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The phenomenon of migration and its impact on social security

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of migration in the twenty-first century has reached a very large size. It is caused by various factors. Most often migrants are those who seek refuge from the conflict zones in the military. Another group are people who leave their homeland to find a better job. Dangerous group of terrorists, especially Muslims who want to convert the world against the will of others. This group is undesirable in any community. Recently observed increase in the presence of migrants in the European countries, also in Poland. Theorists state security alert that there was a problem and there is a real threat to the influx of hundreds of such people, which entails a threat to social security, and in a broader dimension to the security of the state. There is consent on the part of international organizations such as the European Union or the United Nations, of which Poland is a member, for being migrants within its embrace. The migrants decide highest world leaders, but if they are aware of the risks, which carry uncontrolled inflows of migrants in certain societies?

Keywords: security, threats, migration processes in Poland

1. INTRODUCTION - GENESIS MIGRATION

Movements of population were taking place from time immemorial, we can say that they are inseparably accompanied throughout the previous history of human society. In the tradition of sociological and anthropological we find very interesting work on the migration

of various primitive peoples. Team member of these groups into new territories was a necessary condition for geographic expansion. Migration - especially tribal territories previously occupied by other tribes - have been recognized by historians and archaeologists to be the oldest source of intergroup fighting. Taking up this discussion, it appreciated person in the world of science came to the conclusion that social group makes geographic expansion, not when its members move to new territories by anyone not yet occupied, but when the move to territories occupied by people who do this the group should not be [1].

Not every migration is therefore expansion. For example, if the entire group leaves the territory, which has occupied and moves into new areas, this does not mean that the initial territory was enlarged. If you turn emigrate only some members of the group and the migrants or their descendants no longer maintain social contacts with the group of origin, this group loses members without enlargement of its territory. Modern sociologists concept of migration (from the Latin. Migratio - wandering), include all types and directions of population movements associated with a more permanent change of residence, and concepts such as emigration, immigration, re-emigration mean one-way movements in terms of manpower [2] .

In sociological terms, the migration of population understand such a move from one place to another, which causes changes in the social environment from which people come and environment, which are coming, and that carries cultural values from one habitat to another. Demographers accept the division of migration into two basic types: internal and external migration. The first is the migration taking place within the borders of individual countries, the second is the migration to other countries [3].

2. SOCIAL SECURITY IN POLAND

The area of national security Polish, which becomes crucial in the twenty-first century, is social security, broadly understood as the protection of the existential basis of human life, providing opportunities to satisfy individual needs (material and spiritual) and the realization of the aspirations of life by creating conditions for work and study, health and the guarantee pension.

Social security covers all legal, organizational and educational carried out by government (national and supranational), NGOs and citizens themselves, which are designed to ensure a certain standard of living for individuals, families, social groups and to prevent their marginalization and social exclusion. It is particularly to provide assistance to people who are temporarily or permanently unable to work, they were by his own helplessness in difficult situations or due to external circumstances (Eg. Flood, fire), have experienced deterioration in living conditions [4]. It should be noted, however, that offered help and social support can lead to the so-called. Civic helplessness and passivity, or expectations that the state will solve the citizens of all the problems of life.

3. MEASURES STATES TO REDUCE THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATION

Migration flows, in addition to certain benefits, they carry with them the serious challenges and threats to national security. Because of this reason, most modern state

organisms do not show interest or total closure of borders to immigrants, or their full opening. Especially for countries characterized by high dynamics of economic growth migrations seem inevitable phenomenon, which in turn requires them to take action to reduce the adverse consequences of migration [5].

The claim that the migration processes can be controlled by the state, raises a number of controversies. Many authors share the view that the modern nation-state has limited ability to control the flow of people, while pointing to various causes weakness of the state in this area, such as the development of the international human rights protection system, the processes of globalization, transnational sources of subjectivity and the warranty status of the individual and the supremacy of international regimes of the nation states [6]. While others indicate a more internal sources, such as the liberal tradition rooted in democratic countries or the right represented by independent courts, which stood on guard not to abuse power and capacity of the state, at the same time limiting its ability to control.

Undoubtedly, however, the state can take measures to reduce the risks of migration. In the context of the linkages between migration processes and social security one of the most important tools for this purpose is appropriate immigration policy combined with the development of international cooperation, not only on the exchange of information, but also to neutralize the causes of adverse events co-occurring or associated with flows of people. It is in this case a comprehensive, broadly understood immigration policy, oriented not only on the creation of regulating entry and residence permits, but also the creation of mechanisms for the integration of immigrants into society of the country of residence [7].

From a security standpoint crucial for so understood immigration policy are three elements: the protection of the border, control the influx of foreigners and integration policy. "Intellectually fashionable slogan in recent years, became the claim that national borders and their protection in the face of globalization and growing economic integration problems secondary to safety.

The views on this issue were, however, a radical reevaluation in connection with the terrorist attacks and increased influx of illegal immigrants, with the result that today control and surveillance of the border is seen as a matter of key importance for both the security of states, and the European Union, forms the basis for the implementation of other instruments, actions and strategies. Measures to reduce the risks associated with migration processes should include [8]:

- improving controls the initial (implemented before the person arrives at the border) and to control the entry,
- limit the unauthorized flow of people (illegal migration), in particular those carried out using the organized groups involved in smuggling people
- increase the capacity of state institutions to law enforcement, recognition or removal from the territory of people who pose a security threat.

For the first postulate starting point is the assumption that the risk management of migration is most effective when the activities in this field are taken as far away from the border as possible. On long before the migrant is directly across the state border. The faster this process will started, the more time it will take the appropriate government departments to analyze the specific flow of passenger and his travel documents.

This is achieved by a range of instruments, including such as [9]:

- visa system (seen as a first line of defence against international flows of persons posing a security risk), compatible with databases containing information about potential threats,
- use of appropriate control strategies aimed at identifying persons who may pose a potential threat (segmentation people wanting to cross the border for the associated risks, be based on previously gathered information, eg. By means of a questionnaire filled out when applying for a visa)
- the use of control strategies based on subjecting people wanting to get on the territory of a preliminary inspection, realized on the territory of the sending or transit through the service of the country of the target destination.

It is essential for the effective control of entry into the territory of the country also applies innovative solutions for the protection of documents against forgery and counterfeiting (the use of biometric technologies) and the proper collection, processing and use of intelligence data. In the fight against illegal immigration, the state, in addition to the standard activities involving the introduction of appropriate regulations and making coordinated police raids targeting groups involved in smuggling or trafficking of human beings, should also - if possible - to get involved in solving the problems of socio-economic and political generating unauthorized migration flows [10].

The point here is all about establishing and developing cooperation with countries that are the main source of illegal migration and cooperation should include:

- concluding that connect issues relating to migration policy programs on trade and development (reduction of poverty and promotion of sustainable development in these regions which "produce" the greatest number of illegal migrants)
- implementation of cooperation programs providing financial and technical assistance for the countries directly in matters relating to migration and asylum,
- lead countries sending illegal immigrants awareness campaigns on the hazards that are associated with illegal migration flows.

It should be remembered that limit opportunities for legal entry to the territory of the country very often stimulates illegal migration. In addition to the activities of a preventive nature an important element of the strategy for limiting the risks associated with inflows of people is the internal control and monitoring of the stay of foreigners, who may pose a potential threat to national security. Not infrequently, however, capture foreigners who pose a threat, it is a difficult task. The relevant government departments are trying to monitor the presence of foreigners on its territory by registration requirements, checks on identity documents and introduction. It should be noted in this context, however, that the increase in prosperity and accelerate economic development in the countries of origin may also contribute to an increase in emigration [11].

The impact of international migration on the internal security of the state 29 recording systems entrances and exits from the country. In the case of identification of a citizen of another country, whose presence brings a security risk, he or she should be recognized and judged for their crimes. Not infrequently, however, the state can not or do not want to take such actions and prefer to rely on immigration law allows for the expulsion of a person

outside the territory of the country [12]. Very often it occurs a situation in which such a person to avoid criminal liability and may continue activities threatening state security.

In addition to border protection and to control the influx of foreigners crucial to neutralize the risks associated with migration is proper integration policy, which counters the one hand, the isolation of immigrants, and on the other the escalation of xenophobic attitudes. "Economic integration and cultural diversity of immigrants into the host society is weaker intensity of ethnic tensions and a weaker susceptibility to the influence of immigrant groups and extremist slogans the activities of criminal groups [13]". At the same time a serious public debate, and implemented by the State and NGOs, educational and information programs on both positive and negative consequences of migration can contribute to the weakening trend of xenophobic and nationalistic. There is no doubt, however, that the arrangement of normal relations between host societies and collectives immigrant requires the development of a compromise, which often means - in the case of the host society - acceptance of diversity, and in the case of immigrant communities - giving up certain elements of their cultural traditions, which are in contradiction with the fundamental values of the country of residence. As the experience of Western European countries, this is not an easy task.

4. THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON SECURITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

It seems that we are now able to give the whole complexity and multi-dimensionality of the process of contemporary international migration across Europe and its implications for international security. This is both due to the considerable regional variation of this process on the continent, as well as far-reaching dynamics of its volatility. Bind them currently can among other things, statements with researchers such as Samuel Huntington, Benjamin Barber, George Ritzier and Thomas L. Friedman. According to their claims of mass migrations in the north-south dimension they represent the major changes taking place in the modern world of ideological and cultural changes [14].

International migration become a regional scale (especially Europe and North America) a significant issue that poses a room for discussion on security issues. Therefore, it is worth considering how the state of our continent are trying to maximize their safety due to the increasing dynamics of this phenomenon. At the national level, they shall take measures aimed at mostly a significant increase in their security. Approach reflects the individual countries of the continent to the problem of migration are recorded in their national legislation guidelines for migration and asylum policy [15]. In the scale of individual countries these standards differ significantly from each other. In opposition to liberal principles admission of economic migrants face rigid and dogmatic Migration and asylum policies of some countries (such as Switzerland). It seems that the optimal scale model of Europe would be striving for liberal as possible the border crossing at the same time increasing the security of states by making adequate resources (police, intelligence, etc.).

At the level of Community law, measures are taken to protect the common market against uncontrolled migration, smuggling of goods and transnational organized crime. One of the most important initiatives designed to protect the security within the European Union was the establishment of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (FRONTEX). Some steps to maximize safety are also carried out in the framework of initiatives relating to Community law (ie. The Schengen Acquis)[16]. The

greatest opportunities in this regard, however, lie in the legislation of the Member States (asylum and migration policies of individual countries communitarisation are subject only to a limited extent).

Activity in the field to maximize safety is also taken at the international level through the codification of the rights of migrants. The most important organizations of universal makers active in the field of codification of the rights enjoyed by migrant workers are the International Labour Organization and the United Nations. This is reflected in the adopted within these organizations binding international instruments to protect migrants. The matter under consideration is taken also in the activities of other institutions of the United Nations system. These can include, for example, the Organization of the United Nations Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Fund United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Activity in the field of various forms of support and assistance to migrant workers is also the object of activity established in 1951 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) [17]. In 2003, there was the entry into force adopted in 1990, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. In the same year also they adopted a special protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air. It supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. All these documents outside the protection of the rights of migrants are a result also contribute to maximize the security of the state on whose territory they reside [18].

5. CONCLUSIONS

Analysis of the linkages between migration and social security of the State allows for the following conclusions and generalizations:

1. Examination of the migration processes in the context of the security operation is relatively complicated. This involves on the one hand with the methodological difficulties arising from ambiguities and even a wide range of meaning of key concepts (migration, security) [19]. On the other hand problematic in this matter is caused by the fact that migration processes in a complex and multidimensional impact on the security of state organisms. They can contribute to improving the security of the state in one area, while its weakened others.
2. In the context of migration flows among the most important contemporary threats to national security are most often indicated: terrorism, organized crime, political extremism, the crisis phenomena which may lead to breaking or weakening of social bonds and illegal migration [20].
3. In recent years, especially conspicuous threat to the internal security has become terrorism. Migration processes can be associated with the phenomenon of terrorism in two ways [21]: directly (through the use of so-called terrorist strategy. Hit squads or dormant cells) or the intermediate (by generating sentiments radical, racist and xenophobic, as exemplified by the assassination of Andreas Breivik).
4. A significant challenge for national security in the context of migration processes, is to maintain social cohesion. According to the classic definition is threefold prof. George Jellinek country: population, territory and power supreme. The influx of

immigrants generally affects both social relations and relations between the authorities and society [22]. The emergence of immigrant minorities leads to the pluralism of societies, resulting - as shown by the experience of the countries of Western Europe - can also be a challenge current understanding of the national community and political. Lack of consistency in these areas is a substrate for the development of extremist activity, located in the mouth of his speeches and street riots or terrorist acts [23].

5. From the point of view of national security for the most dangerous part of the migration flows is considered illegal migration. This involves the uncontrolled nature, allowing the penetration of the territory of the state of events. Additionally, it pointed out in this context of the relationship between dealings of illegal migration and organized crime (smuggling or human trafficking) and terrorism.
6. Today, it is noted that State agencies have big problems with controlling migration processes. Most states, however, is trying to take action to reduce the risks associated with migration. The strategic importance here: effective protection of the border, control the influx of foreigners and adequate integration policy.
7. As in the case of migration management should be avoided in the formulation of unrealistic expectations (such as "total control" or "zero migration"), and so in relation to weave links between security and migration should beware impossible to meet the demands. In this context it should be borne in mind that the risks associated with migration can never be completely eliminated, and can be a maximum limit through appropriate strategies, methods and tools.

Even the broadest and most progressive regulations in the field of international law, however, does not solve the problems that entails a significant increase in the dynamics of contemporary international migration. This happens for several reasons. First migrations on the European continent is a process which will not be impossible to stop. People migrate to Europe for various reasons, not least the economic but also social, cultural, as refugees, asylum seekers, students and many other reasons. According to the analysis of long-term benefits incurred in the international migration of population far outweigh their side effects. Increasing life expectancy causes for the aging society with a negative demographic growth in virtually every country in Europe. Migrant workers from countries belonging to the community we are therefore desperately needed.

The impact of migration on the security of the European Union may be varied. Migrants are one of the groups from which they can recruit the members of transnational criminal organizations. In many countries, the expatriate community are associated with the exploitation of prostitution, drug trafficking and the growth trend of radical (fundamentalist terrorist movements). But you can not argue that the disadvantages of external migration to Europe are not compensated by its positive side. Paradoxically, most of the migrants through the efficient and reliable operation contributes to maximize the economic security of their country of employment and thus the whole continent. By transferring money abroad in a direct way to increase the economic security of their countries origin.

Curious seem to be the effect observed recently, the economic crisis on migration of workers from countries outside the European Union into the countries of the community. In the face of massive job losses by the citizens of the European Union countries will still room for migrant workers from outside the area. Lasting for many centuries international migrations seem unstoppable process.

Globalization trends will accelerate this phenomenon. That is why it is important, therefore, very thorough analysis which entails the impact of the growth dynamics of international migration on the various sectors of internal security and international law. It is not at this point because only the traditional understanding of political security or military but also the new "branches" security studies such as economic security, environmental and even cultural. It seems that only the future is able to verify the account profits and losses they entail international migration for different areas of the security of states.

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