

# PATTERNS OF MIGRATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION SINCE WORLD WAR II TILL SYRIAN CRISIS

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## Abstract:

This paper provides an account of patterns of migration in major countries of Europe and how it has affected the policy making and integration process in the region. This paper discusses the process of migration in Europe after the World War II from Yugoslavian crisis to recent Syrian crisis. In the backdrop of these events trends of migration in countries like France Germany Sweden had been discussed as these are the most preferred destinations in European Union. Also, migration from Central Eastern European Countries and post accession scenarios has also been explained. This paper takes a detailed account of impact of Syrian crisis in escalating the migration crisis in the European Union.

**Key Words:** Migration, Patters, France, Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom, Syrian Crisis

## INTRODUCTION

One of the most debated topics in Europe over last few years is —the migration and refugee crisis. The purpose of people moving to Europe is to have a stable and secure life, which they are not able to attain because of various circumstances at their native place. Historically, Europe has been accommodating people into its society since centuries, whether it is the movement of people from one part of Europe to other parts or the recent upsurge of refugees coming from troubled areas of the world. The problem of refugees has been misconceived and misinterpreted. Various scholars have shown that refugees per se are not the problem but the way they are perceived is the real problem. Europe is not facing such crisis for the first time. After the end of World War I and II, it has faced many waves of refugees and migrants. Around 1 million migrants and refugees have entered in Europe in 2015; the problem here is not the numbers of refugees but the short time span within which they have come to Europe.

Europeans themselves have been migrating over centuries. The popular example of such migration has been well documented during the World Wars. But, what needs to be noted is that they have ventured out to various foreign lands even earlier. This movement of Europeans can also be seen as migration. Especially in the case of colonization of various resource rich places, not only did these migrants live there for work, some actually settled there. The politics of naming someone a migrant and/or a refugee needs to be comprehended to analyze the present crisis. Although the term migrant, refugee and asylum seeker are being used as the same or interchangeably but there is distinction between these terms. Understanding the differences between these terms will provide a more clear understanding of the whole refugee crisis.

## REFUGEE INFLUX IN EUROPE SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR

During the 20th century, Europe witnessed intense waves of migrants and refugees and it was one of the most violent forced migrations in the history of humankind, especially as the result of the First and Second World War. Some of these forced migrations can be more accurately described as ethnic cleansing or genocide, in the case of the removal and ultimate extermination of Jews from Europe (Dragostinova; 2016). In the modern history of the world Europe has always been one of the most preferred destinations in global migration flows. The Mediterranean, being one of the oldest routes in human history has facilitated the main route for migrants from countries like Africa or the Middle East. In the 21st century, conflicts in Africa and the Middle East have increased the crossing of Mediterranean Sea. The Yugoslavian crisis of 1991, which is also considered as the worst refugee crisis in the Europe is an example that refugee crisis in Europe is not a new phenomenon and Europe had been and is receiving refugees in its society for long time.

### The Yugoslavian Crisis

A mass departure of people resulting from war and suffering in the former Yugoslavia has provided Europe with its biggest refugee crisis since the Second World War. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, roughly 2.3 million people have fled from towns and villages in the former federation of six republics since the country began to disintegrate in June 1991. Among the all displaced people, most of them were from Croatia or from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Out of 2.3 million refugees, who got displaced at the time of Yugoslavian crisis, around 400,000 escaped from the Former Yugoslavia. While analyzing the data of admitting refugees, Germany tops the list with 200,000 refugees, and it was followed by Hungary which admitted 60000, then comes Austria which took 50000 and Sweden took 44000. As per the UN agency's unofficial data around 1.8 million refugees are still staying in Former Yugoslavia in a dangerous state. This data indicates that —roughly 630,000 in Croatia, including areas of the republic designated as protected refugee zones by the United Nations; nearly 600,000 in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 375,000 in Serbia, and smaller numbers in Slovenia, Montenegro and Macedonia are living in precarious situation (Kamm; 1992). The continuance of the natural phenomenon of migration in Europe could be observed very well in these following countries as well:

## Migration in France

France has a very long history of immigration. The two fold factors of the process of industrialization and declining birth rate led to the shortage of labour in France in 18th and 19th century. Unlike, France other industrialized countries had high birth rate and they were seeing the emigration. Because of several wars the population declined and the shortage of labours got intensified in France. To curb this problem France got involve in agreements for labour recruitment with countries like Poland, Belgium, and Italy etc. At the beginning of the 1930s, France was the second most important country in the world for immigration after the USA by absolute numbers (Focus Migration; 2007). At that time there were about 2.7 million immigrants living in France (6.6% of the total population). After the end of the Second World War and during the economic upturn of the 1950s and 1960s, France once again recruited (predominantly male) workers from Italy, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Poland and Russia. At the same time, immigration from the former colonies increased due to wars of liberation and the process of decolonization. As a result of the Algerian War (1954–62) and the subsequent independence of Algeria in 1962, a large number of French settlers and pro-French Algerians moved to France (Angenende, Pfaffenrot; 1999).

At the time of 1970s economic crisis, going by the example of other European countries France ceased all recruitment programs for foreign workers. France expected that this will lead to immigrants returning their homes also it will decrease the immigration in France. However neither of two happened. On the contrast, many immigrants stayed back in France and fetched their families to live with them. From then the reunification of family has become the most significant channel for immigration. Consequently, the French government in 1990s adopted the zero immigration policy. For example increased the waiting period for family reunification, the foreign graduates from French universities were not getting the employment in France. The immigration in France has increased constantly even after having restrictive policy. The most dominant form of migration in France is student migration, reunification of families and labourers and work.

After the expansion of the European Union in 2004 there was no significant flow of migrants from eastern European countries to France. In the initial phase France adopted the policy of restricted movement of workers however it was only since 2006 it started giving easy market access to labour from countries like Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, that too into some selected sectors. These sectors were professions in the hotel and catering industry, the food industry, the building trade, in agriculture and in commerce. The same policy was also there for Bulgaria and Romania, which joined the European Union in January 2007. Malta and Cyprus, whose citizens have had free access to the French labour market since May 2004, are not affected by the transitional arrangement. —Even after having very low rate of inflows form Eastern European countries, fear of cheap labourers and social dumping are widespread in France, Which could be clearly seen during the campaign for the unsuccessful referendum on the European Constitutional Treaty in 2005, when the figure of the Polish plumber portrayed in the media as the supposed threat from the east (OECD; 2008).

## Migration to Germany

Around a century ago Germany was a country of emigration and the reasons behind this emigration was political turmoil and a hope of better economic opportunities, mainly in US. However, in 20th century it became a country of immigration. The industrial development in Germany became the pull factor for the immigrants. In 1892, the German sociologist Max Weber published his study *Die Lage der Landarbeiter im ostelbischen Deutschland*, in which he analysed empirically the immigration of workers from the foreign country to Germany. while doing so, he tried to comprehend the main reasons for the trending patterns of migration in Germany; “reveal why German agricultural labourers moved to urban areas, and why they were replaced by Polish and Ruthene rural workers, as well as he intended to understand the societal consequences that changes in the ethnic composition bring about for the eastern Elbe region” (Mommson, 1993).

“Even after more than 100 years, the role of migration in German society is very imperative. In the period between the end of the 1950s and 1973, around 14 million temporary guest workers came to West Germany” (Bade & Oltmer, 2007: 75). Because of family reunification of around 16 million individuals till 1990s the numbers of migrants were growing (Treibel, 2008: 58). Until 1990, around 12 million immigrants returned to their home lands. The remaining four million guest workers and their family members were mainly represented by the —Turks (33 per cent of the total population in 1980), Rormer Yugoslavian (14 per cent of the total population in 1980) and Italian (13.9 per cent of the total population in 1980) population segments (Bade & Oltmer, 2007; Treibel; 2008:).

From 1955 to 1973 “legal opening mechanisms” were established to engage “industrial low-skilled labours from developing countries under the guest worker programs. This mechanism framed the pattern of immigration in Germany. Political discussions and debates in academic sphere were analyzing the benefits of origin and destination countries. For example, augmenting employment opportunities and —respective remittances” were beneficial for development of origin country (Kindleberger; 1967). —Whereby the process of migration would spread into other spheres of societies in countries of origin. Receiving countries could, according to the dominant perspective, fill by this controlled influx labour gaps in certain sectors and advance by this way in their development process (OECD, 1978). Once the process of recruitment stopped in 1973, the immigration policies were revived and the process became highly selective which allowed —only family members of previous immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers, German ethnic immigrants, late repatriates and for few specialised labour immigrants, as well as for a limited number of foreign university students (Treibel, 2008).

In the 1980s, the focus of the issue turns towards the humanitarian migrants. The influx mainly from Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria initiated the Germany's —asylum compromise which means to make their flexible migration policies more stringent through constitutional changes. Those migrants, who have arrived from —safe countries- where the chances for state persecution are very low or people coming from the EU member states have very few rights to claim asylum and the government have decided that they will fasten the process of asylum seeking for those who have arrived by plane, so that unsuccessful applicants could be returned easily. These changes have resulted in to the fall of numbers of asylum seekers from 400000 in 1992 to around 30000 in 2008.<sup>1</sup>

Both the immigration and emigration to and from Germany have increased in the last two decades. As per the OECD,<sup>2</sup>—”in 2010 the foreign-born population in Germany accounted for 16.4 per cent, and the foreign population for 9 per cent of the total population of about 82 Million inhabitants”. Many statistics of German Federal Office of Migration and Refugees (BAMF)<sup>3</sup> showcases that “total numbers of foreigners in Germany amounted to 6,627,957 people, representing 8.2 percent of total population of the country in 2012”.

In 2015-16 due to building public pressure and debates in Germany the formation of new immigration policies and even some changes in asylum laws took place. There were four topics of discussion which were considered challenging namely integration of immigrants in the host country, asylum seekers, sharing of burdens among member states of the European Union and connection between immigration and public security. Once migration crisis started, Germany raised the bar so far as her asylum policies are concerned and strict procedures were adopted but this is not in the way as other members of the European Union were doing facing mismanagement so far as piling up of asylum seekers were concerned. Laws and policies on immigration of others European Union members were not helpful with the outbreak of refugee crisis. In October 2015 and February 2016 various laws have been passed through which government changed the benefits hitherto provided to asylum seekers which includes shifting the course from cash payments to in-kind benefits ; government expanded the list of safe counties to incorporates Albania, Kosovo and Montenegro; reduced processing time of application from citizens of the above mentioned countries and paused the rights of people in subsidiary protection status to reunite with their family members (Rietig and Muller; 2016).

### Migration to Sweden

In the twentieth century the migration inflow in Sweden transformed mainly because of two reasons. First, change in economic structure and its evolution led to the change in internal situations in the country. Second, the external incidents which were taking place around the world. For example; wars, fall of regimes, military coup etc. —Since the end of the 1940s Sweden has gone from being an almost homogenous country to a multicultural one in a relative short period, changing its ethnic composition (Eger 2010; Hale 2012). The migrants coming to Sweden could be categorised as labour migrants, refugees and family reunification.

The migration flow in Sweden can be divided into two phases. One, till 1970s, this period was mainly dominated by labour migrants from neighbouring countries. Second, from 1970s till now, this phase has seen mostly refugee influx. Main reason for labour influx after the World wars to 1970s was that there was very high demand of these foreign workforces in Sweden industries and service sectors. At this time the integration policy of Sweden was non-restrictive which benefitted the unskilled or low-skilled labour migrants. — “Indeed this policy was specifically adopted in order to attract foreigners, to address the needs of an economy which was undergoing a huge expansion especially in the industrial sector” (Nekby 2012: 175).

A major change took place at the end of the 1960s: the LO (Swedish Trade Union Confederation) denounced the arrival of migrants into Sweden's labour market because of the problem of sustaining the traditional industrial structure and lowering salary of people due to inflow of migrants. This resulted in the restrictive integration policies which were contrary to Sweden's earlier flexible policies. A more restrictive approach was adopted and new rules for the entry of migrants in the country were established. — “Meanwhile, as a result of the events occurring worldwide, the nature of migration flows slightly changed: refugees, fleeing from their country of origin, started to enter Sweden” (Riniolo: 2016).

In 1970s the service sector flourished in Sweden, which demanded specialized workers. It created a need of highly skilled and educated work force with some knowledge of Swedish language. Consequently, a policy of *equality, freedom of choice and partnership*<sup>4</sup> was created in 1975 to fulfill the demand. — “Since the mid-70s the main aims of Swedish integration policies have been on the one hand to counteract spatial concentration of migrants and on the other hand to promote their economic inclusion in a framework of equality between migrants and natives” (Bevelander; 2004). The migration process in Sweden can be organized in three phases to be comprehensively analysed. The First phase is marked from the beginning of 1990s. During this period the economic crisis affected Sweden and the need for reformulation of policies was eminent. With this ongoing crisis, a large inflow

<sup>1</sup> The New Reality: Germany Adapts to Its Role as a Major Migrant Magnet | migrationpolicy.org.

<sup>2</sup> www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/country-statistical-profile-germany-2013\_csp-deu-table-2013-1-en.

<sup>3</sup> www.bamf.de/DE/Service/Left/Glossary/\_function/glossar.html?lv2=1364186&lv3=3198544.

<sup>4</sup> Equality means that migrants were supposed to enjoy the same social and economic rights as native Swedes. Freedom of choice refers to the possibility for migrants to choose their own cultural affiliation and identity and, finally, partnership refers to the mutual tolerance and solidarity between migrants and Swedish people.



of refugees came from the Balkan area because of the prevailing war and resultant turbulence. This war forced many individuals to leave their homes and look for safe havens in a new country. It is worth noting that —Sweden has received, since the Second World War, a huge amount of refugees whose arrival does not correspond to the cyclical demands of labour market, but rather is exclusively linked to civil wars, ethnic conflicts or political repression (Wiesbrock 2011).

The Second phase can be noted from 1994 to 2006. This period saw the Social Democratic government in Sweden. With the aim to promote integration in society the government has created a central government body, the integration board. During this period, in 1995 Sweden got admitted in the European Union. At this time most of the countries in the European Union had restrictive policies but Sweden did not adopt restrictive policies for labour migrants. A —national action plan was initiated in 2000 to prevent xenophobia and exclusion. Even after taking such measures the failure of integration was visible.

Third phase was marked from 2006 to 2014. The center right government in power pushed for reforms in the year 2010 with the purpose to fasten the integration of labour migrants. The reform agenda and its aims can be understood from reports such as “Government Reform to Speed up the Introduction of New Arrivals in Sweden” and ‘The Swedish Integration Policy’. This phase also includes the migration crisis Sweden is facing nowadays. During the last decades the huge inflow of migrants has deeply changed the “ethnic and cultural composition of Sweden, posing greater challenges for the administration as well as the society, especially in terms of the gap in employment rates between natives and foreign-born” (Bevelander 2009) and “spatial and housing segregation” (Morde and Borgegard; 1998, Lundqvist and Abrasson; 2008, Riniolo; 2013).

It gave birth to rise of anti-migrant forces in Sweden. Nonetheless Sweden has always been among those countries whose integration policies have been liberal enough to attract work force as compared to other European Union country’s integration policies (Riniolo; 2016). However more intervention is needed to facilitate the integration process.

### **Migration from Central Eastern European Countries**

Before getting admission in the EU migration in Central Eastern European countries were very diverse. These migrations were mainly motivated by socio-economic reasons. Even in the post socialist time the pattern of migration was same as socialist countries. While the transition phase, not so properly regulated capitalism encouraged the development of an informal sector which provided employment to many foreign worker who were irregular (Stola 2001: 96-97). As the consequence many migrants came to this region as legal migrations but they worked illegally there.

On the other hand, CEEC also saw migration flows that were based on the political reasons. For example, the Chinese and the Vietnamese migrants through visa free agreement and some other specific regulations which existed at socialist time have moved to countries like Hungary, Czech Republic and Poland (Stola 2001; Drbohlav et al, 2009). The reason for the movement was generally political, however number of people initially moved as student or to work on temporary basis (Nyíri; 2002). Later on these migrating people got engaged in their own work to earn and ethnic connections. Many of them got permanently settled in the countries where they once migrated to. Also, the asylum seekers affected the Central Eastern European Countries adversely. And the reason behind this influx of asylum seekers in CEEC was crisis going over in Yugoslavia and also the disintegration of Soviet Union (Wallace and Stola 2001: 11-15). Apart from this many asylum seekers who were willing to go to the European Union tended to utilize CEEC as the transition region. The CEEC and the EU have a special pact of readmission which caused the CEEC countries become destination not the transition country. —According to these pacts the EU countries would return these migrants to the previous country they came from. Consequently, the region acted as a shock absorber middle zone for the EU (Stola and Wallace; 2001).

While considering the process of emigration from Central Eastern European Countries the trend which was being found was that after the fall of socialist regime people preferred to move to the EU countries. It has been long that the migration from east to west is taking place. However, after the fall of socialist regime the intensity of migration increased. —CEE citizens’ migration at the time was mainly focused on the EU eastern border and therefore the most affected countries were Austria and Germany, but also the rest of continental EU, especially France, Belgium, Sweden and Italy (Okólski 2007). The reasons for migration in latter countries were; to explore the labour market and not having favourable socio economic conditions. Many times migrants arrive to destination country illegally which leads to a situation where these migrants have to work as unskilled labour, they don’t get enough payment for their work and sometime they have to get involved in the dangerous jobs also. Migrants could not spend enough time with their family back home (SashenkaLeshaj, 2013).

### **Post Accession Period**

After the accession of Central Eastern European Countries in the European Union the access of region for immigrants got affected. However, immigrant’s dependency on the labor market to fulfill their economic need. The accession started attracting more labour for its expanding market but at the same time lots of regulations also existed (SashenkaLeshaj, 2013). These regulations affected the decision making of migrants — numbers of migrants in Ukraine and Poland were willing for permanent settlement (Iglicka&Ziolek-Skrzypczak 2010). However, short term migration still represented the dominant pattern of migration. In this pattern migrants tend to earn in Central Eastern European Countries but spent those earnings with their family in home country. —Furthermore, new flows of migrants reached these countries by relying on the already formed co-nationals’ Republic for example has clearly become a county of immigrants, where legal and illegal migrants worked in manual, unskilled, and underpaid jobs (Drbohlav 2005; Drbohlav et al, 2009). Consequently, the causes and trend of migration into Central Eastern

European Countries was based on economic factors and crossing the border for work and then coming back is also a trend in the process of migration.

Observing the pattern of emigration from the east one can infer that when CEEC got accession in the EU in 2004 a new wave of migration took place, which was from east to west. This new wave of migration led to some exploitative circumstances and also encouraged the concept of second class citizen in the European Union (Favell; 2008). While analyzing the flow of migration from east to west could be seen that a new group of migrants have started moving having various motivations. First, these are not migrants who come from remote area or move for mainly economic purpose or their motive is to support their family at their native place rather they are the one who are coming from urban areas, having good educational background. Most of these migrants are young and they are moving to the European Union for better working opportunities (Accession Monitoring report 2004-2006: 10-12).

Numbers of people have also migrated to countries like Ireland and UK because of their flexible labour market policies. This pattern of migration showcased that traditional form of migration where people tend to migrate to bordering countries was fading away. Also, it became —more regular than irregular or clandestine, more long-term than circular, and more \_individualistic‘than related to household or family strategies| (Fihel&Kaczmarczyk 2009: 45). As a result of this, last one decade has shown the structural changes in intra-European Union migration trend. The driving force behind this new form of migration is mainly the better life and opportunities rather than traditional reason like poverty (SashenkaLeshaj, 2013).

## THE ORIGIN OF CURRENT MIGRATION AND REFUGEE CRISIS

The recent pattern in the influx of the migrants and refugees into Europe showcases a combination of various components such as political uncertainty, social turmoil, violence, increasing geo-strategic dynamics in West Asian region, quest for better political and socio-economic conditions, social security system, etc. As per the global trends the number of displaced people has been increasing. The UNHCR Annual Global Trends Report, World at War, noted that —worldwide displacement was at the highest level ever recorded|. Following figure depicts that the number of displaced people has reached around 60 million, which is the highest after World War II. —War, violence, persecution, and economic and social deprivation remain the major factors in pushing people out of their countries| (Upadhyay; 2016).

The Syrian crisis which is a sum total of neo imperial ambitions of the great powers and the lack of democratization in Syria inflicted irreplaceable loss for the people in Syria in general and to the women in particular. The interplay of both internal and external disturbances has led the Syrian women fleeing to safer zones nearby. Europe has been considered a liberal society with humane conditions of living attracted the majority of them. However, the normative hegemon, shedding the aim of becoming a major military plays in global politics had the opportunity to undo its historical wrongs in the Middle East. The events which followed raised questions on the intentions of the European Union’s refugee initiatives rather than its capabilities.

Since its beginning till now the war has killed hundreds of thousands of people. The cities have been ruined and human rights violations are prevalent. The very basic necessities like food and medical care are infrequent. According to the United Nation estimates —6.1 million people are internally displaced and if we will consider the refugees, around half of the country’s pre-war population, which is 22 million, is in need of urgent humanitarian assistancel. This assistance is needed irrespective of whether they stay in the country or have fled across the borders. After the involvement of the outside parties in the conflict of Syria, the situation has become worse since 2015. With intensifying conflict, people are forced to leave their homes in search of safety and civilian suffering has increased.

In December 2016, with the aggravated fight in Aleppo City the conflicting parties arrived to an agreement to evacuate East Aleppo. People were forced to abscond their homes and the city they had been living for so long, abandoning their belongings back. The UN reports that around 130,000 individuals have left their houses in very short span of time. Residents have little to no access to food, medicine or sanitary supplies. Children from Eastern Ghouta suffer from some of the highest levels of malnutrition of any time in the Syria crisis.<sup>5</sup>

According to the United Nations, more than 11 million Syrians have been displaced from their homes. This includes about 5.3 million refugees who have been forced to seek safety in neighboring countries, out of a total 5.5 million Syrian refugees worldwide. Every year of the conflict has seen an exponential growth in refugees. In July 2012, there were 100,000 refugees. One year later, there were 1.5 million. That tripled by the end of 2015. Today there are 5.3 million Syrians scattered throughout the region, making them the world's largest refugee population under the United Nations' mandate.

As per the evidences presented by UN Commission of Inquiry, all parties involved in the conflict have committed war crimes - which include murder, torture, rape and enforced disappearances. They are also being accused of using civilian suffering - such as blocking access to food, water and health services through sieges - as a tool of war. The UN Security Council has demanded all parties should end the thoughtless use of weapons in populated areas. Many people have been murdered by barrel bombs which were being dropped by government aircraft on the assembly in rebel-held areas. The United Nations recognizes these attacks as

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/iraq-jordan-lebanon-syria-turkey/quick-facts-what-you-need-know-about-syria-crisis>

massacres. It has also accused ISIS for executing a campaign of terror. Lives of hundreds of individuals were taken in August 2013 when rockets which were loaded with the —nerve agent sarin were fired at the various suburb area of Damascus. The western countries showed their doubt of government involvement whereas the government has put all the blames on the rebel forces.

Also to ignore any interference of US military the president of Syria Asad agreed that he will completely abolish and destroy the chemical weapon of Syria. The measures to fulfill this agreement were taken and got completed in following year. However, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) continuously mentioned that the toxic chemicals are still in use in the conflict. Investigators into the matter got to know that chlorine was being used —systematically and repeatedly in areas which are under the control of rebel forces. Allegation on IS has also been put that they are using homemade chemical weapons which incorporates sulphur mustard.

The ongoing war in Syria is one of the worst humanitarian crises since the Second World War, continues to have destructive and disastrous outcome for its people. It is also having an increasingly destabilising impact on the wider region, through the displacement of people, the exacerbation of political and sectarian differences (Europa; 2018). —Syrians seeking asylum in the European Union face a protection lottery depending on which country they reach (Sunderland; 2017). Millions of migrants and refugees have arrived to the Europe in 2015, giving boom to a crisis as countries are facing difficulties to cope up with the influx. It has created a division in the EU over how best to deal with resettling people. The vast majority has come by sea route but some migrants have made their way over land, principally via Turkey and Albania. Although the ongoing conflict in Syria is the biggest driver of migration. However, the continuing violence in Afghanistan and Iraq, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo, are also making people to look for new lives elsewhere.

Taking shelter in neighbouring countries as refugee is not sustainable for many refugees, as they are not permitted to work and are getting into deeper trap of poverty. For millions of Syrians, neighbouring countries – like Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq is their first place where they look for their safety. However, very few refugees can afford to pay rents at all, even on tiny and crowded rooms. Lots of refugees face expulsion from their places where they are staying. In majority of the countries, refugees are not allowed to take an entry in the labour market formally and they had to face serious consequences if they caught working illegally. For example, In Jordan, there is a risk that they will be sent back to their camps; whereas in Lebanon it is obligatory for them to undertake an agreement that if they want to renew their residential status they will not work there. Without adequate income, refugees are compelled, to spent their saved money, and after that to take debt. The situation gets worse when costs get exhausted for years and ends up making refugees not able to pay for rent, food or basic requirements.

Another alarming reason is the absence of enough international aid, which could help refugees in the region. Normally, refugees depend on aid agencies like UNHCR, which runs many programs to help them, so that they can sustain. But the problem is so huge that even donors are having difficulties in providing resources for programs and schemes. When the numbers of Syrian refugees arriving in Europe surged, UNHCR began to receive new donor pledges to increase aid in neighboring countries. Even so, this year's international appeal for Syrian refugees is just over half funded. Recently, World Food Programmed vouchers were cut for thousands of refugees, forcing many into —negative coping strategies, including begging and child labour. In Jordan, many refugees have also lost free access to healthcare. Almost 60% of adults with chronic conditions are now forced to survive without medicine – up from 23% in 2014. Refugees in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt say cuts like these are the last straw, leaving them with little choice but to leave (The Guardian; 2015).

The depiction of Europe on television and social media, which are welcoming of refugees, is another reason for the movement of refugees towards Europe. Syrians inside and outside the country avidly follow the news. News stories of difficult journeys across the Mediterranean and through the Balkans end in Austria and Germany with scenes of refugees greeted with applause, flowers and teddy bears. For Syrians, the hope that they could get asylum in a country offering the combination of safety, work prospects and education was worth the steep smugglers' fees and the danger of getting there. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates, more than 1,011,700 migrants arrived by sea in 2015, and almost 34,900 by land as compared to 280,000 arrivals by land and sea for the whole of 2014. The figures do not include those who got in undetected. As per the EU's external border force, Frontex, the refugees entering in Europe through this route in 2015 were more than 1,800,000.

## CONCLUSION

Europe has been one of the most favoured destination for migration since the history of mankind, sometimes as migrants itself and sometimes as the host of migrants and refugees. It has become a bouquet of different racial, linguistic and regional group of people, especially since the end of the Second World War. In Europe a huge influx of refugee at the time of Yugoslavian crisis, where around 2.3 million people got displaced. After this crisis the movements of refugees in different countries of Europe like France, Germany, Sweden, and also after the accession of CEEC countries in the EU, has been a continuous process. The current refugee crisis is putting lots of pressure on Europe as huge number of refugees are coming to Europe, escaping their origin countries due to war like situation. In this context the Syrian migrant is an example. Also to understand the whole process of migration differentiation between the terms which are being interchangeably used is necessary. In Europe's tryst with destiny migrants have always been a building block. However, lack of able leadership at the EU level and social acceptance at the regional level is intensifying the problems of refugees in in general and women refugee in particular.



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