Summary of PhD Dissertation entitled ***“The value of work in lives of economic migrants and the situation on the labour market”***

mgr Katarzyny Nowosad

supervision: prof. dr hab. Ryszard Bera

auxiliary supervision: dr Joanna Wierzejska

 Doctoral dissertation takes the issue of the value of work in life of economic migrants who go to the European Union countries in the context of the situation on the labour market: employment opportunities, the operating in the labour market and the threat of losing their jobs. An important complement to the carried out analyses is to compare the value of the work of Poles economic migrants and employed in the country. The empirical research have been based on a theoretical concept of Dobrowolska D. (1974), who considers that in order to talk about the value of work we must specify the place of work in the system of values; indicate the role of work in people's lives and its valued aspects. Analyses represent mainly a pedagogical point of view. However, analyses are interdisciplinary both in the theoretical and methodological field, because in fact there were used concepts and theorems concerning many different areas of science.

 The approach adopted to work causes that its structure consists of two parts. The first part (Chapter I, II, and III) contains the theoretical foundations of the research. The second part, (Chapters IV, V, VI and VII) presents methodological assumptions and the results of the research.

 Chapter I is devoted to the reflection on people- work and the value of work. In this section, there is an overview of attitudes towards work over the centuries. While the analysis of the contemporary dimension of the work, allowed to continue to demonstrate its still durable and universal meaning.

 Chapter II defines the concept of the labour market and its characteristics by presenting the situation on European, Polish and British labour market.

 Chapter III is an attempt to describe the foreign migration of Poles. This chapter also introduces the terminology related to migration. Furthermore, an analysis of this phenomenon among countrymen after The Second World War and the Polish accession to the European Union is dedicated to that chapter. Chapter IV describes a research program. This section is focused on presenting the objective, research problems and working hypotheses concerning the relations between the analyzed variables. The chapter also looks at a description of the methods and research techniques. It includes the organization of the research and the characteristics of the socio - professional structure of the respondents.

 The results of analyzes of the value of the work presented in the Chapter V explains reasons of labour migration and the factors for staying in the country. Next, the dissertation presents the place of work in the system of values, defines the role of work in people’s life, as well as the evaluation of various aspects of their work. It also shows links between the above issues and other socio - professional respondents’ factors, their goals and aspirations in life.

 Chapter VI is dedicated to the analysis of the assessments of the situation on the labour market in the countries of residence of the respondents, their operating, as well as identifying factors which give rise to be afraid of losing their jobs on the British and Polish labour market.

 Chapter VII presents the final stage of the analysis of the empirical research. The chapter also shows the relations between the value to assigned to work and the situation on the labour market. Therefore, the research problems are solved and working hypotheses are verified.

 In summary, the dissertation contains generalizations and conclusions.

 This part of the dissertation is completed with the conclusion that the data collected can be used to create a reliable picture of the modern workforce, to deepen knowledge of the phenomenon of migration of Poles and release issues that can be an inspiration to improve the education of young people, so that they could act as professionals to take certain roles in the future and be able to meet today's challenges and competitiveness at national and EU level of labour market. According to these data collected the returns of migrants to their home country can be predicted.