

Economic Deprivation as a Neuropsychological Aspect of the Formation of Frustration in Potential Migrants

Jaroslav HOSHOVSKIY¹

Igor MUDRAK²

Dariia HOSHOVSKA³

Nataliya SHMAROVA⁴

Nataliia KORDUNOVA⁵

Anna KULCHYTSKA⁶

¹ The Head of Pedagogical and Age Psychology Department, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor Faculty of Psychology, Department of Pedagogical and Age Psychology, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Lutsk, Ukraine, hoshovskiy.jaroslav@vnu.edu.ua, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1026-386X>

² PhD in Psychology Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogical and Age Psychology, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Lutsk, Ukraine, Mudrak-Igor@vnu.edu.ua, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9003-0435>

³ PhD in Psychology Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogical and Age Psychology, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Lutsk, Ukraine, Hoshovska.Dariia@vnu.edu.ua, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2675-8015>

⁴ Postgraduate of the Department of Pedagogical and Age Psychology of Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Department of Pedagogical and Age Psychology, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Lutsk, Ukraine, natalishmarova5@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6070-3929>

⁵ PhD in Psychology Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogical and Age Psychology, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Lutsk, Ukraine, natalia300619701@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4683-0929>

⁶ PhD in Psychology Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogical and Age Psychology, Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University, Lutsk, Ukraine, Kulchucka.Anna@vnu.edu.ua, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1350-6556>

Abstract: *The article shows the peculiarities of personal deprivation as a neuropsychological factor of emigration in the context of frustration. Persons participating in emigration focus on their future life, mainly on economic and social life. Individual thoughts about one's future life, a warning about the unknown, means about one's future work, well-being, etc. Such a volume of actions causes disappointment, as well as a neuropsychological impulse of anxiety for the future life of a person. The study is aimed at determining the impact of migration intentions on the psychological state of the individual, in particular, the determination of frustration and neuropsychological factors.*

The learning principle is that frustration is a neuropsychological marker of individuals facing new challenges, especially during migration. Researched military tests are studied in a study of economic commitment as a factor in the frustration of individuals who plan to migrate.

The research course uses the method of abstraction, the descriptive-research method, the method of analysis and synthesis. The method of generalization and systematization was used to determine the research results. The results of the work are the basis for the formation of the structure that the factor of economic destruction in this case is personal frustration and not all aspects of the issue needing further research are exhausted.

Keywords: *neuropsychology factor, antitheses, economic aspect, depression, potential migrants.*

How to cite: Hoshovskiy, J., Mudrak, I., Hoshovska, D., Shmarova, N., Kordunova, N. et Kulchytka, A. (2023). Economic deprivation as a neuropsychological aspect of the formation of frustration in potential migrants. *BRAIN. Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 14(2), 285-302. <https://doi.org/10.18662/brain/14.2/455>

Introduction

The psycho-emotional state of a person depends on various factors, both positive and negative. There are many situations that cause frustration, that is, an anxious, sometimes depressive feeling in a person's life. Such situations are mostly associated with changes in a person's life. A person's migration intentions are one of the factors of personal frustration. The possibility of migration causes anxiety about the future in the individual in the context of adaptation to new socio-economic aspects of the impact on the well-being of a person's life, as well as suffering due to the so-called "abandoned home" syndrome. The psycho-emotional state of a potential migrant is characterized as frustrating, that is, a person is afraid of the future, feels apathy, anxiety, and does not understand how to ensure his livelihood. This condition can cause anxiety and depression.

The article describes the categorical and conceptual context of economic deprivation, frustration as a psychological feeling. In order to study the peculiarities of the investigated problem, the theoretical and methodological principles of scientific research according to the relevant legislation were analyzed. The concept of migration is generalized as a factor that shapes the perception of changes in life, the causes and consequences of the corresponding changes.

Youth migration has become an integral attribute of social development as a result of political-legal, socio-economic and cultural factors. The scale of youth migration in recent years can be compared only with the periods of late industrialization and urbanization, post-war reconstruction and modernization. Diversification of vectors and types of migration, scales, rates and social functions of migration determine the need to study their immediate and distant consequences affecting the nature of social processes. The usual socio-demographic and economic approaches used by foreign and domestic researchers give qualitative results, but they are limited by the specifics of the discourse of these scientific disciplines. In this regard, an attempt to adapt various theoretical approaches and instrumental possibilities to the postmodern rethinking of migration needs in society as an aspect of psychological perception is relevant.

Migration intentions cause different experiences - feelings of euphoria from expectations and hopes, which are accompanied by feelings of joy, satisfaction, awareness of a certain success. At the same time, migration processes are accompanied by new challenges that cause confusion, depression, loneliness, anxiety in the individual. Particularly important problems are economic challenges that directly affect human well-

being. The economic situation of an individual especially affects the psycho-emotional state of a person. Thus, high economic indicators cause a person to feel confident about the future, to perceive himself as a successful individual, and, on the contrary, low indicators are a reason for insecurity and anxiety in the individual. Thus, the economic factor of personality development is one of the most important in personality formation.

Anxiety, as one of the signs of frustration, shows the disharmony of the personality, which is reflected in interpersonal communication and is expressed in conflict situations, relationship crises. A potential migrant transmits his own anxiety-frustration disharmony to the entire network of interpersonal relationships, as a result of which communicative and perceptual conflicts, misunderstandings, crises and disorders become quite possible. This situation of migrants is relevant for study in an international aspect, because a migrant is a carrier of the culture of his people in another society. Therefore, there is an intercultural interaction in a global dimension, which causes scientific investigations by scientists of the world in the field of economic deprivation as a factor of frustration of potential migrants. The psycho-emotional state of an individual broadcasts his experiences and perception of the environment, relationships in society. A potential migrant is faced with new challenges that are unfamiliar to him and this leads to experiences, that is, it is the cause of frustration as a phenomenon that broadcasts the psycho-emotional state of the individual.

In the current whirlwind of events, when the world becomes global, when integration between peoples takes place, when people migrate to safer places in the world as a result of military conflict, migration as a phenomenon is quite common. Therefore, such a problem has become interesting for scientists to study. Yes, the question of the mutual existence of a potential migrant and the society that receives him is interesting. The researchers studied the peculiarities of the psychological state of an individual working in a foreign team. Questions regarding the motivational sphere of a person ready to move, his moods are positive and assimilative, were interesting for study.

Interest in the problem of economic deprivation in philosophical thought is conditioned by the material and spiritual transformations experienced by the post-industrial, post-modern society. In the postmodern society, there is a change in the material environment, which reflects a change in the structures of thinking, and above all in the picture of the world. The connection between them is especially vividly revealed in the retrospective analysis of the types of existence of a thing in the space of culture of different historical eras. In the most general form, the dynamic

way of being of things here is as follows: the vector of dynamics is set by the movement from the thing-symbol (archaic, early and classical Middle Ages) - through the sense-perceived thing-form (late Middle Ages - Renaissance) - through the thing-function (modernity) - to the point -fictions (postmodern as a modern phase of cultural development).

Of special interest in the context of this research is the last historical phase - as a representation of a slice of the real existence of a thing. Postmodern discourse of the 70s and 80s. marks a change in the status of things in the life of modern society. The development of science, technology, informatics, the triumph of mass communication, the establishment of the consumer concept of the market - these and other real phenomena and processes of recent decades are literally changing the fate of things before our eyes. A thing is maximally abstracted from its functions, properties, qualities. The number of properties that are irrelevant to the thing, but important in the symbolic system, is increasing. Therefore, the properties of things in the modern period speak more about the owner than directly about the object itself, which has its own long history and meaning, devoid of self-sufficiency.

All types of decomposition are united by the fact that they, in fact, describe changes in the functional field of the thing, which is lost after the elimination of the essential foundations of the subject. Embedding of things in new conditions of the game takes place, allowing to attribute any functions and values to it. Postmodern realities of life (processes of globalization, the triumph of advertising, the dictates of the mass media, the "everyday" of high culture and style, the state of alienation of a person from his spiritual essence) have led to the fact that postmodern society is catastrophically losing the culture of symbols. However, symbols did not disappear from everyday life - they were reduced to more primitive forms - to signals and signs, which is clearly visible in the realities of life, not only of European people, but also in the life of small ethnic groups - typical carriers of the systemic quality of traditional culture.

Philosophical reflections on changing the essence and status of things in European culture have been going on for several decades, while the state of affairs in traditional cultures at the moment still needs comprehensive study and analysis. Studies by philosophers, ethnologists, historians, and culturologists indicate that, despite the parallelism of the processes taking place in postmodern post-industrial and traditional societies, there is a certain specificity of the manifestation of these processes at the level of traditional cultures. It is necessary to reveal this specificity, if it really exists, to evaluate the prospects for the further development of

traditional cultures, to understand whether traditional culture is currently a stable phenomenon that preserves historical continuity and its identity as a whole, or whether it is also characterized by a change in systemic quality.

Thus, Blynova (2010), Bretsko (2015) considered the migration concept and the system of adaptation to life in a new environment. Migration expectations for a person often changed his life positions, views on various areas of life. It is interesting for scientists to study the reasons and factors for migration intentions of an individual (Virna, 2017). Thus, researchers determined that the factors of migration movements are economic, political, ideological, political, and social events (Hoshovs'kyy, 2008, Mudrak, 2014). However, when a person changes his life, his psycho-emotional state changes first. Some researchers claim that migration processes change the course of human life and at the same time are a constant of civilizational progress (Khizhnyak, 2012; Parshina, 1991.). Progress requires changes in human life. Migration is a necessary change for human development.

Psychology has always been interested the mechanisms of stability and variability of activity and behavior of an individual. Such mechanisms include attitudes (readiness of an individual to accept the environment and act in a certain way). Installations were studied as huge experimental material, carefully, deeply, but as different paradigms, different concepts, taking into account different methodological principles. Today, psychological science has achieved certain successes in studying the psychological readiness of an individual, its phenomenology, and the structure of determining factors. At the same time, information has accumulated about contradictions in the interpretation of the phenomena that make up the concept of "psychological readiness" ("setting").

Hence the need to define new methodological foundations and principles of installation analysis and researchers' access to another level of its system.

Researchers claim that a person who has migration intentions establishes a psychological distance from the social environment in which he is (Chorna, 2015). Migration plans are formed in a person according to the social situation. A person's desire to change his permanent place of residence is a manifestation of his concentration and responsibility. Migration intentions of an individual are formed in the context of contradiction between worldview and opportunities. Migration is considered by a person as an opportunity to reach a consensus between various factors, the most important of which is economic deprivation.

The study analyzed the problem of bilingualism and multilingualism, which is especially relevant for immigrants in the context of the formation of economic deprivation. After all, to ensure a full-fledged life in another country, it is necessary to master the language. The primary importance of the method of learning a second language and the age of language learning is emphasized. For the formation of bilingualism, a clear separation of the language of communication at home and at school/kindergarten is necessary, when two vital, full-fledged language environments are maintained for a long time. Nowadays, it has been proven that bilingualism contributes to the formation of more flexible thinking, the ability to approach a problem from different sides and perspectives, and expands the possibilities of cognition. The authors illustrate the theoretical positions of the article by describing a case of early multilingualism in a preschool child, which demonstrates the peculiarities of the formation of speech and other mental functions in the conditions of bilingualism and multilingualism.

The purpose of the article is to investigate the peculiarities of economic deprivation as a psychological aspect of the formation of frustration in potential migrants.

Neuropsychological aspect in the life of emigrants

Mastering a second language involves the formation of a new functional speech system on the basis of the already formed functional system of the first language, if two languages are mastered consecutively. The underdevelopment of some functions in the native language systematically affects the development of similar functions in the second language. It is also important that the time of learning each language corresponds to a different level of brain maturation and the formation of cognitive functions, which cannot help but affect the brain organization of the functional system of each language (Oliver et al., 2019).

The method of learning a second language is of primary importance. "The method of learning (formal, organized acquisition) or acquisition (a more or less spontaneous path through communication) of a new language becomes important for neuropsychological analysis because it depends on which leading sensory channels for inputting information and, accordingly, the brain region involved in implementation of processes in a second language (Shiner, 2019). Thus, the method of assimilation to a certain extent affects which components will participate in the construction of a new functional system.

The method of language acquisition can also be reflected in the different level of formation of various speech functions: oral speech, writing,

reading. Thus, with the direct method of involuntary language comprehension in a live language environment, speech understanding is ahead of expressive speech skills, with formal arbitrary learning, as a rule, expressive speech is better understood. The formal or direct method of language learning affects the features of the semantic system of speech and the nature of speech generalizations with directness.

With this method, the word is first learned in only one meaning, and the understanding of a specific meaning goes from the general meaning of the text or phrase to a separate meaning. This creates certain difficulties for the formation of categorization processes (Shen et al., 2021). With the formal (logical) method, a word is immediately learned as multi-meaning, and the formation of a word combination proceeds from the partial meaning of individual words to the general meaning of the word combination.

But the age of language learning is also important. Parallel acquisition of languages in the first three years of life leads to uneven development of each language and delay in the development of speech in at least one of them. Knowledge of languages is extremely unstable, a few days without one of the languages is enough for the child to forget that language. Scientists believe that up to the age of three, children mix languages and begin to differentiate them only in the fourth year. It can be assumed that the brain of a child under the age of three is not ready for the development of bilingualism (Sarancha et al., 2021). Optimal for the formation of full-fledged bilingualism is the initial development of one functional language system to the level of phrasal speech with subsequent parallel learning of both languages in two different communication environments: at home they communicate in only one language, and the other language is spoken in kindergarten and school or (in multinational families yah) with the father only in his native language, and with the mother - in her native language.

For the formation of bilingualism, a clear distinction between the language of communication at home and at school/kindergarten is necessary, when for a long time there are two full-fledged language environments that are vital for the child, and in each of them they do not understand (or strongly do not want to understand) one language, i.e. You need a second language to communicate with them. If in preschool children, when the language environment changes, one of the languages ceases to be necessary for communication, then the young child forgets it and becomes monolingual from bilingual. The younger the child, the faster he can forget his native language in a new language environment. First, reading and writing skills are lost (if any), then conversation, language comprehension is the strongest.

As you know, speech development is decisive for the formation of all other mental functions, therefore language difficulties interfere with the child's mental development, mastering the knowledge and skills necessary for successful mental activity and socialization in the children's group (kindergarten, school), and then, if these difficulties not overcome, in society as a whole.

As you know, speech development is decisive for the formation of all other mental functions, therefore language difficulties hinder mental development. A person, mastering the knowledge and skills necessary for successful mental activity and socialization in a children's group (kindergarten, school), and then, if these difficulties are not overcome, in society as a whole.

If earlier there was an opinion that bilingualism negatively affects the development of a child (the origins of this opinion are connected with the fact that children of immigrants were tested for a foreign language), now it has been proven that bilingualism contributes to the formation of more flexible thinking, the ability to approach the problem of from different sides and in different angles, expands the possibilities of cognition. The positive influence of mastering two language systems (the ability to read in two languages) on the formation of people's cognitive functions is shown. Bilingualism can be a favorable or inhibitory factor in the child's development, depending on the specific living conditions and age of the child. So, for example, in the process of formation of speech, there are stages of both quantitative changes and qualitative leaps: the emergence of phrasal speech, mastering of writing and reading. At the same time, the simultaneous development of two languages is inhibited: first, a qualitative jump occurs in one of the languages, that is, the simultaneous development of two languages is inhibited at the moment of transition to a higher functional level.

Economic deprivation as a factor in the formation of migration intentions of an individual

A person's readiness to migrate is formed in the context of a rethinking of value orientations, as a result of which new needs appear that build a new worldview and the meaning of the person in the world. Migratory readiness is an integrative determinant that translates the identity of an individual in various directions of self-realization. Thus, an individual strives to fulfill his needs and opportunities in the sphere of economy, politics, family and socio-cultural life, in the field of professional and educational activities, etc. (Shestakovskiy, 2011). The intention to migrate is

the result of a person's response to the provision between self-realization and the satisfaction of basic needs. Psychologists examine the main factors of a person's readiness to migrate and distinguish them so that a person can change his life to achieve economic well-being and use personal labor to achieve a goal. Such a tendency forms the aspect of mental deprivation as an aspect of the economic process.

Economic deprivation is a kind of psychological state of a person, which manifests itself from the time when a person cannot satisfy his needs of an economic nature, he feels dissatisfaction with his actions and seeks to change his usual life activities (Shmarova, 2018). Deprivation is the psychological state of a person who is dissatisfied with his life, cannot realize full-fledged life activities, constantly experiences a crisis, disorganization of personal growth, which causes exclusion from society. Economic deprivation is evidence of existential experience and material dissatisfaction, which blocks the activity of the individual to achieve the goal. A person is in a state of constant anxiety, depression, aggression, aware of his powerlessness and dependence on various features.

The inability of a person to satisfy his needs in the economic sphere, the feeling of poverty, the awareness of a low status in society, the lack of resources determine the psycho-emotional experiences of the individual, form the idea of life as negative and pessimistic.

Analyzing the socio-economic situation of different countries, the factors of social differentiation, inequalities, researchers of the emergence of features of psychological deprivation of a person characterize the negative impact of economic deprivation on a person's life and push him to change his usual life process (Haug, 2008). Globalization is one of the effective factors of an individual's awareness of his own weakness in the face of challenges in society, while understanding it allows him to improve his life alone. In the conditions of globalization, there is an understanding that there is a country with much better opportunities for self-realization of the individual. Therefore, a person takes advantage of the fact that a change of place of residence can improve the life process, allow to become successful, to achieve the desired conditions of socio-economic well-being. Countries of post-industrial development that have high economic indicators need new people who can be your intellectual and informational resource as a condition of capital formation (Gardner, 2008). Therefore, migration is one of the directions for improving human life in the conditions of global social development.

Observed on the growing migration of the population, in almost all developed countries the study of the psychology of people's migratory

behavior is still clearly insufficient. In any case, the phenomenology of migration has become the subject of extensive psychological research. Within the framework of the problem of social mobility, sociology pays the greatest attention to the migratory activity of people. Sociologists distinguish between migratory mobility and population migration.

Migratory mobility is the readiness to move, and migration is the realization of this readiness. The psychological state of a person's readiness for relocation is also called potential migration. Sociologists also influence the mechanisms of migration, which include the conditions that cause people to migrate. Studying the nature, features of social mobility, its channels and typology, researchers inevitably come to the border with psychology or interdisciplinary problems: lifestyle changes, instability of status behavior, stress when adopting new social roles, survival and adaptation to new conditions, survival strategies. However, the psychological aspects and psychological content of these problems remain, of course, beyond the scope of the study.

In psychology, the peculiarities of migration processes are considered mainly in the aspect of psychological anthropology of psychological adaptation of migrants (often emigrants) to a new cultural environment, understanding adaptation as a process of modification of human psychology, which is manifested in a change in value orientations, in the understanding of adaptation. role behavior, social attitudes, etc. (Gemenne, 2015). This approach also explores some aspects of psychological readiness for migration and intercultural interaction.

In foreign psychology, migratory behavior describes the motives of migration, the consequences of movement for the group and individual identity, strategies for acculturation of migrants, psychological features of migrants, specifics and main directions of psychotherapeutic work with them.

Economic deprivation is formed as a necessary need for the well-being of a person living in a different environment. In particular, learning another language is such an important factor. To activate the energy potential, great attention is paid to breathing exercises - the development of correct diaphragmatic breathing, which improves blood circulation, massages the organs of the abdominal cavity, calms, concentrates attention, improves general well-being and, of course, the formation of voluntary self-regulation of breathing. For effective learning, proper breathing should be taught in a playful manner, which increases work capacity and is emotionally engaging.

Thus, economic deprivation is one of the factors of migration readiness. However, economic deprivation is an expression of dissatisfaction, an anxious state of the individual and a desire to improve one's situation.

Peculiarities of the formation of frustration in potential migrants

Modern psychological science interprets the term "frustration" as a psycho-emotional state of a person, which expresses his anxiety, depression and awareness of his personal weakness. The reason for this human condition is a complex situation that cannot be resolved (Giddens, 1991). It is difficult for an individual to realize himself as a result of his activities, and this causes him to realize his weakness, a feeling of guilt before everyone, which devastates him and leads to a depressive state.

The frustration that arises in a person who intends to migrate is his certain personal trait, which is caused by life experience. Frustration is a personality trait characterized by pessimism, anxiety that occurs in the face of failures in the formation of migration intentions (Gygli et al., 2019). A person is sure that he cannot solve his failures, he is not able to achieve his dreams, and this leads to his unhappy perception of life, to an oppressive experience, that is, to frustration.

A person who intends to migrate has various reasons for frustration, in particular, potential problems that arise in terms of adaptation to new challenges in life in a new society, taking into account social crises that have formed in the process of historical development, such as racism and xenophobia, migrant phobia and others.

Migratory readiness is based on such components as cognitive-informational, affective-evaluative, active-active, which are the directions of a person's self-realization in various spheres of life. A person worries about his future, so frustration is a typical psychotic state of a potential emigrant.

Considering the diversity of the concept of intrapersonal conflict and the large number of external factors influencing migrants, research and careful development of methods for solving internal conflicts of this population group are necessary (Mayer, 2011). A person who has moved to another culture experiences a clash of values, personal meanings and life orientations in his inner psychic life. These collisions are accompanied by strong emotional experiences, and also cause negative psychological consequences (loneliness, feeling of uselessness, dissatisfaction with the quality of life, psychological destabilization, loss of psycho-emotional balance, etc.). You can find only isolated studies of identity, role, value

conflict in certain groups of migrants (McLeman & Hunter, 2011). Meanwhile, intrapersonal conflict, of course, significantly affects the processes of social adaptation of a person, determining his psychological well-being. And for migrants, it has a certain specificity associated with the process of acculturation to a new environment. The model is a description of the struggle and clash of some components of two cultures (the culture of origin and the culture of the host), which can cause various types of intrapersonal conflicts in migrants.

It should be noted that intrapersonal conflicts can arise not only from external migrants who move to a completely different culture, but also from internal migrants who move to another region of their country, change their place of residence, etc. (Rosenzweig, 1941). Numerous studies emphasize the need to study the peculiarities of acculturation and adaptation of different groups of migrants. Adj reasons, motives and other external and internal circumstances of migration will influence the nature of the internal dissonance that arises during the formation of one or another type of intrapersonal conflict. In connection with this thesis, it is important to find out what are the similarities and differences in the action of internal contradictions in migrant refugees, external and internal migrants.

Data of neuropsychological diagnosis made it possible to outline the task of learning a foreign language as an aspect of unification with a new society. The main goals of remedial and developmental classes for learning a foreign language are:

- increase in brain activity (neurodynamics of mental activity);
- development of motor functions;
- formation of self-regulation and control;
- formation of spatial ideas;
- formation of nominative processes;
- formation of the categorization process;
- harmonization of the girl's emotional and affective state.

Thus, frustration is a psycho-emotional state experienced by a person in his life in the process of forming migration intentions.

Features of economic deprivation as an aspect of frustration in potential migrants

A person who intends to migrate needs confidence in his future life, strives for stability and well-being in all spheres of his life. However, she is in a state of emotional distress and anxiety, and is not in control of her emotions, which causes her insecure behavior, which further deepens the distress and anxiety.

Deprivation - limitation or deprivation of the opportunity to satisfy personally significant needs. Sociology uses the concepts of absolute and relative deprivation. The problem of deprivation today is widely reflected in psychological and sociological literature (Taylor-Gooby, 2010). Economic deprivation is one of the factors of migration. The individual strives to find an environment in which he can realize his abilities in order to satisfy the necessary needs. At the same time, economic deprivation is evidence of dissatisfaction with one's condition in social life, a feeling of limitation of one's opportunities. Therefore, economic deprivation causes a psycho-emotional state of anxiety and depression, which we define as frustration. Frustration broadcasts the experiences of a potential migrant and needs a psychological solution.

Dissatisfaction with the situation as a whole, dissatisfaction with the migration policy of the migrants' state, as well as insufficient medical care, financial situation, choice of work and opportunities to organize their rest are among the areas that cause special dissatisfaction among migrants of various groups. Refugees have the highest level of dissatisfaction with various spheres of life. The lowest level of dissatisfaction and, accordingly, the most stable level of subjective well-being in the group of internal migrants.

Readiness to migrate is a crisis phenomenon that occurs in conditions that prevent the satisfaction of the need for self-realization, where the nature of the obstacles may be different. The understanding of self-realization in this case is also broad. Deprivation of the need for self-realization in this case acts as a source of migratory activity of the individual (Woods, 2007). The emergence of migration readiness is a manifestation of the self-organization of the psychological system in specific conditions, when the old ceases to suit a person, and he looks for something new, which, by definition, is the essence of initiative. The parameters of the changed image of the world make a person sensitive to a different environment, which leads to its search.

Like any other attitude, migration readiness is a complex integrated hierarchical construction of a dual object-subject character, which is a new formation of the human psychological system that arises in the process of a special interaction with the surrounding world.

Therefore, economic deprivation is a factor of psychological frustration of a potential migrant in the conditions of the current globalized world development.

Conclusions

In the process of research, scientific publications in the field of research were analyzed, theoretical and methodological ones were determined based on scientific investigations. The results of the analysis and synthesis of scientific intelligence provide grounds for the assertion that economic deprivation is a determining factor in shaping the readiness of a potential migrant.

It was determined that:

- 1) a potential migrant feels dissatisfied with his situation and needs a change, which is expressed in the concept of economic deprivation.
- 2) economic deprivation causes frustration.

Having considered the aspects of the potential migrant's frustration, the main trends that cause it in the context of the potential migrant's life were determined.

The process of adaptation in migration situations, as well as the experience of migration as a vital event, depend on the circumstances of migration, motivation and desire for this change in a person's life. Our data once again confirm the need for a socio-psychological approach to the study of human adaptation processes, as within the framework of this approach we can study and control external-environmental factors along with intratrophic ones.

Analyzing the processes taking place, we can conclude that the ontological status of deprivation in potential migrants was destroyed in the 20th century. The drawn parallels with European culture made it possible to identify a number of similar trends - shortening the functional field of the object, transforming the space-time coordinates of the thing, changing the technological process of creating renewal methods.

Deprivation leads to the one-dimensionality of the material world, when all things are equally important and are not perceived as the symbolic value of culture, because they are all the same, standard. The thing is no longer a unity of the cultural and the natural when the molded material that forms the thing has eliminated this opposition.

One of the factors of frustration and economic deprivation is well demonstrated by the peculiarities of the formation of speech and other mental functions in the conditions of bilingualism and multilingualism:

- non-simultaneous and unequal development of different languages, and above all, non-simultaneous appearance of qualitative leaps in the development of speech functions in different languages;
- non-observance of the necessary conditions for the formation of bilingualism (clear separation of the language of communication at home

and at school/kindergarten) has led to the emergence of a situation of non-formation of bilingualism, which is negative.

Internal contradictions and conflicts differ among people who participate in migration processes, depending on the type of migration: external / internal, forced / voluntary. The most acute areas of interpersonal conflicts are the following: discrepancy between the level of claims and the level of achievements; the need for independence and the need to be dependent, the need for help and care; non-compliance with norms and internal aggressive tendencies (inability to express one's feelings);

Migrants experience both intra-personal conflicts and intra-personal vacuums in the sphere of values and availability of a significant sphere of life. The greatest number of interpersonal conflicts occurred among forced migrants (Bijeje citizens), and intrapersonal vacuums are much more in the group of citizens who emigrated abroad.

Most often, in all groups of migrants, internal conflicts affect areas that are disappointed by external circumstances (clarification of their social situation, acculturation process, obstacles to self-realization). These external factors of frustration exacerbate conflict zones in the intrapsychic sphere of the individual, generating internal dissatisfaction and psycho-emotional tension.

The results of the study do not exhaust the full context, however, clarify the role of economic deprivation as a factor of frustration of potential migrants.

References

- Blynova, O. Y. E. (2010). Psykholohichni osnovy vyvchennya mihratsiynoyi hotovnosti [Psychological foundations of the study of migration readiness]. In *Zbirnyk naukovykh prats': filozofiya, sotsiologiya, psykholohiya. Ivano-Frankivs'ke: Vyd-vo Prykarpat. nats. un-tu im. Vasylya Stefanyka* [Collection of scientific works: philosophy, sociology, psychology. Ivano-Frankivsk: View of Prykarpattia. National University named after Vasyl Stefanyk], 15, 2, 145–156. http://ispp.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/migration-psych_slusar-blinova.pdf
- Bretsko, I. I. (2015). *Psykhoemotsiynne vyborannya pidlitkiv v umovakh si-meynoyi depriyatsiyni* [Psychoemotional burnout of adolescents in conditions of family deprivation]. MDU.
- Chorna, V. O. (2015). Dynamika mihratsiynykh protsesiv v Ukrayini: sotsiologichnyy analiz [Dynamics of migration processes in Ukraine: sociological analysis]. *Naukovi pratsi Chornomors'koho derzhavnogo universytetu imeni Petra 213 Mohyly kompleksu «Kyievo-Mohylans'ka akademiya». Seriya : Sotsiologiya* [Scientific works of the Black Sea State University named after Peter 213 Tombs of the "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" complex. Series: Sociology], 258(246), 175–180. http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Npchdusoc_2015_258_246_29
- Gardner, H. (1983). *Frames of mind: The theory of multiple intelligences*. Basic Books.
- Gemenne, F. (2015). *Migration as a Climate Adaptation Strategy. State of the World*. Island Press.
- Giddens, A. (1991). *Modernity and self-identity. Self and society in the late modern age*. Polity Press.
- Gygli, S., Haelg, F., Potrafke, N., & Sturm, J. E. (2019). The KOF globalisation index-revisited. *The Review of International Organizations*, 14, 543–574. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2>
- Haug, S. (2008). Migration Networks and Migration Decision-Making. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 34(4), 585-605. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691830801961605>
- Hoshovs'kyy, Y. A. (2008). *Resotsializatsiyni depriyovanoyi osobystosti* [Resocialization of deprived individuals]. Kolo.
- Khizhnyak, L. M. (2012). Sfera pratsi i zaynyatosti v suchasnomu suspil'stvi yak prostir sotsial'nykh nerivnostey [The sphere of work and employment in modern society as a space of social inequalities]. *Mizhnarodnyy naukovyy forum: sotsiologiya, psykholohiya, pedabohika, menedzhment* [International scientific forum: social science, psychology, education, management], 11, 80 – 95. http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Mnf_2012_11_8

- Mayer, B. (2011). Migration as a sustainable adaptation strategy. Presentation at the second conference of the Initiative on Climate Adaptation Research and Understanding through the Social Sciences [Conference Presentation]. *Climate Vulnerability and Adaptation: Marginal Peoples and Environments*, May 5-8, 2011, Ann Arbor. <http://www.icarus.info/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Mayer.pdf>
- McLeman, R., & Hunter, L. M. (2010). Migration in the context of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change: insights from analogues. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 1(3), 450-461. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wcc.51>
- Mudrak, I. A. (2014). *Psykhologichni osoblyvosti proyaviv tryvozhnosti deprirovanykh pidlitkiv v umovakh penitentsiarnoho zakladu* [Psychological features of the manifestations of anxiety of deprived teenagers in the conditions of a penitentiary institution] [Unpublished Doctoral Thesis]. Eastern Europe National University named after Lesya Ukrainka.
- Oliver, A., Pile, V., Elm, D., & Lau, J. Y. F. (2019). The Cognitive Neuropsychology of Depression in Adolescents. *Current Behavioral Neuroscience Reports*, 6, 227-235. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40473-019-00187-0>
- Parshyna, T. B. (1991). *Nervno-psykhicheskoe napryazhenye u pedagogicheskoy zapushchennykh podrostkov v uslovyakh obranychennoho obschchennyya* [Nervous-psychoic tension in pedagogical neglected teenagers in the conditions of protected communication] [Unpublished Doctoral Thesis]. Psychology Sciences Lviv.
- Rosenzweig, S. (1941). Need-persistent and ego-defensive reactions to frustration as demonstrated by an experiment on repression. *Psychological Review*, 48(4), 347-349. <https://psychclassics.yorku.ca/FrustAgg/rosenzweig.htm>
- Sarancha, I., Maksymchuk, B., Gordiichuk, G., Berbets, T., Berbets, V., Chepurna, L., Golub, V., Chernichenko, L., Behas, L., Roienko, S., Bezliudna, N., Rasskazova, O., & Maksymchuk, I. (2021). Neuroscientific Principles in Labour Adaptation of People with Musculoskeletal Disorders. *BRAIN. Broad Research in Artificial Intelligence and Neuroscience*, 12(4), 206-223. <https://doi.org/10.18662/brain/12.4/245>
- Shen, X., Yan, S., Cao, H., Feng, J., Lei, Z., Zhang, W., Lv, C., & Gan, Y. (2021). Current Status and Associated Factors of Depression and Anxiety Among the Chinese Residents During the Period of Low Transmission of COVID-19. *Health Psychology*, 12, 700376. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.700376>
- Shestakov's'kyy, O. (2011). Chynnyky namiriv trudovoyi mihratsiyi za kordon sered ekonomichno aktyvnoho naseleennya Ukrainy [Factors of intentions of labor migration abroad among the economically active population of Ukraine]. *Aktual'ni problemy sotsiologiyi, psykholohiyi, pedagogiky* [Actual

- problems of sociology, psychology, pedagogy], 12, 101-104.
http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/apspp_2011_12_23
- Shiner, R. L. (2019). Negative emotionality and neuroticism from childhood through adulthood: A lifespan perspective. In D. McAdams, R. L. Shiner, & J. L. Tackett (Eds.), *Handbook of personality development* (pp. 137-152). Guilford Press.
- Shmarova, N. (2018). Rol' ekonomichnoyi deprivatsiyi ta frustratsiyi v sotsiohenezi potentsiynykh mihrantiv [The role of economic deprivation and frustration in the sociogenesis of potential migrants]. In S. Goshovsky (Eds.), *Psykhobenezha osobystosti: norma i deviatsiya* [Psychogenesis of personality: norm and deviation] (pp. 176–181). Vezha-Druk.
- Taylor-Gooby, P., & Cebulla, A. (2010). The Risk Society Hypothesis: an empirical test using longitudinal survey data. *Journal of Risk Research*, 22, 1–21.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13669877.2010.488744>
- Virna, Z H. P. (2017). Hubrystychna determinatsiya strukturnoyi orhanizatsiyi emotsiynoho intelektu osobystosti [Hubristic determination of the structural organization of a person's emotional intelligence]. *Naukovyy visnyk Mykolayivs'koho nats. un-tu im. V.O. Sukhomlyns'koho* [Scientific Bulletin of Mykolaiv National University named after V.O. Sukhomlynskyi], 2(18), 17-21. <http://mdu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/psihol-visnik-18-2017-5.pdf>
- Woods, D. (2007). *Welfare State Reform*. Institute of Political Science, University of Tübingen.