

Ethnic Minorities and Majorities in Europe. Migration and Integration

POLGÁR István

Abstract. *One of the great challenges of contemporary Europe is related to migration and the need for European integration of minority communities, including immigrants. Evaluations conducted have shown that there is a great need for expertise and policies regarding the European integration of minorities in both their countries of origin and in the new host countries when we are dealing with migration*

The concept of “Europe without borders” can provide the solution to the ethnic problem on the continent. Some politicians and political scientists consider that the model of the “nation state” has not been able to provide sustainable finality through the citizenship institution. Limited in its defining pattern, the classic citizenship offered only a kind of equality principle, abstract, to residents within the borders of a national state, but the same borders did split many ethno-cultural communities, dividing the population into two categories, the majority and the inhabiting minorities.

The disappearance of multinational empires such as Russia and Austria-Hungary at the end of WWI led Central and Eastern Europe to building national states firstly based on ethnic and demographic criteria, but also on economic and strategic interests of the powers at that moment.

The Role of the Foreign Citizen Students in the Hungarian Public Education

Erzsébet JÁSZ

Abstract. *The Hungarian education system changes permanently. These changes have some effect on number of students, the role of the different types of schools and the catchment areas of the schools. The foreign citizen students come mostly from the neighbouring countries such as Romania, Slovakia, Serbia and Ukraine. The students learn at high schools of Budapest and the cross-border region. The secondary vocational schools and the vocational training are the most attractive for the students of these countries.*

Keywords: *Hungarian education, vocational education, foreign citizen students, catchment area, distribution of students*

Language Policies Designed to Protect and Promote Minority Languages in Romania. Case Study: The Education in Armenian

Silvia IORGULESCU

Abstract. *The main goal of the present study is to show that linguistic policies, at least in the case of minority languages, mean presumably more than the macro-policies adopted and implemented by the national authority at a government level. They may prove to be either inadequate or too general for the specific needs of a particular minority. Therefore, they must be updated and complemented based on a minority's own needs – a meso-level type policies generated by minority representation bodies (NGOs, political representation, private schools, the media, the Church, etc.). Furthermore, a major contributor to this regard are the micro-level type language policies – households and individuals belonging to a language minority – which should contribute to the efforts of perpetuating the linguistic heritage by using the language and passing it on to the next generations, or by becoming involved in the approaches designed to appropriate and enhance the vitality of the mother tongue. Thus, the language policies can be regarded as links in an operational chain, with each of them answering to a well-specified role. Each of these segments must assume and apply their respective roles, while preserving a fluent and bi-directional communication between them. When one of these links is – totally or partially – malfunctioning or when communication is done defectively, the linguistic policy will also present inherent failures. The subject of the analysis below is investigating and demonstrating these hypotheses, with regard to the Romanian authorities and the Armenian language in education.*

Keywords: *Language policies, minority, minority language, public policies, the Armenian language.*

Development of Human Resources in the Hungarian – Romanian Border Region with Special Regard to the Social and Economic Integration of the Roma Population

Tibor KÓTI

Abstract. *In this paper the social geographic analysis of the Roma minority living in the vicinity of the Hungarian – Romanian border in the North Trans Tisza region (Szabolcs–Szatmár–Bereg county, Hajdú–Bihar county) is presented regarding human resources development. Studying the spatial structure of Hungary it can be stated that Roma people live in significant numbers in the studied two counties therefore the development of their border regions is essential. The different groups of Roma people are on different levels of integration that presents higher challenge for those living in settlements along the border. In this paper the results related to segments associated*

closely with human resources development, i.e. the demographic, education and labour market situation of Roma people living along the Hungarian-Romanian border are presented. Activating the human resources “reserve” in border regions in Hungary (especially in the North Trans Tisza region) has become a national issue. Within a few decades a significant portion of the ageing majority will be in pensioner age while a significant rate – almost half – of the working age group will be Roma people. Therefore it is highly important whether this working age group lives on aids and benefits or contributes to the prosperity of Hungary as active members of the society.

Keywords: *Roma, integration, education, human resources, Hungarian-Romanian border region*

Ethnicity in Ukraine. A Constructivist Perspective

Mihai-Răzvan HUSZARIK

Abstract. *Ethnicity became an important issue in Central Europe in the 19th century. One of the main reasons why multinational states like Austro-Hungary disappeared a century later was the ethnic issue, which was never fully solved by the Hapsburg, Austro-Hungarian authorities. This led to a deeper and more complex movement, the national movement. However in more cases different groups, communities, which considered themselves as being distinct ethnic groups or nations, were not able, due to different reasons, to create a separate state, which would serve as a heaven for their ethnic/national aspiration. This was the case of Ukraine, a nation that was not able to obtain its national sovereignty at the beginning of the 20th century. Today’s Ukraine is not an ethnic monolith. Many different ethnic groups are part of Ukraine. Among those groups one has a particular standing. The Rusyn minority is different from the other ethnic minorities living in Ukraine, due to its political status primarily, and due to the majority-minority relation between the Ukrainian central institutions and the regional institutions in Transcarpathia.*

Keywords: *ethnicity, Central Europe, Ukraine, Transcarpathia, social-constructivism, minorities, Rusyn*

Political Representation of Ethnic Minorities in Republic of Moldova: A Framework for an Analysis of Gagauz Ethnic Minority Representation

*Natalia PUTINĂ
Mariana IAȚCO*

Abstract. *Achieving broad representation of different ethnic groups has important implications for the stability and quality of democracy, especially for states in transition to democracy and emerging out of long periods of authoritarian rule. Withal, the way that ethnic minorities are included in the democratic process strongly influences the inter-ethnic relations at the state level and the creation of an inclusive society is an important task for any democratic government. An inclusive society is made up of citizens, acting (are able and empowered to act) as agents, people who feel represented by their government and have effective mechanisms to influence government decisions. His article addresses the issue of representation of ethnic minorities overall in multi-ethnic societies, but comes with specific details on strategies of representation of minorities in political life in Moldova, with the particular case Gagauz ethnic minority. The authors intend to carry out an overall policy of Moldova integration of ethnic minorities, through the electoral procedures or through political parties as a promoter of the interests of various ethnic groups.*

Key words: *ethnic minority, ethnic parties, minority representation, Territorial Autonomous Unit of Gagauzia*

The Turkish Ethnic Group in Bulgaria: History and Problems of Integration

Penka PEEVA

Abstract. *The Muslim emigration from Bulgaria to Turkey has been going on for more than a century. With some exceptions, the emigrant waves resulted from caused and forced migration. Almost a million Bulgarian ethnic Turks left the country, 390,000 of them only during the period between 1989 and 1997. The International humanitarian organizations qualified this process as the biggest migration of groups of people after the World War II.*

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the changes of the Bulgarian political strategy towards the Turkish ethnic community over the last three decades. The research focus is on the second biggest Bulgarian ethno-religious minority – the Bulgarian ethnic Turks – its social status, self-identification and participation in the political and social life in Bulgaria.

Keywords: *Ethnic Turks, migration, Bulgaria*

A Deconstruction of the Immigration Rhetoric during the Current Refugee Crisis

Edina Lilla MÉSZÁROS

Abstract. *The article is aimed at identifying the existing link between the media and the predominant narrative on migration and asylum in the construction of public belief and the elaboration of various governing processes concerning migration and asylum, by carrying out a comparative multilevel analysis of public discourses launched by the political leaders in different Member States and by the representatives of EU institutions during the current refugee/migration crisis begun in 2015. We believe that by undertaking a multilevel comparative critical discourse analysis concerning the current migration crisis, we could better comprehend the elaborated policy actions and governing processes both at intergovernmental and supranational level.*

Keywords: *critical discourse analysis, Angela Merkel, Wilkommenskultur, Wir schaffen das, migration rhetoric*

European Union –Turkey Refugee Deal

Anda SIRCA

Abstract. *This article aims to highlight the European Union law enforcement on what migration is concerned and how it was applied during the European migration crisis from 2015. Furthermore, it shows how a Third World Country proved to be more effective at sustaining the high influx of refugees coming from a war torn zone in the Middle East, Syria. Also in the article it is shown the means that EU has found to keep under control the chaotic situation created in less than a year.*

Keywords: *refugees, Dublin system, Turkey-EU*

Ethno-national Realities in Transylvania. The Importance of Minorities in Regional Development.

POLGÁR István

Abstract. *The situation with national minorities is a permanent subject of interstate discussions and meetings. National minorities are the object of increased attention of governments and political powers in particular who are interested in keeping its position and influence abroad. It's obvious that the foreign policy of certain states and political leaders influence a lot on national minorities' position and activity.*

The issue of national minorities is, in the process of European construction, one of the most important aspects that European countries have had to manage. Learning about and researching minorities, for then to transmit knowledge and experience to young people through education, have become an essential pillar of European values on the construction of an intercultural society based on direct and indiscriminate cooperation and collaboration between ethno-religious communities.

Throughout the article we are trying to present briefly a special, and we believe a successful model of the integration process of several ethnical and confessional minorities. This is the example of Transylvania.

Keywords: *minority, integration, ethnical, confessional, national*

Europeanisation in Bilateral Relations: The Cases of Minority Rights Policies in Eastern Europe in the Context of Enlargement Policy

Ana-Maria ANGHELESCU

Abstract: *The European Union faces multiple crises both internally and externally. The instruments through which it chooses to respond to these challenges shape the view that the partner countries have about its normative power. Even if the enlargement policy is currently a secondary priority, the interest for maintaining a stable and secure neighbourhood emphasizes the need for a coherent policy in this field and subsequently the need for a common approach of the national foreign policies and the European perspective. In this context, the Europeanisation represents a significant opportunity for development and rapprochement for the partner countries, both through EU's instruments and national ones, but one inquire which the means of influence are. In order to assess this, the paper explores the concept of Europeanisation and its impact on the minority rights policies in Eastern Europe, in particular in Romania. The interconnectedness between the bilateral dialogue and the European Union influence in Western Balkans is evaluated by discussing the impact of bilateral lobbying in the relation between Romania and Serbia regarding the field of the Europeanisation of minority rights.*

Keywords: *Bilateral relations, European Union, Europeanisation, minority rights, Romania, Serbia*

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