



UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ



Fondul Social European  
POSDRU 2007-2013



Instrumente Structurale  
2007-2013



MINISTERUL  
EDUCAȚIEI ȘI  
CERCETĂRII  
ȘTIINȚIFICE

OIPOSDRU



ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ

# Sociological Perspectives on cultural identity Romanian immigrants Austria

Coordinator:

**Prof. dr. Ilie BĂDESCU**

**Candidate:  
Călin ROȘU**

*This work was done within the project "Romanian culture and European cultural models: Research, timing, sustainability", financed by the European Union and the Government of Romania from the European Social Fund Operational Programme Human Resources Development 2007-2013, financing contract no. HRD / 159 / 1.5 / S / 136077..*

Bucharest, 2015

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Scheme indicative work used in research .....	3-5
2. Research the general and specific -objectives .....	6-7
3. Methods and information sources .....	7-9
4. Assumptions .....	9-11
5. immigration as international phenomenon .....	11-18
6. Immigration as international phenomenon .....	18-22
7. The recent immigration in Europe and topical issues .....	22-25
8. Papers .....	25-32
9. References and sources.....	32-34
10. Appendices .....	34-42

## ABSTRACT

This report is the essence of the approach to design activities in the thesis, in research conducted by doctoral scholarships between 2014 and 2015.

A real logistical and financial support, doctoral scholarship was an opportunity to realize a coherent INT directions imposed by the specific individual research doctorate. I treated especially in the general context of contemporary international migration and socio-cultural impact on European companies.

The industrialization of the West and the lure of a better life for all societies promoted West - European, prompted the beginning of a large flow of movement of populations from other parts of the globe. Migration flows were in the XVth century mainly due to the international relations of the great European powers, the socio-economic upheavals and universal aspirations to a better life, but also the desire of wealth, fame and power.

The twentieth century has modified these realities and colonization was stopped by two world wars and communism. A new process has changed much faster in twenty years a reality created in 400 was altered. The decolonization process was violent, bloody and dramatic Europeans were forced to abandon their colonies, many of them were driven out or killed in conflicts, as happened in Africa.

More migration flows have marked contemporary world, each in its own way.

a) Western Europe attracted large numbers of immigrants from former colonies in China, the Middle East, the Balkans, Russia, etc.

b) USA and Canada have attracted a massive number of immigrants from South America, Europe and Asia-Pacific. About 26 million immigrants entered the US by 2000.

c) Middle East and the Arabian Peninsula attracted a large number of migrants, especially workers in the oil industry and tourism. In the early XXI century, mostly immigrants from other Arab countries and Eastern Europe.

Countries in the Far East (Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan) attracted the migration of China and Western Europe, and North America

Late 20th century brought with it an increase in migration throughout the Western Hemisphere. With the dissolution of the USSR, the new wave of immigrants would leave Eastern Europe to the West economically developed. But all this will require developed capitalist countries take drastic measures regarding immigration. New policies were implemented to control the phenomenon that seemed out of control.

These policies both want to regulate emigration and immigration because the effects were polarized around capitalist society unprepared to receive such an unstoppable flow of immigrants.

XXI century has brought new challenges and we change the destiny of European states in global geopolitics. Many scientists and historians today certainly assert the idea that we live in times of turning ,such dramatic changes that will alter the fate of Europe. The entire continent is suffering from the economic crisis. Even the Global banking system was saved by the intervention of states between 2008-2010 on the market by large loan packages for banks. This loan was partitioned between European citizens, to be paid through drastic spending cuts in the budgets of European countries. These actions have led austerity policies that have deeply dissatisfied Europeans budgeting.

The effect was another sovereign debt crisis, which has affected all capitalist states. The global economy could not cope with the massive number of bankruptcies of recently privatized enterprises in the former communist states. The shock wave was felt in all capital markets and European powers have suffered because of this. Big winners were China, Brazil, Poland, countries that have taken advantage of market needs.