

*Immigration: a possible human solution*

At present, the international community is discussing plans for resolving the problem caused by the massive migratory movements towards developed countries. In particular, either by helping prospective immigrants in their native countries or hosting immigrants in developed countries. Both perspectives present some draw backs and deficiencies and are not sufficient. Instead, It is necessary and important to adopt both procedures and solutions in order to better resolve the current problems.

The decision of helping immigrants in their own countries is not, at the present time, entirely applicable. The policies of financial aid require the development of a stable social system in those states from which immigrants flee as well as lasting investments from international or governmental institutions and multinational firms.

Recently, there have been different financial programs aiming at helping poor countries. However these aids, although very useful, would have been more constructive if they had become part of a broad and lasting program. It is, in fact, important to pursue long term policies regarding both the social and economic aspects of a country. In particular, the former aspect is important, because the economic growth, the prosperity and the satisfying living conditions of states are mostly related to high social development. High social development means an educational system which has the scope of forming/educating citizens to understand the sense of state, of democracy, of respect for other people, of community also with reference to the pride of being part of the nation/states and thus contribute to the development of their own state.

Without the establishment of an educational national system which allows children to enter in a regular school, following cultural programs, It would be difficult to develop a functioning economic and social state.

On the other hand, the pursuit of the hosting program runs the danger of overcrowding the states without having the possibility of giving immigrants the required education and formation. This is due to the fact that, only few states in Europe and around the world are able to host a great number of immigrants giving them an adequate education and training. Hosting immigrants implies a series of important aspects such as professional training and educational programs. Moreover, permanent accommodation projects must aim at the inclusion of immigrants in the society. Temporary accommodation projects must aim at allowing immigrants, once completed their training, to return

to their native countries where they might pursue their personal purposes and work according to their needs.

Most European countries are not well and completely developed for pursuing these policies concerning a great number of people. In fact, they are not able to satisfy the needs of their own citizens, with suitable measures aiming at reducing the level of poverty, sustaining families and firms in need of help. Or they lack an administrative organization which could follow the formation and education of immigrants.

As concerns this point, one could envisage the creation of a special European body/a special body under control of the European Union with the task of providing immigrants hosted in European countries with the education and working training required. This solution would be more effective than sending financial aids to EU member states where immigrants are taken in.

Moreover, a full hosting policy runs the danger of creating massive delocalization of people from their native countries.

As noted above, a combination of both policies, the pursuit of hosting projects and that of aiding these needful people in their own states would be better. In fact, the financial projects aiming at helping these human beings should be constructive and efficient and need time; a policy which seeks to help immigrants in their own countries, must be accompanied by strong social and economic reforms in order to create a well-functioning system in those states. In some cases there must be the creation of such a social state and it is not automatic and easy to put in practice all these objectives. The long-term program of helping immigrants in their native countries can only be implemented gradually. Therefore, this cannot be the only option if we want to avoid disorders and massive famine in those countries.

Accordingly, it would be more helpful and better to accommodate part of the immigrants in some developed states where they can receive the work formation and social education which could help them to work in their native countries, or in other states and that they would not otherwise receive in their native states due to the social and economic deficiencies.

The creation of an educational system and a local production site would be a perfect way to realize this kind of social and economic change in developing countries. Children, teenagers, young people may thus receive the appropriate education.

Potential workers might remain in their countries, receive an appropriate formation and an occupation which could help them to live in their native states, give them the opportunity to apply in the future for a job position abroad and realize their life objectives. Regarding that, international and governmental institutions might give an important contribution to the pursuit of this scope.

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