

## A SOCIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF YOUTH MIGRATION MOVEMENT

Pitiulych Mykhailo<sup>1</sup>, Hoblyk Volodymyr<sup>2</sup>, Sherban Tetyana<sup>3</sup>, Tovkanets Ganna<sup>4</sup>, Kravchenko Tetiana<sup>5</sup>, Sandeep Kumar Gupta<sup>6\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Doctor of Economics, Professor, Mukachevo State University, Ukraine. [pitulich1950@gmail.com](mailto:pitulich1950@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Doctor of Economics, Professor, Mukachevo State University, Ukraine. [hoblik\\_v@ukr.net](mailto:hoblik_v@ukr.net)

<sup>3</sup>Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor, Mukachevo State University, Ukraine. [Schtata2015@gmail.com](mailto:Schtata2015@gmail.com)

<sup>4</sup>Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Mukachevo State University, Ukraine. [tovkanec@rambler.ru](mailto:tovkanec@rambler.ru)

<sup>5</sup>Senior Lecturer of the Department of English, Philology and Methodology of Foreign Language Teaching, Mukachevo State University, Ukraine. [tatyanak1815@gmail.com](mailto:tatyanak1815@gmail.com)

<sup>6</sup>PhD, Corresponding author, Professor, Sharda University, Greater Noida, India. [skguptabhu@gmail.com](mailto:skguptabhu@gmail.com)

Received: 10.04.2020

Revised: 17.05.2020

Accepted: 08.06.2020

### Abstract

The results of sociological monitoring of migration activity of university and vocational school students of the Transcarpathian region have been presented in the article. Much attention is paid to the analysis of the main factors that determine the spatial mobility of young people, shape migration behaviour, and influence the intensity of interstate labour flows. To detect migration activity, some questions of questionnaires were focused on studying the intentions and actions of boys and girls in the implementation of their migration plans after graduation, finding out the valuable work orientations associated with the implementation of migration intentions. The research project examines the geographical structure of migration activity and identifies the main recipient countries of migrant workers who respond to young people's perceptions of favourable employment conditions, as well as the frequency of trips abroad and the availability of work experience abroad. Some questions of the questionnaire are devoted to the study of working conditions and duration of work abroad, identification of reasons related to the desire of young people to leave for permanent residence or to continue their studies abroad.

**Keywords:** Labor Migration, Youth, Migration Activity, Employment.

© 2020 by Advance Scientific Research. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.11.125>

### INTRODUCTION

The globalization of the world economy and the integration processes caused by it opens the space not only for the development of new forms of economic interaction between countries but also really expand the opportunities and prospects for people's realization of their abilities, give the right at their discretion to dispose of their work, create the basis for the free choice of the scope and place of employment. The result was the emergence of various forms of territorial mobility of the economically active population, the intensification of labour migration processes between countries, determined by the openness of national economies, the introduction of a visa-free regime, the gradual liberalization of labour migration policy in many countries. The intensification of migration processes is accompanied by a shift of labour migration flows into the plane of interstate labour migration, which has become significant. Gradually, recipient countries and migration donor countries are being singled out, the vast majority of which are countries with transformational economies, including Ukraine. According to expert estimates, the number of migrant workers from Ukraine ranges from 2.5 to 7 million people. The structure of migrants, whose core is formed by young people, students, graduates of vocational schools, has undergone significant changes. In such circumstances, the study of the problem of youth labour migration, in particular the identification of factors that motivate labour mobility, becomes particularly relevant.

Intensive labour migration of young people, along with the positive aspects, creates several risks, which are reflected in changes in the gender-age structure of the country's population, a decline in labour supply in the labour market, deformation of the structure of demand and saving of the population, ecstatic-settlement structure, etc. This circumstance significantly intensified the scientific studies of labour migration issues, which are the empirical basis for the formation of the state migration policy, the activation of effective mechanisms for regulating migration flows.

Systematic analysis of the influence of external labour migration on the social and economic development of the country is reflected in the works of E. Libanova [2]. In S. Smutchak's works [6], N. Aliieva [8], M. Beliachenko [9], N. Hrushchynska [10], M. Dudin [11], L. Kibalnyk [12; 13], Z. Singh [14], S. Tagliapietra [15], A. Констант [16], К. Циммерманн [17]. new theoretical and methodological approaches to the formation of an organizational and economic mechanism for managing migration processes in the context of European integration are presented. At the regional level, the problem of migration has been developed in U. Sadova's works [4]. The peculiarities of regulation of labour migration processes in the cross-border region are analyzed in the works of M. Pitiulych [5]. A considerable part of scientific publications is devoted to the problem of intellectual migration and its consequences for the future development of Ukraine [3]. Problems of spatial mobility formation as one of the defining features of modern society have become the object of research in M. Bil's publications [1], V. Brych [18], I. Horbachova [19], M. Duszczuk [16], I. Indychenko [20], P. Kaczmarczyk [17], N. Kocherhina [21] M. Lesińska [16], E. Libanova, O. Malinowska [22], I. Maidanik, K. Matuszczyk [16], V. Pavlova [23], S. Pyrozkhov, O. Pozniak [24], M. Romaniuk, J. Tyrowicz [17], V. Shamraieva [25], P. Shushpanov [18]. At the same time, due to the emergence of new trends and the variety of types and scales of external labour migration, this problem requires deep scientific analysis. Particular attention should be paid to research on the migration activity of young people since they form the core of labour migration. With a few exceptions, such studies were not carried out in Ukraine primarily because of the lack of necessary statistics in the social sector, which complicates the problem of regulating the spatial mobility of young people to formulate mechanisms to counteract migration loss. The article aims to investigate the main factors that determine the labour migration activity of young people and, on this basis, to form an effective migration policy.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Analysis of the structure of migrant workers shows that the social core of labour migration is youth. This generation is much more mobile than its predecessors, as it lives in an age of information revolution and a knowledge economy, more aware of various migration risks. Because of migration, as a special kind of human behaviour, it exercises its highest right to freedom of choice of place of residence and works [4, p. 108]. The correctness of this opinion is categorical, but an objective analysis indicates that the problem of adaptation of young people is complicated by the fact that they have to adapt not only to the principles and norms of the functioning of the market economy but also to specific methods for translating them into real life. The discrepancy between the declared ideology of market reforms and the real situation in the Ukrainian economy forms a favourable migration environment and stimulates a large part of young people to independently find acceptable forms of adaptation, of which labour migration is important. Hence the objective need for scientific research aimed at studying the migratory attitudes of young people and a thorough analysis of the factors that determine their migration intentions and behaviour.

Our empirical analysis is based on the sociological monitoring of the migration activity of student youth, students of vocational schools and graduates of secondary schools of Transcarpathian region, because "for many years the region has been facing serious environmental and social and economic problems (depopulation, unemployment, pollution, destructive floods, landslides, etc.)" [7, p.2574]. The completeness of the sample covers 370 people. Qualitative structured interviewing was undertaken as the main method of the research of youth migration activity, its social and cognitive attitudes towards labour migration. The developed questionnaire includes a set of

controlled variables of respondents' characteristics - age, gender, place of residence, marital status, foreign language knowledge, availability of biometric passports, and several other indicators that directly or indirectly affect migration activity. The advantage of the proposed method is that it allowed to include in the research process a wide range of problems related to the benefits and risks of labour migration, as well as to compare individual behavioural stereotypes, which influence the decision to migrate.

The nature of the audience determined both the specific set of questions and the form of their formulation. The survey was conducted in September-October 2019. The gender structure of respondents included 60.8 percent of women and 39.2 percent of men. The most numerous age group consisted of persons aged 16 to 21 years. 66.7 percent of those surveyed live in cities and towns, 33.3 percent in rural areas.

Among student youth, 81.7 percent have biometric passports, 10.7 percent regularly, and 16.7 percent are often abroad. As for student youth, 48.5 percent have biometric passports, and 9.2 percent regularly and frequently travel abroad. 19.2 percent of students of vocational schools and 55.4 percent of school students never went abroad. The most visited countries are Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, which account for almost half of all trips.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

One of the most important problems raised during the implementation of the research project was the task of studying the intentions and actions of the student and school youth after graduation. In this regard, they were asked the question "What do you plan to do after graduation?" (Table 1).

**Table 1: Distribution of Answers to The Question "What Do You Plan to Do After Graduation?"**

	University students		Vocational students		Schoolchildren	
	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
To continue studying in Ukraine	15	12,5	-	-	-	-
To get a second education in Ukraine	16	13,3	5	3,8	-	-
To continue working where I already work	13	10,8	-	-	-	-
To get a job in a speciality	35	29,2	25	19,1	-	-
To get any job (not even a speciality)	12	10,0	8	6,1	1	0,8
To start one's own business	18	15,0	15	11,5	13	10,8
To move to live and work in another region of Ukraine	2	1,7	1	0,8	1	0,8
Travel to temporary jobs in other countries	1	0,8	9	6,9	6	5,0
To go abroad for a long period (> 1 year)	3	2,5	8	6,1	7	5,8
To go abroad for permanent residence	-	-	7	5,4	8	6,7
To continue studying abroad	2	1,8	2	1,5	2	1,7
To do nothing	1	0,8	1	0,8	1	0,8
Other	2	1,7	49	38,0	81	67,6
<b>Total</b>	120	100	130	100	120	100

The data obtained in Table 1 indicate significant differences in the social and demographic characteristics of the respondents, which is reflected in the answers, style and ways of argumentation of certain attitudes. In particular, among the student youth, the largest group (29.2%) consists of persons who, after graduation, want to find a job in the speciality. The share of student youth (15.0%), which links their work activities with the organization of their own business, is quite significant, and 13.3% want to get a second higher education, which can be considered as an attempt of young people to adapt to labour market fluctuations determined by structural transformation of

the region's economy. On the whole, evaluating the results of sociological monitoring, we can conclude that, with a few exceptions, the vast majority of students have practically decided on the prospect of their work after graduation.

As for the students of vocational schools and, especially, high school seniors of secondary schools, a significant proportion of those polled at the time of the sociological research did not decide on the prospect of their future after graduation. This is almost one in three students of vocational schools, and two-thirds of the total number of respondents among school

graduates, which requires serious adjustments to the organization of vocational guidance work.

The key variable that captures the level of migration activity of young people, and therefore the purpose of sociological monitoring, was formed based on the question "Would you go abroad if there was such an opportunity?" (Table 2).

**Table 2: Distribution Of Answers To The Question "Would You Go Abroad If There Was Such An Opportunity?"**

	University students		Vocational students	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
I would leave for permanent residence	25	20,8	51	39,2
I would leave for a few years to raise financial standing	26	21,7	18	13,8
I would go for temporary earnings	15	12,5	16	12,3
I would go as a tourist	42	35,0	36	27,7
I would not go abroad	9	7,5	8	6,2
Other	3	2,5	1	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

The obtained results allow us to significantly identify the migratory mood of the respondents. Depending on the answers to the questions asked, all respondents can be differentiated into three groups. The first group includes persons who, if possible, agree to go abroad for permanent residence. In this group, 39.2% of students from vocational schools and almost every 5th student expressed their desire to change their place of residence. This contingent of respondents can be identified as a real potential for migration. If successfully adapted to the new place of residence, this contingent will replenish irreversible migration.

The second largest group is formed by potential migrant workers, i.e. young people who, under certain conditions, agree to travel abroad. Quantitatively, it covers 34.6 percent of students and 26.1 percent of vocational school students. And finally, the smallest third group consists of young people who do not associate their labour activity by going to work abroad.

The results of a sociological survey indicate a high migration mood of respondents and a significant potential for labour migration, which gradually becomes one-sided and leads to significant losses of human capital. From this, it becomes obvious that the state migration policy should provide for an active impact on the motivational and behavioural component of potential labour migrants. Therefore, one can agree with the opinion of Z. Smutchak that "regulation of migration flows should include, first of all, control of migration behaviour" [6, p. 44]. This is a very important methodological position for the formation of effective mechanisms for regulating labour migration flows. Firstly, it indicates that the migration process is a complex system of social order, includes several interconnected stages, at each of which certain goals and functions are realized, ensuring the integrity of the system. Secondly, the tools for regulating the motivational-behavioural component should include the use of preventive levers to influence the behaviour and actions of potential migrants to slow the intensity of labour migration flows.

One of the objectives of the survey was to try to find out how real and serious the respondents' intentions are for labour migration. In this context, the question was "Have you been preparing for the implementation of your migration plans?"

**Table 3: Distribution of Answers to The Question "Have You Been Preparing For The Implementation of Your Migration Plans?"**

	University students		Vocational students	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Yes	50	41,7	65	50,0
No	40	33,3	41	31,5

I do not intend to migrate	27	22,5	24	18,5
Other	3	2,5	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

The results obtained largely correlate with the data given in table 2, fixing the changes occurring in the value orientations of youth, which are largely associated with the implementation of migration plans. Anxiety is caused by the high proportion of students in vocational schools performing certain actions to realize their migration intentions. Partly the existing situation can be explained by the structure of respondents, where the proportion of students from rural areas prevailed, where the crisis processes were particularly acute, as a result of which a significant part of the rural population was left without work and joined the ranks of labour migrants. However, there is another important, or rather the main reason, that motivates young people to implement migration plans. Its essence lies in the fact that the period of active teenage and youthful socialization of a significant number of young people falls on the most controversial and difficult stage of reforming Ukrainian society, associated with its deep polarization, the deterioration of the material well-being of the vast majority of the population, and the decline in the social prestige of labour, which generated social pessimism, then there is a discouragement of young people that in the future they can find decent work in their home country, paid by the measure of their labour. This conclusion is confirmed to some extent by answers to questions about plans for the coming year to travel abroad (Table 4).

**Table 4: Distribution of Answers to The Question "Do You Plan To Go Abroad in The Next Year (Not Including Tourist Trips)?"**

	University students		Vocational students	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Yes, I plan to go for temporary earnings	33	27,5	41	31,4
Yes, I plan to go for a few years	12	10,0	3	2,3
Yes, I plan to leave for permanent residence	3	2,5	9	6,8
Yes, I plan to go to study	9	7,5	23	18,1
No	58	48,3	51	39,1
Other	5	4,2	3	2,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>

From the data in Table 4, it is clear that the answers among students are almost evenly distributed between those who, in one form or another, plan to travel abroad shortly and those who

do not have such desire. As for vocational school students, the proportion of those who wish to work, go abroad for study or change their place of residence is significantly outweighed by the number of respondents who do not plan to travel abroad shortly. A relatively new trend is the increase in the number of vocational school students who wish to continue their studies abroad (18.1%), which may be explained by the much better conditions of study in the European countries neighbouring with Transcarpathia and the prospects of employment in the European Union countries.

Given the considerable migration potential in the process of the research project, the task was to find out the impact of various factors on the migration activity of young people (Table 5).

**Table 5: Distribution of Answers To The Question "What Is The First Reason That Comes to Your Mind When It Comes to The Departure of The Population From Ukraine?"**

	Amount	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lack of work, unemployment	10	8,3	9,5	9,5
Low level of remuneration	47	39,2	44,8	54,3
The desire to provide a decent standard of living for children	1	0,8	1,0	55,3
Economic crisis/corruption in Ukraine	9	7,5	8,6	63,9
Favourable circumstances for departure	5	4,2	4,8	68,7
The desire to completely change lives	3	2,5	2,8	71,5
The economic situation of the population	6	5,0	5,6	77,1
The poverty of the population	10	8,3	9,5	86,6
Earnings	13	10,8	12,4	99,0
Family	1	0,8	1,0	100
Other	15	12,6	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>		

Analysis of the results shows that the main reason that determines migration activity is the low level of wages. Given that poverty and the desire to go abroad to earn money, as indicated by 21.9 percent of those who could give a specific answer, are correlated with low incomes, it becomes quite obvious that labour migration is economic. Thus, the depreciation of human labour is the dominant factor, that motivates the migratory mobility of young people. With this in mind, the respondents' opinion on the acceptable level of remuneration, which would restrain migration activity and stimulated them to work in Ukraine, is of considerable interest (Table 6).

**Table 6: Distribution Of Answers To The Question "For What Wages Are You Willing To Work In Ukraine?"**

	Amount	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
To begin with any	1	0,8	0,8	0,8
For the first work not	11	8,5	8,7	9,5

less than 5 000 UAH.				
From 5 000 to 10 000 UAH.	12	9,1	9,4	18,9
From 10 000 to 15 000 UAH.	27	20,8	21,2	40,1
From 15 000 to 20 000 UAH.	36	27,7	28,3	68,4
More than 20 000 UAH.	29	22,3	22,9	91,3
I don't want to work	11	8,5	8,7	100
Other	3	2,3	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>		

The comparison of the results with the current average monthly wage in Ukraine indicates that it is significantly below the desired level, which could affect the migration attitudes of young people and slow down labour migration. From this, it becomes evident that without a significant increase in the level of income, the effectiveness of state migration policy measures will be ineffective. The survey of the geographical structure of migration activity showed that the most attractive countries of migration are Germany - 25.8%, Czech Republic - 13.3% and the USA - 12.5%. Thus, the most attractive countries for migration are high-income countries, which corresponds to the hierarchy of migration motives, the main ones being economic.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results obtained during the implementation of the scientific project, we can draw the following conclusions.

First, the sociological survey showed the high migratory attitude of young people and significant potential for labour migration, especially among rural youth. This will result in a decrease in the proportion of young people in the structure of the economically active population and loss of educational potential of the region.

The second is that the main determinant of youth migration activity is low remuneration, that is, underestimation of human labour, especially skilled labour, which makes migration more economic. Increasing income levels and ensuring a decent standard of living and quality of life is the goal of state migration policy.

Thirdly, at the regional level, the management must constantly monitor labour migration processes, which will allow to obtain objective information on the migration orientation of young people, identify the causes that determine labour migration and shape the motivational behaviour of potential labour migrants. Retained information is preventively important for regulating labour flows.

#### REFERENCES

1. Bil', M.M. (2017); "Retrospective Survey of Spatial Mobility of the Population."Demography and Social Economy1(29): 66-78.
2. Libanova, E. (19930; "The influence of external migration on the social and economic development of Ukraine."Economy of Ukraine 8: 76-80.
3. Prybytkova, I.M.(19980; "Outflow of Minds" from the Academic Science of Ukraine." Problems of Migration: Ukrainian Journal of Information and Analysis 4: 8-14.
4. Sadova, U.Ya., Ed. (2011); Regional migration policy and mechanisms for its implementation.Lviv: Institute for Regional Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

5. Pitulych, M.I., Hoblyk, V.V., Shcherban, T.D. and other; Pitulych, M.I., ed. (2015); Regulation of labour migration processes in the cross-border region. Mukachevo: MSU Publishing House.
6. Smutchak, Z. (2019); Migration threats under the conditions of European integration: methodology and practice of regulation. Kropyvnytskyi: Exclusive-System.
7. Hoblyk, V.V., Shcherban, T.D., Kobal, V.I., Movchan, K.M., and O.D. Lendiel (2019); "Ecological Problems of the Ukrainian Carpathians Region development." International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)9, 2: 2574-25
8. Aliyeva, N. R., (2016); "Geo-Economics as an effective model of competition for resources and survival in the modern world. Arkhivarius vol. 1, no. 422-27. (Ukrainian)
9. Belyachenko, M. A., (2015); Vectors of globalization of the world economic system, 59-65. (Ukrainian)
10. Constant, A. F., and Zimmermann, K. F. "Challenged by Migration: Europe's Options" GLO Discussion Paper.
11. Dudin, M. N., (2015); "Features of modern integration processes in the conditions of formation of the new geo-economic structure of the world, Sovremennaya Nauka, no. 4, 35-38. (Ukrainian)
12. Kibalnyk, L. O., (2013); The main directions of economic transformations in the conditions of world financial crises, Aktualni problemy mizhnarodnykh vidnosyn, no. 115 (1) 49-56. (Ukrainian)
13. Kibalnyk, L. O. (2014); Geo-economic transformation in the conditions of world financial crises, dys. d-ra ekon. nauk: 08.00.02, (Ukrainian)
14. Singh, Z. D. (2009); "Geo-economics of East Asia" World Affairs vol. 13, no. 4: 36-38.
15. Tagliapietra, S. (2012); The Geo-economics of Sovereign Wealth Funds and Renewable Energy Deventer: Claeys & Casteels.
16. Duszczuk, M., Lesiska, M. and Matuszczyk, K. (2015); Politicisation of the demographic issues (aging of the population) in Poland in Studies, No 5.
17. Kaczmarczyk, P. and Tyrowicz, J. (2015), "Winners and Losers among Skilled Migrants: The Case of Post-Accession Polish Migrants to the UK", IZA Discussion Papers, No. 9057.
18. Armstrong, M. (2015), "Refugees and forced displacement in focus",.
19. Kozhemiakina, S., Cherkasov, A., Reznik, N., Zhuravka, O., Mazunrov, S. (2018) New workplace forecasting in the industrial sector of the Ukrainian economy. Problems and Perspectives in Management, 16 (4), p. 384 - 394.
20. Reznik, N., Gupta, S. K., Sakovska, O., Ostapchuk, A., Levkina, R. (2019) Ukrainian world exchange market of oilseeds: A research of challenges for growth. International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology, 8(6), p. 3823 - 3829.
21. Reznik Nadiia, Vivek Srivastava, Anastasia Nekryach, Svitlana Martynenko, Raisa Naumenko, Oksana Haidai, Nataliya Petrenko (2019); Decentralization of authorities in Ukraine as an efficient instrument for strengthening local democracy in the modern stage of government // International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology 10(1), Pp. 6786-6792.
22. Reznik N., Ostapchuk A., Alekseieva K., Cherkasov A., Fedun I. (2019) Development of Public-Private Partnerships in the Agrarian Sector of Ukraine: Digitalization as a Priority. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8 (3).
23. A.D Ostapchuk. Y.Yu. Demyan Ya.I. Tokar, S.K Gupta (2019) Mechanism of investment maintenance for the sustainable development of the agricultural sphere. International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, 8(11S), Pp 112-16.
24. N. Reznik, O Yushkevych, S. K Gupta, L Zaburanna, AD Ostapchuk (2019). Peculiarities of trading strategies: its implementation and offers for improvement of effectiveness, International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8(3), Pp 4887-93.



# МУКАЧІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

89600, м. Мукачево, вул. Ужгородська, 26

тел./факс +380-3131-21109

Веб-сайт університету: [www.msu.edu.ua](http://www.msu.edu.ua)

E-mail: [info@msu.edu.ua](mailto:info@msu.edu.ua), [pr@mail.msu.edu.ua](mailto:pr@mail.msu.edu.ua)

Веб-сайт Інституційного репозитарію Наукової бібліотеки МДУ: <http://dspace.msu.edu.ua:8080>

Веб-сайт Наукової бібліотеки МДУ: <http://msu.edu.ua/library/>