



Disputable borders

In Italy



Ethnical
minorities



The
southern
question

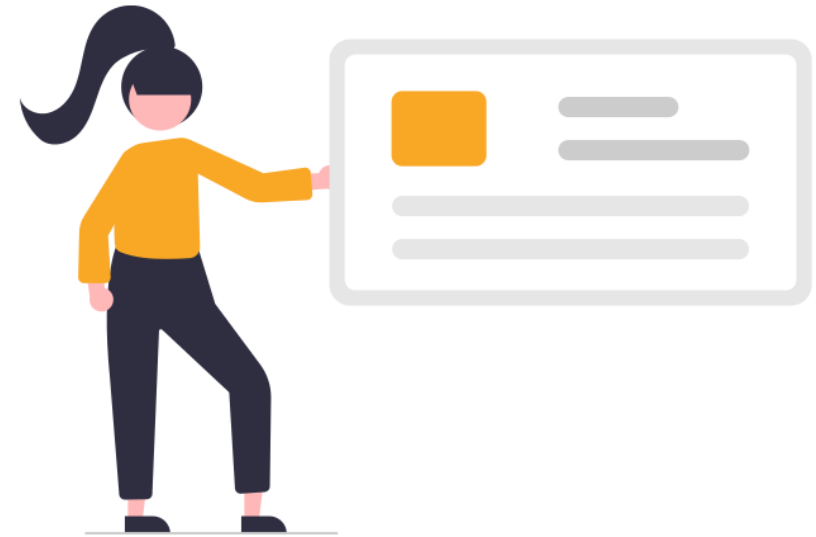


Maritime
border

Ethnical minorities

An ethnical minority is a group of Italian citizens who have different religious, cultural and linguistic characteristics. They use to be placed near the country they share the culture with and their areas benefit from different levels of administrative autonomy, a sort of “light” self-government.

Italy has, in total,
2.400.500 people
belonging to ethnical and
linguistic minorities



Germanic minority
(293.400 people)

Slovene minority present
(70.000 people)

Francophone (20.000
people)

The Franco-Provençal
(90.000 people)

The Occitan one
(40.000 people)

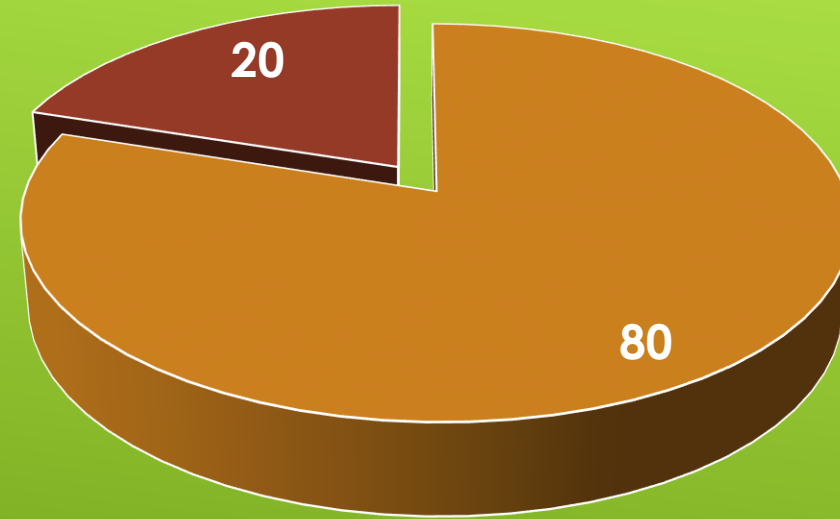


Linguistic minority recognized by the Italian Constitution

The Rom



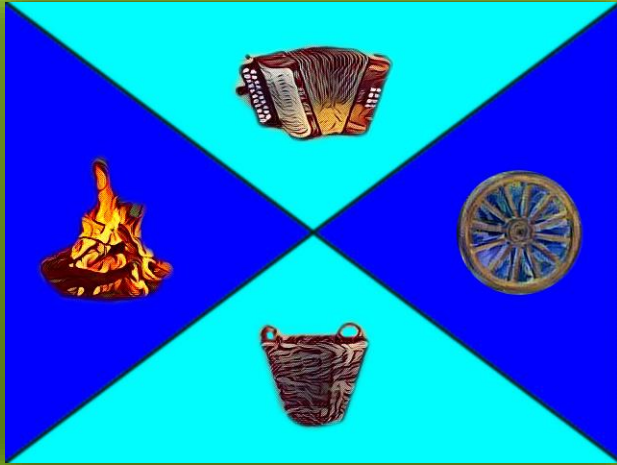
The Rom are one of the main ethnic groups of the population and relative "Romani" language, also known as "Gypsies", they are originally from North India.



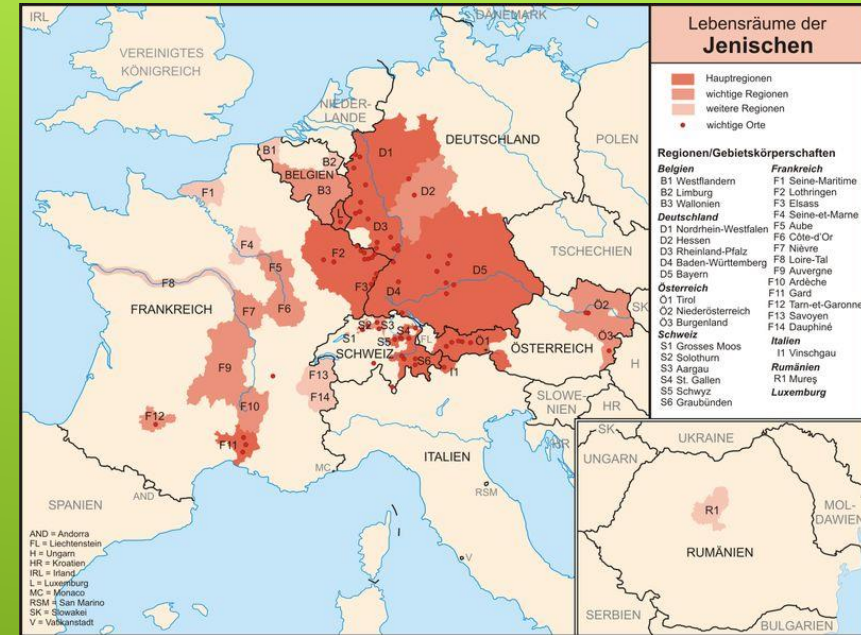
80% - descendants of the Romani-speaking populations who migrated to Italy starting from 1400.

20% - Roma from Eastern European countries.

The Yenish

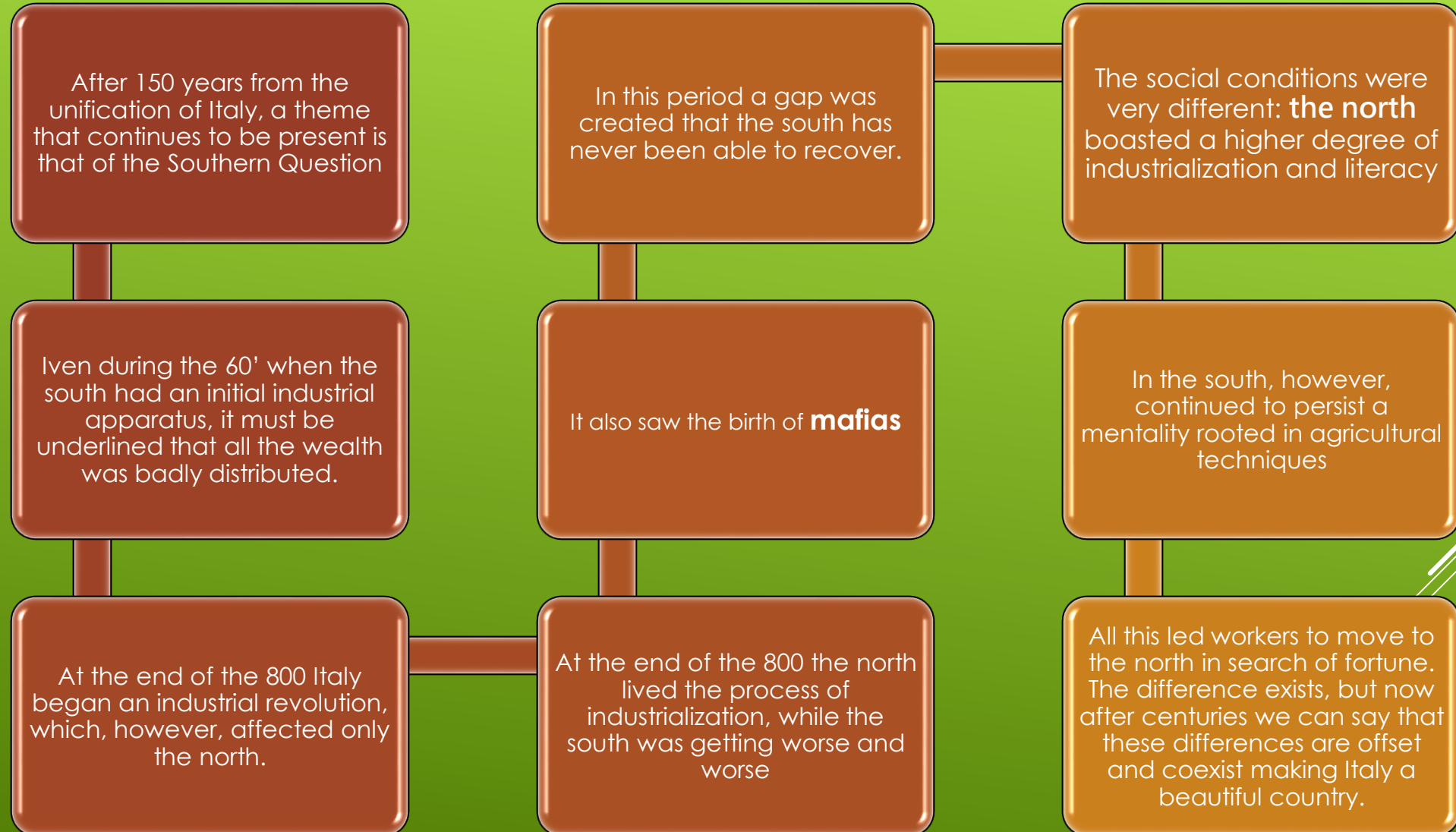


The **Yenish** (German: *Jenische*); are a itinerant group, also known as “travelers”, that live in countries of Western Europe, mainly in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Belgium and parts of France. While Rom, Sinti and other nomad groups are of indian origin, Yenish people are of germanic origin and they have their own language.



There aren't many informations surrounding the Yenish groups in France, the Netherland and Italy but there was certainly an historical presence of them in these countries.

Historical background



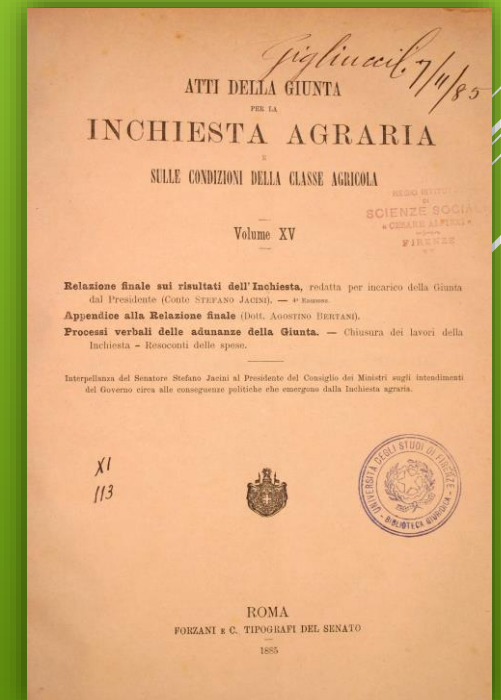
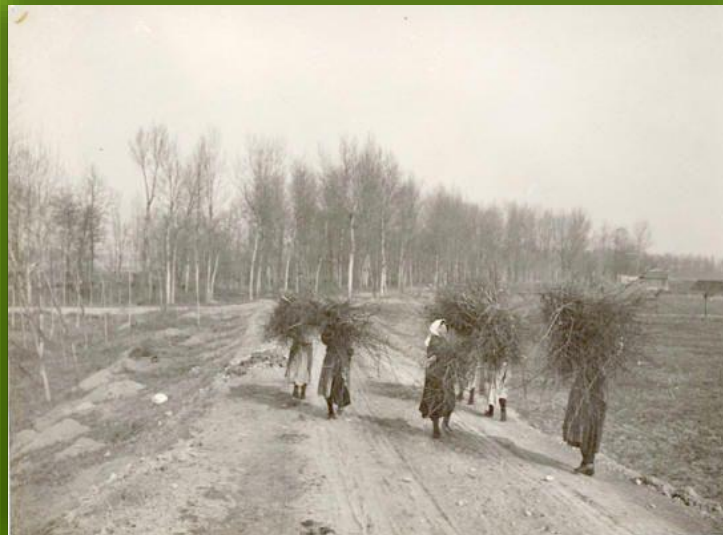
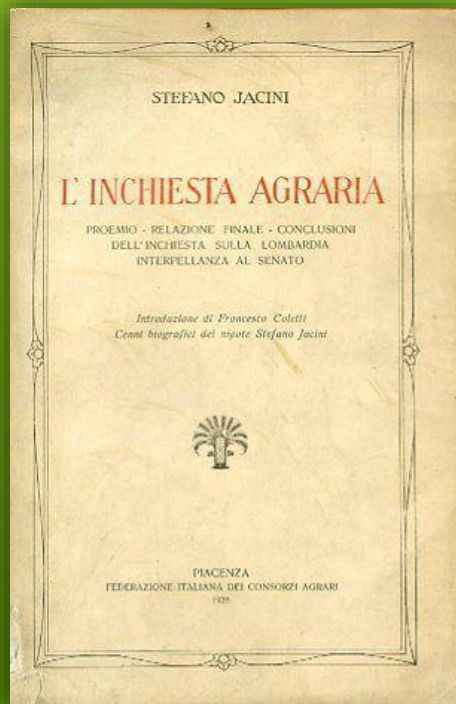
Jacini inquiry

One of the many demonstrations at the time of this disparity was the Jacini inquiry

The Jacini inquiry concerning the conditions of the agricultural class in Italy, decreed by the law of March 15, 1877

The acts of the investigation, published from 1881 to 1890, were summarized in the final report by Senator Stefano Jacini,

who denounced the lack of interest of the governments of the country towards agriculture, therefore of the Italian South.



Refugee crisis



The problem of immigration in the EU is one of the most concerning subjects when speaking about human rights. It is a situation that, despite the efforts of the EU, could maybe have been handled more efficiently, especially since 2014, when the situation called “**the European migrant crisis**” started.

The European migrant crisis, also known as the **refugee crisis**

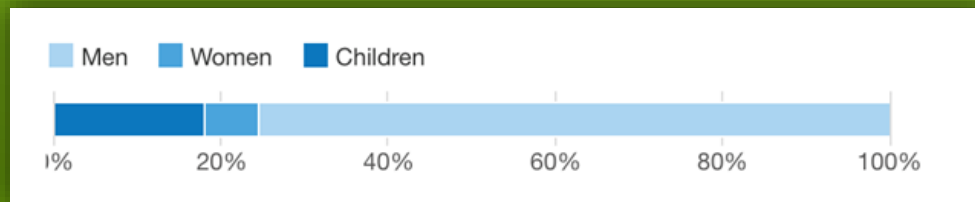
By 2019, the number of displaced arrivals to the Mediterranean had dropped to **129,663 people**.

Where do they come from?

Most common nationalities of Mediterranean sea and land arrivals from January 2020

NOTE: Nationality data for 2020 arrivals are still being updated by countries.

Country of origin	Source	Data date	Population	
Tunisia		31 Aug 2020	21.7%	8,109
Algeria		31 Aug 2020	9.4%	3,514
Others		31 Aug 2020	8.9%	3,327
Bangladesh		31 Aug 2020	8.7%	3,242
Afghanistan		30 Apr 2020	8.0%	3,005
Syrian Arab Rep.		31 Aug 2020	7.7%	2,895
Morocco		31 Aug 2020	4.9%	1,818
Côte d'Ivoire		31 Aug 2020	4.7%	1,760
Mali		31 Aug 2020	4.0%	1,500
Guinea		31 Aug 2020	3.6%	1,360



Previous years	Sea arrivals	Dead and missing
2020	34,154	735
2019	11,471	750
2018	23,370	1,311
2017	119,369	2,873
2016	181,436	4,578
2015	153,842	2,913
2014	170,100	3,093

Luckily the proportion between arrivals and deaths had been decreasing during the last few years.

Italy's reaction

In Italy foreign people who want to stay here for more than three months, have to get themselves a residence permit.

The reasons can be such as work, adoption, political asylum etc.

The arrivals of immigrants in Italy are regulated by the **Bossi-Fini** law

In 2018 Matteo Salvini proposed the **Decreto Sicurezza** that introduced some new restrictions for illegal migrants and made it harder for people to migrate to Italy.

EU's reaction

Dublin System

The new migration and asylum system proposed by the Commission in September 2020 aims to introduce a new system of flexible contributions and make solidarity with EU front line states compulsory when they are “under pressure” from arrivals.

The EU is also taking steps to help migrants integrate into societies in their new home countries. The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, set up for the period 2014-2020 with a total of €3.137 billion, promotes the efficient management of migration flows.

**A very special
thank you from Italy**

