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TÍTULO: Migración ilegal y prevención de la criminalidad.

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RESUMEN: Se llevó a cabo un proyecto sobre cómo los jóvenes perciben la criminalidad y sus consecuencias negativas. El objetivo del proyecto llamado "Crear y probar presentaciones de PowerPoint sobre cómo prevenir la criminalidad en relación con la migración ilegal" era aumentar la efectividad del impacto preventivo en los jóvenes y crear proyectos de prevención de la criminalidad que pudieran abordar a los jóvenes, y al mismo tiempo, eliminar los fenómenos de tal problema. El objetivo de una investigación cualitativa de este proyecto fue probar en presentaciones de PowerPoint de jóvenes sobre prevención de la criminalidad con respecto a la migración ilegal; El resultado de tales pruebas debería determinar si las presentaciones de PowerPoint son capaces no solo de dirigirse a los jóvenes sino también de reflejar el estado real y el desarrollo de la criminalidad en relación con la migración ilegal.

PALABRAS CLAVES: migración, migración ilegal, criminalidad, prevención.

TITLE: Illegal migration and criminality prevention.

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ABSTRACT: A project was carried out about how criminality and its negative consequences are being perceived by young people. The goal of the project called “Creating and testing PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration“ was both to increase the effectivity of the preventive impact on the young people and to create criminality prevention projects that could address the young people and, at the same time, eliminate phenomena of such an issue. The goal of a qualitative research of this project was to test on young people PowerPoint presentations about criminality prevention concerning the illegal migration; the result of such testing should find out whether the PowerPoint presentations are capable of not only addressing young people but also reflecting the actual state of and the development of criminality in connection with the illegal migration.

KEY WORDS: migration, illegal migration, criminality, prevention.

INTRODUCTION.

Migration is becoming one of the most important phenomena worldwide. The uncontrolled migration of the third country nationals endangers stability of the political, economic and democratic systems.

Migrants living in communities represent a high risk in terms of the organized criminality, juvenile criminality and interconnection of crime groups of migrants with the local criminal subculture.

The widest-spread kind of criminality committed by the crime groups of migrants is represented by drug trafficking, thefts, organized prostitution and human trafficking. That is the reason why countries just like other subjects facing the illegal criminality being committed by migrants pay a proper

attention to fighting it in favour of its reducing and moderating its consequences. Suppressing the illegal migration by means of a complex, effective and coordinated way is also being stressed by the intrastate, international and EU legal rules, conceptions, policies, initiatives, plans, programmes and analyses concerning the issue of the international migration (Chabrecek, 2016).

The growth of migration experience within the last years is being accompanied by research and analytical reflection of the issue. Many people, including young people, see the international migration embodied in various connections and specificities. When looking for an answer to the question why young people's attitudes towards the migration are rather negative than positive, it is necessary to go back to their immediate associations in connection with the topic of the migration and migrants. In general, migrants are being presented as people different from native people, namely by their physiognomy, traditions, culture and religion. The combination of personal experience with migrants and the negatively tuned news lead towards the feeling of uncertainty and necessity to protect oneself against something new and unknown so far (Hreha, 2018).

Within the process of looking for suitable means of how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration a project was carried out about how the criminality and its negative consequences are being perceived by young people. The project called "Creating and testing PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration" dealt with a research in favour of criminality prevention; the research was supported by the Government Council of the Slovak Republic. The project itself was carried out at the University of security management in Košice in 2017, i.e. at the school dealing with security management.

Criminality prevention represents not only one of the important parts of the security management curriculum but also a subject itself. Mission of University of security management in Košice consists both in educating and in scientific and research activities. That is why it is natural that it was made possible for the university to do research within the field of criminality prevention.

DEVELOPMENT.

Criminality as a result of illegal migration.

These days the following questions come to the fore: How societies can be changed as a result of the migration?, What impact will the migration have on the internal and external safeties, and the overall development of countries? Providing an overall picture necessitates to judge all migration aspects, both individually and in mutual connections. It is necessary to identify threats and risks following from the migration. Such a procedure represents one of the collections of measures that are to be carried out for the purpose of achieving a safety life and improvements of living standard of people and the whole society (Kovacova *at al.*, 2017). In this connection it would be clever to change and supplement legal regulations and to modify questions in field of fight against migrants' criminality (Larionov, 2012).

At the present time, the issue of illegal migration is resonating and being dealt with in the whole Europe by politicians, media and a large amount of professional and scientific theses to a large extent. The theses deal with the issue of not only the migration itself but also its connection with committing crimes (Abiuso, 2018; Ludwig, Johnson, 2017).

The illegal migration is being formed by or is being connected with many phenomena, activities and processes that are undesirable for both transit lands, including their societies, and migrants, including their communities. From the point of view of the countries and the societies hit by the migration the most serious problems are represented by e.g. (Chabrecek, 2016):

- Uncontrolled crossing the frontiers by migrants, and their unlawful entering the territory of particular countries.
- Activities of the organized groups of human smugglers – human smuggling.
- Various accompanying forms of cross-border crime.
- Illegal and unregistered staying of and moving of migrants on the territory of particular countries.

- Illegal work activities of migrants, illegal employing them, tax evasions, participation in shadow economy.
- Falsifying and/or forging travel documents, identification documents, residence permits and work permits.
- Various forms of security threats, fight against terrorism, and state protection.
- Deepening social, ethnic, religious and political tensions in societies hit by the migration, radicalisation of such societies, and possibilities of holding violent meetings.
- A highly demanding management of the illegal migration, frontier protection and work market in terms of economic, technical, personal and administration matters.

The widest-spread crimes in connection with the illegal migration are represented by human trafficking. It is a disgusting form of a crime deeply attacking human rights, and the United Nations organisation refers to it as one belonging among the quickly increasing crimes (DiRienzo, 2018). Human trafficking as a kind of “modern slavery“ represents a serious phenomenon appearing in all countries of the world. Even these days millions of people are exposed to treating contrary to the basic human rights. Such people are being sold, and subsequently, bought like goods, they are being forced to prostitution, enslaved at their work, or are subject to various other forms of exploitation. Human trafficking belongs worldwide, except illegal trafficking in guns and drugs, among the most profitable and the quickest developing kinds of the organized crime. Within human trafficking millions of people are being exposed to treatment representing a serious interference into human freedom and dignity (Smith, 2018). These days everybody can become a victim of human trafficking. The Slovak Republic is regarded as a country of origin of many victims of human trafficking. The most vulnerable group of such victims is represented by people coming from the environment of poor social and economic basis, in Slovakia primarily from the areas of high unemployment.

Human smuggling as one of the forms of the illegal migration is not considered to be a non-profitable service of helping people in danger to life, but a merciless gainful activity. Human smugglers make it possible for foreigners to illegally cross the frontiers; at the present time human smugglers endanger the security of particular countries even more. Human smuggling as a worldwide problem concerns not only countries of origin and transit countries, but also final destinations. It is a gainful kind of crime carried out by the sea, air traffic and on the land (Downman, Ubayasiri, 2017).

Human smuggling is difficult to be revealed as the net of human smugglers promptly responds to the changes of immigration controls at frontiers, and to the demands for smuggled people, of course. A majority of people decide for smugglers as these know how to get them over the frontiers. The modern human smuggling, however, is much more sophisticated than it used to be in the past. Smuggling illegal migrants is accompanied by activities negatively influencing the internal safety of the European union; the activities are represented by enhancing the measures of falsifying and/or forging identification documents meant for migrants, by enhancing the corruption at check points, and the probability growth of entering terrorist groups or individuals onto the territory of member states (Kovacova *at al.*, 2017).

Other kinds of crime in connection with the illegal migration are terrorism and extremism. The European union realizes risks following from the fact that thousands of migrants, e.g. Islamic terrorists, can enter particular countries (Losonczy, 2016).

For the present time, it is very important to reduce the negative influences of radicalized, extremist and terrorist groups present in societies (Schober *at. al.*, 2017). It is at the same time important to reduce the number of administrative infractions and crimes committed by the mentioned groups. The increase of radicalised population in countries outside the EU through the internal conflicts, the formation of armed groups showing extremist ideology, and also mixing the EU population into such

conflicts represent a direct influence on security situation in the EU-countries, including Slovakia, as well.

On the basis of the mentioned security risks, it is clear that the present situation necessitates to prevent radicalisation and elimination of factors determining such risks. Taking into account the situation in Slovakia, including the period within the previous ten years, four basic strategic aims have been created. (Concept on tackling extremism for the period 2015 - 2019). Their common goal is to prevent and limit radicalism followed by extremism, and to do so through the early intervening and the systematic educating of individual target groups. The strategic goal within this repression is to enhance capacities and possibilities for the purpose of effective revealing and prosecuting the crimes of extremism, and taking the organisation measures in connection with such crimes. The objectives of this conception include the following:

1. Strengthening the resistance of communities and individuals towards the non-democratic ideologies and extremism.
2. Enhancing familiarization with both the forms of and social seriousness of extremism and the consequences of radicalism.
3. Effective monitoring and revealing crimes of extremism, prosecuting offenders of such crimes.
4. Creating institutional and personal capacities for the state bodies responsible for the activities in favour of protecting the constitutional institution, internal order and security in particular countries.

Goal, research methods and a research sample of the quality survey.

The goal of the project called *Creating and testing PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration* was to enhance the effectivity of the preventive impact on the young people and to create crime prevention projects capable of addressing the young people; all this for the purpose of eliminating the undesirable phenomena of the researched issue.

The research was carried out in two parts based on partial objectives of the project. The partial objectives of the project were the following:

- Creating conditions and the subsequent creating and testing PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration.
- Finding out young people's attitudes towards the issue of the illegal migration, and their opinions about possible risks of the illegal migration in connection with committing crimes, including terrorism, and also opinions about the need to help migrants entering the territory of the Slovak Republic.

This article deals with the first partial objective of the project. The aim of the mentioned qualitative research is to test PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration. Partial objectives of the research are:

- Testing the PowerPoint presentations on the topic criminality in connection with the illegal migration (testing on young people).
- Finding out whether the tested PowerPoint presentations are capable of addressing young people and, at the same time, reflecting the actual state and development of criminality.

Within the qualitative research and for the purpose of gaining necessary data, the so-called Focus groups method was used. Focus groups is a method of the qualitative research. This method is primarily based on group discussions moderated by a researcher, the so-called moderator, and uses group interactions in order to get (on a specific topic) opinions of the participants that would be less accessible if the participants were outside the group.

The Focus groups method is sometimes designated as a group interview or focus groups or organised group discussion. A group interview, for example, is differentiated from the focus groups primarily through the form of leading discussions, specificity of discussions, and greater concreteness of gained data. The Focus group method helps researchers to get information about perspectives and

attitudes of people. Some of the often mentioned advantages and limits of using the Focus group method can be summed up as follows (Wood, 2006):

- From the financial point of view is data collection fairly advantageous.
- Data quality can be enhanced through interactions between participants.
- Group discussions can be funny and instructive for participants.
- A lot of information gained in a short time.
- Quality of gained data considerably depends on the abilities of a moderator.

Participants of our research using the Focus group method were students of the University of security management in Košice, namely 10 students of the 2. year (Bachelor, full-time) aged 21 – 23 years; the students participated in the research voluntarily.

Implementation of the qualitative research.

Responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the focus group in our research lied with facilitators (2 university teachers, at the same time co-solutionists of the project in question). Script of the research consisted of 7 selected questions focussing on testing the PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration.

The PowerPoint presentations have been processed by selected students of the higher years at the University of security management in Košice; the students must have had completed the subject Criminality prevention just like other subjects from the field of security. At the time of processing the PowerPoint presentations the students have already been familiarized with the researched issue. The PowerPoint presentations contained basic facts about the issue of the illegal migration, primarily its negative consequences. The aim of the PowerPoint presentations was to address young people, inform them about seriousness of the issue, and to present prevention possibilities from the consequences of such a phenomenon.

The research method called Focus groups was used in a multimedia classroom where the PowerPoint presentations were projected on a large-area screen. The projecting was accompanied by intimate atmosphere that should have strengthened students' emotional experience based on the seriousness of the issue and should have gained from the students as many sincere attitudes and opinions as possible on the content of the individual PowerPoint presentations.

The focus group script consisted of the following parts:

1. Introduction: welcome of the participants, introduction of facilitators, defining the framework and rules of the Focus groups method, informing about the form of performance and its use (facilitators – 10 min.).
2. Presenting the project called “Creating and testing PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration“ (facilitators – 5 min.).
3. The first round of the PowerPoint presentations – projecting all 5 PowerPoint presentations in one section.
4. The second round of the PowerPoint presentations – projecting the PowerPoint presentations individually with subsequent questions for the participants, leading a discussion about the participants' attitudes, opinions and perception of the contents of PowerPoint presentations, following the students' responses and interactivity, making notes and writing down answers to the individual questions.
5. Conclusion: Choosing the most suitable PowerPoint presentation capable of addressing young people and, at the same time, reflecting the actual situation and development of criminality; final evaluation, thanking participants (facilitators – 10 min.).

Final conclusion of the results of the qualitative research, and recommendations.

The goal of the qualitative research was to test on young people PowerPoint presentations about how to prevent criminality in connection with the illegal migration; the result of such testing should find out whether the PowerPoint presentations of the testing are capable of addressing young people and, at the same time, reflecting the actual situation and development of criminality in the stated field. The purpose of the PowerPoint presentations was to address “recipients“ of the preventive effect, in this case young people, to find out their interests and needs, and on the basis of the gained results, to adapt methods and means in order to enhance the effect of the criminality prevention.

The result of the qualitative research brought a lot of important information about the possibilities of preventive influencing the enlightenment PowerPoint presentations on young people; character of the gained information can be regarded as a recommending one.

Question: Which of the PowerPoint presentations addressed you the most from the point of view of the importance, seriousness and thinking about the issue of the illegal migration and the intended decrease of criminality within the discussed field? The young people of the reasearch unanimously decided for a PowerPoint presentation that they evaluated as the most enthralling and the most faithful for the reason of its dynamics, transparency and complexity about how to solve the particular issue; next the students’ attention was drawn by the choice of coulours in the PowerPoint presentation, the choice of photos and fictive life stories, attractive music, following the mentioned recommendations etc. The other PowerPoint presentations was branded as less suitable owing to their absence of the characteristics mentioned but present in the most successful PowerPoint presentation. What the young people missed in the other PowerPoint presentations were life stories of victims, e.g. human trafficking, forced marriages etc.

The students' attention was primarily drawn by life stories they found important to be part of such enlightenment PowerPoint presentations; the students recommended to state such stories in the form of answers of people that may have come across similar situations.

The stories themselves were found to be a strong alarm in the minds of the young people. Also some pictures and photos were regarded to be shocking and that is why leaving a trace in the students' minds. The students also recommended to use photos that can draw one's attention, shock members of aimed groups and contribute to and stress the seriousness of the issue and the need to solve it.

One part of such PowerPoint presentations should also be represented by advice and recommendations about how to protect oneself, one's relatives and property, which should contribute to criminality prevention. "It is good to use in such PowerPoint presentations elements that young people are in touch with every day, are full of such elements, as such a way can help to motivate young people more easily and quickly. Videos are an inseparable part of nearly every day in young people's life so why not to use them for the purpose of one's protection or the protection of one's relatives.

The students confirmed the fact that if a PowerPoint presentation should really address somebody and draw their attention, it is necessary to devote oneself to its formal appearance as well, as this represents a high percentage of success. From the achieved results it follows that creating such a kind of PowerPoint presentations necessitates to follow, except generally known rules, some others as well, namely:

- Avoid using a large amount of texts, just basic information, facts, passwords that should address a target group and hold their attention.
- Colours and selected motifs should be adapted to the particular issue.
- Choosing suitable matching colours as they arouse emotions.

- Being careful in choosing sound effects or music matching a particular issue, and forming an overall impression.

The students also confirmed uniquely that a well processed PowerPoint presentation, following the recommendations, can be used for young people as a form of enlightenment in the field of criminality. As a next step the students proposed to send the PowerPoint presentations in question to other universities and secondary schools for the purpose of spreading the enlightenment within the field of criminality prevention. Another alternative, in their opinion, could be to address a wide population through social networks or public busy places.

Our qualitative research detected a fact that lower year students do not have enough knowledge about the illegal migration. The research also used a form of a questionnaire method referring to young people's knowledge and attitudes about the issue; the results were very detailed: young people have low or nearly basic knowledge about the issue of the illegal migration and its negative influence on the society.

The students' knowledge of the issue is not only insufficient, it is also distorted through many factors having influence on young people's thinking, attitudes and opinions. This is based on the fact that demands on students at secondary schools are being increased in the context of permanent updating their knowledge, providing students with a lot of information about the actual social problems from the specific fields of security just like the global problems, namely the illegal migration. That is why it is necessary that secondary schools as well reflect the actual social situation, not only within the EU but in the world in general, and they try to introduce basic information about the criminality prevention in connection with the migration into syllabus. This fact can also contribute to reducing criminality, and to the protection of individuals and the society itself.

Concerning the achieved results, we can claim that the objectives of the qualitative research have been fulfilled. The results have also the ambition to contribute to eliminating the undesirable phenomena of the illegal migration. On the basis of this ascertainign we can state that the security education is gaining in importance, and its need keeps being enhanced. Powerpoint presentations bringing young people information from various fields of security can be regarded as an important instrument in building security knowledge in general, and also representing a didactic tool within the security education.

CONCLUSIONS.

This article deals with a research about the illegal migration and its negative consequences in the context of preventive activities.

The results of the research based on solving a project have the ambition to improve the efficiency of the preventive impact on young people, but also to create Powerpoint presentations about criminality prevention that would be capable of addressing young people in favour of eliminating the undesirable phenomena of the illegal migration.

The countries where migrants tend to go are not able to absorb such an amount of migrants, which can contribute to insufficient integration of the migrants into the society of particular countries. Also racial, ethnic and religious structures of the population can dramatically be changed. The consequence of such changes can lead to both forming isolated societies of a different culture, and the development of tensions between the original population and the new ethical group, manifestations of racism (at the beginning of the situation towards the minority), and later mutul tensions.

Large waves of the migration bring radicalisation on the political scene, an anti-migration mood of the population, social and economic problems and other risk factors, but mainly the international organized criminality.

The massive migration markedly changes not only the identity of the societies admitting migrants but also institutions of such societies and their culture, e.g. there is a need for building institutions for the purpose of registering, educating and supporting the migrants (IOM, 2018). On the one hand, we can talk about enrichment of the particular society and its culture, namely a more or less successful unifying of migrants with the heterogeneous population, which also brings many positive effects. On the other hand, the flow of migrants and their staying in a particular area can deepen distrust that, together with experienced or mediated experience, gains a rather defensive attitude towards new migrants.

The rate of xenophobia and racism primarily depends on the difference in behaviour of new migrants, the character of the residence areas where they live, and attitudes of the local authority. A high concentration of the settled foreigners of lower social status can contribute to the enhancement of criminality in the particular areas.

A high risk of foreigners living in communities is represented by the organized criminality, juvenile criminality and interconnection of groups of criminals – migrants with the local subculture. The widest-spread kind of crime of such groups of criminals consists in drug trafficking, thefts, organized prostitution and human trafficking (Kovacova, *at al.*, 2017).

It is necessary to elaborate unique procedures and proposals of tools about how to solve and suppress the negative manifestations of the illegal migration in particular societies. Next, laws should be updated, people should get education about the issue of migration and its possible risks. Legal awareness on crimes in connection with the migration should be enhanced as well.

It has been proved that the uncontrolled migration is capable of damaging economy and endangering the national security, as this can cause social, economic, international and/or religious contradictions and the growth of criminality.

The migration problems have become even more urgent in connection with the destabilisation trends in the world, including a growing number of migrants, and through intensifying the terrorist activities. Preventing and reducing the national security risks in connection with the migration processes is becoming an urgent need of many countries that must face massive migration challenges (Urda, Shevelyova, 2016).

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