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SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION IN THE LIGHT OF CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

Migration as a social phenomenon is a subject of interest to many disciplines. The fundamental question is: in which categories do we perceive the current wave of immigration in Europe. Perhaps it is a permanent migration crisis, as well in the social as in the the economic dimension or perhaps it is only a conjunctural issue. Part of European countries calculates that along with immigrants new jobs will appear, it will result in economic revival. It means that immigrants can stimulate economic but also cultural development. Therefore, you should „take a look” at the process of the migration in the micro and the macro scale. Taking into account this point of view, you should also analyze the phenomenon of contemporary migration in the multicultural context and through the adaptation processes. In their new social environment they will have to function without triggering hostility and aggression. The process of socio-professional adaptation is long and therefore it will force curren monitoring of the social and economic sciences.

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Introduction

Migration as a social phenomenon is of interest to representatives of social and economic sciences. This is due to the fact that the process of spatial movement, which entails certain consequences, also included in the scale of the phenomenon of migration. Migrations throughout history are determined mostly by armed conflicts, religious and political persecution, and also earning well. Against this background can be „tempted” by a few comments related to the phenomenon of migration in the modern world (Thomas, Znaniecki, 1976, p.46).

Sociologists have long observed that living in the modern civilized world, people constantly need help to implement, realistic projects suitable for life, such as „they”. This means that people within our lives filled with a kind features, while being situated in a measured by our indifference or social distance. The straight line leads to a division of the in-group and a foreign or in other words, on the local and arrivals. The influx of newcomers, whatever it may be, is always a group of his own – for local challenge, causing a whole chain reaction. The newcomers, in a sense, for „us” useful or even are indispensable. But this is not all, the whole system is integrated into more „alien”. While „we” and „they” are ready is this, to create a whole, it „foreign” no longer questioning the validity of the established position. The most common, what happens in this situation is separation for example. Territorial – they create a ghetto, reserves ethnic and parts of cities separated areas for habitation by strangers. But this is not the end of a fully effective means of separating the parties. In cases where separation is insufficient, the voltage prevailing in some way reduced by applying sanctioned spatial segregation. Well this phenomenon is evident in large cities, where there are areas where you can meet people only one type and not others. This eliminates the occurrence of confusion with whom you are dealing. The defensive reflex township, as part of survival, the Americans used a well-known technique of civic indifference. This is nothing else but see nothing, I hear nothing and is not interested in what others are doing. In full, this means that today's life is conditioned by experience yesterday (Bauman, 1996, p. 15–41).

Migration in the process of globalization

Migration is a phenomenon that increases with the progress of globalization, ie. Global integration. Immigration is the influx of people to the country, the most common goal of settling in it, while emigration outflow of population

from the country to live somewhere else. Factors influencing the immigration divide, according to the classical literature on pushing (eg. famine, war, persecution) and attractive (eg. a good job market, better living conditions, security). It seems important to consider the notion of migration in the context of „diaspora” as this term is the dispersion of the nation – ethnic population scattered around the world – eg. Jewish. Often this population is experienced through difficult situations and dramatic events in their home country (Giddens, 2010, s. 282–283).

„Rzeczpospolita”, No. 212 of 2015 light the problem of a huge wave of refugees that reaches and floods in Europe, trying to determine who and how to help these people in Poland. Polish government and institutions set up to declare that they are prepared to deal with the crisis, but improve on this occasion that their aid is often wasted. Every refugee has to be written down and registered, and many of them do not like and evade this obligation. Each one must question: whence he came, what he intends to do and fingerprints. Each one must allocate space in a refugee center, where there is frequent quarrels and conflicts between inmates. Sorry, but Poinciana journalists it says that, despite assurances to the public site, in fact officials are not prepared to accept such a large number of refugees, (Ćwiek, Blikowska, 2015, p 8) which raises understandable anxiety.

About all the contemporaries of the events can be read on a regular basis not only here on site in Europe, but also and there, in Syria, Eritrea, in the Middle East. With the ubiquity of new media, including access to television, the Internet, mobile networks, greater knowledge about life in other countries and the opportunities that these countries offer immigrants. This is a result of the operation of the people in the world of information, ie. The societies that live under the influence of the use of information and communication technologies. As a result, the information society action in sectors such as economy, science, culture, labor market are entirely based on the processing of information (Dijk, 2010, s. 35–36). Technical innovations make it easier for immigrants efficiently reach your destination and on the spot, in the country of destination, finding the right help, ie. Easy to reach the appropriate office and completion of the formalities. The globalization of the flow of information on migration, refugees makes decisions about emigration is becoming easier (Zięba, 2008, p. 16) (for logistics).

It seems important, therefore, that with the new, unprecedented since the end of World War II wave of emigration, taken simultaneously immigrants from different countries, and so the phenomenon of multiculturalism in one area. Along with immigrants coming to Europe all the habits, experiences, re-

ligions and the conflicts they experienced in their countries. This means that the current place of residence change individuals, families and even whole social groups (national or ethnic). Distinctive there are two types of migration, first enforced migration mainly due to warfare, military, political pressure and, secondly, voluntary migration, which takes usually for economic reasons, seeking better jobs and salaries (Kawczyńska-Butrym, 2008, p. 28). In the current wave of refugees as much as 70% of men, which many observers describes as immigration, causing that you can not all be called refugees or refugees, because not all fleeing war or terror. It is also puzzling that such a large percentage of outgoing men will not be without significance for the country from which they left. This so-called men. „Prime of life” out there who are needed on site to conduct military operations and reconstruction of the country, homes from the devastation.

After the first wave of positive attitudes towards refugees in Europe have highlighted the problems and antagonistic attitude. They began to talk about them and discuss. Particularly fierce and sharp discussions are conducted in Germany and the European Union, which seems fully justified. Almost all immigrants, refugees, the refugees want to reach only to Germany and the UK. The main problem which is faced, how many immigrants are able to accept these countries. According to German sociologist Christoph Hasselbach, fierce debate is between those that want to take more and more refugees and those who warn of the consequences and possible consequences when one country will be too many strangers. You can see in these disputes position, on the one hand indiscriminate mercy, the other of racism and naivety. There are also those which not only operate discuss and set fire to shelter refugees. Xenophobia is not only in Germany, is also in Poland and in Central and Eastern Europe. Mass media suitable tonnes in daily batches of messages about refugees, they give a clear message about the fight with them which is fought by example. Hungary, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and now Croatia and Serbia. This signal is carried out by Germany aftermath of wishful policy. Directed refugees invitation to the arrival of Germany, has become a pan-European problem. On the first line of „front” faced such countries as Greece, Malta and Italy. They are the bridgehead for refugees from Africa, navigating the terrible conditions in the Mediterranean Sea. Further, the routes extend through Macedonia, Serbia and reach to Hungary and then through Austria to Germany or Sweden or Norway. Hungary, however, has closed its border and built on the wall and sent the army to the refugees. This, however, did not resolve the matter resulting in the further consequences of tightening relations with its neighbors Hungary and the entire European Union. Intensi-

fied mutual accusations and tossing newcomers on the principle: any farther apart, this is not our problem, it is purely German affair – such an approach emphasizes a large part of European politicians. This means that thinking in terms of wishes or a „we can do it”, without further preparation, plan and analysis, is dangerous, and the consequences are far-reaching and will also address the future generations. Asking these questions what next, when a wave of newcomers will not falter, and what happens if the integration of this vast cultural mix will fail. Many voices raised today anxiety, for example (Hasselbach, 2015). What does Europe, as in force on the canvas of these events grow extremists. The problem fanatics is not examined solely in terms of those emanating from the European citizens but also of arriving immigrants. The first adjustment German policy towards refugees was already 13.09.2015, through the introduction and reintroduction of checks at the borders. According to journalists of „GazetaWyborcza” situation surpassed Europeans, Germany, Austria, Slovakia reinstate border controls, for all newcomers say they are Syrians, and this is dangerous. There is concern what happens with the Schengen Agreement – the foundation of the freedom of Europeans to move within the European Union (Wieliński, Bielecki, 2015).

The phenomenon of anxiety, and even the first signs of reluctance, are apparent already in Poland. On the agenda are vulgar and offensive entries on social networks or in comments to articles online. It became apparent point fingers and taunts on the street or in public means of communication. Szczecin newspaper „Głos Szczeciński” in the issue dated 15/09/2015 of the year, on the first page publishes an extensive article on hostility towards the Syrians. TV news programs reported that in Gdansk was the first Polish team. Immigrants. Its aim is to strengthen cooperation between participants in managing migration and creating the conditions for the potential of educated, talented, active and enterprising immigrants.

Prostive and negative effects of migration processes in Europe, Poland, Westpomeranian Region

To exemplify this situation, here are the procedures provided for foreigners in Western Pomerania. Szczecin council through the mayor informs the residents that „the procedure within the framework of action in the face of a mass influx of foreigners into the region of the West Pomeranian envisages the following phases: a preparatory phase (eg monitoring and analysis of the situation, verification of data on the acceptability of a certain number of

foreigners calling Provincial Crisis Management Team, to prepare the system for informing the public); Phase I – to organize a provincial point of reception and temporary places of residence (including the appointment and arranging a reception desk foreigners, transport and accommodation of foreigners in the centers in the region, medical and psychological care). Only after exhausting this stage, there may be action, which can directly be incorporated Szczecin; Phase II – organizing further (6-month) stay of foreigners in the context of temporary protection in the region (including identification of new facilities offering the possibility of adopting temporary residence, preparing temporary places for settlement, monitoring, medical and psychological care, educational support for children and youth). The next stages of the proceedings must be determined by the Government and its agencies. At the moment (15.09.2015), The Municipal Office in Szczecin has not received any guidance or information about the need to support the process of settlement of refugees in the city” (Urząd Miasta w Szczecinie, 2015). The procedure seems to fully reflect the maturity of the country to the likely wave of refugees who does not miss Polish.

It is for immigrants to prepare a study plan of the Polish Constitution and the rules in force in Poland and the European Union. It should be taken as essential that all immigrants must be familiar with the constitution and abide by its provisions that state that life with various religious and ideological groups. It is always a very sensitive issue and must learn to work with them. Therefore, you should start by educating its own citizens in order to promote among them attitudes that can help those in need immigrants, but also taking action to misunderstandings and negative attitudes. Keeping initiatives aimed at identifying the needs of immigrants and immigration needs of the local community and learning more about actions that can be taken in this regard.

Social, economic and cultural aspects of immigrants in Europe are not far away for the Polish population. Opinion-making newspapers publish daily reports on this phenomenon. It says that immigrants, martyrs or perhaps the invaders. Roar, it was a chaotic stream of people. Publish moving images of the small towns on the periphery of Hungary, the Czech Republic. Bombard mass audience reportage of fighting in the Greek islands and dramatic shots of dilapidated boats which are laden and plastered with groups of refugees from Syria, Afghanistan, Africa or Libya. And this is only the effect, and where the reason? List reasons, or rather the sins of Europe is a long one. As a leading administered no more effective European aid for African countries and the postcolonial, which included the lack of develop-

ment in these countries, which resulted in deepening poverty, degeneration and huge population growth. As mentioned key overthrow regimes in Africa and the Middle East, and attempts to introduce Western democracy there, which proved a complete fiasco. These actions have led to numerous wars, the increasing chaos and ultimately to the creation of an Islamic state. It had to cause mass emigration of desperate people. In conclusion, the Europeans have themselves contributed to her call (Giziński, 2015, p.64–66) , and financial support to various groups within the „Arab Spring” has brought mostly counterproductive.

There are also positive aspects of immigration, which has rightly pointed out the German government. Among the immigrants is the potential for an aging German society and not only. It is widely known that Europe is getting older, a demographic bulge has become a historical concept. The researchers make it clear, European women are born less frequently or not at all. Young later and later they tie the family, and for most of them, consumption, comfort and a high level has become an ideology of life. Immigrants are workforce, often educated and what is most important, are young children or are ready to have them. It is thus possible a new generation of spontaneous import and experts. This means that in Europe there is the tightening policy to each of those newcomers who are needed the economy and the community. This is nothing new. These solutions apply countries like the US, Canada and Australia. They define who need it and come down to each person of a certain age or with a suitable education. In the long run everyone pays – both the country that receives them, and the new arrivals (Marczuk, 2015, p. 67–65).

These aspects require some action, namely pragmatism as regards the flow of refugees. Learn a language, knowledge of the culture of a country and the Constitution seem indisputable. On the part of the host country of immigrants, it is necessary to recognize and assimilate the cultural conflicts caused by the difference of which bring with them in their luggage of experience seekers. It is required so as soon as possible to start learning by immigrants knowledge of the principles on which life is based in the country and in the city in which they live. Such actions will help immigrants assimilate the rules of conduct in force in Europeans and give them a real chance to integrate into the local community.

It can therefore refer to a few basic applications. It is obvious that the emergence of such a large number of newcomers will make they will be more visible in European cities, including in Poland. There will be formal and legal difficulties, because for most it is a „new” immigration without any experi-

ence with the state to which the face. State institutions is the need to collect, identify and classify relevant documents, most of them immigrants simply do not exist. Immigrants are experiencing a sudden the gap between the country of origin and destination, which raises separation from family, religion, customs, standards of everyday life. As a result, it promotes the problems in establishing relationships with the local community. Blocks – destinations residence for immigrants in the country of destination, the flat they do not want the locals and create there a kind of ghetto. The consequence is obvious sources of difficulty in relationships with the local administration, the law, all the institutions as well as the inability to enter the local labor market (eg France and neighborhoods of immigrants from Algeria). In Poland, according to estimates 50% of the refugees are unemployed, the rest working in the informal sector, Jackie struggled for the degrading rate classes. The conflict with the new standard of living is also a recognition of educational and professional qualifications. It is difficult to compare the level of knowledge and expertise refugees from Africa or the Middle East (no certificates, standards and curricula). The basis of hostility becomes a continued ignorance of the language of the country, and thus the inability to communicate and to communicate. Language skills cause that is not followed by any action – engaging, activation refugees in institutions, associations or political parties, and the only intensify life takes place in paramilitary organizations, extremist or simple gangs (Łada, Segeš Frelak, 2012, p. 34).

Every day we come to the Europeans messages, subsequent facts and reports on refugees. The EU leaders gather, fall is pervasive appeals and terminology related to the selection of immigrants to those who need help – the refugees and what help can not be – economic immigrants, which really do not know what to do. Defectors and refugees are understanding, but economic immigrants are not. There are growing louder opinion that this whole wave of newcomers is threatening „terrorists and element” that should be considered dangerous and threatening Europe. There has been media discourse about how European countries should respond to the calls for solidarity in accepting immigrants. This deep dispute is also running in Poland (eg. The weekly „river basins”, John Pospieszalski cycle „Closer” in TVP Info, episodes: „Who wants to help Europe”, „Who is a xenophobe and who is suicidal in Europe?”, „Is Poland should accept immigrants?”). Journalists still inquire and constantly emphasize that they do not know who they are and where they come countless numbers of immigrants, causing an atmosphere of stress, uncertainty and misunderstanding.

It is assumed that 20% of Germans support already granted to immigrants. In Germany this topic did not avoid. Most of the inhabitants of Germany is well aware that if they want to maintain their current standard of living and the state, the immigrants they are needed and what is more, it is a question of many millions of immigrants. Only 2015, the German authorities estimate that accept 800 thousand. immigrants, and it should be emphasized that they do not have in this respect certain limits. Stanislaw Strasburger gives the example that in the broader context of Germany pay for mistakes made in the 60s At the time, Federal Republic of Germany fully controlled emigration from Turkey. It was a purposeful recruiting seasoned with the slogan „we need simple workers for simple jobs”. People who come will work, but will not integrate. Translation was simple, because neither they are not interested, nor Germany will not persuade them to do so. In the economic accounts for employers, but it did not pay. The workers had come shortly and leave Germany and were pulled and in addition their families. These people lived separately in their gatherings and they had no right to association, participation in trade unions (Zagner, 2015) . The effects are visible today.

Currently, the refugee problem has become a major concern for those who come to Europe and Polish many years ago. Describing its beginnings, they stressed that it was very difficult. The times were difficult, the language was difficult and the climate was difficult. Such Syrians in Poland many today say they feel now Poland and the Poles are now. The war in Syria and a huge wave of refugees evokes strong emotions among them. Pity them especially the elderly, women and children. Syrians living in Poland, intently listening to the debates on immigration. They emphasize that established a strong polarization, for those who are categorically against and those who are for refugees from greeting with flowers. They feel that both these positions are wrong. Founded the attitude determined by the Syrians themselves as „benevolent firmness”. This attitude, decision makers indicates that immigrants must be thoroughly checked. Each of the refugees, it is necessary to ask questions about the reasons for coming to the Polish and of his identity, and if you will take a lot of refugees, is the „need to carefully examine each”. Syrians living in Poland leave no illusions, most of the newly adopted by Poland refugees and so use the first opportunity to leave west („Polska i Świat” TVN 24, 2015). Poland is a transit country for them.

Zygmunt Bauman in „Society in the besieged country”, noted that the refugees, forced and voluntary migrants, displaced persons, refugees in the last two hundred years of modern history were treated solely as a problem country that their guests in the same way with them celebrated. This means

that refugees were and are forced to abandon their environment, and thus they allow themselves to be deprived of their identity, which they defined the environment, sustained and most importantly play all. In other words, the old identity became invisible, was asleep and returning insistently in the memories and longings and dreams. There is difficulty in search of a new identity, and even an obstacle in finding a new environment (Bauman, 2007, p. 131–138). The phenomenon of nightmares associated with coming to a new country is widely described in the literature, for example. Andrew Olkiewicz says that after the arrival of all refugees tormented by their nightmares, doze briefly and resonate through it, because the decision to leave their homeland is an overwhelming experience (Olkiewicz, 2010, p. 68–70). Gaspar Miklos Tamas, a visionary of the New Left in Eastern Europe, sees the following reason why Hungary and other Eastern European countries the way they do care about the current wave of refugees – „there is a kind of competitive immigration. Eastern European countries are not able to survive without excess labor migration to Western Europe”. Various sources say that the Polish left more than two million young people, and Hungary 650 thousand. Next, the author explains that „in the interest of such countries as Hungary is to stop the influx of refugees, because they compete with us on the western resources, as Eastern European economies are sad ripped”. Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Urban stated that „refugees do not protect themselves against the threat of life and death, but want a better life. They want to live like us” (Jarecka, 2015) in a better world.

In 2013 he published a book Stefano Liberti Fri. „To the south of Lampedusa. Travel despair” (Liberti, 2013, p. 45). In a review of the book it is written that „behind the walls of the elegant hotels all inclusive to the shores of Lampedusa killing boatloads of exhausted people”. It is a record of observations, interviews and attempt to crack down travel „despair” as they take the people of Africa to reach Europe. From the description of the talks it is clear that these people are desperate to sell all their possessions, rely on the mercy of smugglers and go to Germany, to a better life, that they believe and they believe that „there” is a better life waiting for them. Costs, whether it be social, economic or human does not have any significance for them. However, better life begins and ends in the refugee camps. In conclusion, since the publication of the book cited it passed nearly three years. The problems of refugees is not solved, the wave of immigrants, these voluntary and the economy is growing. Currently, only international smuggling gangs have taken appropriate action and transformed into efficient and effective criminal enterprise generating huge revenues. Poverty, misery, misery left.

Immigrants have nowhere to go, they have nowhere to stay and they have nowhere to return. In the modern world is sweeping the huge mass of humanity „zombie” – Zygmunt Bauman – but it is inclined, mobile phones and is available on Facebook.

October 6, 2015 year, the news service TVN24 reported that the immigration crisis in Europe spoke Donald Tusk – head of the European Council and suggested that refugees could become a tool in the war hybrid – „for us refugees are people who want our help. But there are forces for whom the wave of refugees is just a dirty business or political bargaining chip. Slowly, we witness the birth of a new form of political pressure. Some may even call it a new „hybrid warfare” in which the wave of migration has become a tool, a weapon against neighbors” (*Serwis informacyjny TVN24, 2015*).

Conclusions

On the basis of these selected aspects of migration in Europe today you can point to its economic and social complexity. No system solutions related to contemporary migration causes a lot of tension and conflict with the local and globalization. The so-called. migration of people in search of better living conditions, or specific to the various persecutions, have been known for centuries. It is therefore the scale of the phenomenon of contemporary migration and the resulting problems of multiculturalism and expressed attitudes towards each other, both at the local, county, regional and globalization. This makes the study of migration should be an important picture of a social nature.

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