, migrating because of natural disaster, migrating to escape war or politics, etc. When people migrate, they say goodbye to their homes, say goodbye to their friends, and often their family. People leave their life in one country, to come to another. As a result of this, people are faced with risks, challenges and opportunities. Migration has its scales to migrate, which can be international, regional or it may be local also. Migration can be done by anyone weather it is done by a human, animals do it, or birds do it, etc.

Migration has remarkable stories in every era of the world's history. Inside of the previous fifty years migration from side of the country like open areas to city in each edge of the world made the city dwellers extend from one fifth over a large portion of the human population. Previously human life was mostly rural which is now become urban dominantly.

Now as we have some idea about the migration lets know about the crisis in migration. Migration crisis refers to development either inside or crosswise over national outskirts; movement that is transitory or changeless; and, at times, movement in suspicion of future crises. In its broadest use, migration crisis has been connected both to persons why should constrained move because of intense emergencies and to those whose movements are activated by moderate onset changes to nature, for example, environmental change. It likewise incorporates would be transients whose development do different obstacles limit, and who hence get themselves caught in an crisis circumstance.

The most severe problem of migration crisis in world is faced by the Europe currently. In the most vital movement of individuals in Europe since World War II, and in the first migration crisis of the 21st century, the Old Continent has gotten an expected 500,000 migrants since the start of the year. In 2015, more than a million refugees crossed into the Europe over the mediterrian

sea starting an emergency as nations battle to adapt to the influx, and making division in the Europe over how best to manage resettling individuals. The maximum people migrate in Europe from European countries like Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, Malta and Cyprus. The main reasons behind the European migrant crisis would be the Syrian war, poverty, conflicts in Kosovo, terrorism, etc.

Other than Europe, India is also facing a large number of the migrant crisis. After independence, millions of people have migrated from India to other countries like U.S., U.K, China, etc. in search of better living facilities, job opportunities, higher education, to earn more money, etc.

Besides the Europe and the countries like India, this problem of the migration crisis is faced globally, including countries like Africa, China, India, the whole of the European union, etc.

To numerous, the difficulties connected with relocation are normal for our time of postmodernism, multiculturalism, and trying cosmopolite termism. Some are nostalgic for a fanciful past when individuals had more in like manner. While the scale, pace, and force of human development might be more noteworthy today, the propensities for relocation and its problematic impacts are as old as mankind itself. Untouchables have dependably experienced opposition from their receptive social orders. By and by, the bearing of history focuses to the relentless development in the limits of group. Our social and political boondocks have step by step subsided.

European Migrant Crisis

Europe is currently experiencing the most dreadful migration crisis ever since the Second World War .The countries from which these migrants come from are-Ukraine, Africa, Some of the Middle East countries etc .These migration groups include people like -asylum seekers, economically unstable, stateless and trafficked peoples etc

(Kristin Archick Rhoda Margesson)

More than 381000 people have fled their way to Europe across The Mediterranean Sea. Majorly these refugees have seeked refuge in countries like Italy and Greece; more than 250000 and 120000 people have reached these lands respectively. If we compare the situation in Italy is much more better than the situation in Greece. Refugees in Greece face such dangerous situations that the International refugee committee had to take some actions regarding this. The international



refugee committees generally participate in the post war conditions, so this situation is pathetic for Europe. Europe could not cope with such disaster that it has in its own land (International rescue committee, September 2015).

The five main areas through which refugees the five main key routes to enter the European territory are- Centre, Eastern, Western Mediterranean route Southern Italian route, Western African Eastern African route (Jeanne park, April 24, 2015).

The constant problems in Greece have led a drastic effect on the structure of the euro zone and have led to a problem in the cultural as well as philosophical imbalance in the European Union. Currently, a migrant is the greatest threat to the entire union. It has created an issue for all the governments. The main issues with it are the approach towards solving problems. It can be clearly seen that the root causes of these problems are not fully recognised, so hence they cannot be tackled with. To solve these problems, a large amount of political and financial assistance is required, which would further destruct some of the countries' current economy. If they are not present a very strict military would be required to stop the refugees from entering the European Union. The second issue was that as per UN conventions it was possible for the refugees to seek asylum in war situations and were asked to leave the territory as soon as the war was over. Since, the today's problems have no end to it, as seen, the European Union is tremendously affected (Business Standard, 2015)

INDIAN MIGRANT CRISIS

Domestic Migrant Crisis

Large number of people have been migrating from rural areas to urban cities because the rural areas do not provide as good employment opportunities as an urban city would. Many of them are construction workers. Women generally now migrate from their motherland to these urban cities. Joining for family reasons is also one of the main reasons. The third and most important one is students migrating from rural areas to urban cities like Bangalore, Bombay etc. The education system in the rural areas is getting better day by day, but it is nothing compared to the metro cities' education systems. Youngsters cannot earn well in the rural areas as the entire landholding is divided into all the family members, so the value of money each member gets is very less. So, to avoid this problem people generally tend to move. These problems are faced by the rural areas of the country, whereas they can be seen in the states that are agriculturally well developed. These states include, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and

Western parts of Uttar Pradesh.

The main issue due to this problem is the problem of housing in the urban cities. In the developed cities, one might find that the major of it is slums. In Mumbai, 50 % of the houses are built in slum areas, whereas in Kolkata 32 % of the total area is a slum area.

(K. Laxmi Narayan, october18 2011)

International Migration

As India is growing day by day, the number of people going from India to other countries is also growing alongside. The migrants who have went to the United States is the most highly qualified stream. Ever since the 90s, many people have also fled to countries like Australia, Newzealand, Singapore etc.

India has lost a large amount of highly skilled talent to the other abroad countries in various fields, whether it may be hospitals, education, and business. One of the main examples of this is the introduction to IITs and IIMs. The key personnel in these institutes were trained and sent back to India. The Indian system has always been an exporter of talents. This is also one of the reasons why the quality of Indian universities has deteriorated. There have been some positive effects as well, like in the state of West Bengal where a large amount of excellence can be found. This has also facilitated home sourcing .For example, India has provided large amounts of diamonds with fast-growing diamond cutting and polishing industries (Devesh Kapur, 2010).

Global Migration Crisis

In the past 5-6 years the world has been experienced huge amount of refugee crisis. Since world War II this is the largest refugee crisis the world has experienced. More than 50 million of the world population today is homeless. One of the main reasons of this is the Syrian war. It has now been 4 years since the Syrian was is continuing. More than half of its population currently is displaced. More than 4 million of men, women and children have fled from the country. Approximately 95 % of their total population is living in neighboring countries like Lebanon. It is evident that Syrian refugees would not be returned to their homelands any time soon, as the war does not seem to end.

The refugee situations in Africa have received very little attention or no attention. About 15000 of the Africans have been resettled, which has further led to lack of funds in the UN.

The global refugee crisis has been severely affected due to the conflicts, but the international community at large has stopped it on the grounds of human suffering.

It can be said that 86 % of the world live in developing countries. Nearly one million of the refugees need resettlement. In 145 countries, the refugees can enjoy the rights of the citizens of that particular country, whereas there are some nations in the Middle East and south Asia where these refugees enjoy limited rights and in some countries, they are not even recognized as refugees. There has been some racism done in some countries where the politicians blame these refugees for the slowing down of that particular country's economic growth.

This global crisis cannot be solved until and unless the global committees realise the actual global issues. The current global crisis might become the most dreadful refugee crisis of the 21st century. The procedures adapted by the global committees are failing as they have not yet realised the actual problems (Amnesty International, the Global migration crisis, 2015).

The mishandling of global issues can lead to problems in global peace and harmony. The refugees are generally filled with grievances and sorrow as well as hatred for the west. As far as Arabic countries are concerned, only Lebanon and Jordan are the ones to have managed a population of 6 million. The refugee crisis is fundamental as these people may end up joining other troops which are not good enough. Therefore this crisis needs to be contained as soon as possible. (Ali Jaswal, 2015)

IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY

In some specific places of India, 3 out of 4 households comprise a migrant. The migration inside the countries and the migration to another country has a huge effect on individuals and households, which sums up and have a huge impact on the national economy and the society. Notwithstanding the numbers, very little is composed on movement inside or from India and its significant expenses, and returns stay outside of the general population strategy domain.

The populace portability in India has been low; migration in the mid-1990s proposed a decrease in the versatility. In the 1991 registration, by method for the variety in residence origination, 27.4% of the entire populace in India is reflected to have moved (That is 232million of the entire populace. The entire populace is approximately 838 million persons), which showings a noteworthy rot from 30.6% in 1971 and 31.2% in 1981. This is precise for male and female migrants. On account of guys, it rotted from 18.1% in 1971 to 14.7% in 1991. On account of females, it declined from 43.1% in 1971 to 41.6% in 1991. However, bolstered by the registration,

it recommends an ascent in migration rates – from 24.7% to 26.6% over that period current proof taking into account NSS figures for 1992–1993 and 1999–2000, and in a roundabout way. This sign proposes the extent of outsiders of both genders, in both rustic and urban regions, more prominent than before all through the past time of the 20th century.

Impact on source areas

The biggest impact that happens on the source area because of migration is changing in the labour bazaar, revenue and possessions, variations in the design of spending and speculation. Although seasonal out-migration potentially has the result of flattening employment over the yearly cycle, rural out-migration caused a contraction of the labor bazaar in some specific circumstances. Though, experiential indication after out-migrant zones does not repeatedly prove this (Srivastava, 1999).

Out-migration from any place often happens because of the labor surplus in the specific area. There is also evidence in the current time that female labours and even child labor are doing the replacement of the out-migrant male labor.

Impact on destination areas

There are unmistakably various methods of reasoning for the utilization of vagrant work in destination regions. While shortages of neighborhood labor give one critical basis, all intents, and purposes all easy to prove to demonstrate that enlistment of out-migrants is as importantly persuaded by systems of work control and wage cost lessening.

Different cases have been filed where the same zones convey and import work to undefined sectors.³ Migrants are favored because their work is less requesting to control and it is less complex to think of work from them under testing conditions. Also, the supply of work can be easily extended or lessened with little cost to directors, and homeless people can work for long and versatile hour's agents in enlistment and supervision.

IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON GLOBAL ECONOMY

Migrants donate additional in duties and community contributions than they receive in individual benefits

Current work on the economic effect of relocation for all European OECD nations and Australia, Canada and the United States, has given new and universally



relative proof (Liebig and Mo, 2013). The study proposes the effect of the aggregate influxes of relocation that touched base in recent years in OECD nations is all things considered near zero, infrequently surpassing 0.5% of GDP in either positive or negative terms. The effect is most elevated in Switzerland and Luxembourg, where outsiders give an expected net advantage of around 2% of GDP to the general population tote.

Foreigners are in this way neither a weight to the general population tote nor are they a panacea for tending to financial difficulties. In many nations, aside from in those with a vast offer of more established transients, vagrants contribute more in charges and social commitments than they get in individual advantages.

Migration contributes to spur innovation and economic growth

International migration has both direct and indirect effects on economic growth. There is little doubt that where migration expands the workforce, aggregate GDP can be expected to grow. However, the situation is less clear when it comes to per capita GDP growth.

Global movement has both immediate and backhanded consequences for financial development. There is little uncertainty that where movement extends the workforce, total GDP can be relied upon to develop. On the other hand, the circumstance is less clear with regards to per capita GDP development.

To begin with, relocation has a demographic effect, not just by expanding the extent of the populace additionally by Assessed net monetary effect of foreigners, with and without the annuity framework and per-capita designation of all things considered accumulated income and consumption things Note: The "benchmark" figuring's incorporate evaluations for circuitous duties and also use on training, wellbeing and dynamic work market approach.

They are changing the age pyramid of getting nations. Vagrants tend to be more moved in the more youthful and financially dynamic age bunches contrasted with locals and along these lines contribute with diminished reliance proportion.

Migrant workers make important contributions to the labor market in both high- and low-skilled occupations:

In the course of recent years, foreigners spoke to 47% of the expansion in the workforce in the United States, and 70% in Europe. Crosswise over OECD nations, just a generally little part of these workforce participants came

through oversaw work relocation (which speaks to just a small amount of all developments to the OECD), and more came through different channels, including family, compassionate and free-development movement.

The training status of workers differs extensively. Much the same as the relationship in the middle of more youthful and more established local conceived individuals, youthful foreigners are for the most part a great deal more instructed than migrants nearing retirement. This is additionally valid for migrants entering the work power: by and large over a third are tertiary-instructed. The same extent, be that as it may, has not finished their upper-optional training. Subsequent to 2000/01, workers have spoken to 31% of the expansion in Canada's profoundly instructed work power, 21% in the United States and 14% in Europe.

In Europe free movement migration helps address labor market imbalances:

In Europe, the extent of work versatility extraordinarily expanded inside the EU/EFTA zones after the EU expansions of 2004 and 2007. This added to work markets' conformity limit. Late gauges recommend that as much as a quarter of the unbalanced work market stun – that is happening at various times and with various intensities crosswise over nations – might have been consumed by relocation inside of a year.

Migration can positively and negatively affect both the host (beneficiary) nation and the first nation. The beneficiary nation is normally an industrialized nation in Western Europe, or the United States. For these nations, migrants offer different advantages, for example, the accompanying:

Settlers will regularly do tasks that individuals in the host nation won't, or can't do; Vagrant specialists frequently work longer hours and for lower pay rates, keeping in mind that is disputable, now and then exploitive, it advantages the host nation; Settlers, when made to feel welcome in the host society, can add to the differing qualities of that society, which can help with resistance and understanding; For the host nation's economy, settlers offer an expanded ability pool, on the off chance that they have been knowledgeable in their unique nation.

In any case, there are likewise various downsides

Outsiders can be abused for their shoddy work.

Making countries may persist "cerebrum channel" as the obliged resources they spend in showing their understudies signify no if that capacity is enticed to

another country. The UK for a case is routinely rebuked for successfully contracting helpful staff from making countries. The past association purposes of the hobby this issue further.

Development can in like manner, draw in criminal segments, from trafficking in drugs and people to various sorts of wrongdoing and degradation.

Development can transform into a social/political issue, where bias can be used to attempt feelings or as an explanation behind current hardships of neighborhood masses; Where there is a perception that vagrants and pariahs appear to get a more noteworthy number of focal points than neighborhood down and out people, weights and dangers can in like manner ascent.

Stresses over unlawful development can flood to wiped out feelings towards the predominant piece of specialists who are good and adding to the economy.

Various go on endeavoring to get away from their predicament, and this can every now and again emerge as genuinely newsworthy, giving the appearance that movement is, all things considered, unlawful and "insane."

CONCLUSION

From the above mentioned data it can be concluded that the migration crisis has economic loss to both the host and the sending countries. It can be clearly stated that the migration crisis has increased drastically in the past 4- 5 years. About 50 million people have migrated to another country all over the world .The main reasons for the migration crisis are wars, especially the Syrian war. Syrian war has a drastic effect on both European as well as global migrations. Migrations have been faced abroad, whereas countries like India also have to face such problems. The main issue India which leads to migration from rural areas is to urban cities or from developing countries to the developed countries is the availability of better job opportunities there.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These economic issues can be curbed if the global committees realize the actual problems and suggest corrective measures to solve such problems. European migration crisis can be stopped if the European Union take corrective measures, such as disciplining the military more, increasing the fencing, providing aid to the current refugees. The Global migration crisis if the global committees understood these refugees' basic problems, whereas the Indian migration crisis can be curbed if the Indian government provided better resources.

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