

РОЗДІЛ 1. ЕКОНОМІЧНА ТЕОРІЯ ТА ІСТОРІЯ ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ ДУМКИ

MIGRATION OF UKRAINIANS AS A FACTOR OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

МІГРАЦІЯ УКРАЇНЦІВ ЯК ЧИННИК ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ В РОЗВИТКУ КРАЇНИ

The article deals with the problems of migration of Ukrainians around the world, due to various reasons. The basic factors of a massive exodus of compatriots outside of the native country are highlighted. It is investigated what exactly motivates our fellow countrymen to leave the state. It was revealed that migration has increasingly played the role of a factor of globalization in the development of our country. The intensity of migration processes in Ukraine is increasing. The set of factors that influence the decision of the individual to cross the border is quite wide. Modern migration processes have negative consequences for our state, namely, the deterioration of the demographic situation, the loss of skilled workers, the emergence of a tendency to decline in economic growth. It is noted that our state should develop an effective mechanism for reducing migration and implement it as soon as possible. Active migration policy should contribute to the development of the state and be complex in its nature, that is, the unity of views on all migration flows, the inclusion of migration issues in all other areas of state political activity.

Key words: migration, border, territory, state, investment, work, citizen, earnings, population.

В статті розглянуто проблеми міграції українців по миру, обумовлені різними причинами. Освітлено основні фактори масового виїзду соотечествен-

ников за предели родной страны. Исследовано, что именно побуждает наших земляков покидать государство. Выявлено, что миграция все больше играет роль фактора глобализации в развитии нашей страны. Интенсивность миграционных процессов в Украине растет. Совокупность факторов, влияющих на решение человека пересекать границу, достаточно широкие. Современные миграционные процессы имеют негативные последствия для нашего государства, а именно ухудшение демографической ситуации, потеря квалифицированных рабочих, появление тенденции к снижению экономического роста. В статье проведен анализ действующего законодательства и общих тенденций миграционной политики в нашей стране. Указывается, что наше государство должно разработать эффективный механизм уменьшения миграции и скорейшего ее внедрения. Активная миграционная политика, должна способствовать развитию государства и отличаться комплексным характером, то есть единством взгляда на все миграционные потоки, включением миграционных вопросов во все другие направления политической деятельности государства.

Ключевые слова: миграция, граница, территория, государство, инвестиция, работа, гражданин, заработок, население.

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У статті розглянуто один із найважливіших чинників, який зумовлює зміну чисельності населення України та його перерозподіл між окремими регіонами та населеними пунктами – міграцію населення. Зображено проблеми даного явища, що зумовлені різноманітними причинами. Висвітлені основні фактори масового виїзду співвітчизників за межі рідної країни. Досліджено, що саме спонукає наших земляків покидати державу. У величезному спектрі напрямів життя, врегульованих діяльністю держави, міграційна політика – одна з складних, суперечливих та хворобливих питань нашої країни. Виявлено, що міграція все більшою мірою виконує роль чинника глобалізації в розвитку нашої країни. Інтенсивність міграційних процесів в Україні зростає, сукупність чинників, які впливають на рішення індивіда перетнути кордон досить широка. Сучасні міграційні процеси несуть негативні наслідки для нашої держави, а саме погіршення демографічної ситуації, втрата кваліфікованих працівників, виникнення тенденції до спаду темпів економічного зростання. Дослідниками доведено, що значного поширення в нашій країні набуло таке негативне явище, як нелегальна міграція. Територія України активно використовувалася для незаконного переправлення людей із ряду азійських та африканських країн до Західної Європи. У статті проведений аналіз чинного законодавства та загальних тенденцій міграційної політики в нашій державі. На сьогоднішній день до кінця не сформована система державних органів, які повинні здійснювати нагляд за дотриманням закону та дисципліни у сфері міграції, а також повинні у повному обсязі забезпечити міграційні права та свободи громадянина, що визначені Конституцією України. Зазначено, що наша держава повинна розробити дієвий механізм щодо скорочення міграції та якнайшвидше впровадити його у життя. Активна міграційна політика, має сприяти розвитку держави та відзначатися комплексним характером, тобто єдністю погляду на всі міграційні потоки, включенням міграційних питань в усі інші напрями політичної діяльності держави. Дана політика повинна формуватися прозоро, на підставі широкого суспільного діалогу, базуватися на глибокому розумінні міграційної ситуації, точній та достовірній статистиці, реалізуватися на основі чітко скоординованої діяльності різних урядових структур.

Ключові слова: міграція, кордон, територія, держава, інвестиція, робота, громадянин, заробіток, населення.

Formulation of the problem. Over the past two decades, our country has become a donor because today Ukraine invests human capital in the economy of most developed countries. The mass migration of our compatriots poses a serious threat to the economic development and security of the country. Every year, more and more Ukrainians leave their homes. Therefore, today the problems of migration

of the Ukrainian people should become the object of increased attention of society, and especially of the authorities. This topic is extremely relevant today because, in the past few years, nothing has changed in our country. Despite the loud statements of new, “progressive” officials on liberalization and reform.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of a comprehensive analysis of the current

migration situation is devoted to the works of Ukrainian scientists O. M. Gladun, T. O. Hnatiuk, T. A. Dragunova, O. B. Ivankova-Steciuk, E. M. Libanova, I. P. Maidan, O. A. Malinovskaya, I. O. Mostova, O. R. Ovchinnikova, S. I. Pyrozhkova, O. V. Poznyak, I. M. Prybitkova, M. D. Romanyuk, O. U. Khomri, P. G. Shupshanova, M. O. Shulga.

Setting objectives. The aim of the study is to improve the theoretical foundations of assessing the migration of Ukrainians, to identify its interconnections with socio-economic processes, and to develop practical recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the state policy of overcoming the negative consequences of migration processes.

The purpose of the article. The aim of the study is to improve the theoretical foundations of assessing the migration of Ukrainians, to identify its interconnections with socio-economic processes, and to develop practical recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the state policy of overcoming the negative consequences of migration processes.

Methodology. In the process of research used: methods of scientific abstraction, observation, synthesis to distinguish key socio-economic factors of influence on migration processes.

Results. The practical significance of the theoretical positions, conclusions, and recommendations formulated by the author is that they can serve as a methodological basis for the formation of methodological approaches to the analysis of socio-economic aspects of regional asymmetry of migration processes.

Value/originality. It lies in the theoretical generalization of the essence of migration processes and the deepening of the scientific and methodological provisions of their research. The main results, containing elements of scientific novelty, are as follows: the conceptual apparatus of migration research, the study of the interrelation of the migration balance and the international investment position of the country.

Presenting the main material. As the old folk sayings say, fish are looking deeper and people are better. In search of this most cherished "better life," people often move not only to other cities but also to foreign countries. Finding a more favourable place to live was characteristic of mankind at all times; for this, a special term – emigration – was invented. Every day, bags are packed abroad by 73 Ukrainians. There are 42 million of us. Over the years of independence, Ukraine has lost ten million people. And this is just official statistics. After all, according to the smallest estimates, only eight million Ukrainians left abroad. In recent years, we have seen the largest outflow of the population. Where they go, and when they return. And will they return at all? In all history, the country has lost 8 million people in search of earnings. This is the whole population of Austria or Israel. Of this, a number of labour migrants – half of the population

of Russia. 1,2 million people work in Canada and Poland, 940 thousand in the USA, and 500 thousand in Brazil. In Italy, there are 231 thousand Ukrainians, and in Germany – 230 thousand.

Ukraine in figures. Over the years of independence, 8 million Ukrainians have left the country in search of earnings. Ukrainians – 42 million. Over the years of independence, Ukraine has lost ten million people. And this is just official statistics. After all, according to the smallest estimates, only eight million Ukrainians left abroad. In recent years, we have seen the largest outflow of the population. Where they go, and when they return. And will they come back at all?

The number of emigrants increases annually in geometric progression. Official statistics do not exist. About the scale can testify to the fact that the removal from registration at the place of residence when you sell real estate and land on the plane. In 2016, there were 6,5 thousand Ukrainians, last year their number increased almost fourfold – to 22 thousand. But there are also unofficial figures. According to international experts, last year more than a million people left the country. Another 100 thousand crosses the border every month. Most Ukrainians work in Poland – 506,5 thousand, Russia has been chosen by 342,4 thousand Ukrainians. The local Migration Service offers residents of Donbas receive a Russian passport with a simplified procedure. During the first two years after the annexation of citizenship of Russia, 300,000 Ukrainians have become accounted for, without Crimea being taken into account. In Italy – 147,7 thousand and in the Czech Republic – 150 thousand Ukrainians. Another 200 thousand work in the Czech Republic for Polish visas. But these statistics did not include refugees who left the territory of the Donbas and headed for a hostile country. We will add to these calculations not less than 100 thousand Hungarian passports received by inhabitants of Transcarpathia without leaving their homes.

While we were aware of the sad statistics, two Ukrainian families made suitcases in search of happiness in a foreign country. Some people say that life is better in the Motherland, but others do not support this idea. Who is right?

First, living conditions are better abroad. Apartments of good quality, cheaper than the cost of apartments in large cities of Ukraine.

Secondly, education is also better abroad. There are many opportunities for studying subjects and mastering practice abroad.

Thirdly, special services are more concerned about parks and streets. Public services work better than Ukrainian ones. People care about the places where they live. Foreigners are well-educated. People in some foreign countries are quieter and more friendly. Some people in Ukraine are rude and poorly trained. In addition, many Ukrainians go abroad because they can find a good and high paying job there.

But there is another point of view on this problem. Some people are absolutely sure that life is better in the Motherland. Indeed, in our homeland, our close friends, friends. Every city in Ukraine is famous for its monuments, museums, buildings and structures. Everyone should help his own country, that is, do everything possible for its common good. We think this problem is very serious and everyone has the right to their opinion.

Why do people go abroad? Will there be so much better? Because there you will have to speak in another language, to respect other traditions, to adapt to someone else's mentality, and to break yourself in general: to throw your hometown, parents, relatives, friends. And there you will never become yours (even when you smile – it's only politeness). Many now accuse the government. Moreover, immigrants believe that they all envy in Ukraine, and if they live in Europe or America, then they climbed to Olympus.

It's a shame that people are starting to hang on to their country, their nationality. It's a pity that some of our compatriots are considered a shame, are ashamed to speak Ukrainian. And while we do not learn to accept ourselves as we are and to respect ourselves, we will remain for all fools. That money that can be earned abroad is not worth the sale of the Motherland and family. Especially in such a difficult time as now. All countries have difficult moments in history. In the nineteenth century, Germany was the poorest, weakest country in Europe, but the descendants of those Germans who had not left the country now, probably, proud of being German citizens. So, in Ukraine, this is just a difficult moment that one has to simply survive and help the Motherland, all, as much as possible, and not leave it.

Some of our compatriots believe that Ukraine will remain a powerful state even when it will have fifteen million people. But attractive in this case for foreign countries will not be investments or economic opportunities of the country but our fertile Ukrainian land. Unfortunately, today the state authorities are almost not engaged in solving problems with the migration of the population, and some of them, on the contrary, create all the conditions for Ukrainians to travel abroad. An example is private and commercial structures that deal with the employment of Ukrainians abroad. Some believe that this contributes to the improvement of Ukraine's international relations with other states but this is a rather dubious view. Why do not the activities of such structures go to the domestic market of the country and provide our compatriots with workplaces at home?

After all, when Ukrainian specialists leave their homeland and carry out professional work in hiring abroad, in Ukraine their work is carried out by non-professional mercenaries from the underdeveloped countries. Such a situation cannot ensure the development of the economy and improve the standard

of living in our country. Unfortunately, our high officials do not really like to talk about the real number of Ukrainians who leave the country for work abroad, as well as the number of those who replace them, coming to us from those countries where wages are even lower than in Ukraine. There are millions of such people, and we think that today it is a real national tragedy because the life of every person is a unique and individual world.

It also needs to be solved such a question as guaranteeing all rights and freedoms of Ukrainians abroad, no matter what reason they are there – working, vacationing or traveling. In such circumstances, our compatriots create a negative image of our state, and this does not in any way favour the aspirations of the Ukrainian government to integrate into the European community. Without attention to its citizens, any state has no future, prospects for development. But in search of a more successful future, better working conditions and higher wages, in the struggle to reduce migration Ukrainians must rely not only on the government but on themselves – to make their country better and be responsible for their lives, for their activities for the benefit of countries.

In general, the main causes of migration in Ukraine are three factors:

1. limited employment opportunities, especially in rural areas,
2. low wages at home
3. greater prestige of work at enterprises and institutions of large countries and cities.

Conclusions from the conducted research.

The intensity of migration processes in Ukraine is increasing. The set of factors that influence the decision of the individual to cross the border is quite wide. Modern migration processes have negative consequences for our state, namely the deterioration of the demographic situation, the loss of skilled workers, and the emergence of a tendency to decline in economic growth. That is why our state should develop an effective mechanism for reducing migration and implement it as soon as possible. Migration increasingly plays the role of a factor of globalization in the development of our country. Active migration policy should promote the development of the state and be characterized by a complex nature, that is, a unified view of all migratory flows, the inclusion of migration issues in all other areas of the political activity of the state. This policy should be formed transparently, based on broad public dialogue, based on a deep understanding of the migration situation, accurate and reliable statistics, realized on the basis of clearly coordinated activities of various government structures. In recent years, activation of lawmaking in the field of migration has taken place in Ukraine. In 2010, within the framework of administrative reform, a special executive body was created to implement the state migration policy – the

State Migration Service. The Presidential Decree approved the Concept of the State Migration Policy of Ukraine, and subsequently the Plan of Measures for its Implementation.

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MIGRATION OF UKRAINIANS AS A FACTOR OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

The purpose of the article. The aim of the study is to improve the foundations of assessing the migration of Ukrainians, to identify its interconnections with socio-economic processes, and to develop practical recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the state policy of overcoming the negative consequences of migration processes. This study is also aimed at identifying the main economic consequences of population migration and identifying changes in the modern migration processes of our country. A description and clarification of the legal nature of migration in Ukraine are conducted. It is also necessary to determine the factors of influence to the level of migration in Ukraine in the current political and economic conditions, to establish causal relationships.

Methodology. In the process of research used: methods of scientific abstraction, observation, synthesis to distinguish the main socio-economic factors of influence on migration processes. Also, the following methods of research of economic phenomena have been used: generalization method, system analysis, comparison method, factor analysis and logical-legal, which is used to substantiate proposals for the introduction into the current legislation on migration, aimed at overcoming the conflicts of certain legal norms. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was the work of domestic specialists in the field of international labour migration, legislative acts.

Results. The practical significance of the theoretical positions, conclusions, and recommendations formulated by the author is that they can serve as a methodological basis for the formation of methodological approaches to the analysis of socio-economic aspects of regional asymmetry of migration processes. It is also determined that international migration is the relocation of people leaving the country of origin or permanent residence to another country temporarily or permanently. It was found out that the mechanism of motivation of migration is identical to the formation of the motive of migration, except for the presence in the first element of purposeful state management, aimed at achieving the goal, which indicates the identity of such properties as dual nature, subjective nature and the foundation of needs in both phenomena. The determined properties serve as the basis for the formation of the motive of migration, and their use as the basis of regulatory tools in the mechanical the movement of the population becomes quite logical.

Value/originality. It lies in the theoretical generalization of the essence of migration processes and the deepening of the scientific and methodological provisions of their research. The main results, containing elements of scientific novelty, are as follows: the conceptual apparatus of migration research, the study of the interrelation of the migration balance and the international investment position of the country. Determining that in order to overcome the departure of labour resources abroad, the state should direct its activities to create new jobs, overcome poverty, create a strong middle class, strengthen the internal consolidation of the population.