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The physical man is more reliable
than the rational and political man

Migration and the new social order

Today, in the era of globalization, which stimulates huge informative, financial, cultural and immigration streams, the world has faced serious challenges. It has become more dynamic, and people have become more mobile.

The migration streams are more dimensional and intensive.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union the massive streams of immigrants not only from the post-communist countries, but also from the Central and Eastern Asia rushed to the West.

The scales and intensity of migration in the contemporary world are explained by the rapid economic polarization between the group of developed countries and the periphery. On the other hand, the processes of globalization, which made the world more open thanks to the accessibility to the communication, created an illusion of accessibility to the world itself.

Search for better living conditions is the main motivating factor of migration. However, the necessity of free movement in and out of the country is not a less strong motivation for migration. The conception of free movement in and out of the country as a necessary condition for personal freedom has become a basis for Robert Park's "social ecology". By "ecology" Park means a regulation of people and social institutes in space. "Ecological order" is a natural basis for social order.

How to provide social protection for 90 million people, living outside their countries? How to establish a social dialogue with them?

When everybody is free to move to any direction ("democratic mobility"), the processes of migration become unpredictable. It threatens the social order. The problem is how to combine the freedom to move in and out with political and territorial integrity, definiteness.

The social policy of the developed western countries, where the number of immigrants is the largest today, is aimed at taking down the social tension and providing "ontological" safety.

These countries have worked out definite experience. Thus, the additional social allowance in France temporarily reduced the disturbances in the suburbs of Paris. In Great Britain (a quarter of population in London are immigrants) together with the special "Racial law", protecting the interests of immigrants, are made special groups of social workers-sinologists, as well as doctors and policemen who know Chinese. The researches of Italian sociologists reveal the difficulties of immigrants integration into Italian society in the social-political spheres. Side by side with the satisfaction of material requirements becomes actual for immigrants the significance of accessibility to education, modern means of communication, civil participation.

The social policy of New Europe must support some “balance” between the interests of both immigrants and host population to avoid the situation characterized by Prof. Yan from Germany, who noticed that Germany may be under the threat of assimilation by the Turks /1998/.

Nevertheless, we must have the flexibility to adapt to the changing world around us.

The problem is also complicated by the fact that immigration streams are not only streams of people - they are streams of ideas, cultural standards, life styles. That also contains a threat to the social order, modifying it.