

Dr Natalia LYMAR
Mgr Ekaterina LYMAR
Wyższa Szkoła Bezpieczeństwa
z siedzibą w Poznaniu

PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN FORECASTING MIGRATION PROCESSES. REALITY AND CHALLENGES

The dynamics of changes in contemporary economic processes is determined by the nature of changes in the social and political background, which determines the content of these changes. In such conditions, factors influencing social processes and psychological aspects of society deserve special attention. The subject of research is the issue of changes and the possibility of their acceptance by the individual and society as a whole, as well as the impact of changes on the course of processes and their development.

One of the most dynamic and noticeable changes is the active process of people's migration. Millions of people for various reasons leave their countries and move to another geographical, cultural, linguistic and mental space. We are observing an active process of reducing people's dependence on place. As Z. Bauman once noted, the modern world is characterized by mobility, an example of which is international relocation. Concepts of mobility emphasize that people's detachment from place and becoming a "person of the world" defines research and reflection related to the relationship between person and place. They show the importance of place in the construction of a person's personality and identification. The experience of place is shared by mobile people, and place itself is a process, so it does not exist, but becomes (Bauman, 2002).

Migration is the migration of people for the purpose of changing their place of residence, the movement of people is a completely natural phenomenon and has occurred at all times. Intensification of migration can occur for several reasons: a bad economic situation in the place of residence (economic migration), a political situation unsuitable for migrants (political migration), or larger corporations capture well-educated people and offer them better working conditions in exchange for moving. to the country associated with the activities of these companies (S. Kozak, 2009, p.288).

Of particular interest is the change in a person's life situation that accompanies migration, especially one that complicates life. The life situation consists of external - objective conditions of an individual's life activity and internal - subjective conditions of life activity. It functions on a conscious and unconscious level that exists objectively but is not perceived by the individual. The

life situation is, on the one hand, determined by past events in an individual's life, and on the other hand, by stable conditions characteristic of the current period of his or her life. The life situation determines the process of a person becoming aware of the meaning of his life activity ("insight", "act of objectification", "enlightenment"). Thus, an individual's life path involves going through various critical situations that can change life, give it meaning, make it fuller and more meaningful.

The direction of these changes will depend on the individual's personality traits and his or her ability to integrate psychotraumatic experiences with further development. Life situations require flexible response and are divided into everyday and complex. Every person throughout his life, in various spheres of his existence, finds himself in a difficult situation, which is an inherent element of his development and is able to change the perception of the surrounding world.

The source of a difficult life situation may be both a person's own actions and external influences. A difficult life situation may cause deformation of an individual's life activity. These situations arise either in the event of an imbalance in the system of relations between the individual and his environment; or in the event of inconsistency between goals, aspirations and opportunities to achieve them and personality traits. Such situations place increased demands on the individual's abilities and potential, stimulating his or her activity. Generally, a difficult life situation is understood as a significant situation for a person with a high degree of uncertainty.

Modern times are characterized by increased mobility of social groups and individuals, as well as new forms of cultural and social contacts and migration. Analysis of migration as a global phenomenon shows that this process is not slowing down. The reason is a combination of such factors as unemployment, political and social situation, global and local crises.

The rapid changes in the European and global economy since March 2020, caused first by the Covid crisis and then by the impact of the international political situation, have triggered new features of the migration process that are little known in the 21st century. This is due to the fact that at the beginning of the century, crisis situations occurred in the economies of developed countries, but this did not concern the highest level of tension and high mass level. When analyzing the reactions of employees on the labor market to significant changes, one can notice a lack of readiness to perceive, let alone accept, the new situation.

The increase in the scale of labor migration and its intensity update research on the processes of labor migration and its social consequences. Feminization has become one of the characteristic features of contemporary international migration

processes. The gender factor of international labor migration makes significant adjustments to the nature and trends of its flow, making it necessary to update the problem of labor migration of women as breadwinners.

Although migrants pose additional challenges to public finances in the short term, if they remain in receiving countries for more than a few years and become active participants in the labor market, the impact on their budgets and economic growth is likely to be positive.

Displaced people who are allowed to work and move freely will behave like economic migrants and will create adequate added value over time. Conversely, a lack of investment in migrants' human capital by receiving countries at early stages may lead to higher costs in the long run. At the same time, if migrants return to their country of origin after undergoing some adaptation, the impact on the host country's economy will be rather negative because the initial costs are not compensated by the income from their employment in the long run.

The process of migrants' integration and their involvement in the labor market of the receiving countries is quite long and particularly difficult at the beginning. To sum up, it can be assumed that greater precision in the analysis and forecasting of contemporary migration processes can be achieved thanks to the preceding psychological analysis, which in turn will be less related to the reaction to the already existing situation.

References

1. Bauman, Z. (2002). *Globalizacja. I co z tego wynika*, PIW, Warszawa.
2. Kozak, S. (2009). *Patologie w środowisku pracy. Zapobieganie i leczenie*. Difin, Warszawa.
3. Krasnodębska, A. (2017). *Dążenie ku życiu wartościowemu, godnemu. Budowanie na nowo ról. Z perspektywy doświadczeń kobiet migrujących do pracy za granicę*, [w:] K. Czykier, T. Sosnowski, T. Bajkowski (red.), *Wartości – Edukacja – Przemiany. Inspiracje dla teorii i praktyki społecznej*, Wydawnictwo druk-24h.com.pl, Białystok.
4. Lymar, A. *Zadania zarządzania różnorodnością oraz bezpieczeństwo społeczne i kulturowe* [w:] *Migracja – zagrożenie czy szansa dla nauki i kultury. Tło historyczne i społeczne*. Red. naukowa Mirosław Borkowski, Andrey Lymar, Wyd. GSW, Gdańsk, 2022, s.103-110.
5. Lymar, N. *Współczesne oczekiwania odnośnie zawartości i jakości opisu procesów społecznych//Komunikacja a zmiana społeczna*, Red. J.Kiędzior, Beata Krawiec, Małgorzata Biedroń, Anna Mitrega. Wyd. Instytutu Pedagogiki Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wrocław, 2018. str 249-254.
6. Lymar, E. (2022). *Motywacja a migracja zarobkowa*. Przegląd samorządowy Pomorze, grudzień, S.14.
7. Lymar, E. (2019) *Zjawisko migracji zarobkowej oraz zadania edukacji i biznesu we wdrażaniu procesów integracyjnych*. Przegląd samorządowy Pomorze, wrzesień. S. 15.