

KEY SKILLS DESK RESEARCH GENERAL REPORT

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Our project, which is related to adult education, collects the information obtained by our partners and turns it into a report. This report brings together and collects the migrant data of Poland, Türkiye, Germany, Netherlands and Italy.

As we all know immigration is one of the most important issues affecting all the countries of the world in different time periods.

Most refugees in Turkey are there under the terms of a "humanitarian residence permit." According to Chatelard (2009), Turkey's immigration strategy is founded on shared ethnicity and that the country is made up of immigrants from nations outside of Europe. From the minute they arrive, refugees are integrated into their host nation. Naturally, it's also conceivable that this is an extra component. Nation-states adopt numerous measures to obstruct refugees from crossing their borders. Legal nationalist and ethnic marginalization processes "began to acquire speed" on the one hand, according to Sallan-Gül (2002). Because once the limit is reached, refugees are particularly affected, especially during significant refugee influxes. In Germany, about one in four citizens comes from a migrant background. In West Germany, this percentage was 29.8 percent in 2020, and in East Germany, it was 9.1 percent. Sixty-two percent of people with a migration history immigrated themselves, while 38 percent were born in Germany. The results of the 2020 microcensus show that 21.9 million or so people in Germany have a history of migration. This is equivalent to 26.7% of the population. 10.3 million non-Germans and 11.5 million Germans are included in this.

Between 1870 and just after World War II, emigration—particularly to Germany, Belgium, and the United States—was higher than immigration for political and economic reasons. 2007's Focus Migration As the war in Ukraine began, the situation for migrants and refugees in Poland drastically changed. The Russian Federation's aggression against Ukraine, which began on February 24, may be the largest refugee displacement in Europe since the immediate aftermath of World War II. When the so-called refugee crisis began in the middle of the previous decade, the number of people looking for legal protection and the chance to enter the European Union quickly outpaced the number of refugees from Ukraine. 2,383.7 thousand people submitted asylum applications to the EU in the years 2015–2016, which marked the culmination of these events, though not all of them were granted.

The common perception of native-born citizens toward adult immigrants in most of the countries is that they struggle to socially adapt and integrate, and that their inability to participate in the educational system as a result of the system's differences makes it difficult for them to learn the language.

Integration and integration are further complicated by the fact that immigrant groups converse in their native tongue in public settings and do not speak Turkish. In terms of the economy, the fact that immigrants earn less money than locals does has a negative impact on employment and makes it difficult for locals to find work because it creates a market for cheap labor. The fact that immigrants who are in the nation for trade and investment purposes, in addition to those who are temporarily protected as war victims and conditional refugees, contribute to an unbalanced rise in housing prices, particularly in the real estate sector, is also criticized by the local population. Particularly in instances of displacement, education is essential.

It supports psychosocial needs, meets life-saving information needs, and gives those who need it most a safe and stable environment in addition to contributing to social cohesion. Additionally, it aids in community redevelopment and promotes healthy, fulfilling lives.

Syria's civil war, which began in 2011 and is still going on today, has caused massive forced migration to the nations that are geographically close to Syria. In this situation, Turkey must deal with a substantial influx of immigrants. The procedure was followed in accordance with the anticipation that the Syrians would initially return. The nation has adopted a temporary policy of protection for immigrants from Syria by maintaining an open door policy during this trying time. The expectation that Syrians would emigrate in large numbers has changed as a result of these waves of immigration, and it is now believed that Syrians will remain permanently in our nation. Additionally, the issue of Syrians adjusting to daily life in Turkey has come to light, and research on the coexistence of locals and Syrians has started.

Poland is currently accepting immigrants from Ukraine due to the Russian invasion of that country. According to a 19.03.UN report, 304,000 refugees left Ukraine's western and southern borders and traveled to neighboring countries, or one in ten. In actuality, there are a lot more of these folks moving forward. Different methods of registering immigrants in various nations, lack of controls at the EU's internal borders, and the relatively high and rising mobility of refugees inside the EU all make it difficult to determine their exact number. For instance, there were 225.4 thousand new arrivals from Ukraine in Germany, a country that receives a large number of refugees, as of March 21. However, these statistics do not include visa-free visitors to family and friends; rather, they only include individuals who have registered with reception centers and offices for foreigners. Apart from Germany, many Ukrainian refugees

arrived in other countries during the early stages of the conflict, including the Czech Republic (270,000), Bulgaria (78,000), Italy (59,600), Estonia (25,200), Lithuania (23.8 thousand), and France (20 thousand). War looms, and news of the inflow of Ukrainian mothers fleeing for their life in Poland stirs up feelings of camaraderie and eagerness to assist.

Immigration has traditionally been viewed as a difficult problem in Italy. Particularly recently, it has been at the center of discussions about academia and public policy. According to Elena Caneva, the Foschi Law (1986) and the Martelli Law were the first immigration legislation in Italy (1989).

Both were important for recognizing immigrant rights and elevating the situation of foreign workers and their families. In the 2008 national elections, where Italian voters supported parties with immigration- friendly policies, it was a hotly contested political issue. According to the programs, the government passed a number of laws, such as the "Security Package," a set of rules designed to ensure security and combat illegal immigration.

Although Italy has a well-organized discourse on integration policy, some immigrant groups have been and still are viewed as being difficult to assimilate due to cultural and religious variety. However, we must keep in mind that there are increasing numbers of foreign organizations in Italy. In actuality, a number of organizations have been offering financial or employment support. Even though associations have their limitations, they are essential for immigrants, especially in the early stages of their integration when they require a great deal of support to deal with basic issues like language, housing, and employment in addition to psychological and integration issues more generally. Unluckily, some Italians see immigration as a "threat" to their own identity and culture. Among them, the badly accepted Roma and African Muslims should be included.

Specifically, the Roma are a community that faces intolerance in many European nations, but in Italy, the antagonism to them has sparked violent responses in local communities, including the burning of Roma camps. As it happens, there are many different types of Roma in Italy, including citizens of other countries, refugees, undocumented immigrants, members of the EU, and stateless individuals. These subgroups, which include the Rom, Sinti, Rom Harvati, and Rom Khorakhanè, to name just a few, are distinct from one another not only in terms of their legal status but also in terms of their history, language, and migration patterns. However, the general public often lumps them all together.

The refugee situation in Italy has seen a significant transformation over the past 20 years as a result of new crises, fresh realities, and fresh political and societal ties. Three distinct immigration laws were followed by one another from the 1990s to the early 2000s, which also had an impact on the processes and channels for asylum petitions. The most recent advancements in the field have also been greatly influenced by rules and guidelines from the European Union. There are five steps in the refugee welcoming process:

- First assistance
- Government first reception centers
- The second reception
- The extraordinary reception system

The recruitment of guest workers, commonly known as Gastarbeiter or the Gastarbeider program in the 1960s, is the key historical event that shaped the immigrant population of the contemporary Netherlands. Other nations, like Belgium and Sweden, as well as most notably Germany, carried out this program as a result of their thriving postwar economy.

Although the majority of the first guest workers came from Southern European nations like Spain, Portugal, and Italy (Zorlu et al., n.d.), these workers mostly returned to their home countries, whereas workers from Turkey and Morocco stayed because of better living conditions than their home nations, more stability, and the growing difficulty for non-EU citizens to enter EU countries once they left.

Also despite the fact that discrimination awareness is also high, the majority of Dutch people continue to be very concerned about immigration and integration, just as the rest of the residents of the European Union are (Albada et al., 2021). The debate over immigration has become divisive in Dutch culture, with proponents (16.5%) and opponents (18.7%) at the extremes and a critical (31.8%) and lenient (33%) attitude in the center (ibid).

Furthermore, the Netherlands' present policies place a greater emphasis on integration than multiculturalism. Despite their belief that refugees should be allowed protection, Dutch citizens are worried about the effects of doing so. (Kuppens et al., 2020) The United Nations Refugee Convention of 1951 serves as the foundation for the definition of a refugee. Due to a legitimate fear of persecution in their native country, they are granted temporary refuge under this humanitarian category (VluchtelingenWerk Nederland, n.d.). In contrast to other migrants who cannot request asylum since they are not at risk in their place of origin, those who seek asylum are given refugee status through an evaluation process (ibid) In accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights and the Geneva Convention on Refugees, the Netherlands must also accept those whose lives are in danger. (Government of the Netherlands, n.d.) The Netherlands is a nation that places significance on the integration of new immigrants. In this context, it implements numerous policies to integrate adults into the nation and the culture in addition to policies that make it possible for

immigrants, particularly young ones, to integrate into education. Some of these policies call for different types of training. The integration course's primary goal is to teach Dutch to immigrants with language competence levels of A2 so that, upon completion of the program, they would be successful in passing the integration exam. The literacy program, on the other hand, tries to educate illiterate persons Dutch as well as how to read and write in their chosen language. These individuals must additionally take the integration course, which is the final level, and pass the integration exam in order to complete the process (DUO, 2022). In addition to all of these, it is anticipated that the integration process will take 3 years on average. From this vantage point, it would not be incorrect to draw the inference that societal integration is a process that depends on the circumstances of the individual, incorporates longer-term objectives, and places more emphasis on the cultural aspect of the task.

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