Comprehending the Mobility Factors of Albanian citizens from 1991-2016, in a more complex globalized world

PhD (C.) Neshat Zeneli
University of Tirana

Abstract

In the decade of the twentieth century, 1991-2000, a massive increase of Albanian emigration has been recorded related to two main factors:-collapse of communist regime in 31 march 1991, which has produced a massive emigration toward Italy, and Greece (regular and irregular),-and the crisis of march 1997 due to the collapse of financial pyramidal schemes. Some stable situation has been noted in the first decade of 21-st century (2001-2010). Because of the economic crisis of 2008-2012, in the second decade of 21-st century and because of the new phenomena "asylum seeking",, the return phenomena has become and is still today the agenda of the day in the EU.

The returned phenomena is on the top of the agenda for the host countries, but the reintegration of returned people/emigrants beside the category where they belong (voluntary return to be integrated in home country, returned because of lost of jobs and difficulties after the crisis of 2008-2012, returns of minors and forced returned), is not yet responding to the real needs of returned people. The aim of this article is to comprehend: -the push and pull factors of the mobility out in general and by qualification level in particular in order to identify the main problem, the functioning or no functioning of the reintegration policy process as part of social policy and propose conclusions and recommendations that could help solving the problems identified by using scientific methods.

Keywords: Mobility (regular/irregular), Factors of mobility, Return phenomenon, Reintegration.

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