

Social cohesion fragmentarization

- Disappearance of social solidarity
- Panic of middle classes
- Rise of anomy
- Ontological insecurity
- Lack of Trust
- Alienation from society

„Post“ situation

- „Post“ society and inability to deal with new situation
 - Post-democratic society
 - Post-civilization society
 - Post-imperialist society
 - Post-optimist society
 - Post-flagelist society
 - Post-secular society
 - Post-heroic society
- Risk society (Beck) as a society that lost ability to be reflexive

Integration

Integration is a dynamic and structured process in which all members participate in dialogue to achieve and maintain peaceful social relations.

Integration is focused on the need to move toward a safe, stable and just society by mending conditions of social disintegration and social exclusion - social fragmentation, exclusion and polarization; and by expanding and strengthening conditions of social integration - towards peaceful social relations of coexistence, collaboration and cohesion.

Integration in 21st century

- what do we mean by it?

- „*There is no single, generally accepted definition, theory or model of immigrant integration. The concept continues to be controversial and hotly debated*“ (Castles, 2001).
- „*Integration is a chaotic concept: a word used by many but understood differently by most*“ (Robinson, 1998).
- Terminology: Integration? Or incorporation? Accommodation? Inclusion? Culturalization? Naturalization?
- Precise terminology might help, but we should rather tackle 2 issues:
- 1. „**Never-ending story...**“ Integration is never-ending process, linear type of thinking is misleading.
- 2. „**This is the end of the world as we know it**“ Integration as we know it from 20th century lost its meaning due to globalization processes and multilayer identities of people. Life „on the road“ and transnational perspective call for paradigmatic shift in our understanding of integration.

It does not work...

Did we find a smoking gun?

- Integration policies and generally speaking attempts to integrate and accommodate migrants are failing in most of countries of EU27 due to structural reasons.
- In fact, they will be remain unsuccessful without changes of a nation state character, constitutional changes, and precise definition of integration aims.
- But very few changes occurred in a sphere of de-ethnization of public policies. Discrepancy between multi-identities post-modern era and 19th century type of nation state in EU27 is visible and destructive for integration attempts.
- In spite of adopting all possible legal norms on protection of minorities (both autochthonous and new), equal status of minorities has not been secured so far in most of countries of the EU27.

What you see is not what you get...

- Integration attempts fails also due to inconsistency of „goals of integration“ and rising demands on the side of dominant cultures.
- Migrants are not offered what they might have expected within liberal democratic regime that fosters equality (What you see is not what you get...)



Core of the problem...

How to become part of the core.

- Integration in both social and civic terms rests on the concept of equal opportunities for all. In socio-economic terms, migrants must have equal opportunities to lead just as dignified, independent and active lives as the rest of the population.
- Equality. Is it enough?
- Integration is successful when migrants become part of the core in all aspects of life - social, societal, economic, cultural, and symbolic ones. Integration cannot be successful in situation when migrants have problems to penetrate into the core of society.

Pre-conditions for becoming part of the core:

- 1. Equal status (citizenship policies, equal rights)
- 2. De-etnization of public sphere;
- 3. Shift toward political nation;
- 4. Culturally neutral state;
- 5. De-racialization of interactions between citizens.