

News clippings or other media representations about a group of migrants in hk

[Sociology](#)



African and Asian refugees in Hong Kong Number African and Asian refugees in Hong Kong People from Africa and Asia have been flocking to Hong Kong to seek refuge. They often flee socio-political and economic hostilities in their motherland countries to enjoy the calm state after being resettled by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Due to the high number of the people displaced by hostilities, those standing in the line for case evaluation are normally had to grapple with the problem of long waits. This challenge places the homeless aliens in grave psychological and physically danger (Hong Kong refugees

[http://video. answers. com/vietnamese-refugees-at-pillar-point-in-hong-kong-477575367](http://video.answers.com/vietnamese-refugees-at-pillar-point-in-hong-kong-477575367)).

Refugees are banned from securing jobs in the new country; therefore, it is a daunting task to secure their daily needs, food, clothing and shelter, before their clearance (Zhuoni, & Xiaogang, 2011). Unlike the locals, the younger refugees, who are yet to attain adulthood, do not join public learning institutions in Hong Kong, because the free education policy does not cater for the social group. This status aggravates the problem of poor lives in future due to the fact that decent jobs require proper training (Hong Kong refugee problem in 1960 [http://www. youtube. com/watch? v= nkk7fQUQ3Yg](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkk7fQUQ3Yg)).

Today, the number of people seeking a safe haven is mre than refugees, who have to be cleared for longer. The economic support offered by Non-governmental organizations (NGO) is never enough. Some refugees only receive the support while they await clearance by the authorities, after which the groups are left to their own devices in a foreign land. This problem may

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be attributed to NGOs grappling with economic challenges in soliciting for funds to assist the people. The refugees are also subjected to surveillance by the HK's authorities for security reasons (Zhuoni, & Xiaogang, 2011). Further, the problem is aggravated by the possibility of the host state acquiring the information to the effect that these individuals seek asylum; HK's authorities may maltreat their relations. This also taints the image of the society from where the refugees came, and subjects them to maltreatment by the locals who may view them as individuals keen on depleting their resources (Hong Kong refugee Shek Kip Mei fire in 1953 on <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dt8USmzvKbo>).

Reference

Zhuoni, Z., & Xiaogang, W. (2011). Social Change, Cohort Quality and Economic Adaptation of Chinese Immigrants in Hong Kong, 1991-2006. *Asian & Pacific Migration Journal*, 20(1), 1-29.