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MIGRATIONS IN SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: *The phenomenon of migration can be observed from the times of the formation of larger population centers associated with a given area. It can be said that migrations have accompanied the entire history of mankind inseparably. Migration is caused by economic crises (economic migrations), political crises (political migrations) or are triggered militarily as part of "demographic weapon". Migration should be considered in many aspects - both in terms of security as well as socio-economic. It affects many sectors of the functioning of the state. High mobility of the population contributes to the reduction of social and economic disparities between regions. It is also very beneficial from the economic point of view and contributes to the reduction of unemployment with a distinct regional structure. There are also so-called chain migrations. It turns out that migrants from a given country, region or locality tend to concentrate in the same places in the countries of migration destination. This is due to the access to information among migrants and the need to ensure a sense of security by living in one community. Contemporary migration is carried out practically from all countries of the world. A significant improvement in the mobility of the world's population contributes to the intensification of this phenomenon. The processes of migration is not connected only to changing the place of residence, but also include changing the affiliation and adaptation of the individual to the community.*

Keywords: security, migrations, sociology

1. Introduction

Migrations are a universal phenomenon, occurring in virtually every type of society, and at the same time universal, accompanying humanity from the very beginning of history [1]. Individual and family changes of residence or mass migrations of peoples in search of better living conditions accompany the development of each community [2]. Migration is always underpinned by complex of factors, which is a derivative of both psychological and personality predispositions and characteristics of individual individuals, as well as those determined by collectively established rules of economic, political and cultural organization of societies. The genesis and causative causes of migration are determined by internal factors, resulting from the psychological motivations of individuals, and external factors, derived from the principles of the social system, both the communities that are being left and those receiving new arrivals. The configuration of social and cultural conditions occurring in the receiving and leaving communities is concretized in a set of push and pull phenomena, "attracting" and "pushing" individuals and groups from one system to another [3].

2. Socio-psychological background of migration

Due to the origins and causative causes of migration, taking into account the social characteristics of migrants, the set of

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push/pull factors is shaped in five main planes:

1. social - social, including class, national or religious determinants of migration. The social factors affecting the size and nature of migration include, for example: class antagonisms and conflicts, a large span of group hierarchy with little vertical mobility, disproportions in the distribution of roles and positions, asymmetry in the allocation of minority categories, including religious and ethnic ones. On the contrary, egalitarianism combined with high mobility, lack of religious or class antagonisms, weaken migration tendencies, although it also depends on the composition of other factors, both economic, political and cultural, as well as personality traits of migrants;
2. economic - shaped primarily by the level of technological and economic development. Factors such as: natural resources and the ability to use them, the degree of industrialization, unemployment rate, etc. play a decisive role. The richer and better economically developed the country, the lower the probability of migration. Most of the migration comes from underdeveloped countries in crisis economically poorer in a comparable and visible way than others, especially neighboring ones. Differences in economic development explained to a large extent the migration of Poles to Germany or the United States, both in the period before World War I and after 1945;
3. political - determined by the ways of exercising power within the mother and receiving community. The scope of democratic freedoms, the possibility of participation in the exercise of power, a large area of self-government and autonomy of regional, ethnic and religious minorities, the lack of political conflicts limits migration tendencies. On the contrary, police oppression, terror and violence favor migration. Migration is undertaken in such cases primarily as a movement “from somewhere”, an escape “from something”, and not a striving towards “something”. Fugitives and political exiles go anywhere - wherever they can avoid their current subordination. They choose even the most remote regions of the world, if there is a country ready to receive them;
4. cultural - this plane establishes correlations between the intensity and size of migration and lifestyles, aspirations and cultural needs of members of social systems. Expansive cultures, rich in various elements, “push” their members into those areas of the world where the presentation of one's own achievements and creativity brings more benefits - not only material - than in the country of origin. Migration tendencies are also regulated by the conditions in which the community's own culture develops, e.g. in terms of using its own language, cultivating group traditions. Freedom of cultural expression is not conducive to migration decisions;
5. personality - determined by the physical and mental predispositions of individuals and the attitudes and worldview and ideological orientations shaped by society. The inclination to migrate - in correlation with other factors - may be determined by gender, race and age. More important, however, are the cultural and social determinants of the role of personal criteria of location. The group of these factors includes both the personal aspirations and needs of individuals, their adaptive abilities and opportunities for intellectual development, knowledge of foreign languages, and the type of dominant characteristics in terms of attitudes.

Migration is a conveyor belt, carrier of various models of cultural and social order, a mechanism enabling the transfer and interpenetration of elements of the heritage of basically every community. It fulfills the role of an instrument of social and cultural expansion, but also assumes protective functions, sometimes enabling entire systems of group organization to survive in a new environment. The opinion that

migration is one of the main factors dynamizing the structures and rules of the social order seems to be validated. In the long term, it leads to an increase in the diversity and complexity of social systems, thus contributing to the development of forms of group integration, pluralism and multiculturalism. According to Samuel P. Huntington, "If demographics determine the fate of societies, population movements are the driving force of history" [4].

Regardless of its macro-social determinants, each migration means deep, dramatic changes in the lives of individuals participating in it. It leads to changes in attitudes, reorientation of identity and reconstruction of personality. It is accompanied by strong personal emotions and mental experiences, forming a specific type of process of shaping a new type of self-identification. The very decision to leave and leave the home community is almost always associated with a reorientation of accepted values and life goals. Migration is usually a risky undertaking, burdened with the threat of a deterioration in the standard of living, exposure to psychological discomfort. Experiences related to travel, contact with another social system, adaptation to a new environment, acquisition of new language and professional skills, described as the syndrome known as "culture shock", have a profound and lasting impact on the psyche of migrants. Mental changes accompanying the experience of a migration situation are a permanent phenomenon, even in those cases where the stay outside the home social system is temporary, temporary and ends with return. The psychological consequences of migration tend to be much more complex and much deeper when migration leads to settling in another country and adaptation to a new society. These consequences form a chain of cause and effect, involving not only the migrants themselves, but also their children and grandchildren.

According to reliable estimates, at the end of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, there are over 100 million migrants in the world, as well as about 19 million refugees and at least 10 million newcomers illegally residing in the territories of foreign countries. Migrations are neither the exclusive nor the largest domain of European civilisations. Asian and Latin American immigration accounted for nearly three-quarters of the total immigrant population to the United States in the 1990s. In 1990, there were approximately 20 million immigrants in the United States, more than half of whom were of Latin American origin - primarily from neighboring Mexico - and Asian. At that time, the number of immigrants in Europe was in the order of 15.5 million, and in Australia and Canada - 8 million. New arrivals mostly come from non-European countries, and the number of immigrants from the Muslim civilization is growing relatively fast in Europe. In 1990, 1.675 million Turks with the right of permanent residence were registered in Germany. "In the mid-1990s, there were nearly 4 million Muslims in France, and up to 13 million in Western Europe as a whole" [5].

Despite the fact that historical and sociological perspectives tend to perceive migration in terms of mass phenomena, such as: social movements, collective processes, mechanisms of change or ideology, it does not change the fact that it is primarily individual people who move. Migration is a way of searching for one's place in the world, a method of choosing one's own life path, a tactic of achieving individual goals and aspirations. Each person strives for the fullest possible self-realization and the choice of a model of social order that best suits his personality characteristics. Striving to take the desired place in the world also leads through migration and the choice - if there is one - of the "appropriate" social system. According to Czesław Miłosz: "The

tendency to create such a place for ourselves is very strong in us. I am also no exception in that my sacramental place is so distant in time and space, because we are generally all migrants today. We all come from some forgotten villages, from some lost past" [6].

3. Conclusions

There is no single, coherent and dominant theory of migration. Sociology is no exception in this regard, because virtually none of the disciplines - maybe apart from economics - has created any concept that would be systematic, not to mention its universality or universality. In the field of social sciences, a more appropriate state in relation to migration is a state consisting in the occurrence of many judgments and detailed statements, which in their entirety function as a set of detached or even contradictory exemplifications and generalizations of specific cases of spatial transfer of individuals and groups. As one American theorist of migration maintains: "Although many efforts have been made to create it, there is no satisfactory theory capable of explaining the role of factors that cause migration and determine the continuity and universality of various currents, or analyze their impact on different groups. in their places of origin and destination, as well as its significance for the migrants themselves" [7].

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